

CITY OF MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN 2023-24



Prepared By:

Midwest City Emergency Management
May 23, 2022



City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

APPROVAL PAGE

Effective Date: 6/27/2023

To all recipients:

Transmitted herewith is the new integrated Emergency Operations Plan for the City of Midwest City, Oklahoma. This plan supersedes any previous emergency management/civil defense plans promulgated by the city for this purpose. It provides a framework in which the departments of the City of Midwest City can plan and perform their respective emergency functions during a statewide emergency or disaster. This plan recognizes the need for ongoing All Hazards, Whole Community Planning by the city.

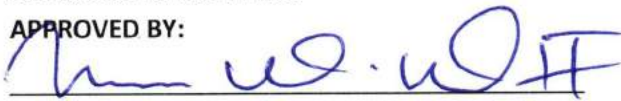
This plan combines the phases of Emergency Management, which are:

- (1) Mitigation: activities to eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster; and
- (2) Preparedness: activities the city, other organizations within the city, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage; and
- (3) Response: activities that prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and
- (4) Recovery: short and long-term activities that return the State to normal or improved standards; and
- (5) Prevention: While "prevention" may be a common term, it has specific meaning in the context of the National Prevention Framework and the National Preparedness Goal. The National Prevention Framework covers the capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism.

In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, all agencies, departments, and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this EOP will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). This will allow proper coordination between local, state, and federal organizations.

This plan is in accordance with existing Federal and State statutes. It is approved by Midwest City leadership and Midwest City Emergency Management and will be revised and updated as required. Please inform the Emergency Operations Manager of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness.

APPROVED BY:



Matthew D. Dukes II, Mayor, Midwest City, OK



Tim L. Lyon, City Manager, Midwest City, OK



Debra Wagner, Emergency Operations Manager, Midwest City, OK

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Electronic copies of this Emergency Operations Plan will be distributed as follows:

TO:	NO. OF COPIES
Office of the City Council	1
Office of the Mayor	1
Office of the City Manager	1
Office of the Assistant City Manager	2
Midwest City Emergency Operations Manager	1
Director, OK Dept. of Emergency Management	1
Office of the Oklahoma County Sheriff	1
Chair, Oklahoma County L.E.P.C.	1
Office of the DHS County Director	1
Director, ACOG, ATTN: Rural Fire Coordinator	1
Commander, OHP Troop A, Oklahoma City, OK	1
Chapter of the ARC	1
County Department of Health	1
Administrator, SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest	1
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Mid-Del Public School Admin.	1
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Office of the Fire Department Training Officer	1
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Office of Oklahoma County Emergency Management	1

TOTAL COPIES: 29

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

RECORD OF CHANGES

Modifications to this Emergency Operations Plan will be made by adding complete pages and destroying obsolete pages or by making minor changes by pen or pencil as identified by a letter from the Emergency Operations Manager or the Director of Operations. Each change will be recorded by the person making the change by noting on the Record of Changes form: the date of change, change number, a description of the change, and his/her signature. Additionally, the document directing the change will be filed in front of this page.

Date	Change #	Description	Signature
2/3/2022	1	Added Hazard Specific Annexes	<i>Dhagner</i>
2/25/2022	2	Simplified formatting	<i>Dhagner</i>
2/25/2022	3	Edited glossary definitions	<i>Dhagner</i>
2/25/2022	4	Added National Risk Index Information	<i>Dhagner</i>
3/2/2022	5	Updated snow route map	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/11/2022	6	Updated page numbers in TOC	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/11/2022	7	Corrected transportation to communication in ESF-2	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/11/2022	8	Updated Animal Welfare address to new facility	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/23/2022	9	Removed DEQ from copy distribution list after consulting with Matt Wormus	<i>Dhagner</i>
12/19/2022	10	Added RAPT imaging and data	<i>Dhagner</i>
4/12/2023	11	Updated Census and NRI data	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/19/2023	12	Updated ESF 11 Annex	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/22/2023	13	Update incident priorities, verbiage, add Oklahoma Historical Preservation Office information, reformat National Response Framework matrix	<i>Dhagner</i>
5/23/2023	14	Added task matrix information to ESF annexes, replaced task matrix with resource list	<i>Dhagner</i>

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

CHANGE SUBMISSION FORM

TO: Midwest City Department of Emergency Management,
100 N. Midwest Blvd., Midwest City, OK 73110

Any user of the Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan is encouraged to recommend corrections, additions and/or deletions. Kindly submit any recommended changes or suggestions to the Emergency Operations Manager at the above address. The format for guide modifications should be by Basic Plan or Annex, Section, and page number.

CHANGE:

SHOULD READ:

Submitted by:

(Name)

(Date)

(Email)

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Basic Plan 9

Appendix 1: Incorporation of the National Response Framework..... 29

Appendix 2: Task Matrix 31

Appendix 3: Definitions 33

Appendix 4: Acronyms..... 37

Appendix 5: Hazard Analysis 40

Appendix 6: Community Lifelines..... 42

Appendix 7: National Risk Index..... 45

Appendix 8: FEMA Resiliency and Planning Tool..... 58

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes..... 82

ESF #1 Transportation 83

Midwest City Snow Routes 88

ESF #2 Communication 89

ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering..... 95

ESF #4 Firefighting 102

ESF # 5 Emergency management 108

ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services 115

ESF #7 Logistics & Resource Support..... 120

ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services..... 124

ESF #9 Search & Rescue..... 129

ESF #10 OIL & Hazardous Materials 134

Radiological Incident Operations 138

ESF #11 Agriculture & Natural Resources 141

ESF # 12 Energy..... 146

ESF #13 Law Enforcement 152

ESF #14 Long Term Community Recovery & Mitigation 158

ESF #15 External Affairs..... 165

ESF #16 Donations & Volunteer management..... 169

ESF #17 Business & Infrastructure..... 174

Hazard Specific Annexes..... 179

Civil Unrest 182

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Earthquake 188

Flood 192

Hail 195

Hazardous Materials Release 198

Human Pandemic 202

Lightning 205

Pipeline Emergency 209

Terrorism 212

Transportation Accident-Aircraft 216

Wildfire 219

Wind & Tornado 222

Winter Storm 226

BASIC PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This plan is one component of a comprehensive emergency management program for the City of Midwest City, OK. Its purpose is to provide, in cooperation with other government and community organizations, a collaborative approach to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of natural, technological hazards, and national security incidents affecting the city.

Additional purposes include:

- Assign roles and responsibilities to identified city departments and community partners
- Accept guidance from the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/EPR/FEMA), Region VI, Denton, Texas.

This plan defines roles and responsibilities of organizations and city departments in order to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of natural disasters, technological accidents, nuclear incidents, and other major hazards. This plan is a guide, and as such, may never be followed in its entirety, however, the layout of this plan is such to allow quick access to valuable information, illustrates the command structure, and allows for emergency preparedness.

It is not possible for any government agency to always do everything that is required to completely protect the lives and property of citizens. People must take personal responsibility to prepare themselves and their households for coping with emergency situations, and manage their affairs and property in ways that will aid the government in effectively dealing with emergencies. This agency will assist its citizens in these responsibilities by providing information and assistance prior to, during, and after incidents, to the greatest extent possible and depending on available resources.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Emergency Operations Plan is organized as follows:

Basic Plan-a public document that provides an overview of the city's approach to emergency operations. It details and assigns tasks and does not include specific, proprietary details. The basic plan is intended as an orientation document for the public and senior public officials, and is the foundation for supporting operational plans and annexes.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes – outline the scope of responsibilities associated with specific emergency operations functions and describes anticipated mission execution activities for each emergency phase. This portion of the EOP is For Official Use Only and is not a public document.

Hazard-Specific Annexes – describe unique considerations for response and recovery from likely local hazards or identified threats and may be included as necessary. These documents are For Official Use Only and are not public documents.

Appendices– provide supplemental information to clarify and enhance the effectiveness of the EOC.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Emergency Operations Manager is responsible for maintaining this plan, to include the Base Plan, Annexes, and Appendices.

The development of the Basic Plan and Annexes occurs through a cooperative effort between the Midwest City Department of Emergency Management and each primary department or agency lead for each of the Emergency Support Functions, with input from the Whole Community Planning Group.

Those responsible for implementing this plan must know and understand its contents. The EM Director is responsible for briefing staff members and city officials concerning their role in emergency management, and the contents of this plan in particular.

Department directors/Agency leads are responsible for development and maintenance of their respective segments of this plan, and their appropriate supporting SOPs. They will maintain a response strategy and the necessary implementation and performance procedures to achieve full compliance, consistent with the principles and premise of the EOP.

The Whole Community Planning Group will conduct an annual review of this plan. The EM Director will coordinate this review, and any plan revision and distribution found necessary.

This plan remains in effect until a newer version is adopted.

The plan will be tested at least once a year in the form of a simulated emergency exercise in order to provide a practical, controlled experience to those tasked within the plan.

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

The City of Midwest City Emergency Management Department, in collaboration with the City's Whole Community Planning Group, has developed this plan to address the methods and procedures utilized for mitigating against, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from large-scale events, emergencies or disasters.

This document is intended to be a planning document and not a real-time emergency guide.

To use this plan, identify which Emergency Support Function most closely matches your discipline and reference the information within that area, including the All-ESF portion.

This plan is designed around the functional areas required or otherwise experienced during a significant event, emergency, or disaster.

Each entity participating in this EOP will develop their own specific Standard Operating Guides and procedures.

Because emergency preparedness begins with personal responsibility at the most basic levels, family and personal preparedness information is included and additional information can be found at www.Ready.gov and the websites of other preparedness agencies.

SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS, AND GUIDANCE

SITUATION

- Midwest City is located directly east of Oklahoma City on Interstate 40. The 2021 census estimates the population as 58,145, which reflects a 7% growth since 2010. The city encompasses 24.40 sq. miles.
- There are approximately 23,000 households in Midwest City, with a median income in 2021 dollars of \$52,196. Just over 15% of Midwest City residents are below the established poverty level.
- In approximately 5% of the households in Midwest City, a language other than English is spoken in the home.
- For persons under age 65, 13.5% report having a disability, up from 11.2 in 2022 and 13.1% report having no health insurance, which is down from 14.5 in 2022.
- The city is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. Potential hazards in and around the city include, but are not limited to weather hazards, floods, civil disorder, earthquakes, HAZMAT incidents, large scale power failures, radiological incidents, wildland fires, structure fires, aircraft incidents, human and livestock epidemics, and the threat of terrorism.
- All levels of government have a responsibility to provide for the health, welfare and safety of the citizens of Oklahoma and their property.
- When a disaster occurs, each level of government must commit all available resources, to include resources belonging to mutual aid partners, prior to requesting additional assistance from the next higher level of government.
- Some disasters provide ample time for response coordination while others occur suddenly with little time for warning or preparation. This plan attempts to establish procedures to prepare all levels of government to manage any type of disaster effectively.
- Numerous Federal departments, State agencies and volunteer service organizations have government emergency management responsibilities

ASSUMPTIONS

- Midwest City will continue to be exposed to the hazards listed, as well as others, which may be identified in the future.
- Midwest City will continue to recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety, and exercise their authority to implement this emergency operations plan in a timely manner when confronted with real or threatened disasters.
- If properly implemented, this plan may help reduce or prevent disaster related losses.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

- This plan was developed to meet the requirements for local emergency planning established under the State of Oklahoma Emergency Management Act, and also meets the requirement of other State and Federal guidelines for local emergency management plans and programs. The guidelines and concepts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 are applied throughout the document.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- The contents of this plan are intended to provide a basis for the coordinated management of emergencies and disasters using an “All-Hazards” approach. The roles and responsibilities of the various agencies are organized according to the Emergency Support Function (ESF) format provided in CPG-101, and the National Response Framework.
- The agencies and organizations included in this plan are responsible for developing and maintaining current SOPs and SOGs specific to their organization (s), discipline(s), and jurisdictional capabilities, to include checklists and other guidance tools necessary for executing assigned duties and functions.
- Should local jurisdictional resources prove to be inadequate during a large-scale event or emergency, the City may request assistance from other jurisdictions. These requests may follow existing or emergency negotiated mutual aid or automatic aid agreements, including 63 O.S. § 695.2, the Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact. Such Assistance may be in the form of equipment, supplies, personnel, or other available resources and capabilities. All agreements and understandings will be entered into by duly authorized officials and will be formalized in writing whenever possible.
- The Midwest City Emergency Operations Manager is responsible for plan updates and revisions, and for developing a training and exercise program to familiarize officials and other participants with the provisions of this plan.
- The Emergency Operations Manager is responsible for organizing and conducting an After-Action review following the conclusion of a significant event, incident, or exercise. The review will include both written and verbal input from all appropriate ESFs and participants. Where deficiencies are identified, an individual, department, or agency will be assigned responsibility for correcting the deficiency under an Improvement Plan, which includes improvement recommendations and completion deadlines.
- Required reports will be submitted to the appropriate authorities in accordance with the instructions in this plan. The Emergency Operations Manager will maintain records of emergency management activities.
- All government provided disaster assistance will be administered in accordance with policies and procedures set forth by the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and those Federal agencies providing such assistance.

SUMMARY OF HAZARDS, VULNERABILITIES, AND RISK

- Severe weather is the most likely natural hazard to affect Midwest City. Severe thunderstorm components such as tornadoes, floods, high winds, hail, and lightning have the potential to cause significant numbers of casualties, substantial property damage, and the loss of critical services. Winter storms pose less of an immediate threat to public safety, but can produce significant property damage, loss of services, and the need to provide public shelter. (See Appendix 5: Hazard Analysis)
- Public education and personal planning, forecasting, awareness monitoring, and early warning play critical roles in mitigating weather-related hazards.
- Hazards caused by humans may occur with little or no advance notice. Hazardous materials releases from fixed facilities or during transportation related accidents are among the most probable human-caused hazards. Rapid situational assessment and effective decision-making regarding response as well as public information/instruction (i.e., evacuation vs. shelter in place) are critically shared responsibilities of response agencies, emergency management, and any business or other entity involved. See ESF-10/Hazardous Material for more information.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- These hazards present some degree of danger to our community. Risk is the highly variable relationship between hazards and vulnerabilities. Risk must be reduced through education, prevention, and mitigation, or it will require more effective preparedness, response, and recovery. This plan provides the general framework for the identification of resources, capabilities, actions, and authorities for the coordination of all-hazards recovery and response for Midwest City. Partners and stakeholders include all levels of the public and private sectors.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

It is the responsibility of local government to undertake comprehensive management of emergencies in order to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. This plan is based upon the concept that the emergency functions performed by various groups responding to an emergency will generally parallel their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. It is with this understanding that in the event of an emergency, all non-essential governmental functions may be suspended indefinitely in order to facilitate the personnel and resources required to resolve the emergency.

The Emergency Operations Manager, acting on behalf of the City Manager and Mayor, will be the principal coordinator for all interagency and volunteer service organizations' activities for all phases of emergency management. The Director will also coordinate as necessary with the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security for all assistance requirements.

Priorities for all emergency incidents are 1. Life Safety, 2. Incident Stabilization, 3. Property/Environmental Preservation, 4. Society Restoration-Business Continuity.

During a large disaster it is preferable to maintain organizational continuity and to assign familiar tasks to personnel. However, in an effort to accomplish emergency related tasks, it may be necessary to draw on peoples' basic capabilities and expertise and use them in areas of greatest need. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended allowing for labor and resources to be redirected.

The following principles establish fundamental doctrine for the response mission area to support locally executed, state managed, and federally supported disaster operations: (1) engaged partnerships; (2) tiered response; (3) scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities; (4) unity of effort through unified command; and (5) readiness to act.

FEMA COMMUNITY LIFELINES

In 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency developed the community lifelines construct to increase effectiveness in disaster operations. The construct allows emergency managers to characterize the incident and identify the root causes of priority issue areas, and distinguish the highest priorities and most complex issues from other incident information.

A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.

- FEMA has developed a construct for objectives-based response that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of Community Lifelines after a disaster. The seven lifelines paint a comprehensive picture of the state of the community at any time during an emergency.
- The integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that provide lifeline services are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community and enable all other aspects of society to function.
- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident.

Lifeline Stabilizations Targets

Safety and Security Lifeline: Threats to life safety are no longer a concern for all response personnel and impacted communities. Government essential functions, including executive leadership, are operational. Sufficient search and rescue assets are on-scene to assist all survivors. Sufficient fire resources are available to support fire suppression efforts.

Food, Water, Shelter Lifeline: All survivors, their pets, and service animals have access to food, water, and sanitation. Sheltering (including reception, capacity, and wrap-around services) is supporting the displaced population. Sufficient resources are in place to sustain agricultural requirements.

Health and Medical Lifeline: All survivors, their pets, and service animals have access to required medical and veterinary care. Emergency medical systems are capable of managing patient movement requirement. Public health services are accessible to all survivors. Sufficient temporary fatality management support is in place to meet processing demand. Medical supply chain capable of adequately resupplying medical care providers.

Energy Lifeline: Generators are providing temporary emergency power at critical facilities necessary to stabilize other lifelines. Fuel distribution is available for responders. Sufficient fuel distribution is available for survivors, including supporting individuals dependent on power for life-sustaining medical care.

Communications Lifeline: Survivors have access to commercial communications infrastructure to contact or be contacted by emergency services. Land mobile radio communications network is operational. Public safety answering points are available to the public. Survivors have access to financial services.

Transportation Lifeline: Multimodal routes (air, rail, road, port) are clear of debris and accessible by normal or alternate means.

Hazardous Material Lifeline: All contaminated areas are identified and secure.

(See Appendix 6: FEMA Lifelines for additional information)

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

MITIGATION

Mitigation activities are those designed to either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or long-term activities directed toward minimizing the potentially adverse effects of an emergency or disaster. Mitigation actions include planning and zoning, as well as public outreach and education. In the aftermath of a disaster, the city must be prepared to leverage mitigation opportunities due to a heightened sense of hazards, and possible available funds from the incident.

PREVENTION

Prevention focuses on preventing human hazards, primarily from potential natural disasters or terrorist (both physical and biological) attacks. Preventive measures are designed to provide more permanent protection from disasters; however, not all disasters can be prevented. The risk of loss of life and injury can be limited with good evacuation plans, environmental planning and design standards.

PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness activities are those programs and systems that exist prior to an emergency and support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. This phase includes planning, training and exercising. Preparedness activities can identify deficiencies in the planning process, as well as familiarize entities that typically do not deal with emergencies on a day-to-day basis with the proper action or response required

RESPONSE

Response activities and programs address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. They help to reduce casualties and damage as well as speed recovery. Response activities include direction and control, warning, evacuation and other similar operations.

RECOVERY

Recovery activities involve restoring systems to the phase that involves restoring systems to normal or a new normal. Short-term recovery operations/actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery actions may take many years based on the type of disaster.

Throughout this document, the phases may be combined as their activities often overlap. All phases of emergency management are critical to successful disaster management and a resilient community.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

- Most of the departments within the city have prescribed emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Therefore, each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency Standard Operating Procedures to fulfill these responsibilities. Specific responsibilities are outlined under "Assignments" and amplified in specific annexes in this plan.
- In accordance with the HSPD-5, all agencies, departments and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this EOP will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will allow proper coordination among State, Local and Federal organizations.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- The Incident Command System (ICS), as a part of NIMS, is a standard, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept and shall be used during all incidents in Midwest City.
- The Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan provides overview guidance for the coordination of various organizations and entities, and the activities associated with handling significant emergencies, disasters, and large-scale events or incidents within the City.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) OVERVIEW:

This plan is organized according to Emergency Support Functions, as identified within the National Response Framework, with minor modifications to better reflect local needs. The following table provides the ESFs utilized in Midwest City:

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)	
ESF #1	Transportation
ESF #2	Communications
ESF #3	Public Works & Engineering
ESF #4	Firefighting & Technical Rescue
ESF #5	Emergency Management
ESF #6	Mass Care & Sheltering
ESF #7	Logistics & Resource Support
ESF #8	Public Health & Medical
ESF #9	Search & Rescue
ESF #10	Hazardous Materials
ESF #11	Agriculture & Natural Resources
ESF #12	Energy & Utilities
ESF #13	Public Safety & Security
ESF #14	Recovery and Mitigation
ESF #15	Public Information
ESF #16	Donations & Volunteer Management
ESF #17	Business and Infrastructure

Many of the concepts and details for the organizational units, lead agencies, and support agencies are similar in nature, although duties and responsibilities vary greatly. This portion of the EOP pertains to **ALL** ESFs.

ASSIGNMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Identified in Emergency Support Function annexes of this plan are the tasks for each agency, department or volunteer service organization that supports the City of Midwest City Emergency Management program.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT ROLES

The Emergency Operations Manager will help assure the development and maintenance of the EOP on the part of each ESF. Generally, each designated department and agency should:

- Provide input and recommendations for modifications to the EOP relative to their respective ESF
- Maintain current notification and accountability rosters
- Designate a representative and necessary back-up personnel to staff the EOC when requested
- Establish procedures for reporting urgent or emergency information to their respective EOC Point of Contact.
- Develop mutual aid/automatic aid agreements with like agencies in adjacent localities; and
- Provide, obtain, and/or sponsor ongoing training to maintain emergency response capabilities
- Participate in planning, training, and exercises that pertain to this plan and related plans.

This EOP provides guidance for managing the use of services and requests for response, relief, and other recovery resources. When activated, all requests for support or other needs will be submitted to the EOC for consideration, validation, and/or action in accordance with the appropriate ESF.

Procedures, protocols, and plans for event/disaster response activities provide guidelines for operations at the Midwest City EOC and in the field.

- The Emergency Operations Plan and corresponding Annexes, and Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) describing respective ESF capabilities are based on National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task Lists and Target Capabilities, and are the basis of these guidelines;
- Periodic training and exercises to enhance effectiveness
- ESF-related planning is continuous, beginning well before the impact of approaching known events and continuing upon initiation of those not foreseen.

A large response requiring regional, state, and/or interstate mutual aid assistance will likely require appropriate ESF implementation. Activated ESFs will coordinate with Support Agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate, and direct the use of required assets or capabilities.

When an event requires a specific type of resource or response mode, specific technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency. These Technical Specialist(s) will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System.

To facilitate and coordinate emergency tasks in the city, each identified department or organization shall identify a minimum of three (3) liaison officers to the Midwest City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) location. Each department or organization will ensure the agency liaisons are trained, have routine decision-making authority and are accessible 24-hours a day.

ORGANIZATION

Emergency response in Midwest City will be structured as follows:

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION OR POLICY GROUP

MAC or Policy group-Serves to coordinate policy to ensure integrated and coordinated emergency management program. With the assistance of the Emergency Operations Manager, they also oversee and participate in emergency decision-making and issue appropriate emergency declarations, resolutions, and executive orders.

Their EOC role is to provide input and to help identify the overall objectives to be accomplished, providing mission and strategic direction for Incident Command and EOC staff.

- Mayor
- Vice-Mayor
- City Manager
- City Clerk
- Finance Director
- City Attorney
- Hospital Administrator or designee
- School District Superintendent or designee

The authority to implement this Emergency Operations Plan and to activate the EOC is delegated to the Emergency Operations Manager. The Emergency Operations Manager will activate the EOC when a major incident has occurred or is likely to occur within or near City limits. The EM Director may also elect to activate the EOC in anticipation of an incident predicted to affect the City. Should the Policy Group or members thereof be needed at the EOC, they will be contacted by the Emergency Operations Manager or designee and requested to respond to the current EOC location. Members of the MAC Group may report to the EOC at their discretion when the EOC is monitoring potential threats to the City.

Actual EOC “activation” is a misnomer, primarily because EOCs are always at some level of activation. It may be simply monitoring local conditions or various forms of information from a variety of sources, but even if no significant incidents are occurring, emergency managers are still on standby, gathering and evaluating information. However, since activation is the term still widely used, we will use it for now.

The Emergency Operations Manager will operate the EOC according to the following levels:

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ACTIVATION LEVELS

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ACTIVATION LEVELS

Operational Level	Trigger	Staffing	Functions
LEVEL VI Normal Operations	No Immediate Threat	As scheduled	Monitor a broad spectrum of threats and situations

EXPANDED OPERATIONS

LEVEL III Increased Monitoring	Potential Threat	Performed by Emergency Management staff	Monitor a specific potential threat; Develop a Common Operating Picture; Request National Weather Service Forecast Support if appropriate; Provide Updates to response and recovery partners; may begin days in advance of an event
LEVEL II Enhanced Operations	Immediate Threat	Increased staffing in EOC; usually limited to one 12-hour operational period or less	Monitor an immediate, specific threat; Notify and coordinate preparedness actions with response and recovery partners; Request National Weather Service forecast support if appropriate; Develop a Common Operating Picture, May update more frequently
LEVEL I Emergency or Disaster Operations	Hazard Impact/Expanding Incident/Increase in resource requests	Increased staffing at EOC; Multiple 12-hour operational periods possible	Coordination and Support of response and recovery operations; Develop a Common Operating Picture; Request National Weather Service forecast support if appropriate; Provide Impact Assessment and situation reports (SITREP)

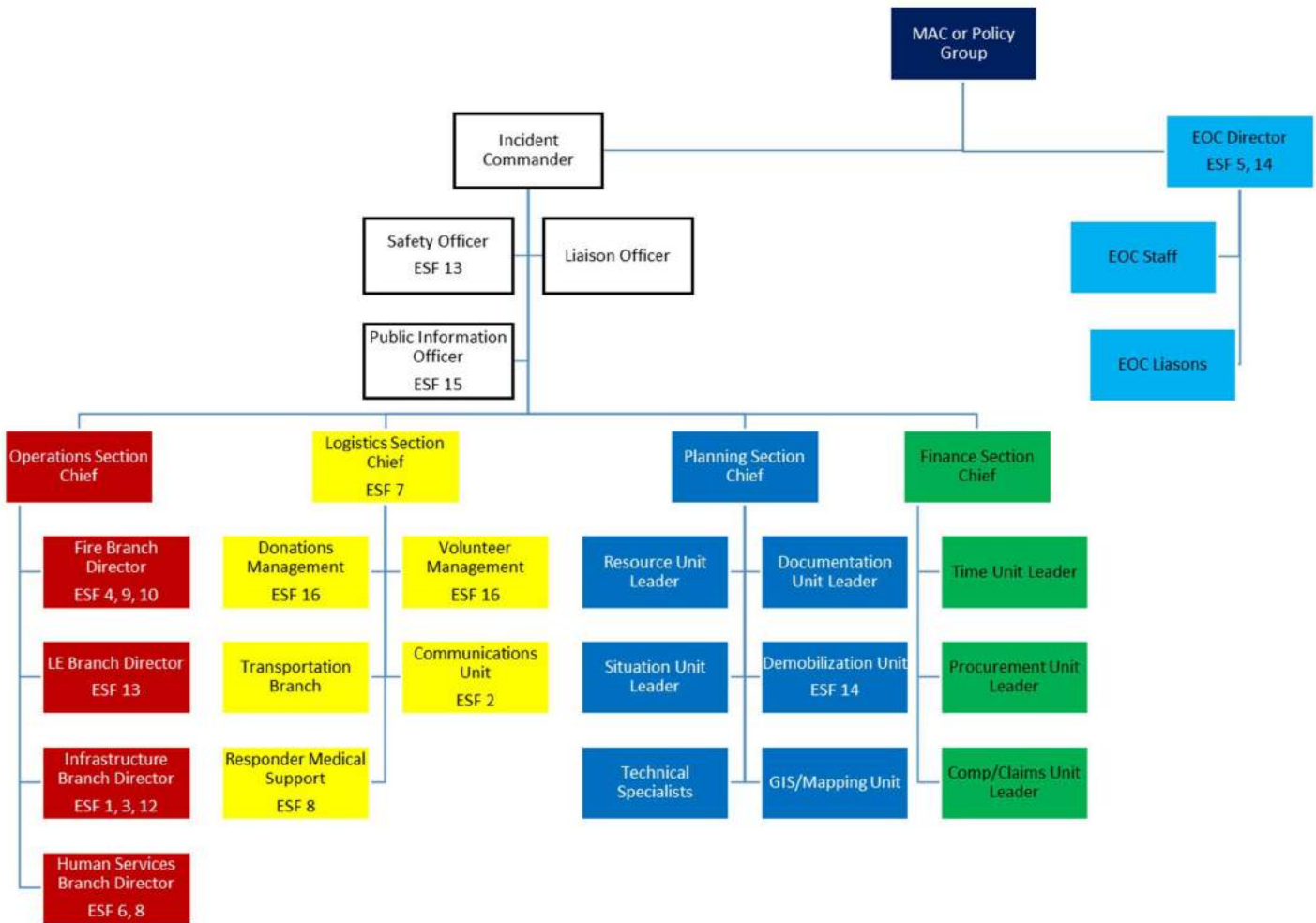
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INCIDENT COMMAND STAFF

Incident Command Staff- Positions in the Incident Command structure will be staffed as needed. On-site Incident Command manages the incident at the scene. The Incident Commander, with input from the MAC and EOC, identifies the objectives for each operational period.

The Incident Command Staff will most frequently be located in an Incident Command Post. The MAC or Policy Group and EOC personnel will be located in the EOC.

There must be active, reliable communications between these locations at all times. This may be in the form of a runner in the initial aftermath of a disaster, if communications are completely compromised.



Emergency Response Organizational Chart (Modified ICS 207)

Note: In the event one or more of the above listed officials is unable to serve in their assigned role, their assistant/deputy will replace them.

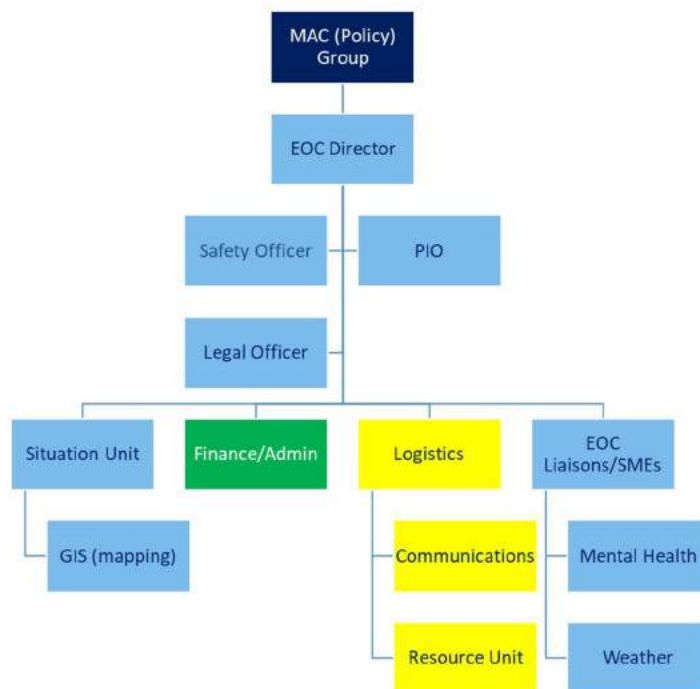
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EOC STAFF

An effective EOC enhances community preparedness and allows the Incident Commander to focus on the needs of the incident.

EOC support and special staff members may include volunteers who have skills and training in areas needed to provide a total response to an emergency. They may assist in many different areas, perform functions within the EOC to enhance efficiency, or perform critical tasks outside of the scope of government departments. In larger incidents, the Emergency Operations Manager typically manages EOC Operations. One of the most important functions of the EOC is to provide ongoing Situational Awareness to all levels of Operations. EOC staff also plan for resource requirements and provide resources and support to Incident Command, and coordinate with other affected or responding communities and jurisdictions.

A separate EOC Standard Operations Guide is in development.



Emergency Operations Center Organizational Chart (ICS 207)

ASSIGNMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties and responsibilities are grouped according to Emergency Support Functions (ESF), as identified within the National Response Framework, and modified to meet local needs. Identified in separate annexes of this plan are the tasks for each agency, department or volunteer service organization that supports the City of Midwest City emergency management program. Information in the Basic Plan applies to all ESFs.

To facilitate and coordinate emergency tasks in the city, each identified department or organization shall identify a minimum of three (3) liaison officers to the Midwest City Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Each department or organization will ensure the agency liaison is trained, has routine decision-making authority and is accessible 24-hours.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- The final responsibility for all emergency management belongs to the elected officials of the city who are members of the Policy Group. This group is the decision making group for all policy level decisions and is the executive head of the emergency service coordinators, and EOC staff. During response operations, the members of the MAC group will advise and direct the activities of the entire response organization through the EOC and Incident Command.
- The Emergency Operations Manager is responsible for coordinating the emergency management program. He/she makes routine decisions and advises the MAC Group on options and alternatives when major decisions are required. During emergency operations, he/she is responsible for the proper functioning of the EOC and EOC staff, and supporting Incident Command. The director also acts as a liaison with other local, county, state, and federal emergency management agencies.
- Specific persons in departments/agencies are responsible for fulfilling their responsibilities as stated in this Basic Plan and the annexes thereto. Department Supervisors will retain control of their employees and equipment during response operations unless specifically dictated in this document. Standard operating procedures are required of each department having responsibilities in this plan.
 - These SOPs must include:
 - Recall procedures for personnel during non-duty hours.
 - Current contact information for each employee.
 - Prioritization of tasks to guide recovery work.
 - Procedures to be followed which deviate from normal.
 - Specific emergency authorities that may be assumed by the designated successor during emergency situations.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

SUCCESSION OF LEADERSHIP

The line of succession for continuity of government for Midwest City is as follows:

- Mayor
- Vice Mayor
- Individual elected by available council members
- Individual elected by available council members
- Individual elected by available council members
- Individual elected by available council members
- Individual elected by available council members
- City Manager

The line of succession for the Emergency Operations Manager, and/or her Deputy will be the Fire Chief and then Police Chief.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

The line of succession for each agency/department head is according to the department rules, and/or standing operating procedures established by that department. Each department will establish at least three levels of succession.

All city departments, agencies, commissions, boards and volunteer organizations shall establish internal rules of succession to ensure continuity of government (COG) and continuity of operations (COOP) during times of disaster.

All city departments, agencies, commissions, boards and volunteer organizations shall identify necessary resources and alternate locations to continue emergency operations should their primary facilities become untenable due to the effects of a disaster.

CITY RECORD PRESERVATION

In order to provide normal government operations following a disaster, vital records must be protected. The principal causes of damage to records are fire and water; therefore, essential records will be protected accordingly at City Hall or in local safety deposit boxes. Backup copies of records should also be stored in alternate locations that would be easily accessible if City Hall was destroyed.

Local records in the following categories are essential records that shall be preserved pursuant to Title 67, Oklahoma Statutes:

CATEGORY A: Records containing information necessary to government operations in an emergency created by any disaster.

CATEGORY B: Records not in Category A but containing information necessary to protect the rights and interests of persons or to establish and affirm the powers and duties of governments in the resumption of operations after a disaster.

It is the responsibility of each agency to ensure recognition and preservation of essential records as defined under Category A and B

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

A summary of existing Oklahoma legislation pertaining to emergency management is listed in the Authorities and References Section.

Provisions for local emergency powers are found in the Oklahoma Code and local ordinances, which include but are not limited to:

- Declaration of States of Emergency.
- Contracts and Obligations.
- Control of Restricted Areas.
- Liability.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

AGREEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS

Should city resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency; requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies in accordance with existing or emergency negotiated mutual-aid agreements and understandings, as well as the State Mutual Aid Compact passed into law in May of 2006, HB- 2585. Such assistance may take the form of equipment, supplies, personnel, or other available capabilities. All agreements and understandings will be entered into by duly authorized officials and will be formalized in writing whenever possible.

Letters of agreement or understanding between the City of Midwest City and local support groups will be prepared as required and will cite as their authority the State of Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003.

INCIDENT RECORDS AND REPORTS

The Records Management Act stated in Title 67, Oklahoma Statutes shall apply.

It will be the responsibility of the Emergency Operations Manager to request records and reports from supporting agencies, as required, to provide for continuity of operations as well as for the administration of this plan.

During emergency operations, each department will maintain a log or record identifying the personnel, the hours worked (including overtime), equipment used and all other costs and expenses (including direct costs), and tasks performed in the administration of disaster related responsibilities. This information may be used to determine total state costs for possible use by the Governor to request a State or Federal disaster declaration.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE

All individual disaster assistance provided by the government will be administered in accordance with policies set forth by the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and those Federal agencies providing such assistance.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer complaints pertaining to alleged unfair or illegal business practices will be referred to the Oklahoma Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division.

NONDISCRIMINATION

There will be no discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, or economic status in the execution of emergency management functions. This policy applies to all levels of government, contractors, and labor unions.

ADMINISTRATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS

Commercial insurance companies and adjustment agencies normally handle insurance claims on a routine basis. Complaints should be referred to the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner. Adjusters of private insurance companies are usually dispatched to a disaster area to assist with claim problems.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Midwest City will take all actions necessary to provide adequate access to facilitate insurance claims of survivors.

LABOR (PAID AND VOLUNTEER)

Labor, both paid and volunteer, will be managed by the Human Resources Officer and Volunteer Coordinator in cooperation with the EOC and OKVOAD Donations and Volunteer Management Committee.

DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS

No person will receive assistance with respect to any loss for which he has received financial assistance under any other program, or for which he/she has received insurance or other compensation. This also applies to business concerns or other entities.

USE OF LOCAL FIRMS

When major disaster assistance activities may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms or individuals, preference will be given to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals residing or doing business primarily in the City.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

The Oklahoma Historical Preservation Officer (OHPO) will be notified when the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists as the result of a disaster. The Director of the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management will arrange for the OHPO to identify any existing historic properties within the designated disaster area.

A list of the properties identified on the OHPO website as being in Midwest City is saved on the Citywide Common drive in the Emergency Management Folder and a hard copy is included in the Emergency Operations binder.

Note: Nothing in the process of coordination and support should be interpreted as relieving agency heads of their responsibility for emergency planning and response for their agency under state law.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

LEGAL AUTHORITY

A. FEDERAL

- a. Public Law 93-288 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance as amended
- b. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III)
- c. Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA)
- d. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
- e. Title 44- Code of Federal Regulations – Emergency Management and Assistance
- f. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- g. Americans with Disabilities Act 1990
- h. Rehabilitation Act of 1973

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- i. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- j. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act 2006
- k. National Response Framework
- l. Federal Clean Air Act
- m. Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- n. Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)
- o. CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste and Emergency Operations (HAZWOPR)

B. STATE OF OKLAHOMA

- a. Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003 (O.S. § 63-683.1)
- b. Oklahoma Motor Vehicles Statute (O.S. § 47-1-103)
- c. Oklahoma Hazardous Materials Planning and Notification Act
- d. Oklahoma Emergency Response Act
- e. Oklahoma Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974

C. CITY OF MIDWEST CITY

- a. Resolution Establishing Midwest City Department of Emergency Management, Code 1972, Chapter 11-1

REFERENCES

1. 44 CFR Part 302 Civil Defense State and Local Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMA).
2. O.S. § 63- 683 Emergency Management Act
3. Community Lifelines Toolkit 2.0
4. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 V. 2.0: Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans
5. The National Response Framework, Fourth Edition 2019
6. The National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition 2016
7. National Incident Management System 2017
8. Public Law 93-288 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance as amended.
9. Midwest City, Oklahoma – Code of Ordinances / Chapter 11 – CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
10. FEMA G2300 Intermediate Emergency Operations Center Functions

APPENDICES

Appendix 1- Incorporation of National Response Framework

Appendix 2- Resource List

Appendix 3- Definitions

Appendix 4- Acronyms

Appendix 5- Hazard Analysis

Appendix 6- FEMA Lifeline Components

Appendix 7- National Risk Index Graphics

Appendix 8 – Resiliency and Planning Tool Images

APPENDIX 1: INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended) provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. The Federal Response Plan for Public Law 93-288, as amended is designed to address the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation in which there is a need for Federal response assistance. Copies of this plan are maintained at the State Emergency Operations Center.

The local agencies listed in the following matrix are responsible for cooperation with the State and Federal counterparts in coordinating and implementing the plan.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

ESF	Federal Agency	State Agency	Local Agency
#1 Transportation	Dept. of Transportation	OK Dept. of Transportation	Mid-Del Public Schools
#2 Communication	Dept. of Homeland Security	OK Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	MWC Information Technology/Emergency Communications
#3 Engineering and Public Works	Dept. of Defense/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	OK Dept. of Transportation	MWC Public Works Dept.
#4 Firefighting	Dept. of Agriculture/ U.S. Forest Service	OK Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	MWC Fire Dept.
#5 Emergency Management	Dept. of Homeland Security/FEMA	OK Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	MWC Emergency Management
#6 Mass Care and Sheltering	Dept. of Homeland Security/FEMA	OK Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	American Red Cross-Central and SW Oklahoma Chapter
#7 Logistics	General Services Administration	OK Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	MWC Fire Dept.
#8 Public Health and Medical	Dept. of Health and Human Services	OK Dept. of Health	SSM Health St. Anthony – Midwest EMS/ Oklahoma City-County Health Dept.
#9 Search and Rescue	Dept. of Homeland Security/FEMA	OK Dept. of Public Safety	MWC Fire Dept.
#10 HazMat	Environmental Protection Agency	OK Dept. of Environmental Quality	MWC Fire Dept.
#11 Agriculture	Dept. of Agriculture	OK. Dept. of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	MWC Animal Welfare
#12 Energy	Dept. of Energy	OK Corporation Commission	MWC Public Works Dept./Local Utility Providers
#13 Public Safety and Security	Department of Justice/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	OK Dept. of Public Safety	MWC Police Dept.
#14 Recovery	FEMA	OK Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	Midwest City Emergency Management/OKVOAD
#15 Public Affairs	Department of Homeland Security	OK Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	MWC Communications & Marketing, Police PIO, Fire PIO
#16 Donations and Volunteer Management	National VOAD	OK VOAD	MWC Human Resources/Emergency Management
#17 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	Department of Homeland Security / Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	OK Dept. of Homeland Security/ OK Dept. of Emergency Management	MWC Economic Development MWC Chamber of Commerce

APPENDIX 2: RESOURCE LIST

EMERGENCY RESOURCES

Numbers in red are 24-hours a day

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. State Resource Hotline (ODEMHS): | 405-521-2481 or 1-800-800-2481 |
| 2. Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality | 405-702-6100 |
| 3. HazMat Release | 405-702-6174 or 1-800-522-0206 |
| 4. Oklahoma Highway Patrol HQ | 405-424-1616 |
| 5. Oklahoma Department of Transportation | 405-521-2554 |
| 6. Oklahoma National Guard | 405-425-8275 |
| 7. Oklahoma Poison Control | 405-271-5454 or 1-800-222-1222 |
| 8. Oklahoma Water Resources Board | 405-530-8800 |
| 9. Oklahoma Corporation Commission | |
| a. Oil and Gas Division | 405-521-2301 |
| b. Pollution Abatement | 405-521-2201 |
| c. Transportation Division | 405-521-2251 |
| d. Railroad Safety | 405-521-3407 |
| 10. State LP Gas Administration | 405-521-2458 |
| 11. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife | 405-521-4600 |

FEDERAL

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. National Response Center | Toll Free: 1-800-424-8802 |
| a. Center is staffed by Coast Guard personnel. | |
| b. Notifies all appropriate federal authorities. | |
| c. Maintains contact with all federal agencies that can furnish information, direction, or assistance to on-scene responders. | |

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

2. US Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) 580-442-2313
Fort Sill, Oklahoma
3. Federal Aviation Administration Operations Center 817-222-5006
Fort Worth, Texas
4. US Environmental Protection Agency 1-866-372-7745
5. US Department of Transportation
a. Enforcement (Night) 1-800-759-7243 page #805 7850
b. Federal Railroad Administration 817-862-2200
6. US Department of Energy
a. Radiological Assistance Team Region #4 505-845-4667
b. Emergency Operations Center 202-586-8100
c. Radiation Emg. Assistance Center/Trng. Site (REAC/TS)
d. (FOR MEDICAL INFORMATION ON EFFECTS OF RADIATION EXPOSURE)
865-576-3131 865-576-1005
7. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
a. Operations Center 301-816-5100
b. Region IV - Arlington, TX 817-860-8100

PRIVATE

1. CHEMTREC (Operated by Chemical Manufacturers Assn.) 800-424-9300

Provides immediate advice to emergency responders on fixed-site as well as transportation emergencies. CHEMTREC contacts shipper/ producer of the hazardous material(s) involved in the emergency for more detailed assistance and appropriate follow-up. CHEMTREC also maintains contact with the Chlorine Institute for access to the Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLORREP) and with the Pesticide Safety Team Network (PSTN) operated by the National Agricultural Chemical Association.

APPENDIX 3: DEFINITIONS

AGENCY LIAISON OFFICER (ALO): Persons appointed by Director of designated state agencies who, during emergency periods, coordinate an agency's actions for providing effective relief and assistance in accordance with this plan and The Robert T. Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288.

CATASTROPHIC DISASTER: An event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private-sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT): A program that helps train people to be better prepared to respond to emergencies in their communities. CERT members give critical support to first responders in emergencies, provide immediate assistance to victims, organize spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site, and collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT: Ensuring the continued functioning of our city government in the event of an emergency or disaster.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS: Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is planning to ensure that minimum essential government functions continue during any situation. It is a contingency plan for when any event disrupts an agency's day-to-day operations. It may include something as simple as a power outage or as serious as the destruction of an agency's current facilities.

DEMOBILIZATION: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

DISASTER: A dangerous event that causes significant human and economic loss and demands a crisis response beyond the scope of any single agency or service, such as the fire or police department. Disasters are distinguished from emergencies by the greater level of response required. A disaster requires resources beyond those available locally. Disasters may be natural or man-made, and are classified as major or catastrophic based on damage and injuries.

EMERGENCY: A dangerous event that may be devastating, but may not result in a request for State or Federal assistance.

"EMERGENCY" AS PROCLAIMED BY THE GOVERNOR: Whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, the safety of Oklahoma and its citizens requires the exercise of extreme measures due to an impending or actual disaster, he may declare an emergency to exist in the state, or any part of the state, in order to aid individuals and local government.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ECC): Sometimes called a PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point), a call center where emergency calls are answered and processed according to a specific policy.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT- Sometimes called disaster management, it is the framework by which organizations respond to natural and human-caused disasters and acts of terrorism. Emergency management is focused on mitigating risks, preparing for possible catastrophes and disasters, responding to threats or actual disasters, and recovering from disaster.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC): A pre-designated, centralized facility established and utilized for direction, control and coordination in an emergency or disaster.

EMERGENCY PERIOD: The period immediately before, and/or immediately after the impact of a catastrophe when severe threats exist to human life, animals, other private and public property and/or the environment.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: The discipline which ensures an organization, or community's readiness to respond to an emergency in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF): The grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide capabilities and services most likely needed to manage domestic incidents.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA): Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA plays a multi-faceted central role in the national disaster program in terms of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation by federal, state and local governments, business and industry, individuals and families, and NGOs. FEMA is a part of the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR, q.v.) which, in turn, is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS, q.v.). Prior to 2003, FEMA was a stand-alone agency.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO): The person appointed by the President of the United States to operate under the Director, Region VI Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate federal assistance in a declared major disaster area under the provisions of The Robert T. Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288.

FINANCE/ADMIN SECTION: The ICS Section responsible for an incident's administrative and financial considerations.

GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (GAR): The person appointed by the Governor of Oklahoma in the Federal/State Disaster Assistance Agreement as his authorized representative to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

HAZARD MITIGATION: The process of alleviating hazards or reducing the risk of hazards by the use of proactive measures. (FEMA's Disaster Mitigation Act) Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS: The process of estimating, for defined areas, the probabilities of the occurrence of potentially-damaging phenomenon of given magnitudes within a specified period of time. A systematic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) security and safety systems at a particular facility. Hazard assessment involves analysis of formal and informal historical records, and skilled interpretation of existing topographical graphical, geological geomorphological, hydrological, and land-use maps. The analysis first determines the objectives of the facility's physical protection system. Next, it identifies the physical protection elements in place (or proposed) to prevent or mitigate security concerns. Finally, it analyzes the system design against the objectives in a systematic, quantitative manner in order to determine if the physical protection system is effective and acceptable for that facility. Similar Terms Vulnerability Analysis, Risk Assessment, Threat Assessment.

IAEM: International Association of Emergency Managers. A non-profit educational organization dedicated to promoting the goals of saving lives and protecting property during emergencies and disasters.

IC: Incident Commander. Under the Incident Command System, the person assigned to have overall charge of the field response to an incident.

ICS: The Incident Command System. A standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of on-scene incident management, providing a common hierarchy within which personnel from multiple organizations can be effective. ICS is the combination of procedures, personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of on-scene resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of incidents and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex, incidents, including planned events.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE: Financial or other aid provided to private citizens to help alleviate hardship and suffering, and intended to facilitate resumption of their normal way of life prior to disaster.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO): The office established in or near the designated area to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The JFO houses the FCO and the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC): The primary field location for the coordination of Federal, State and local media relations, located in or near the JFO.

LIAISON OFFICER: Under the Incident Command System, (ICS), a member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.

LOGISTICS SECTION: The ICS Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

MAJOR DISASTER: Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, snow storm, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the United States, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude as to warrant major disaster assistance under Public Law 93288 above and beyond emergency services by the federal government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviation of the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES: A management approach, fundamental to NIMS, that involves (1) establishing objectives, e.g., specific, measurable and realistic outcomes to be achieved;(2) identifying strategies, tactics, and tasks to achieve the objectives; (3) performing the tactics and tasks and measuring and documenting results in achieving the objectives; and (4) taking corrective action to modify strategies, tactics, and/or performance to achieve the objectives.

MULTIAGENCY COORDINATION GROUP (POLICY GROUP): A group, typically consisting of agency administrators or executives from organizations, or their designees, that provides policy guidance to incident personnel, supports resource prioritization and allocation, and enables decision making among elected and appointed officials and senior executives in other organizations, as well as those directly responsible for incident management. May also be called the Policy Group.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS): A systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, NGOs, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for dealing with all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS): A protected full-time voice communications system that provides warning information throughout the nation.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (OEM): The agency responsible for preparation and execution of emergency functions to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from hostile actions or natural disasters as stated in the Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003.

OKLAHOMA OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY (OKOHS): The office responsible for the homeland security effort for the State of Oklahoma to prepare for, to prevent, to reduce the State's vulnerability to, to minimize the damage from, and to respond to a terrorist attack should one occur.

OPERATIONS SECTION: The ICS Section responsible for implementing tactical incident operations described in the IAP. In ICS, the Operations Section may include subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

PLANNING SECTION: The ICS Section that collects, evaluates, and disseminates operational information related to the incident and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

PRIVATE SECTOR: Organizations and individuals that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Financial or other aid provided to political subdivisions or tribes to facilitate restoration of public facilities to pre-disaster functions and capabilities.

PIO: Public Information Officer. Under the Incident Command System (ICS), a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public, media, and others as to information about an incident.

RECOVERY PERIOD: That period subsequent to an emergency when short-term and long-term economic recovery from disaster damage takes place, including the use of any available local, state, federal government and private resources.

RESPONSE: Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster.

SAFETY OFFICER (SOFR): In the Incident Command System (ICS), a member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander or Unified Command on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of incident personnel. The Safety Officer modifies or stops the work of personnel to prevent unsafe acts.

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: The State department or agency assigned primary responsibility to facilitate and coordinate a specific ESF.

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER: The representative of the Governor who coordinates State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government.

SUPPORT AGENCY: A state or volunteer agency designated to assist a specific state coordinating agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of ESF response operations.

TERRORISM: Defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

UNITY OF COMMAND: A NIMS guiding principle stating that each individual involved in incident management reports to and takes direction from only one person.

UNITY OF EFFORT: A NIMS guiding principle that provides coordination through cooperation and common interests and does not interfere with Federal department and agency supervisory, command, or statutory authorities.

VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

WARNING: Indication that severe weather is occurring and there is imminent danger to life and property.

WATCH: When meteorological conditions indicate a probability of severe weather phenomena.

WHOLE COMMUNITY: A focus on enabling the participation in incident management activities of a wide range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including NGOs and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government, to foster better coordination and working relationships.

APPENDIX 4: ACRONYMS

ABLE	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAWS ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
ARC	AMERICAN RED CROSS
ARES	AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY SERVICES
ARM	AERIAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR
ARRL	AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE
C&G	COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF
CAP	CIVIL AIR PATROL
CART	COUNTY ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAM
CBRNE	CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, & EXPLOSIVE
CERT	COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
CFR	CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
CLEET	COUNCIL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING
COOP	CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN
CPG	COMPREHENSIVE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE
CST	CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM
DCT	DISASTER COORDINATION TEAM
DEQ	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DHS	DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DMAT	DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM
DMORT	DISASTER MORTUARY TEAM
DMT	DISASTER/DONATIONS MANAGEMENT TEAM
DPS	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRC	DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER
DRRA	DISASTER RECOVERY REFORM ACT OF 2018
EAS	EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM
ECC	EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
EMI	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
EMP	ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE
EMS	EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
EOC	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPCRA	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

EPRS	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE SERVICE
ERT	EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
ESF	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
FAA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
FBI	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEMA	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GAR	GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE
GIS	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
IAO	INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE OFFICER
IC	INCIDENT COMMANDER
ICS	INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM
IHP	INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM
JFO	JOINT FIELD OFFICE
JIC	JOINT INFORMATION CENTER
JIS	JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM
MDARC	MID-DEL AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
MERC	MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTER
MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
NAWAS	NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM
NDMS	NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM
NDRF	NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK
NIMS	NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
NOAA	NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NRF	NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK
NTAS	NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM
NTSP	NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT PLAN
NWR	NOAA WEATHER RADIO
NWS	NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
ODAFF	OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FORESTRY
ODEMHS	OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & HOMELAND SECURITY
ODOT	OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OHP	OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL
OIFC	OKLAHOMA INFORMATION FUSION CENTER

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

OKMRC	OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS
OCC	OKLAHOMA CORPORATION COMMISSION
OKNG	OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD
OKVOAD	OKLAHOMA VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTERS
OKWIN	OKLAHOMA WIRELESS INFORMATION NETWORK
OLETS	OKLAHOMA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMM SYSTEM
OMD	OKLAHOMA MILITARY DEPARTMENT
OSART	OKLAHOMA STATE ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAM
OSBI	OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OWRB	OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCES BOARD
PIO	PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
POC	POINT OF CONTACT
REACT	RADIO EMERGENCY ASSOCIATION COMMUNICATIONS TEAM
RACES	RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE
SAR	SEARCH AND RESCUE
SARA	SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT
SBA	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SEOC	STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
SITREP	SITUATION REPORT
SLA	STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE
SME	SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT
SOP	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
STE	SECURE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
TSA	THE SALVATION ARMY
USACE	UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
USAF	UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
USDA	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
USPS	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
USC	UNITED STATES CODE
USAR	URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE
USFS	UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE
VOAD	VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTERS
WMD	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
ZULU	TIME ZONE CORRESPONDING TO GREENWICH, ENGLAND

APPENDIX 5: HAZARD ANALYSIS

The City of Midwest City has responded to and recovered from multiple natural disasters, and has supported statewide responses and recovery as well. With each disaster, our community becomes better prepared for the next incident. The Midwest City Emergency Management Department continually assesses the community for new hazards.

Experience has shown that natural disasters associated with severe thunderstorms (Tornadoes, Floods, Hail, Strong Winds) have the greatest damage potential and occur most frequently. Other hazards that may threaten the city are as follows:

HAZARD	FREQUENCY	DURATION	AREAL EXTENT	SPEED OF ONSET	DISPERSION	TIMING	RISK
Natural							
Tornado	High	Short	Limited	Rapid	Citywide	Random	High
High Winds	High	Short	Variable	Rapid	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Lightning	High	Short	Variable	Rapid	Citywide	Random	High
Hail	High	Short	Variable	Rapid	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Winter Weather	High	Long	Widespread	Moderate	Citywide	Seasonal	Moderate
Flood	High	Long	Limited	Rapid	Concentrated	Random	High
Extreme Heat	High	Long	Widespread	Slow	Citywide	Seasonal	High
Drought	Medium	Long	Widespread	Slow	Citywide	Random	
Wildfire	High	Variable	Variable	Rapid	Variable	Seasonal	High
Earthquake	High	Short	Variable	Rapid	Variable	Random	High
Mosquito Borne Disease	High	Long	Widespread	Rapid	Variable	Seasonal	High
Human-caused							
Cyber Incident	High	Variable	Limited	Rapid	Citywide	Random	High
Workplace Violence	Very Low	Short	Limited	Rapid	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Terrorism	Very Low	Short	Limited	Rapid	Concentrated	Random	Moderate

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Human Pandemic	Very Low	Variable	Widespread	Variable	Variable	Random	Moderate
Civil Unrest	Very Low	Variable	Variable	Variable	Concentrated	Random	Low
Accidental							
Urban Fires-Non-arson	High	Variable	Limited	Rapid	Variable	Random	High
Hazardous Materials Releases	High	Variable	Limited	Rapid	Variable	Random	Moderate
Train Derailment	High	Variable	Limited	Rapid	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Dam Failure	Low	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Random/Seasonal	Moderate
Radiological Release	Very Low	Short	Limited	Rapid	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Aircraft Crash	Low	Short	Limited	Rapid	Concentrated	Random	High

APPENDIX 6: COMMUNITY LIFELINES

The seven FEMA community lifelines, broken down into their respective components and subcomponents, are:



○ **Safety and Security**

- Law enforcement/Security
 - Police Stations
 - Law Enforcement
 - Site Security
 - Correctional Facilities
- Fire Service
 - Fire Stations
 - Firefighting Resources
- Search and Rescue
 - Local Search and Rescue
- Government Service
 - Emergency Operations Centers
- Essential Government Functions
 - Government Offices
 - Schools
 - Public Records
 - Historic/Cultural Resources
- Community Safety
 - Flood Control
 - Other Hazards
 - Protective Actions



○ **Food, Water, Shelter**

- Food
 - Commercial Food Distribution
 - Commercial Food Supply Chain
 - Food Distribution Programs (e.g. Food Banks)
- Water
 - Drinking Water Utilities (intake, treatment, storage, distribution)
 - Wastewater Systems
 - Commercial Water Supply Chain
- Shelter
 - Housing (e.g., homes, shelters)
 - Commercial Facilities (e.g., hotels)
- Agriculture
 - Animals and Agriculture

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan



○ Health and Medical

- Medical Care
 - Hospitals
 - Dialysis
 - Pharmacies
 - Long-Term Care Facilities
 - VA Health System
 - Veterinary Services
 - Home Care
- Public Health
 - Epidemiological Surveillance
 - Laboratory
 - Clinical Guidance
 - Assessment/Interventions/Treatments
 - Human Services
 - Behavioral Health
- Patient Movement
 - Emergency Medical Services
- Medical Supply Chain
 - Blood/Blood Products
 - Manufacturing
 - Pharmaceutical Devices
 - Medical Gases
 - Distribution
 - Critical Clinical Research
 - Sterilization
 - Raw Materials
- Fatality Management
 - Mortuary and Post-Mortuary Services



○ Energy (Power and Fuel)

- Power Grid
 - Generation Systems
 - Transmission Systems
 - Distribution Systems
- Fuel
- Refineries/Fuel Processing
- Fuel Storage
- Pipelines
- Fuel Distributions (e.g., gas stations, fuel points)
- Off-shore Oil Platforms



○ Communications

- Infrastructure
- Wireless
- Cable Systems and Wireline
- Broadcast (TV and Radio)
- Satellite
- Data Centers/Internet
- Responder Communications
 - LMR Networks
- Alerts, Warnings, and Messages

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Local Alert/Warning Ability
- Access to IPAWS (WEA,EAS, NWR)
- Finance
 - Banking Services
 - Electronic Payment Processing
- 911 and Dispatch
 - Public Safety Answering Points
 - Dispatch
- Passenger
- Aviation
 - Commercial (e.g., cargo/passenger)
 - General
 - Military
- Maritime
 - Waterways
 - Port and Port Facilities



○ **Transportation**

- Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle
 - Roads
 - Bridges
- Mass Transit
 - Bus
 - Rail
 - Ferry
- Railway
 - Freight



○ **Hazardous Materials**

- Facilities
 - Oil/HAZMAT Facilities (e.g. chemical, nuclear)
- Oil/HAZMAT/Toxic Incidents from Facilities
- HAMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants
- Oil/HAZMAT/Toxic Incidents from
- Non-fixed Facilities
- Radiological or Nuclear Incidents

APPENDIX 7: NATIONAL RISK INDEX

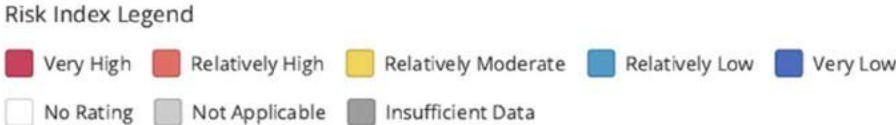
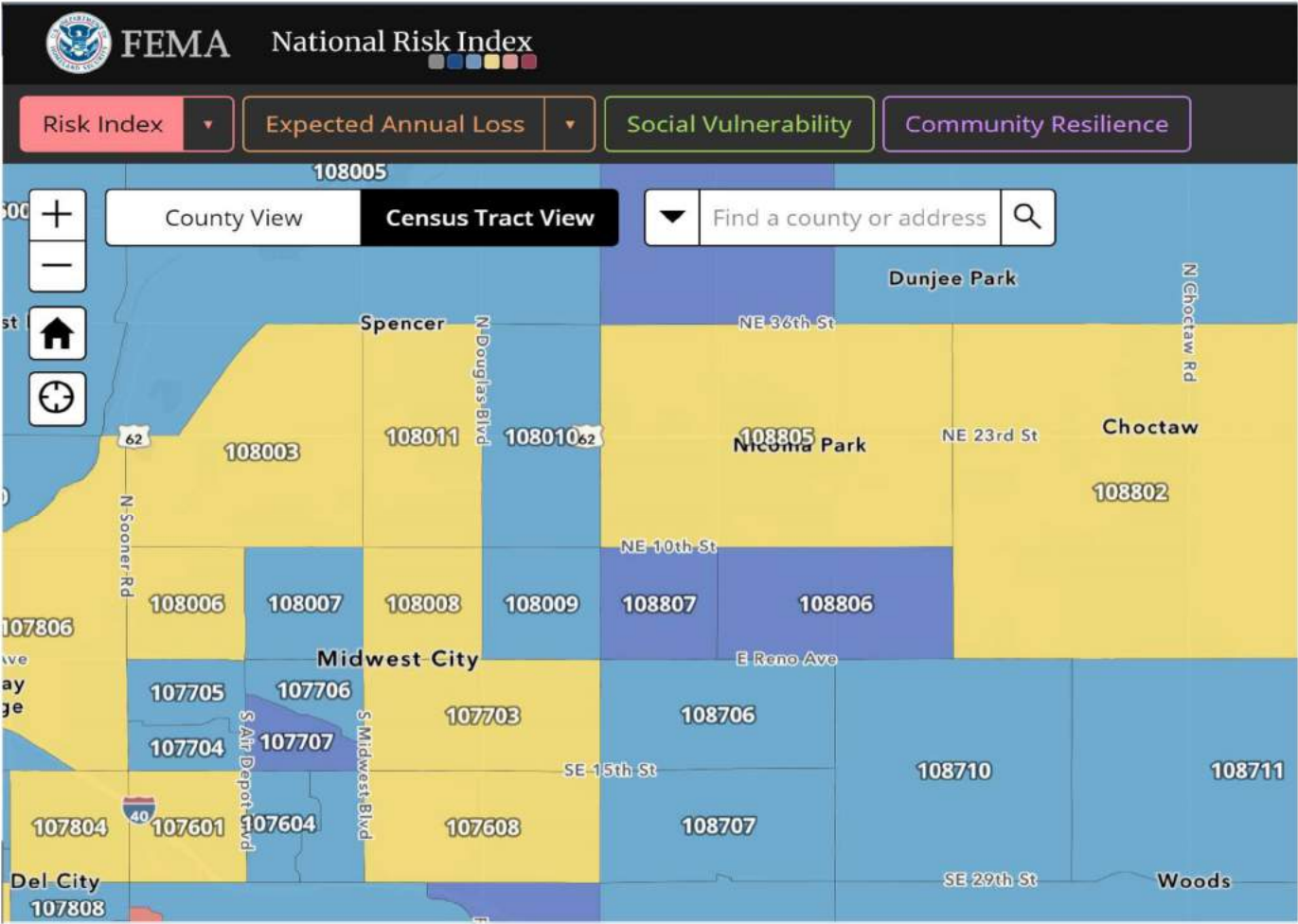
- The National Risk Index is a dataset and on line tool to help illustrate a community's relative level of risk for 18 natural hazards.
- The natural hazards were selected by review of hazard mitigation plans from all 50 states.
- The Risk Index leverages available source data for natural hazard and community risk factors to develop a baseline risk assessment for each US County and Census tract.
- The images below represent the risk assessments for the census tracts present in the city of Midwest City for anticipated losses, social vulnerability, resilience, and the composite score.
- Data for Expected Annual Loss were provided by a mix of federal and state agencies, academia, and other research institutions. The types of data used vary across hazard types, as do the periods of record. For some hazard types,

multiple data sources were used, while others rely on only a single dataset. Visit the natural hazard-specific pages for more details.

- The Social Vulnerability component of the National Risk Index is supported by the Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI), and Community Resilience is supported by the Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (BRIC). Both indices are provided by the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI) at the University of South Carolina.
- $\text{Risk Index} = \text{Expected Annual Loss} \times \text{Social Vulnerability} \div \text{Community Resilience}$
- $\text{Expected Annual Loss} = \text{Exposure} \times \text{Annualized Frequency} \times \text{Historical Loss Ratio}$
- Additional information is available at <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/>
- The complete report for the Midwest City area is available at the Emergency Management office.

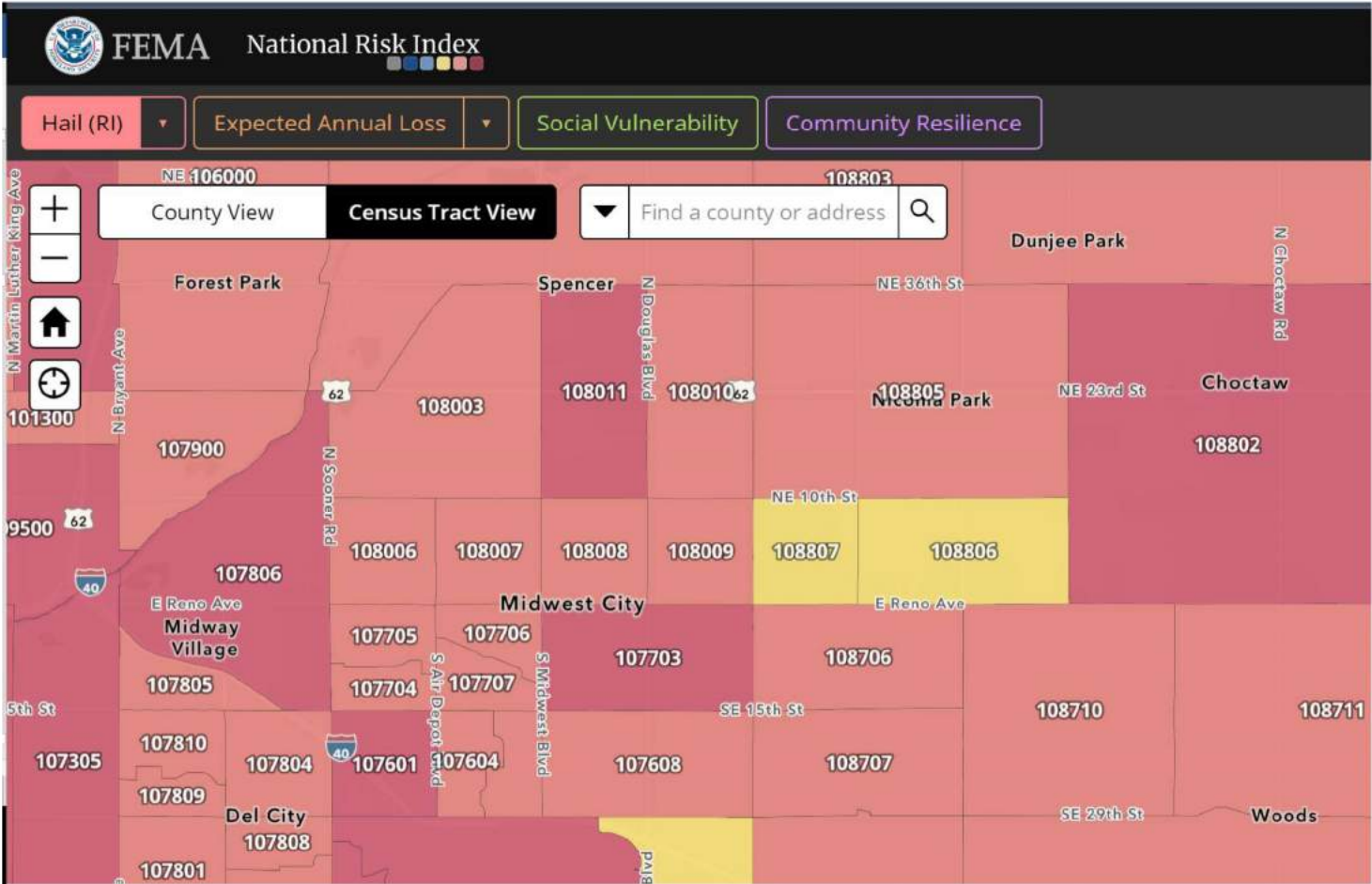
City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: All Hazards



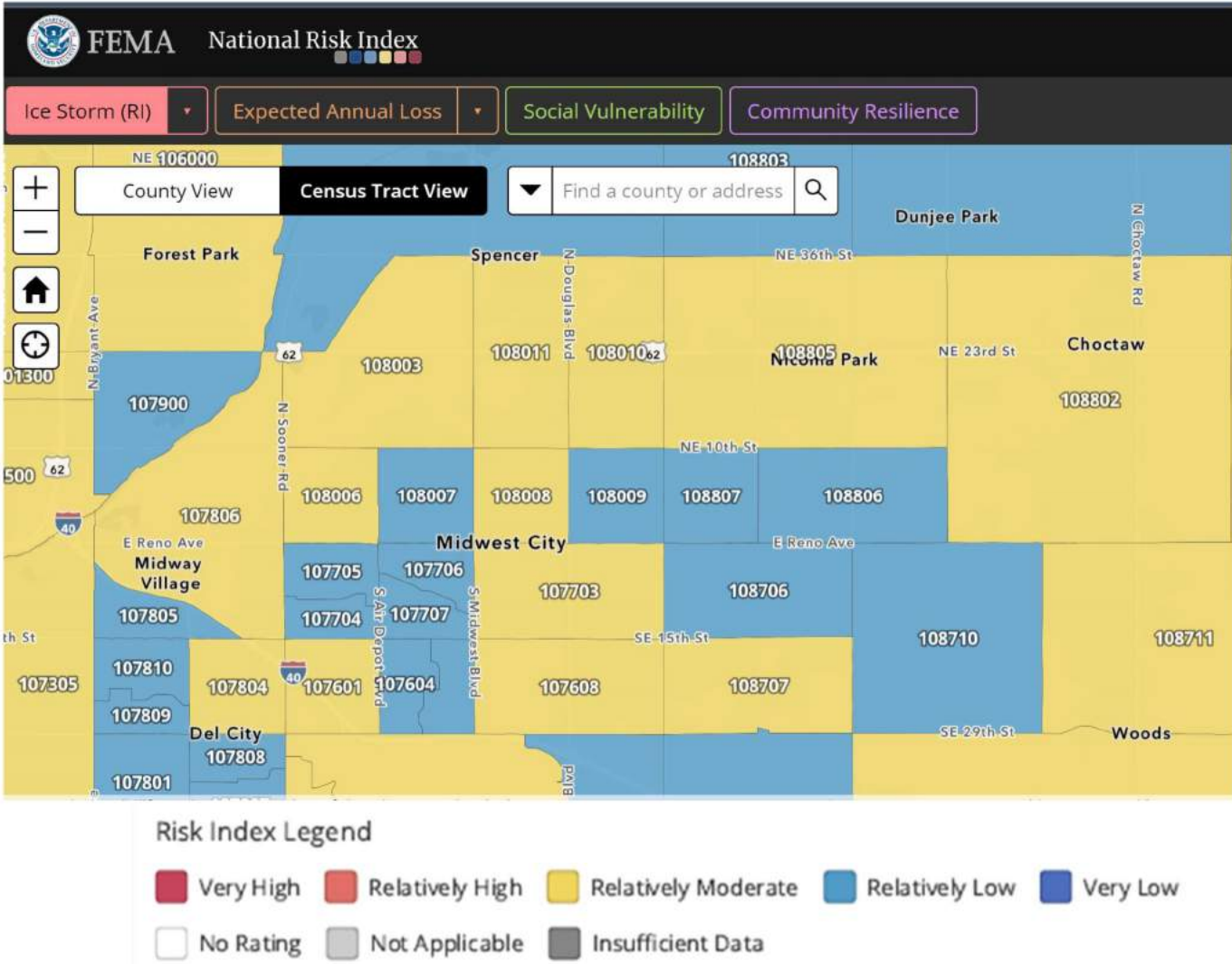
City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: Hail



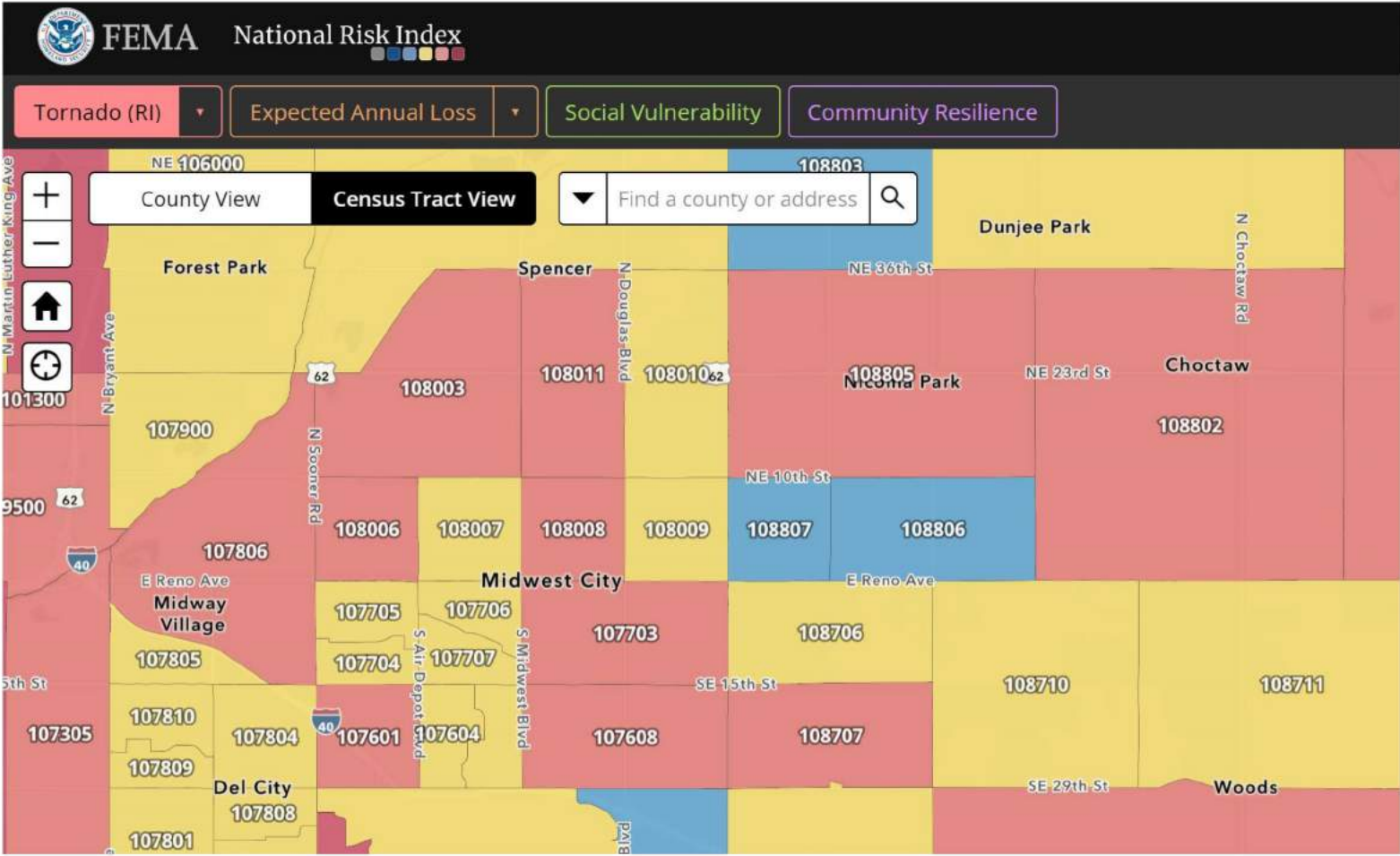
City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: Ice Storm



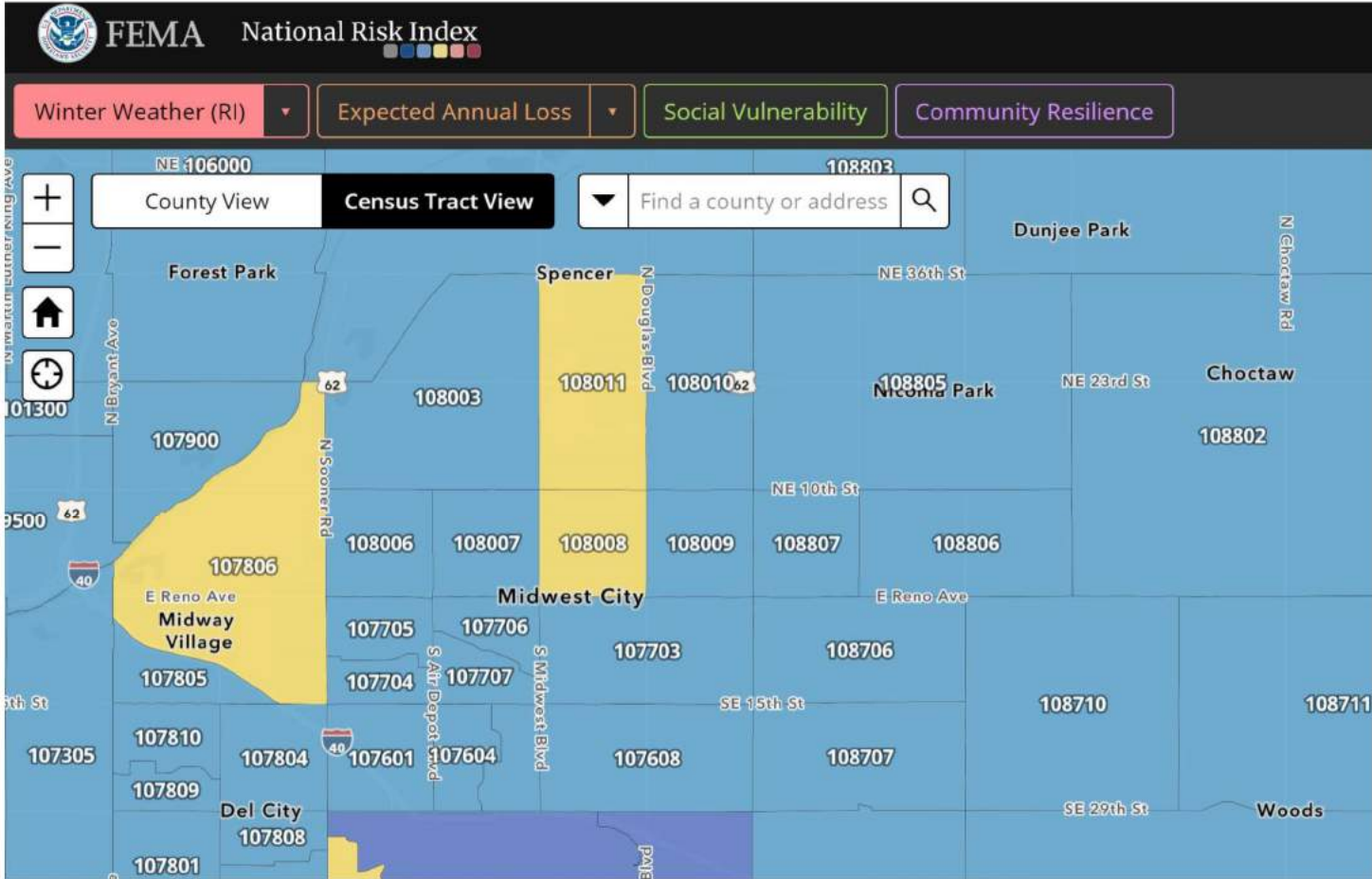
City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: Tornado



City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: Winter Weather

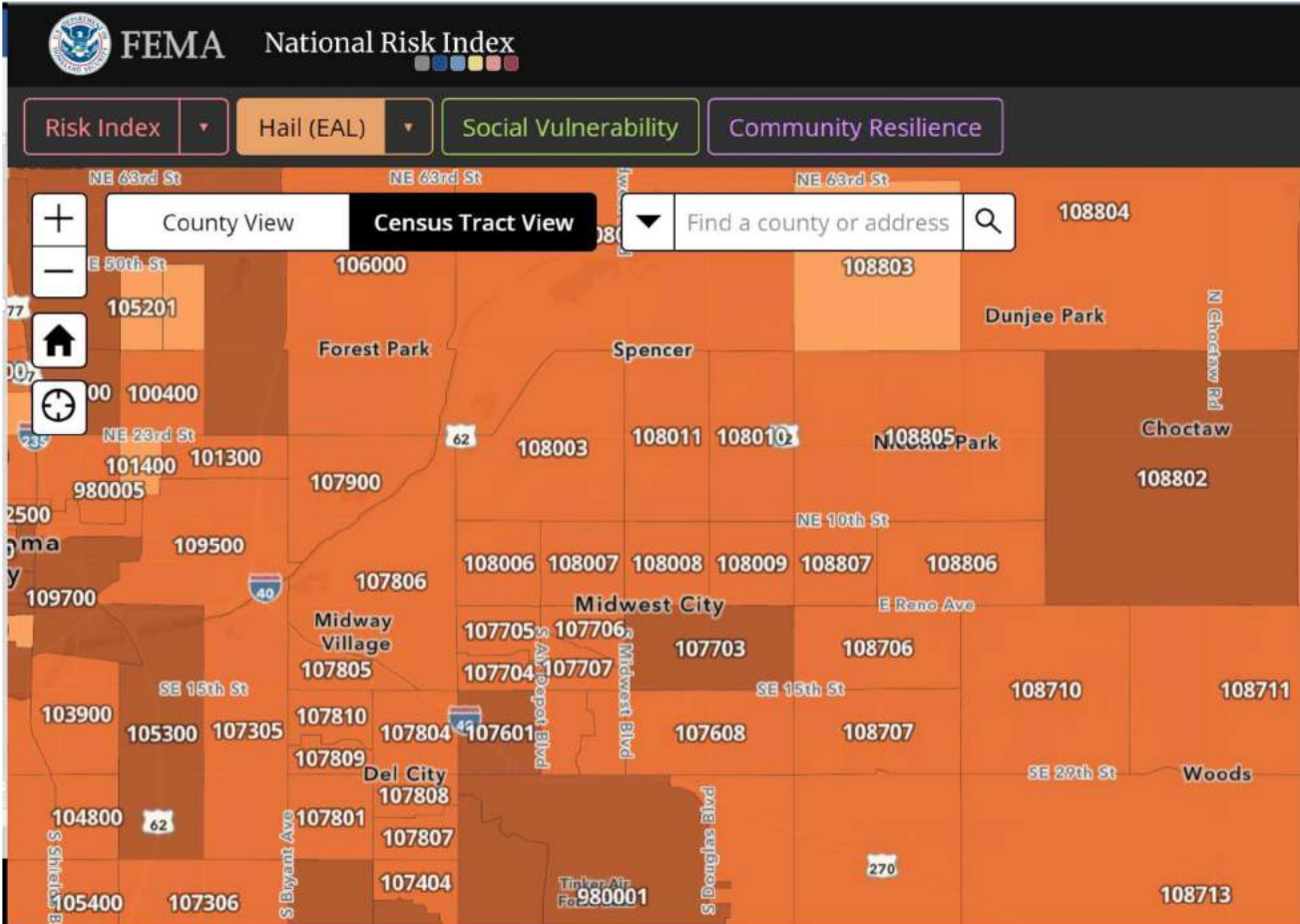


Risk Index Legend

- Very High
- Relatively High
- Relatively Moderate
- Relatively Low
- Very Low
- No Rating
- Not Applicable
- Insufficient Data

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: Expected Annual Loss: Hail

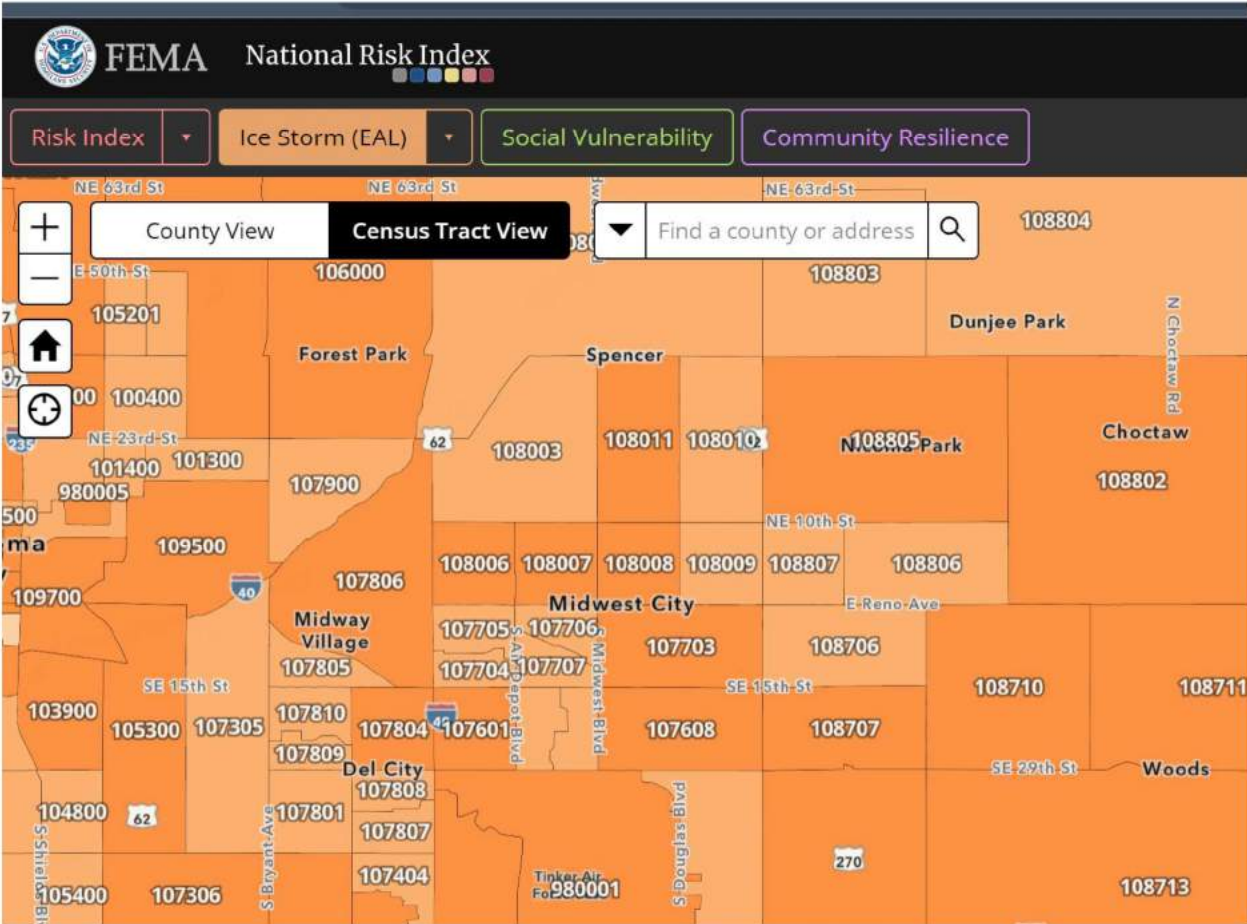


Expected Annual Loss Legend

- Very High
- Relatively High
- Relatively Moderate
- Relatively Low
- Very Low
- No Expected Annual Losses
- Not Applicable
- Insufficient Data

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index Expected Annual Loss: Ice Storm

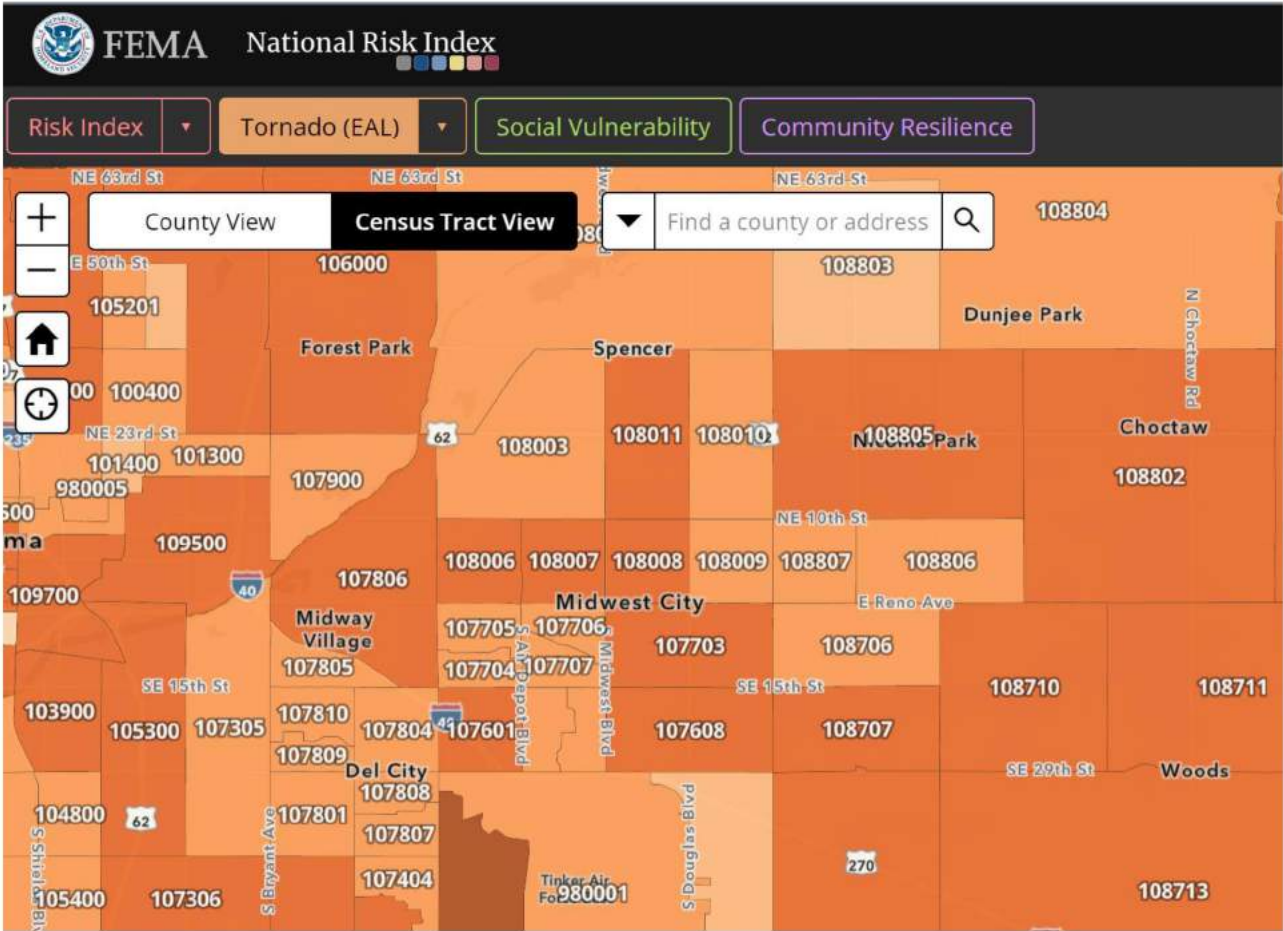


Expected Annual Loss Legend

- Very High
- Relatively High
- Relatively Moderate
- Relatively Low
- Very Low
- No Expected Annual Losses
- Not Applicable
- Insufficient Data

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index Expected Annual Loss: Tornado

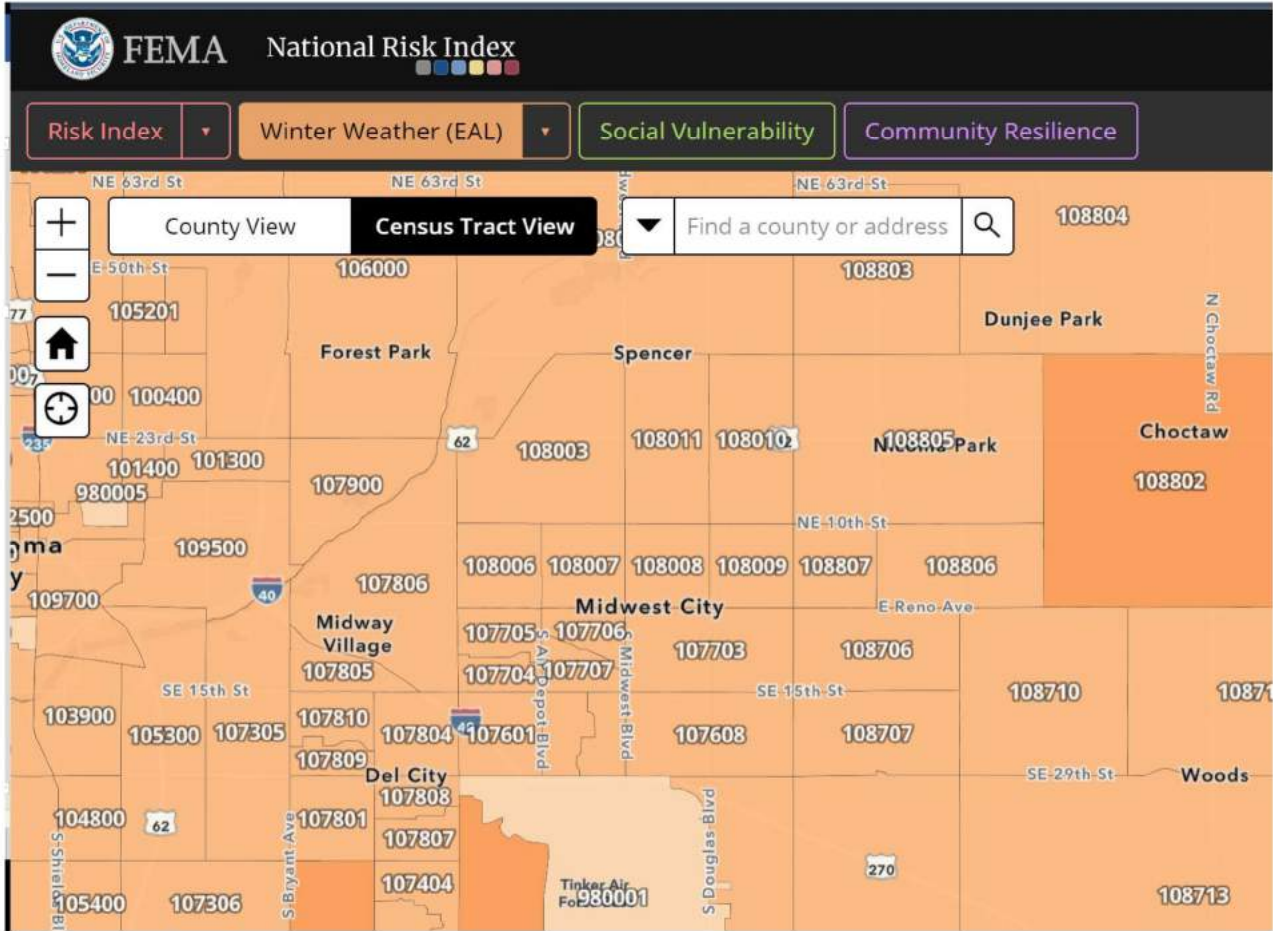


Expected Annual Loss Legend

- Very High
- Relatively High
- Relatively Moderate
- Relatively Low
- Very Low
- No Expected Annual Losses
- Not Applicable
- Insufficient Data

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index Expected Annual Loss: Winter Weather



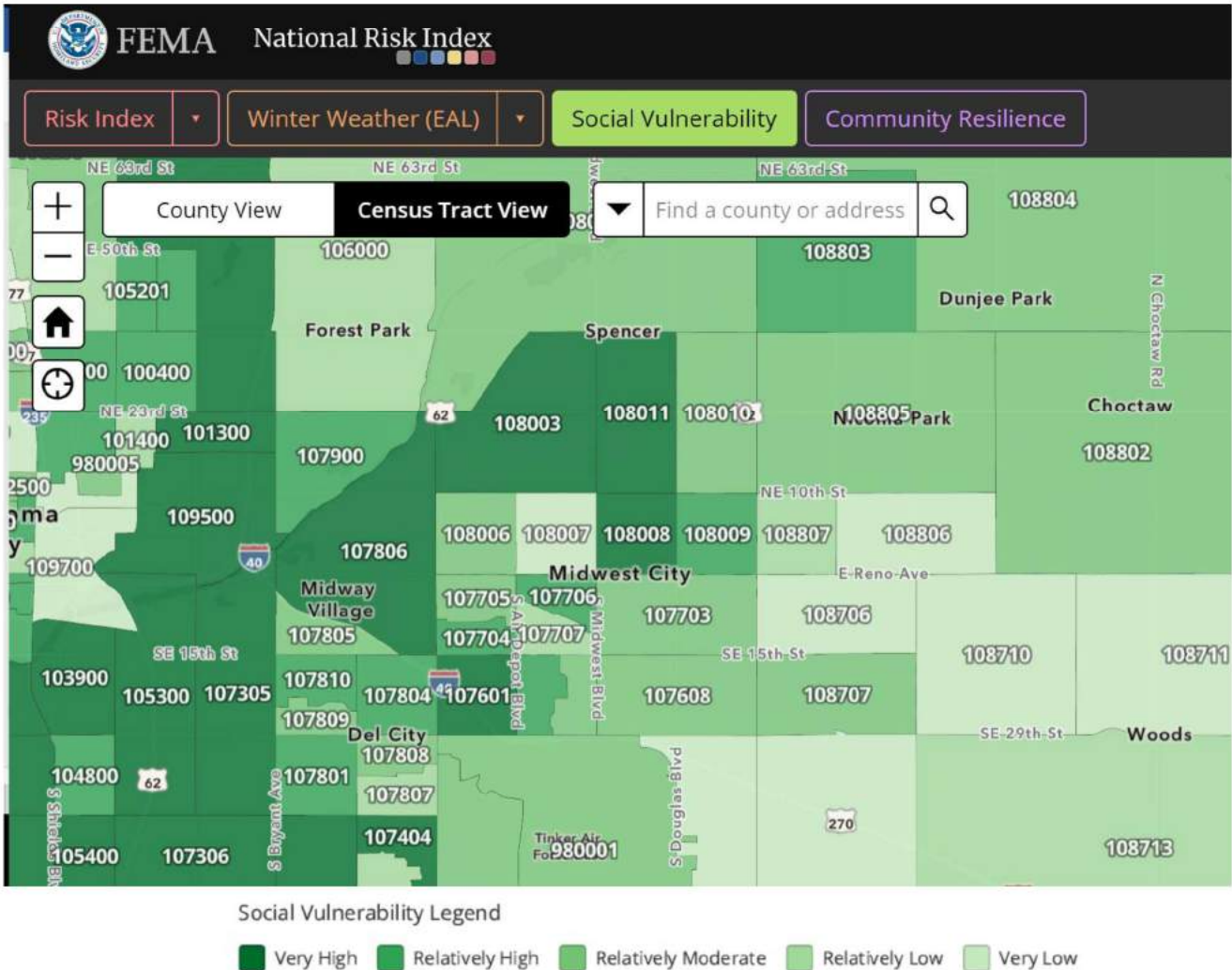
Expected Annual Loss Legend

- Very High
- Relatively High
- Relatively Moderate
- Relatively Low
- Very Low
- No Expected Annual Losses
- Not Applicable
- Insufficient Data

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

FEMA National Risk Index: Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability measures the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood.



APPENDIX 8: FEMA RESILIENCY AND PLANNING TOOL

The following images were taken from the FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool, or RAPT. RAPT is a GIS tool with over 100 pre-loaded data layers that supports emergency management decisions for outreach, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

The FEMA Resiliency Index is a composite of 22 indicators including social, economic, and infrastructure.

The three main indicators that drive Oklahoma County’s resilience rating are:

1. Income inequality
2. Percentage of the population without health insurance
3. Percentage of the population with limited English proficiency

County-wide indicators:

1. Percent Without Religious Affiliation 27.5
2. Number of Hospitals per 10,000 people: 0.19
3. Social/Civic Organizations per 10,000 people 0.61
4. Percent Inactive Voters: 10.25

RAPT Data Analysis

RAPT Indicators are divided into different categories. Listed below are the census tracts that scored most vulnerable in each.

Refer to the map on p. 57 for tract numbers.

Highest Composite Resilience Challenge Rating - 3 Next highest – 2, 16, 18, 20

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population without a High School Diploma - 4
Population 65 and older – 4,6,9,14,15,16,23
Population with a Disability – 3,18
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Households without a Vehicle - 18
Households with Limited English – 3,4,17,21
Single-Parent Households – 2,20
Households without a Smartphone - 16
Households without a Broadband Subscription - 21

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HOUSING

Mobile Homes as a Percentage of Housing - 5

Owner-Occupied Housing - 2

.....

ECONOMIC

Population below Poverty Level – 2,16,18

Median Household Income – 2,3,4,18

Unemployed Labor Force – 3,16,19

Income Inequality - 3

Workforce in Predominant Sector – 6,10,15,21

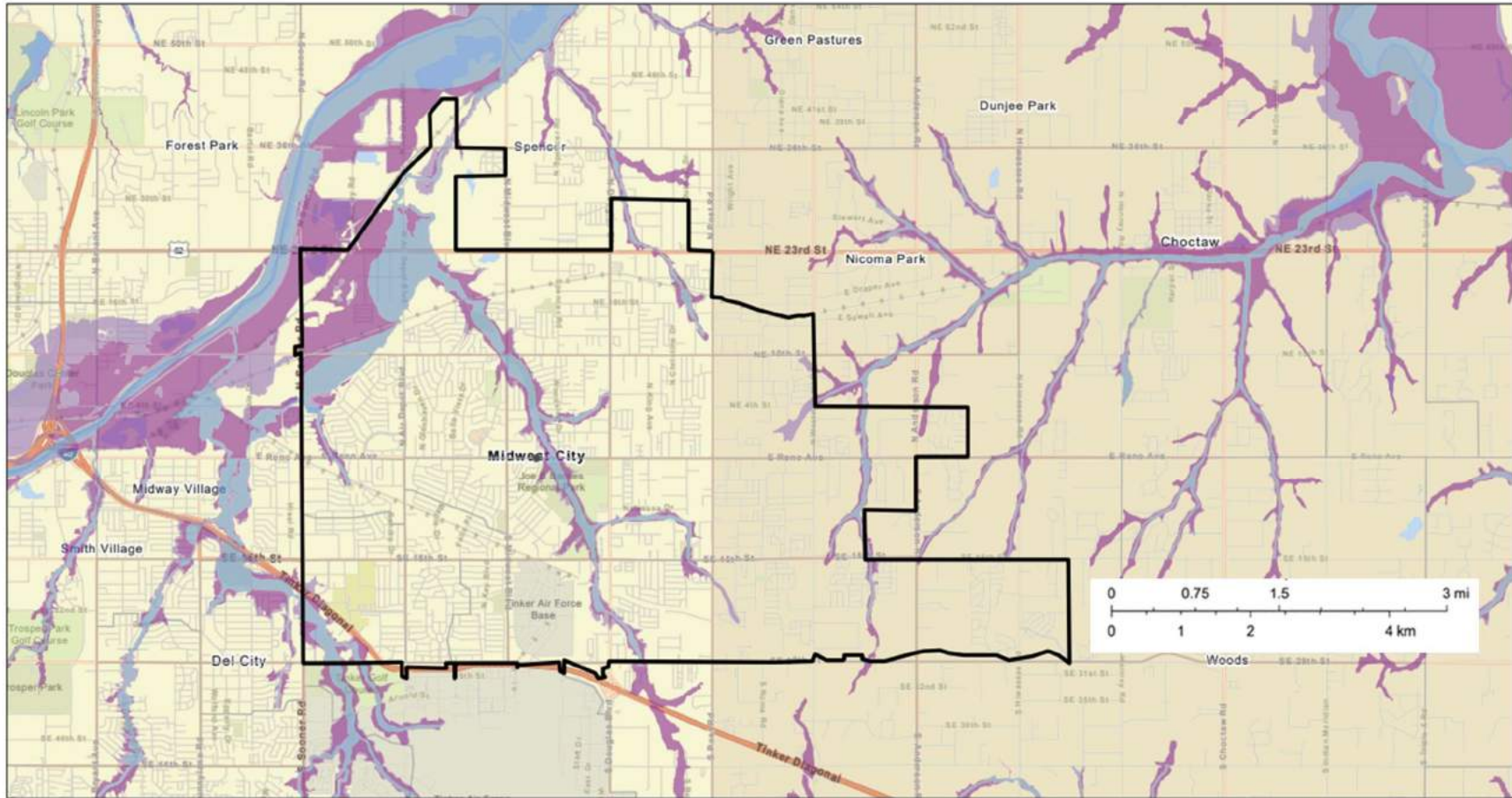
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COMMUNITY RESILIENCE INDICATORS

Census Tract #	Tract on map	Population	% 65+	% Disability	% with no HS Diploma	% Unemployed	% No Health Insurance	% With Limited English	Median Income	% Mobile Homes	% Owner-Occupied Housing	% Households without a Vehicle	% Single Parent	Income Inequality (Gini Index)	# Health Practitioners per 1,000 people	% Unemployed Women	% Employed in Predominant Sector	% Below Poverty Level	% Without Smartphone	FEMA Resilience Challenge Percentile
National	N/A	331,893,745	16.8	13	10.7	6.3	8.6	8.3	\$85,806	5.6	65.4	8	25.3	0.48	N/A	5.5	23.5	12.8	10	N/A
1080.05	1	2600	29.72	20.93	2.65	8.16	9.36	1.46	\$50,637	4.42	61.49	17.13	21.18	0.41	19.71	13.86	33.47	10.84	16.27	61
1080.03	2	3970	7.61	15.33	8.17	8.6	13.35	0.29	\$37,049	7.47	14.24	16.73	73.12	0.39	15.17	9.22	23.75	31.12	14.93	71
1080.11	3	2904	11.72	29.83	10.21	16.42	19.4	2.91	\$36,462	1.96	44.1	12.23	32.86	0.54	0	17.42	23.91	25.12	15.81	86
1080.10	4	3113	19.03	22.03	19.03	6	19.33	3.94	\$34,360	1.43	41.57	0.72	42.74	0.4	13.57	7.93	24.53	16.8	17.71	67
1088.05	5	3835	13.72	12.69	12.66	3.93	11.76	0.57	\$55,570	13.42	62.51	1.29	14.08	0.45	10.31	2.33	24.81	16.89	9.7	35
1080.06	6	4680	19.22	10.19	6.31	5.14	8.87	0	\$66,290	1.68	52.57	2.45	40.82	0.37	7	7.28	30.41	13.71	10.73	37
1080.07	7	3124	18.23	10.49	2.72	2.65	10.68	0	\$59,630	0	26.15	5.09	24.86	0.39	12.93	5.27	26.67	11.5	11.69	24
1080.08	8	4528	13.19	23.15	8.39	10.47	18.15	0	\$46,058	1.36	35.91	4.7	49.44	0.4	10.09	8.33	22.3	13.57	20.57	64
1080.09	9	3185	21.94	26.21	4.06	7.3	9.77	0	\$52,962	1.49	35.61	0.43	42.62	0.3	16.9	0	26.73	4.55	13.48	33
1088.07	10	1377	12.76	21.75	6.41	9.87	10.84	0	\$88,716	0	78.67	0	9.54	0.32	71.43	9.46	32.86	3.54	7.95	13
1088.06	11	1523	16.4	11.96	1.88	3.35	0	0	\$110,139	0.88	89.67	0	6.08	0.31	41.31	6.97	24.01	7.64	2.32	1
1077.05	12	1958	18.48	17.41	4.24	5.75	6.25	0	\$44,330	0	53.62	4.86	23	0.36	0	2.74	20.87	16.44	10.93	31
1077.06	13	2734	12.99	18.06	11.13	8.53	11.65	0	\$42,139	2.99	50.08	9.94	45.9	0.46	3	11.32	25.79	21.78	20.07	65
1077.03	14	2954	22.8	16.21	5.67	0.56	6.02	0	\$64,737	1.59	62.1	6.45	16.08	0.47	30.89	1.22	23.14	9.93	13.43	23
1087.06	15	2622	21.05	19.73	9.43	3	6.78	0	\$72,121	0.81	74.3	0.7	15.2	0.36	28.12	2.23	30.38	4.47	12.85	19
1077.04	16	1767	21.29	20.14	5.86	16.57	14.57	1.58	\$45,607	0	61.55	2.69	53.97	0.47	3.16	16.85	18.62	30.35	37.28	82
1077.07	17	1404	9.94	14.65	4.82	7.63	11.58	2.65	\$58,000	0.91	46.72	1.89	60.98	0.34	8.97	4.72	18.35	18.36	11.74	37
1076.01	18	2261	16.52	29.61	16.28	6.35	10.4	1.54	\$24,675	0	20.36	21.72	44.18	0.36	0	6.35	19.51	33.46	16.83	75
1076.04	19	2340	12.55	16.8	9.74	9.35	16.5	0.88	\$47,105	0	45.23	3.85	35.67	0.38	6.45	14.24	26.42	21.27	7.14	56
1076.05	20	2090	8.15	19.9	12.55	14.27	15.36	0	\$40,653	0	27.67	8.13	70.29	0.48	3.95	15.32	19.42	22.02	13.86	77
1076.08	21	3607	17.52	13.16	6.05	4.87	10.19	2.72	\$58,300	7.22	70.72	1.61	14.12	0.36	18.27	2.22	27.47	5.63	18.75	25
1087.07	22	4132	18.6	17.17	4.17	3.52	5.68	0.45	\$80,322	1.4	76.28	4.7	24.76	0.33	19.27	3.48	25.22	9.05	9.29	16
1087.10	23	4038	19.33	7.75	1.87	1.35	3.94	0	\$94,419	4.48	79.18	0	23.36	0.41	22.07	1.35	24.7	6.02	8.44	7

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Flood Hazard - Updated 11/2022

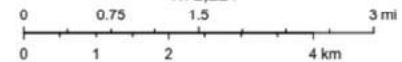


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Flood Hazard (zoom to activate)

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

1:72,224

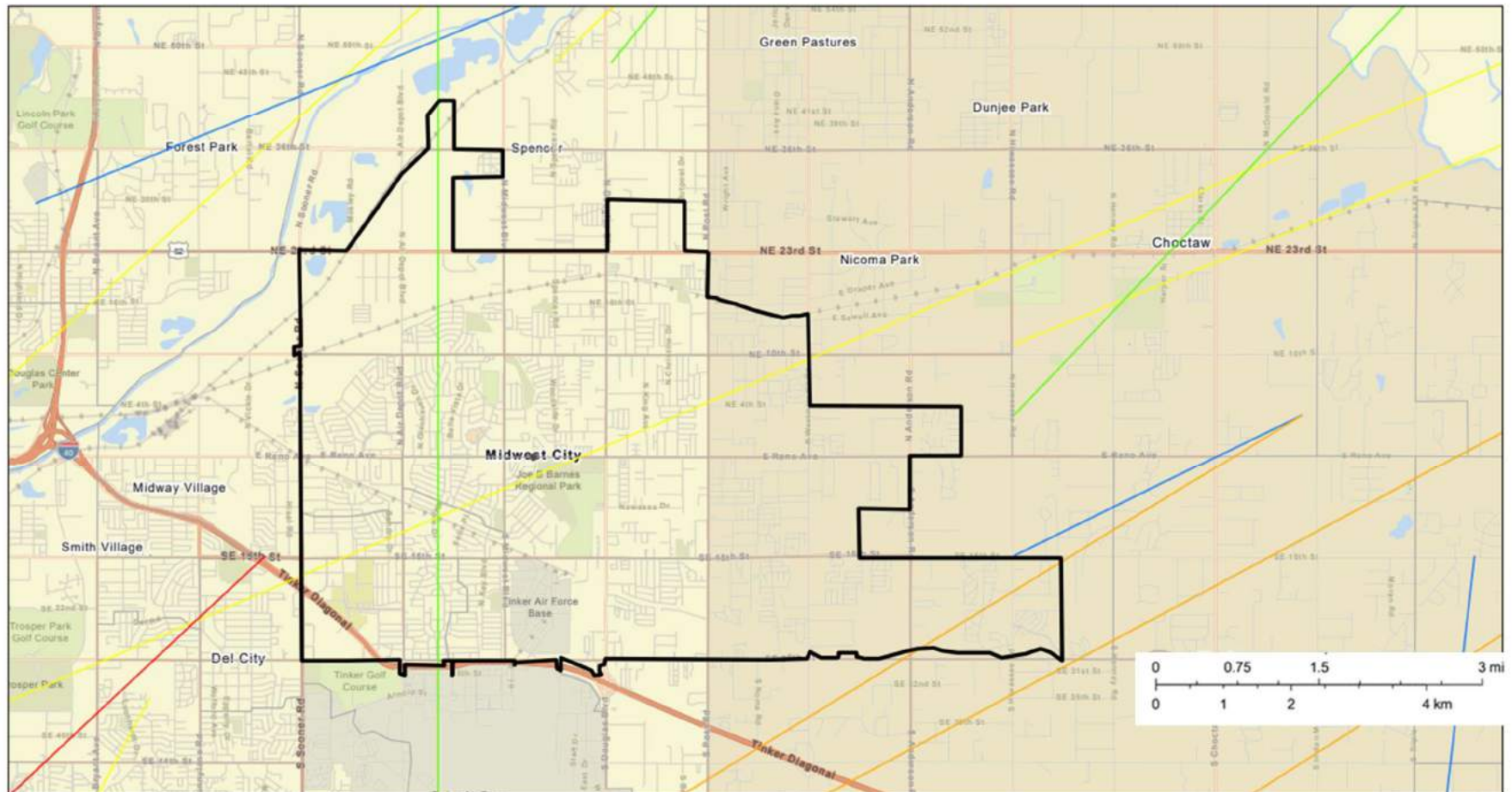


Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool
 NOAA/NWS/SPC | NOAA/NWS/CPC and NOAA/NWS/WPC | NOAA/NWS/NHC | National Weather Service | NOAA/NWS | NOAA Office for Coastal Management | NOAA/NWS/NWC | This EPA

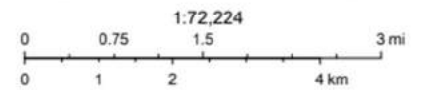
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Historical Tornado Tracks - Updated 4/2022



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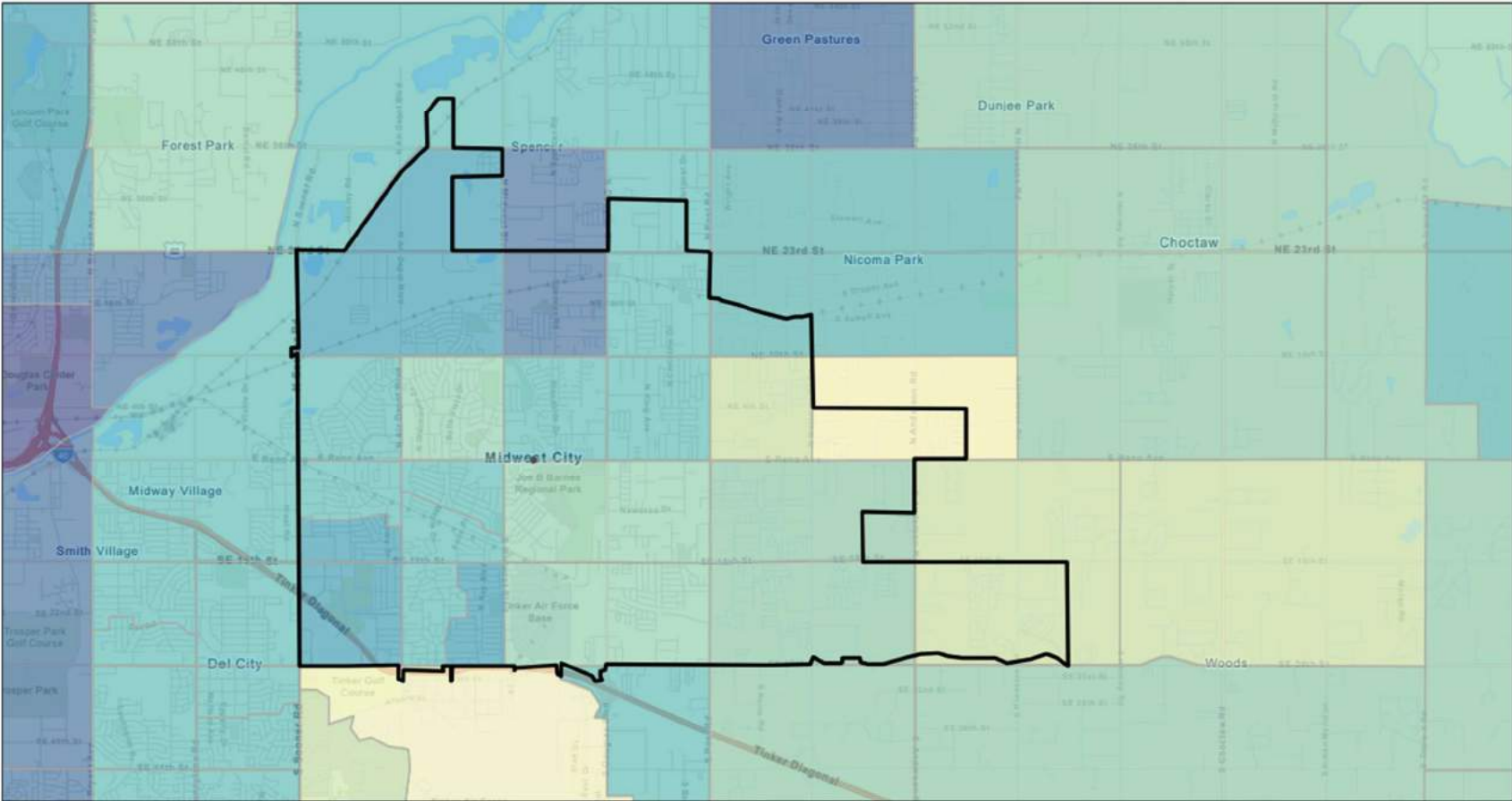
- Historical Tornado Tracks
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)



Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc. METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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FEMA Community Resilience Challenges Index - Updated 5/2023

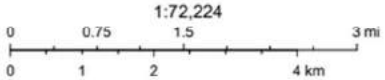


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Census Tracts - FEMA Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI): Potential Challenges to Resilience

- Highest challenges (95 – 100th percentile)
- High challenges (85 – 95th percentile)
- Medium-high challenges (70 – 85th percentile)
- Medium challenges (30th to 70th percentile)

- Medium-low challenges (15th to 30th percentile)
- Low challenges (5th to 15th percentile)
- Lowest challenges (up to 5th percentile)
- Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

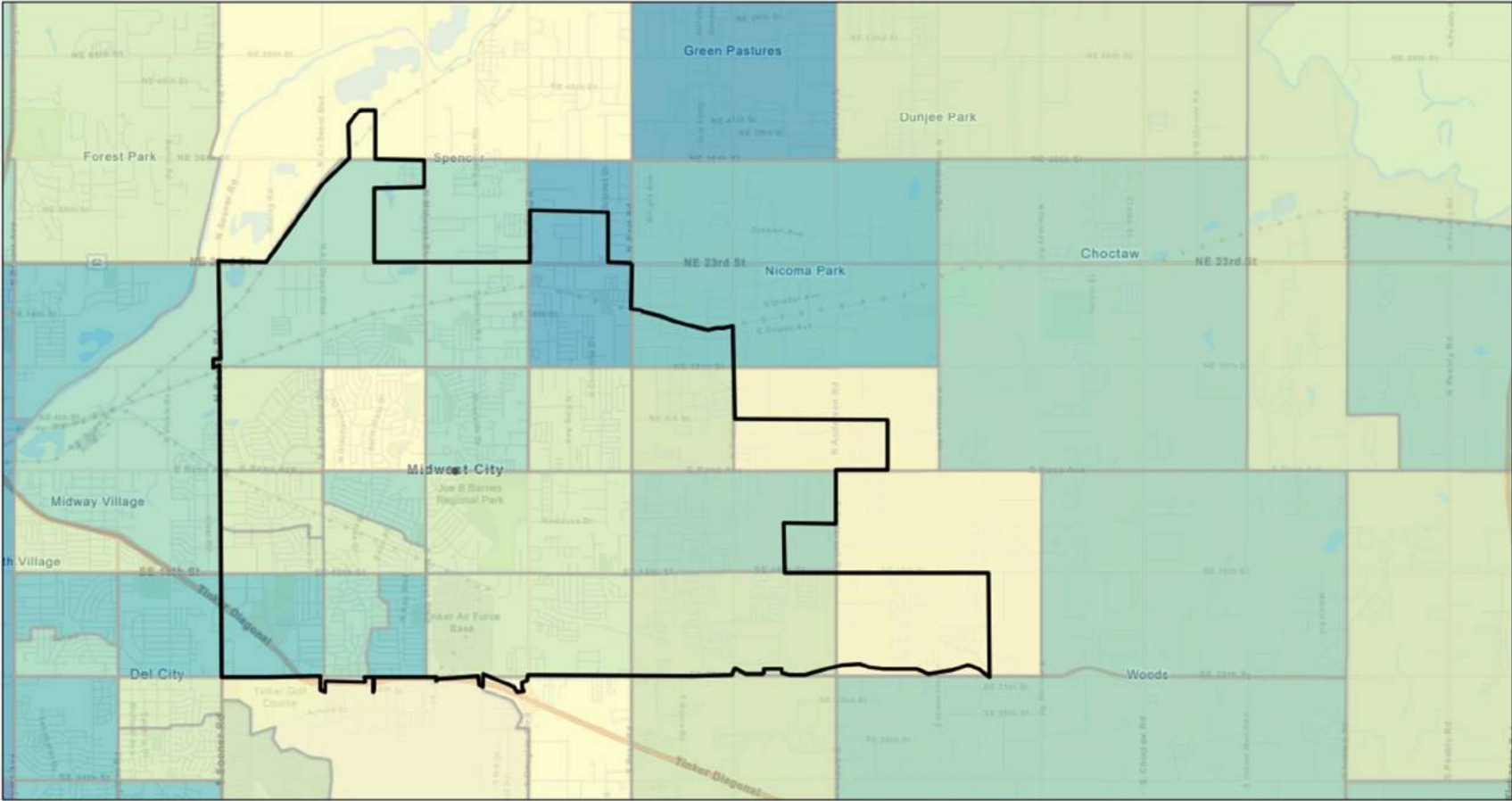


Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool
 Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA | NOAA/NWS/SPC | NOAA/NWS/CPC and NOAA/NWS/WPC | NOAA/NWS/NHC | National Weather Service | NOAA/NWS | NOAA Office for Coastal Management | NOAA/NWS/NWC | This EPA

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Population Without a High School Diploma - Updated 4/2023

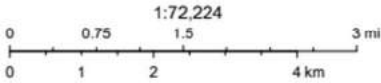


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Census Tracts - Population without a High School Diploma

- 34.84 - 100% (highest value)
- 24.08 - 34.83%
- 17.05 - 24.07%
- 11.79 - 17.04%
- 7.54 - 11.78%
- 3.85 - 7.53%
- 0 - 3.84%

□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

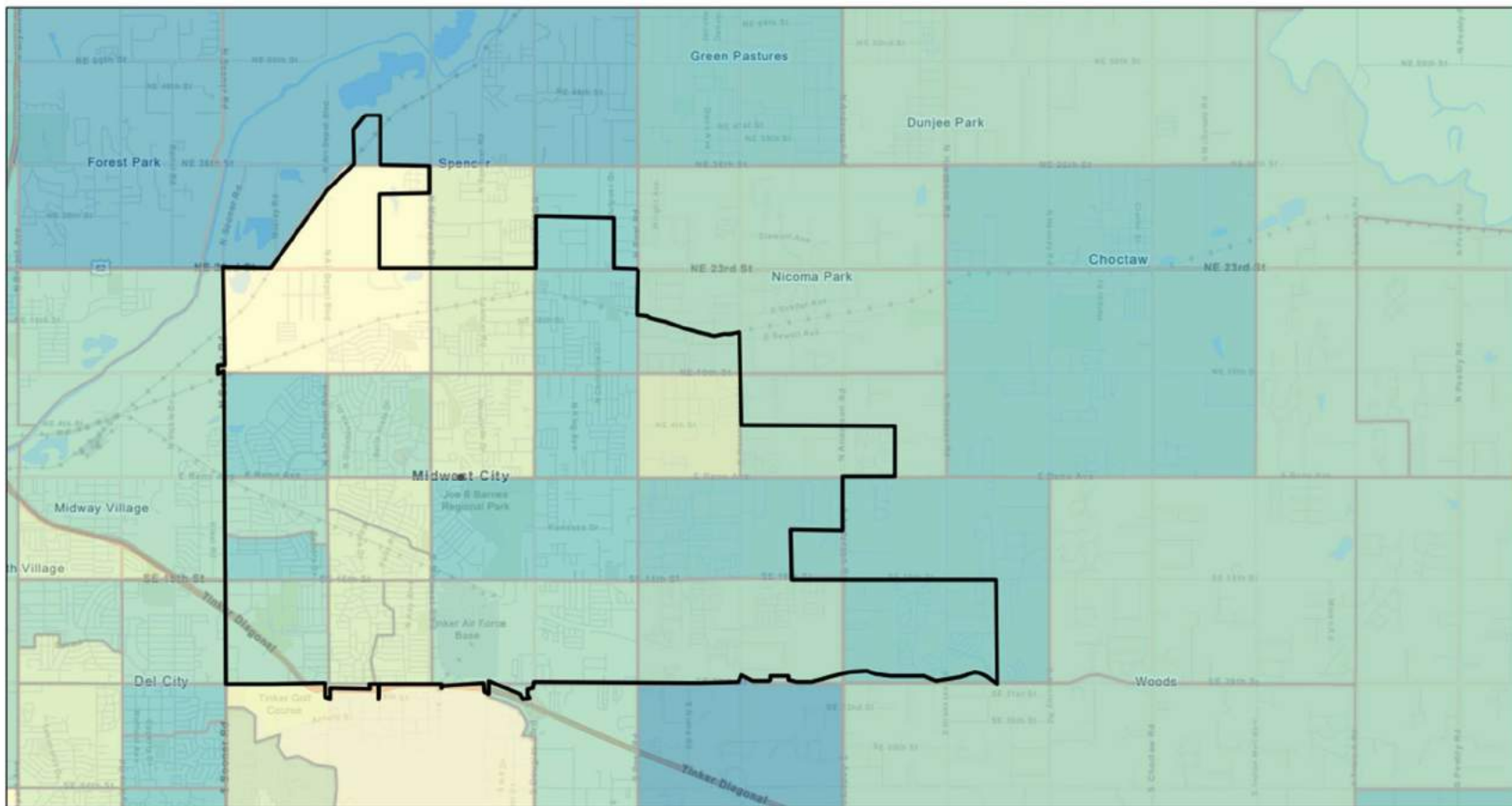


Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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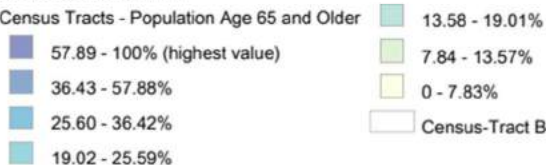
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Population Age 65+ - Updated 4/2023

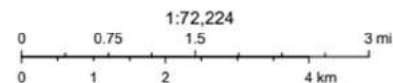


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Census Tracts - Population Age 65 and Older



□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

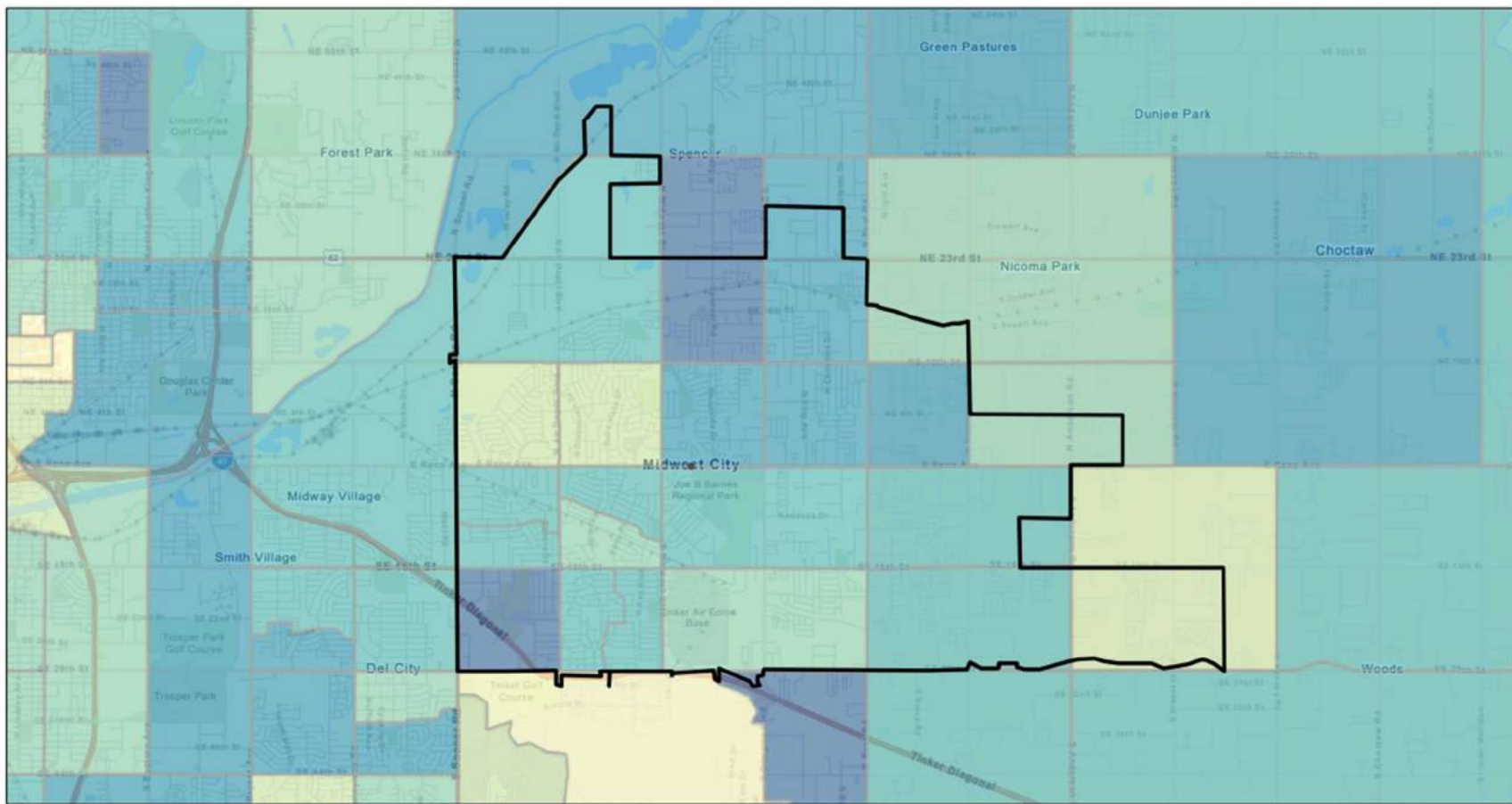


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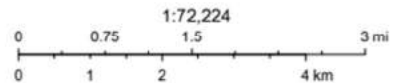
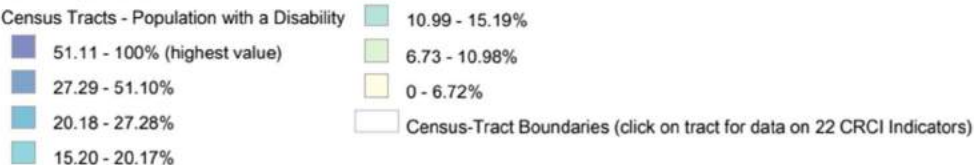
City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Population with a Disability - Updated 4/2023



5/24/2023, 2:19:49 PM

Census Tracts - Population with a Disability

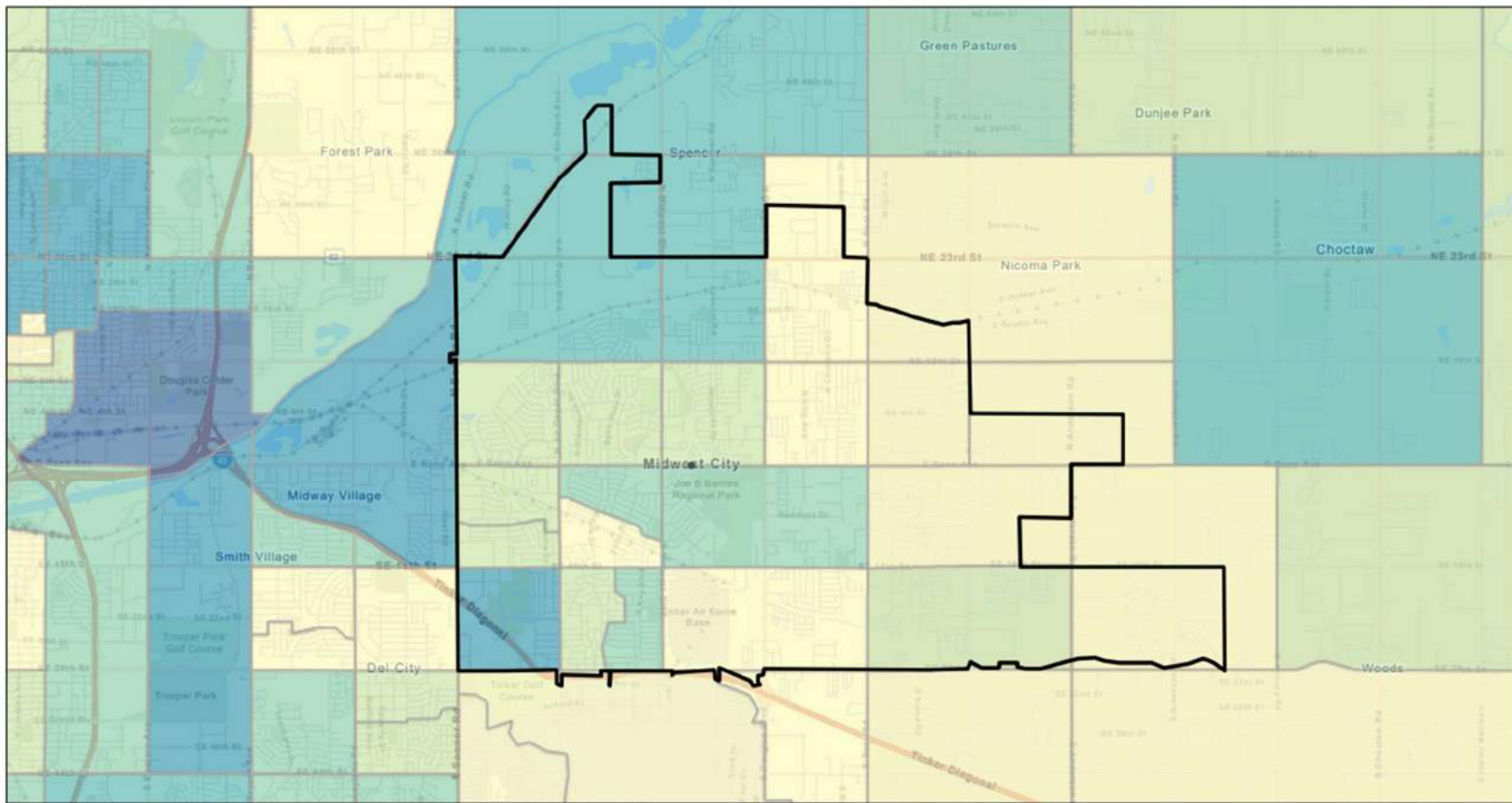


Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

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Households Without a Vehicle - Updated 4/2023



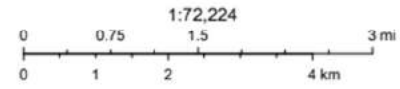
5/24/2023, 2:16:34 PM

Census Tracts - Households without a Vehicle

- 52.17 - 100% (highest value)
- 29.98 - 52.16%
- 17.51 - 29.97%
- 10.29 - 17.50%

- 5.68 - 10.28%
- 2.38 - 5.67%
- 0 - 2.37%

□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

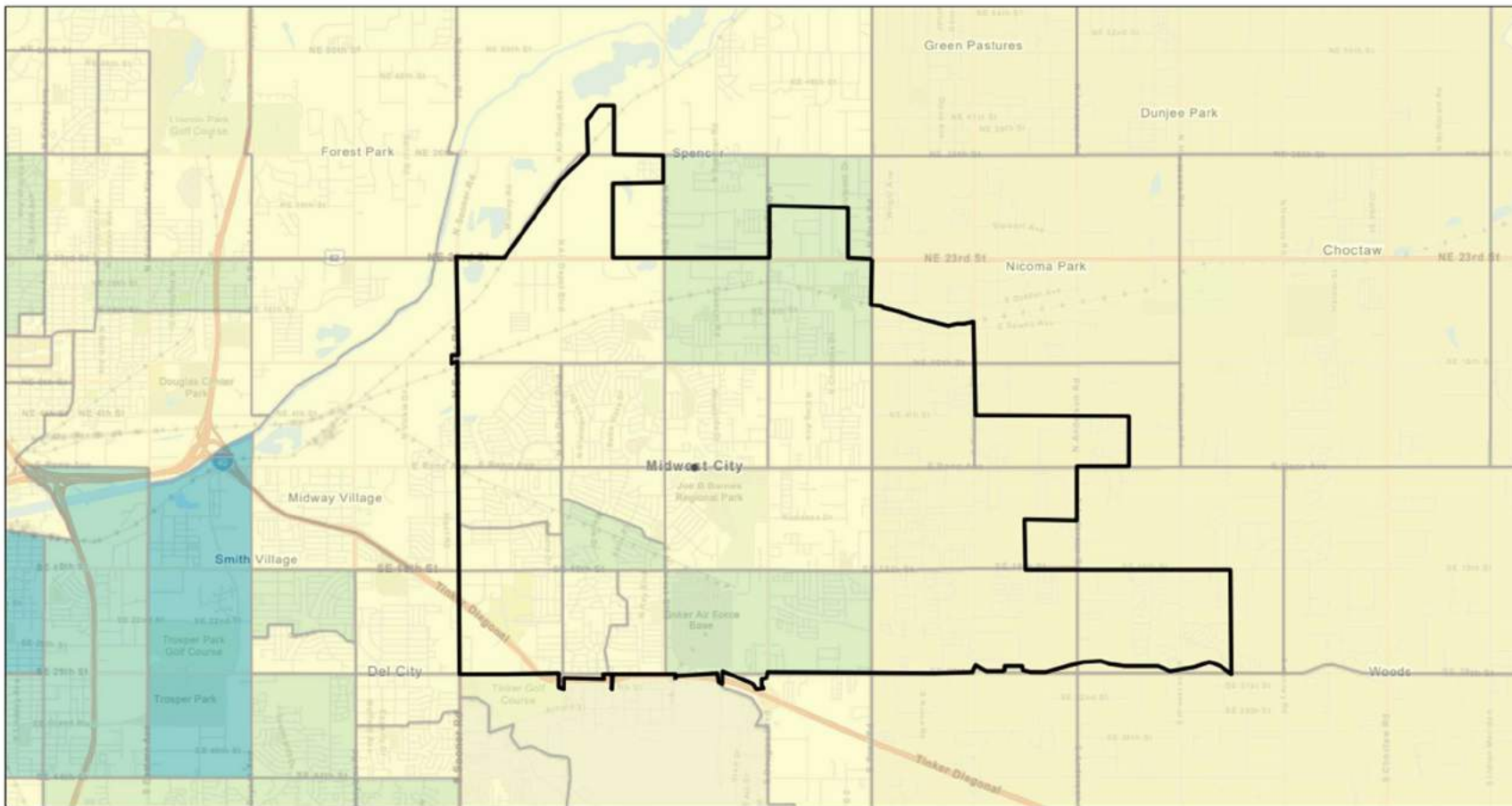


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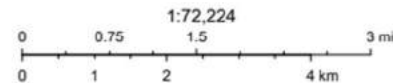
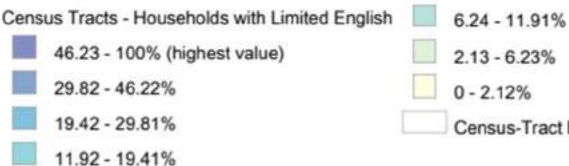
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Households With Limited English - Updated 4/2023



5/24/2023, 2:14:03 PM

Census Tracts - Households with Limited English

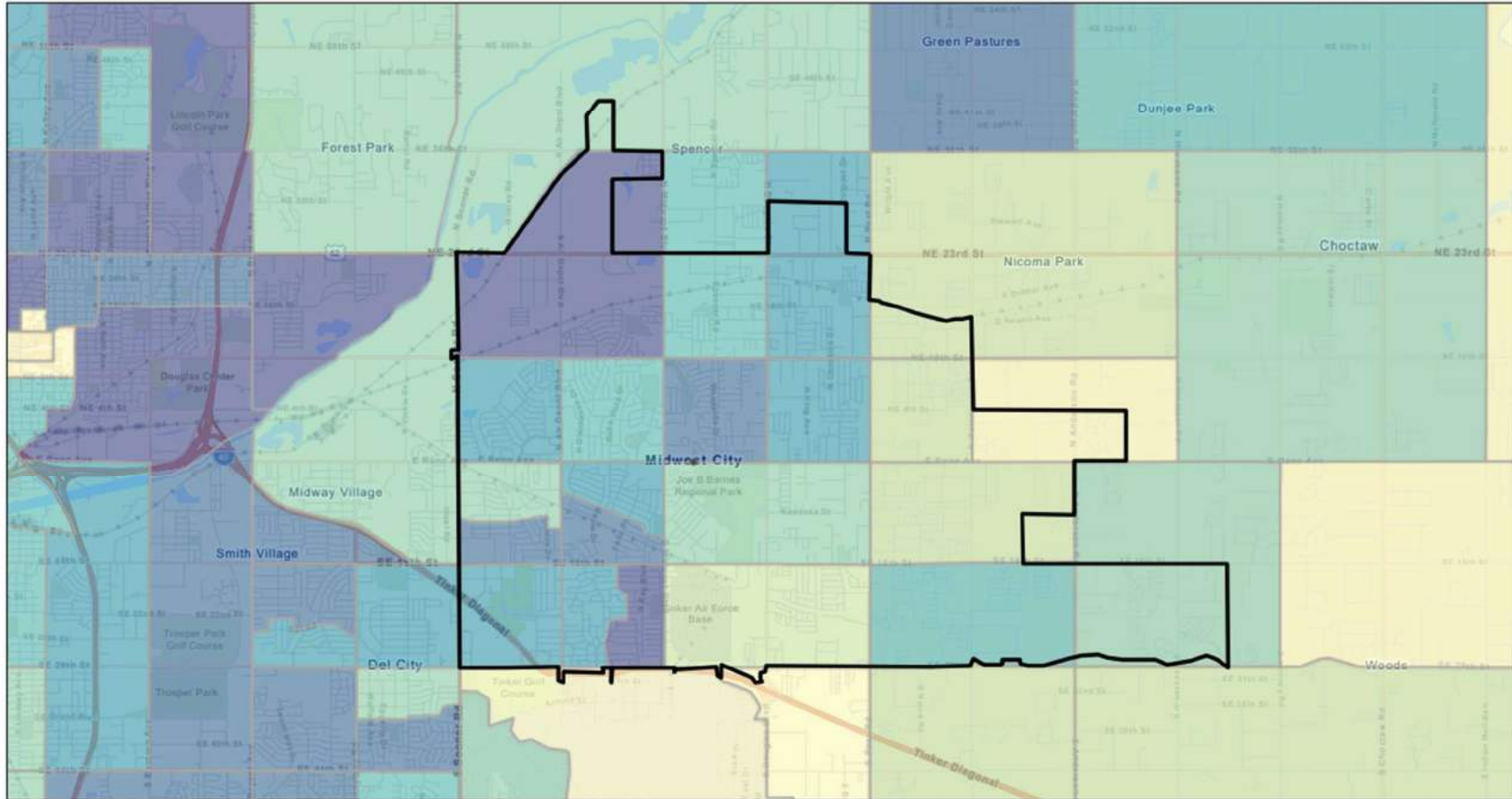


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Single Parent Households- Updated 4/2023



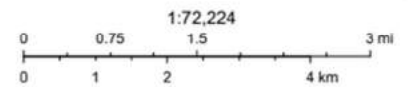
5/24/2023, 2:06:55 PM

Census Tracts - Single-Parent Households

- 64.74 - 100% (highest value)
- 46.79 - 64.73%
- 34.33 - 46.78%
- 24.46 - 34.32%

- 15.97 - 24.45%
- 7.78 - 15.96%
- 0 - 7.77%

□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

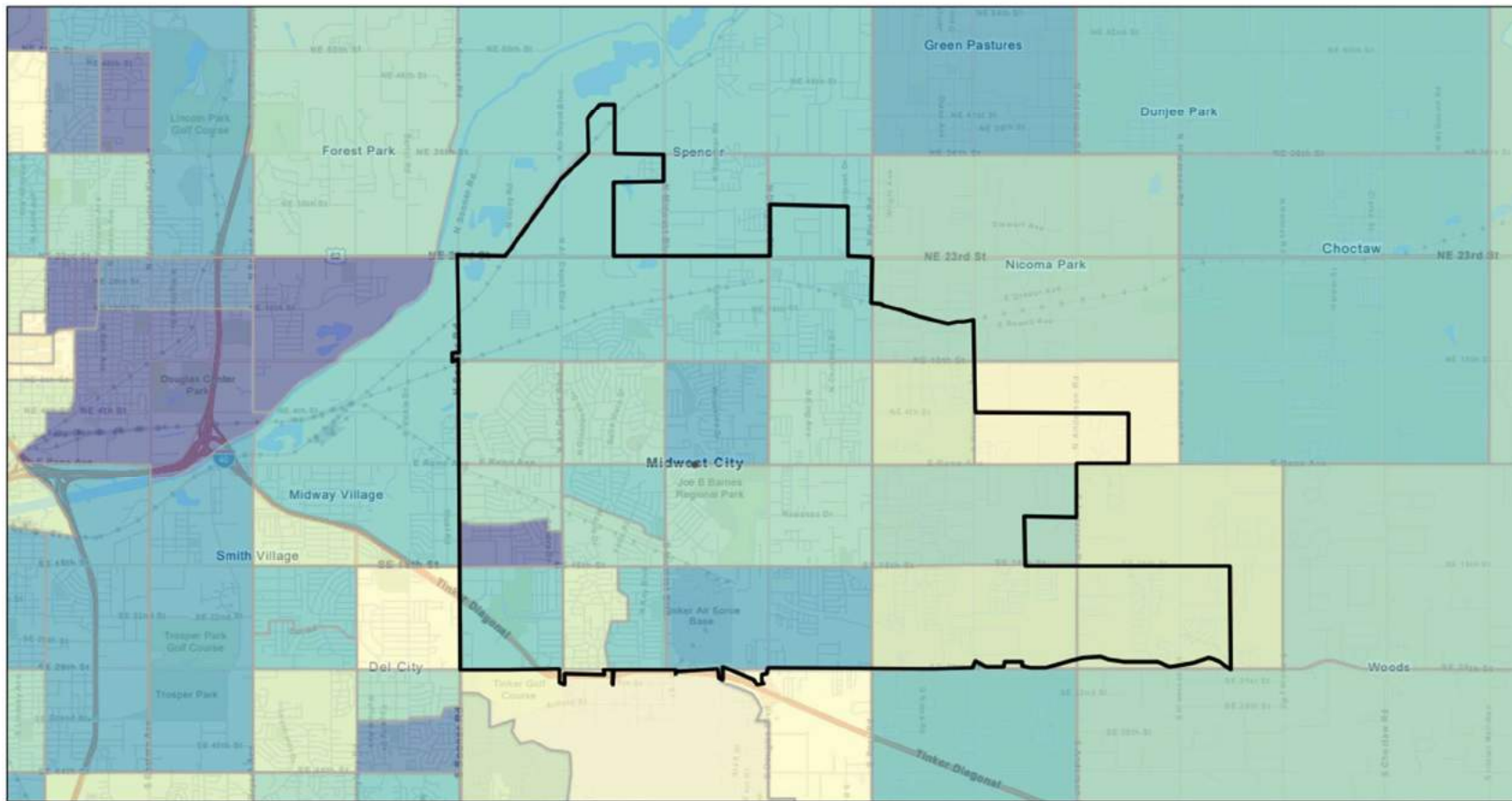


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Households Without a Smartphone Updated 4/2023

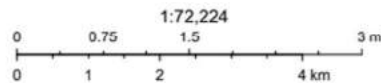


5/24/2023, 1:26:10 PM

Census Tracts - Households without a Smartphone

- 9.46 - 13.49%
- 30.23 - 100% (highest value)
- 22.93 - 30.22%
- 17.86 - 22.92%
- 13.50 - 17.85%
- 5.31 - 9.45%
- 0 - 5.30%

□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

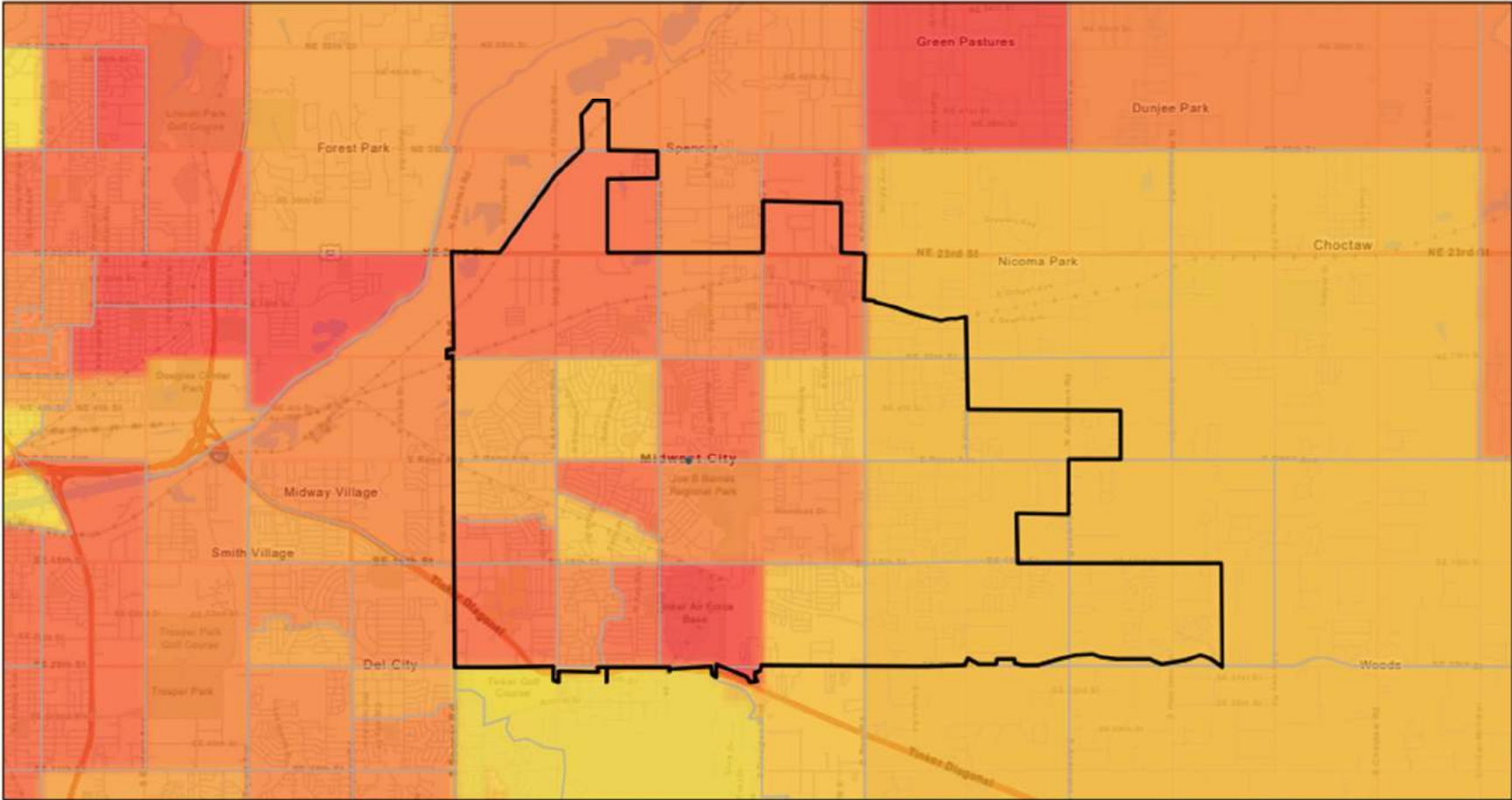


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Percentage of Population without a Broadband Subscription - Updated 9/2022

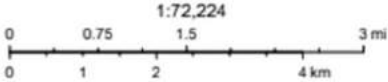


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Percent of Population without a Broadband Subscription

- 0 - 12.4%
- 12.41 - 19.7%
- 19.71 - 27.8%
- 27.81 - 36.7%
- 36.71 - 46.5%
- 46.51 - 59.5%
- 59.51 - 100%

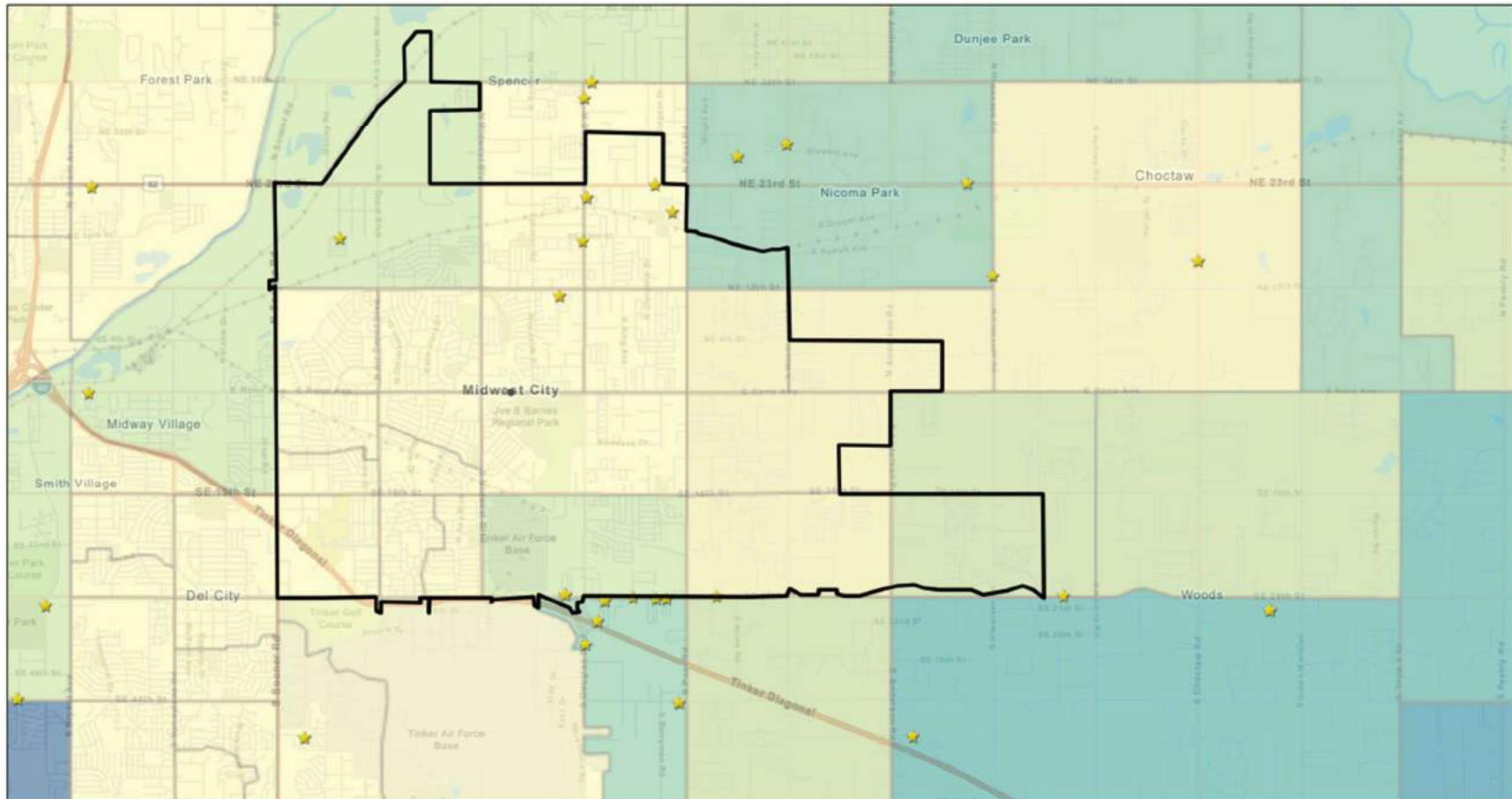
□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)



Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

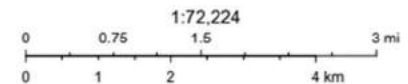
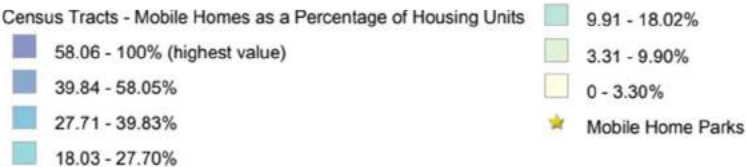
City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing Units - Updated 4/2023



5/24/2023, 3:06:25 PM

Census Tracts - Mobile Homes as a Percentage of Housing Units

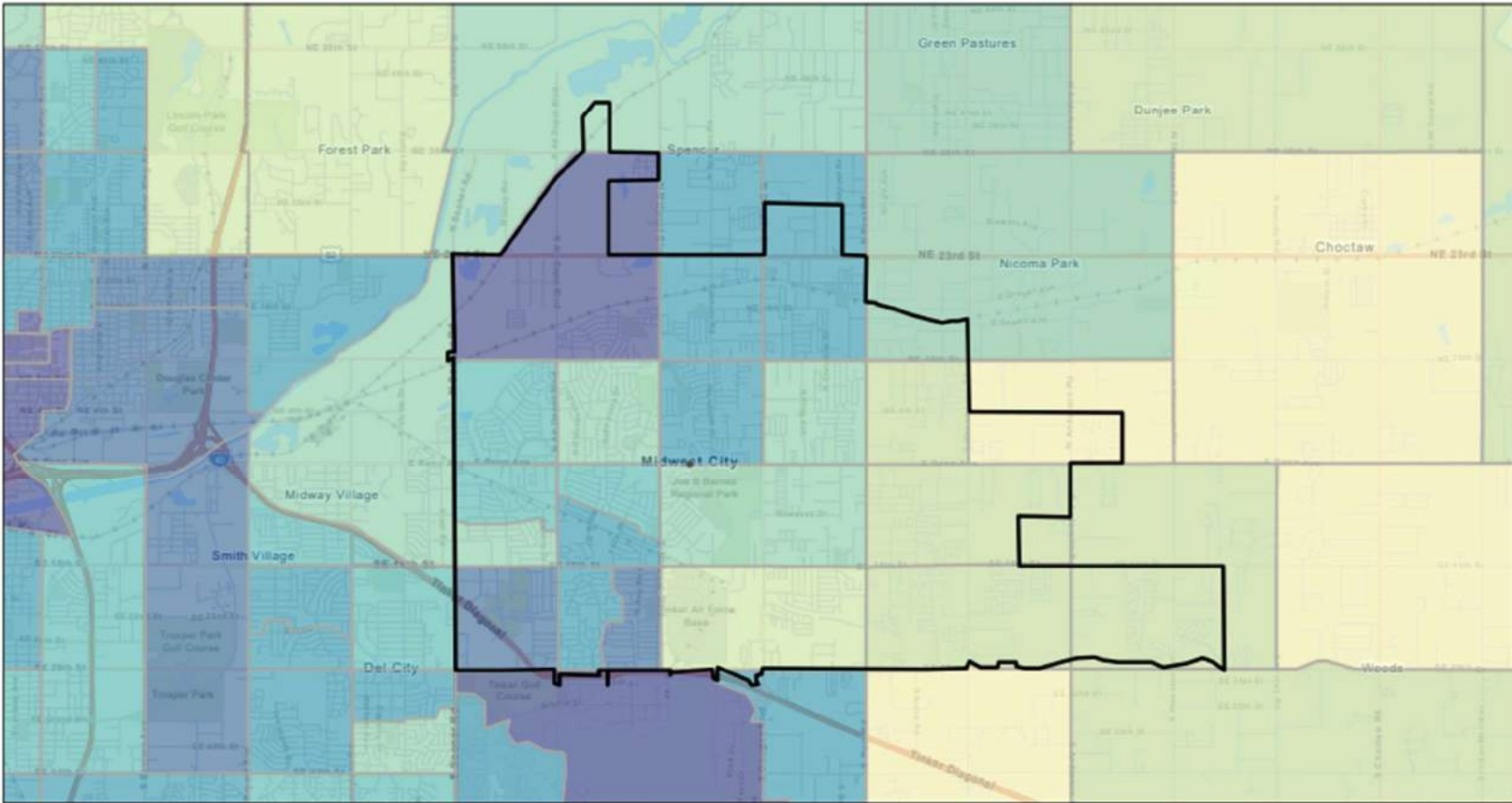


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Housing Units that are Owner Occupied - Updated 4/2023

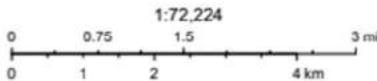


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Census Tracts - Housing Units that are Owner-Occupied

- 0 - 16.64%
- 16.65 - 34.53%
- 34.54 - 48.01%
- 48.02 - 59.51%
- 59.52 - 70.22%
- 70.23 - 81.47%
- 81.48 - 100% (highest value)

Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

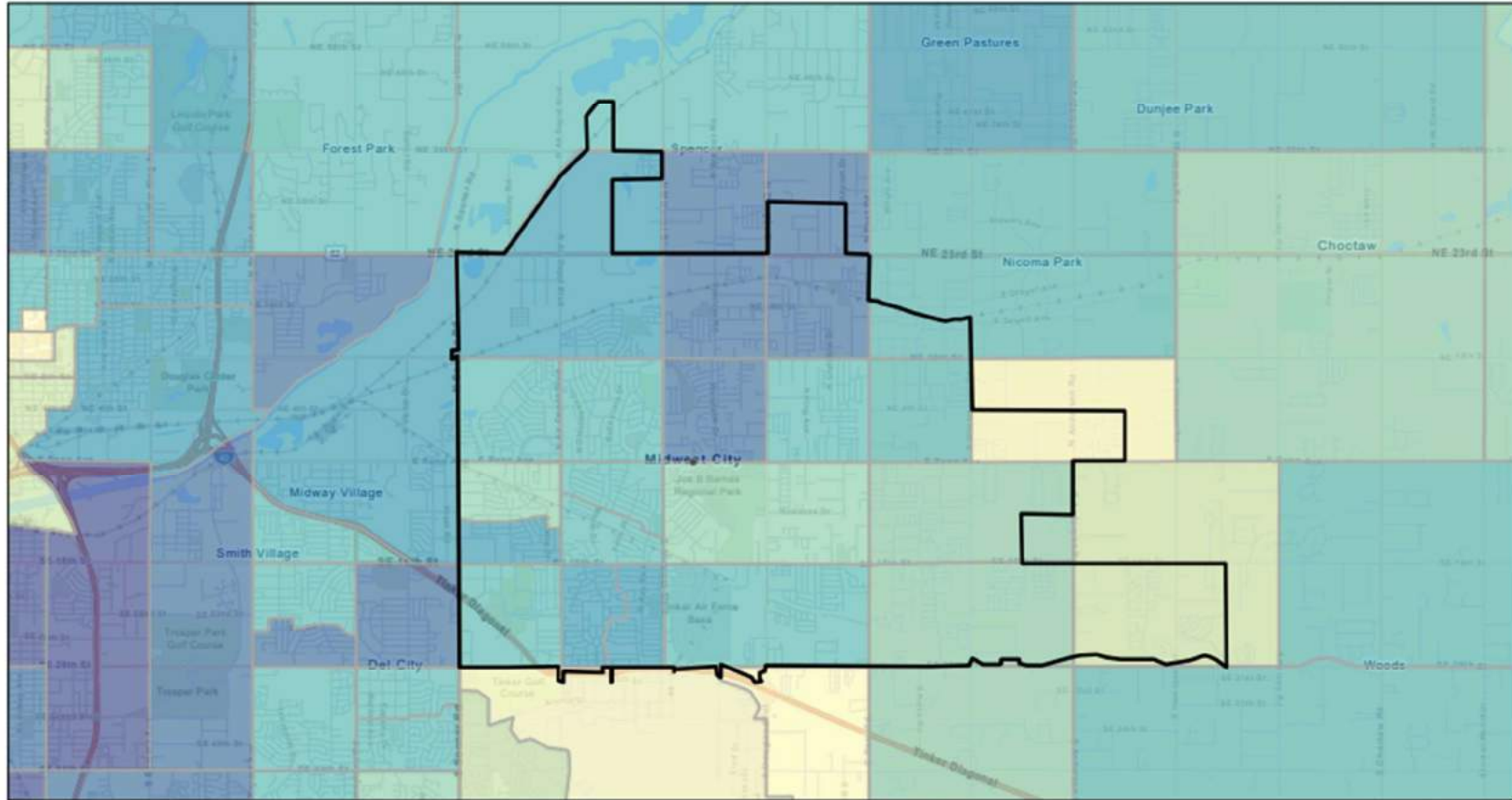


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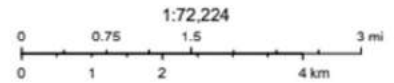
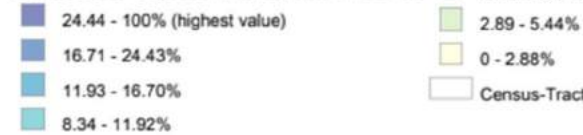
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Population Without Health Insurance- Updated 4/2023



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Census Tracts - Population without Health Insurance

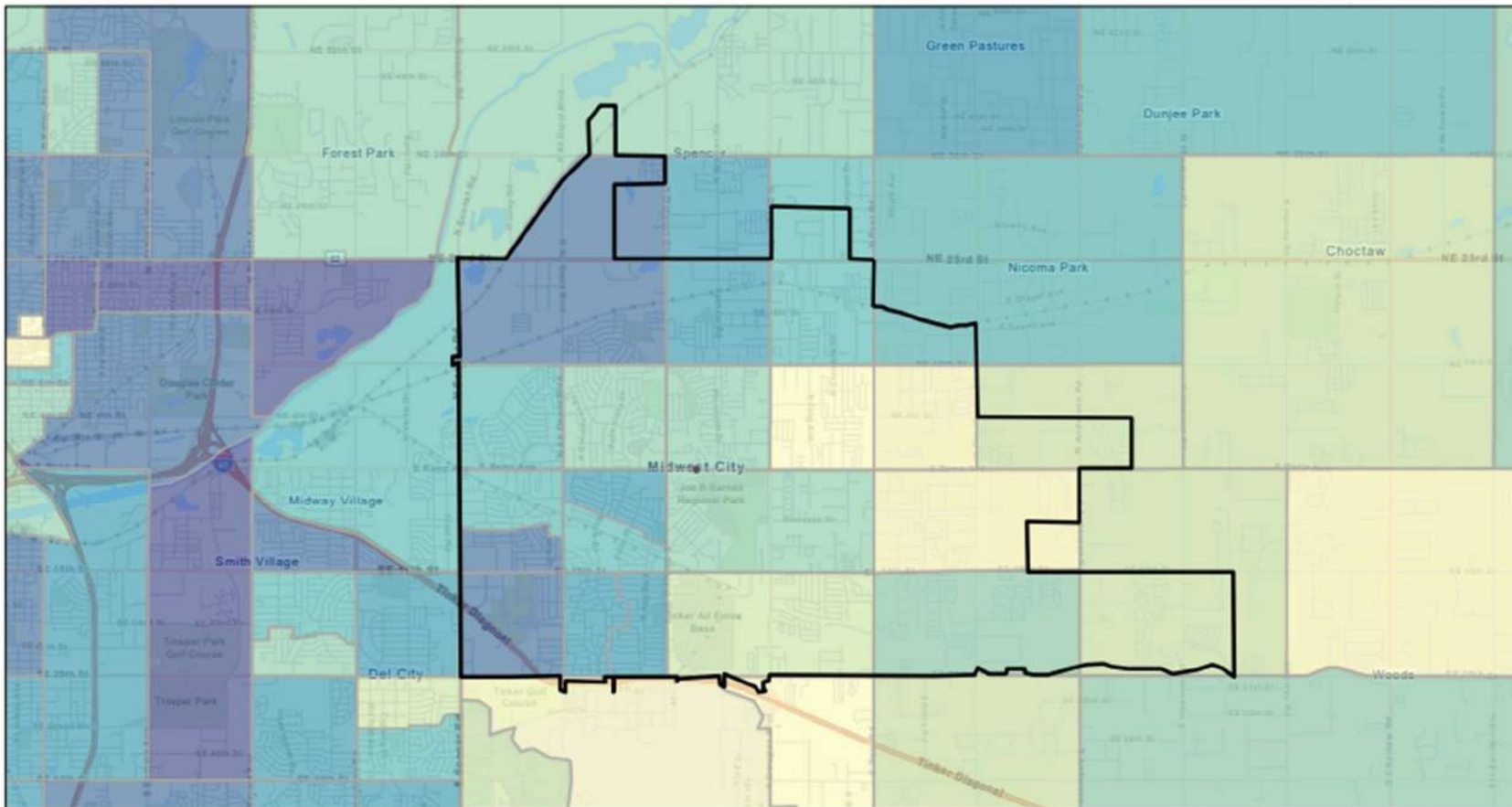


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Population Below the Poverty Level - Updated 4/2023



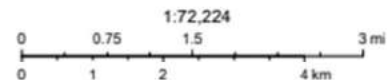
5/24/2023, 1:38:40 PM

Census Tracts - Population Below Poverty Level

- 40.05 - 100% (highest value)
- 27.57 - 40.04%
- 19.57 - 27.56%
- 13.61 - 19.56%

- 8.87 - 13.60%
- 4.76 - 8.86%
- 0 - 4.75%

□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

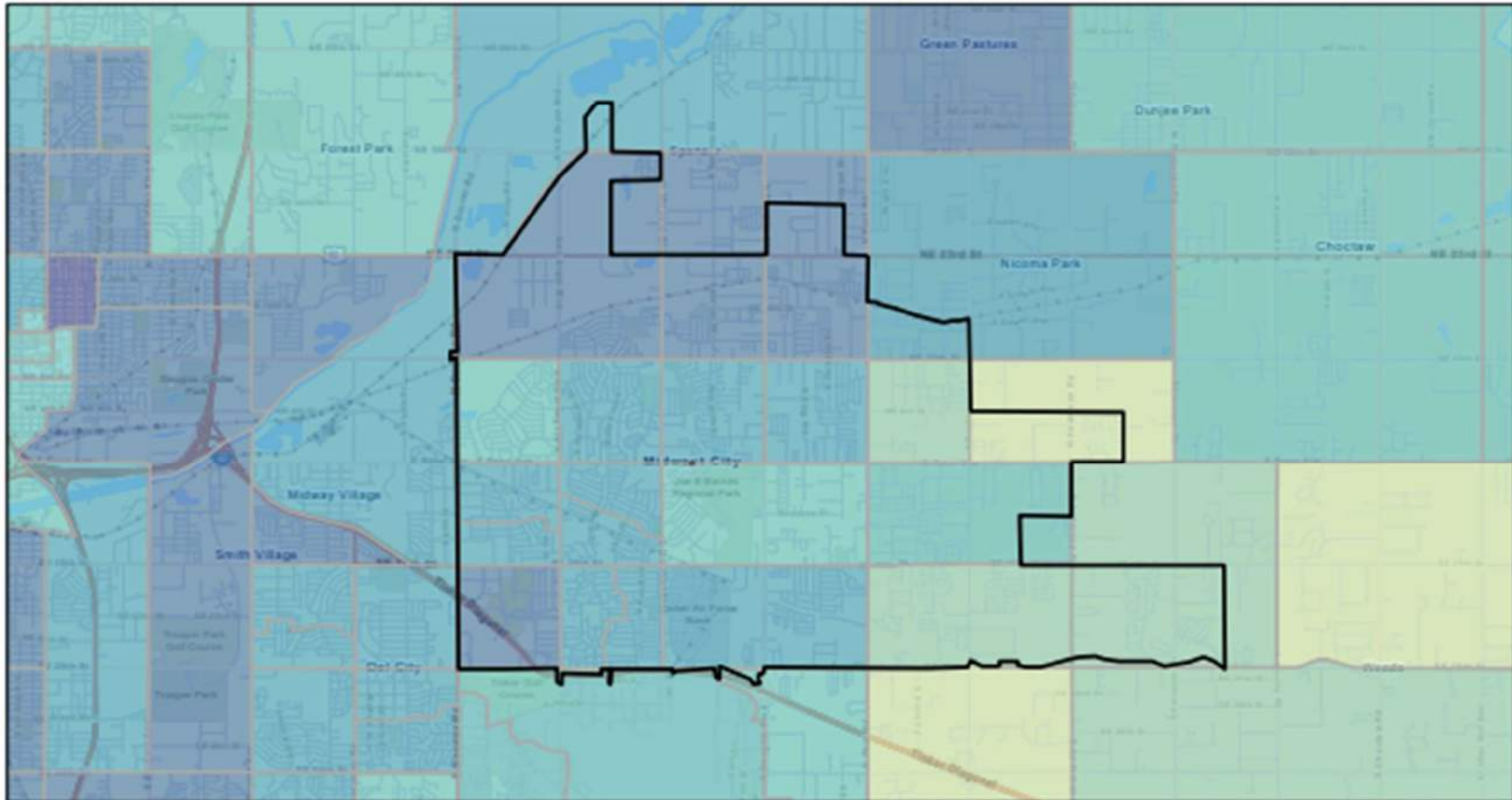


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Median Household Income- Updated 5/2023



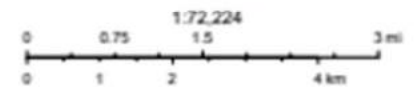
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Census Tracts - Median Household Income

- 0 - \$20,000
- \$20,001 - \$40,000
- \$40,001 - \$60,000
- \$60,001 - \$80,000

- \$80,001 - \$100,000
- \$100,001 - \$120,000
- \$120,001 or more

□ Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI indicators)

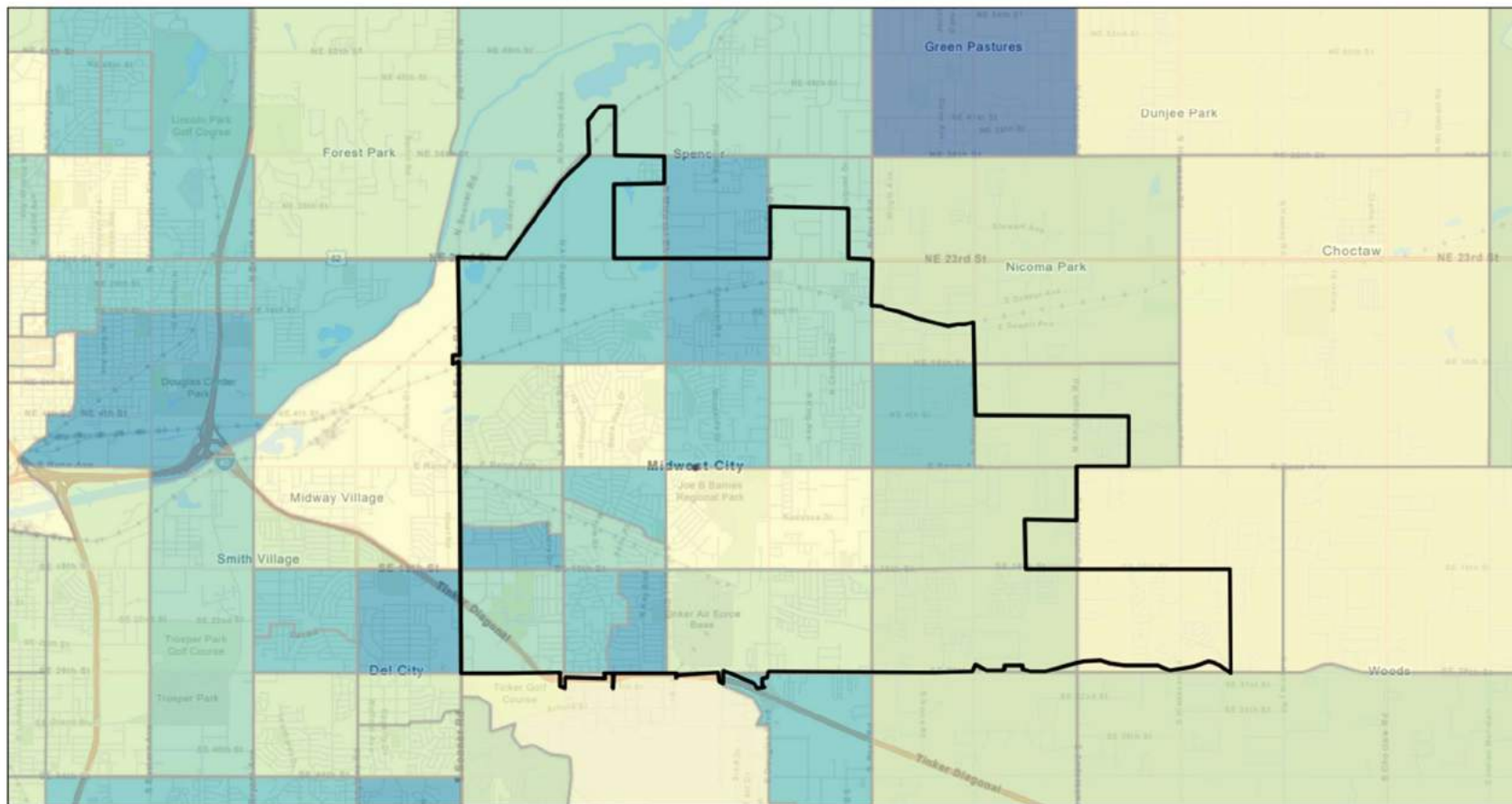


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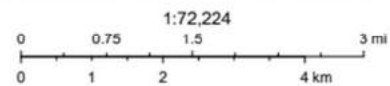
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Unemployed Labor Force- Updated 4/2023



5/24/2023, 1:45:08 PM

Census Tracts - Unemployed Labor Force

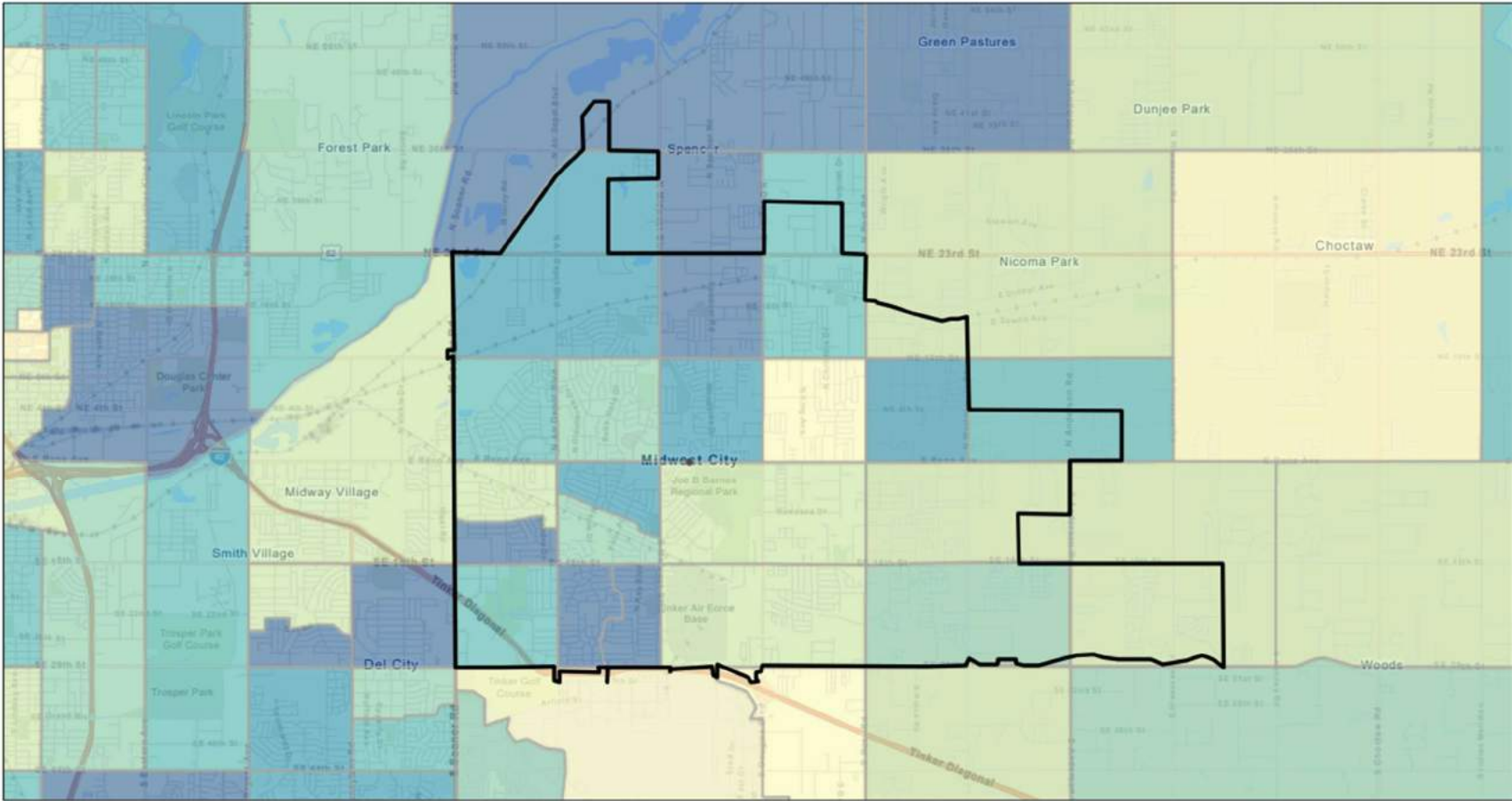


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Unemployed Women in the Labor Force- Updated 4/2023

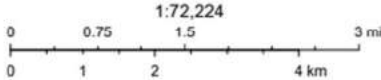


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Census Tracts - Unemployed Women in the Labor Force

- 19.41 - 100% (highest value)
- 12.31 - 19.40%
- 8.26 - 12.30%
- 5.45 - 8.25%
- 3.17 - 5.44%
- 1.06 - 3.16%
- 0 - 1.05%

Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

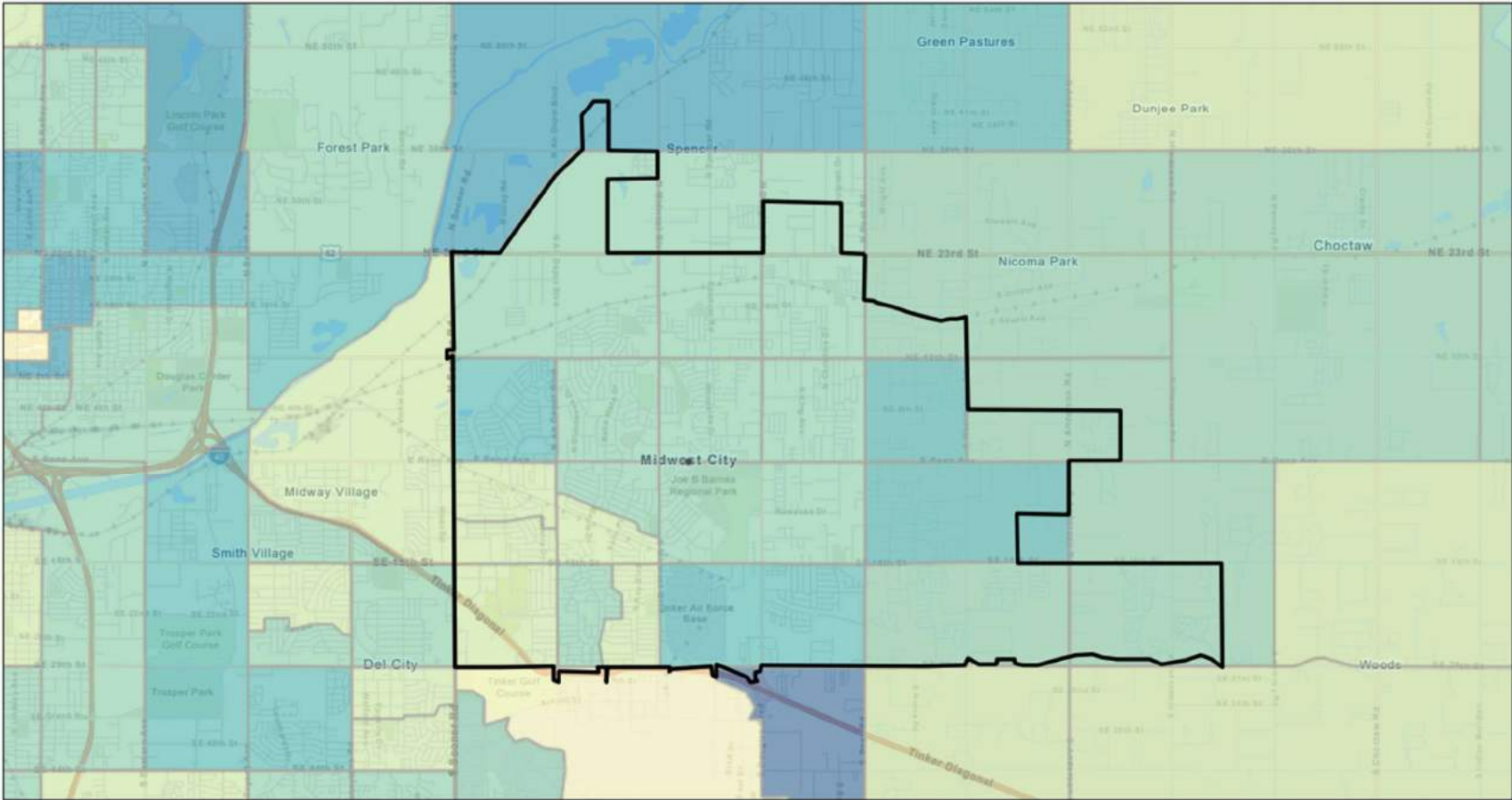


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Workforce Employed in Predominant Sector - Updated 4/2023

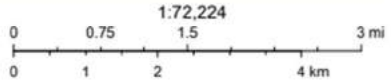


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Census Tracts - Workforce Employed in Predominant Sector

- 71.67 - 100% (highest value)
- 43.11 - 71.66%
- 33.27 - 43.10%
- 26.91 - 33.26%

- 21.60 - 26.90%
- 0.01 - 21.59%
- 0%
- Census-Tract Boundaries (click on tract for data on 22 CRCI Indicators)

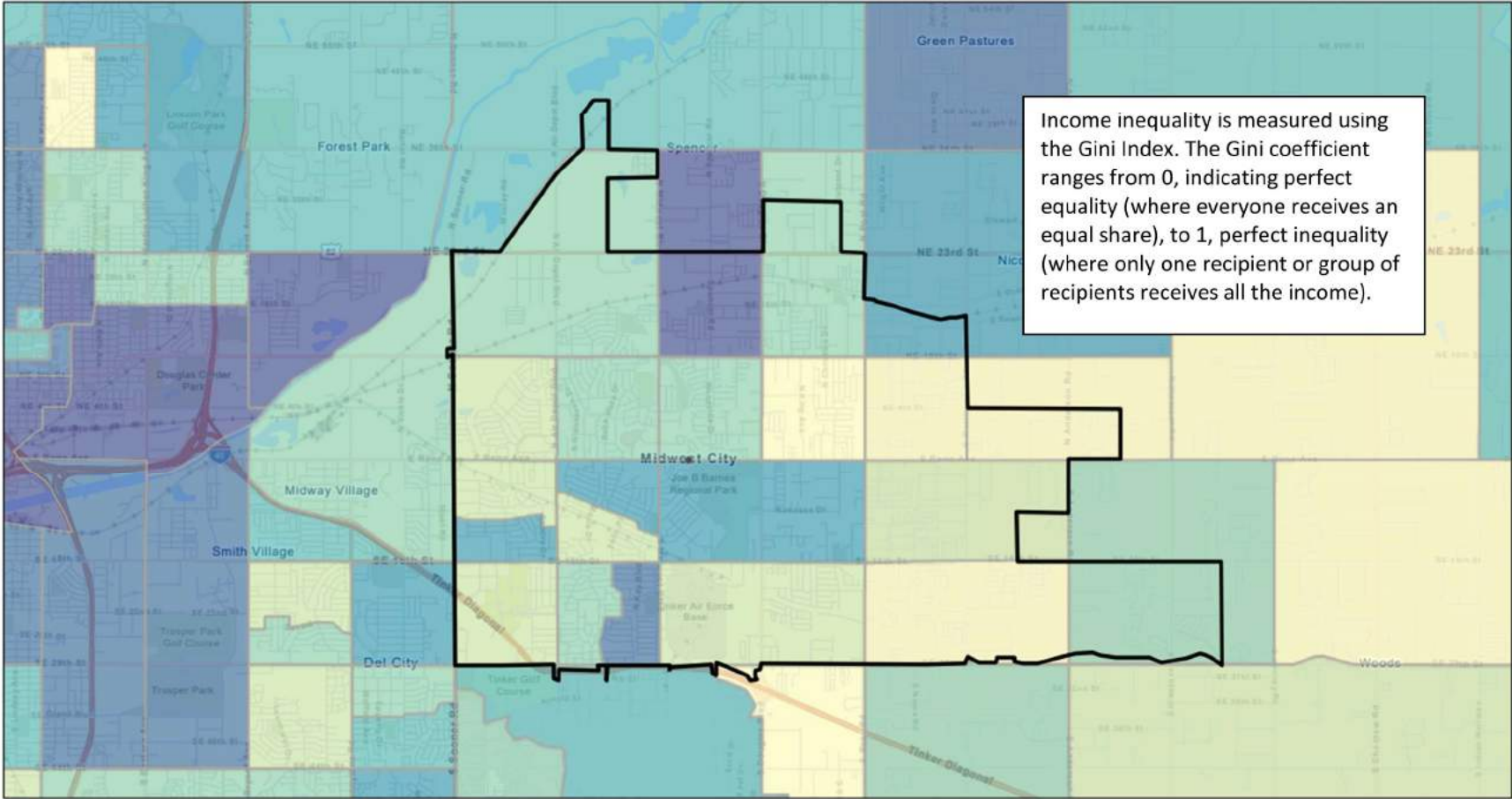


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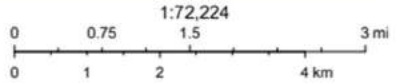
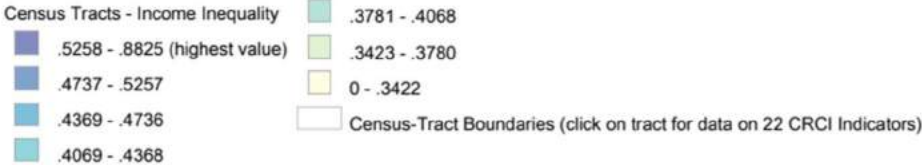
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Income Inequality- Updated 4/2023



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF)

ANNEXES



ESF #1 TRANSPORTATION



FEMA LIFELINES:	TRANSPORTATION; FOOD, WATER, SHELTER
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Fire Department MWC Police Department
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Mid-Del Schools Oklahoma National Guard Oklahoma Water Resources Board
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management Oklahoma Department of Transportation
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to establish procedures for using local transportation resources and for response to and recovery from an emergency or disaster, to include the transportation of evacuees and equipment.

When activated and as needed, ESF 1/Transportation will:

- Assess transportation system damage and determine the required resources to restore such systems if needed
- Ensure major and alternate routes are open and can be used by all City departments
- Coordinate evacuation transportation as an initial priority during disaster operations
- Prioritize and allocate all available and activated local transportation resources
- Facilitate movement of the public in coordination with other transportation providers
- As required, facilitate movement of personnel to specific areas of need

- Facilitate damage assessments with ESF 5 to establish priorities and determine needs
- Provide coordinated traffic control assistance as needed
- Communicate with surrounding jurisdictions and private organizations to ensure that potential transportation-related resources are available during disaster operations.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- A significant incident may cause extensive travel challenges and potential damage within Midwest City and/or surrounding jurisdictions, requiring activation of local transportation needs in support of coordinated response activities;
- Movement of resources into, and evacuees out of an impacted area will be predicated on, and require identification of, all surviving and available methods and routes of transportation;
- Damaged roadways, vehicles, facilities, equipment, and damaged or disrupted communications could significantly hamper emergency transportation support and coordination;
- In a large scale incident, emergency transport requirements will likely exceed local capabilities, and outside assistance may be required to support local emergency operations, restoration, or a large-scale evacuation;
- Prioritization of transportation and evacuation participants will be required;
- The general public will receive official emergency public information and warning related to evacuation;
- Roads and highways in Midwest City and surrounding areas will become congested during large-scale evacuation, limiting the movement of traffic and access for emergency vehicles and other essential resources;

ASSUMPTIONS

- The majority of the public will act on its own and promptly self-evacuate areas when advised to do so, or before;
- Some people may refuse to evacuate, regardless of warnings;
- Most evacuees will seek shelter with relatives or friends rather than in a public shelter;
- The principal mode of transportation for evacuees will be private vehicles;
- Some people will lack transportation;
- Some residents who are ill or have Access and Functional Needs may require specialized transportation vehicles;
- When required, institutional residents will either be evacuated by the organization responsible for their care, e.g. nursing homes, assisted living centers, schools, daycare centers, etc., or the institution will make prior arrangements to have the resident evacuated;
- The Midwest City Police Department will provide the majority of traffic control on major evacuation routes within Midwest City, but may be assisted by other departments and agencies.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- In conjunction with County and State resources, Midwest City Public Works is responsible for transportation infrastructure including coordinating resources needed to restore and maintain transportation routes necessary to protect lives and property during an emergency or disaster.
- City departments with primary or secondary emergency functions connected with transportation will assign appropriate personnel to carry out these functions;

- City departments will each organize themselves to conduct emergency operations effectively.

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies. ESF-1 encompasses a full range of activities from training to providing field services. It also coordinates and may assume direct operational control of the following:

- Transportation for Midwest City residents and/or other populations;
- Transportation of equipment and/or supplies;
- Catastrophic incident /infrastructure support.

The Public Works Department has primary responsibility for providing/assigning emergency transportation to organizations requesting resources through the EOC.

Mid-Del Schools shall assist Public Works when requested through the EOC, to provide necessary support (e.g., school buses and drivers) required to transport or evacuate survivors of a disaster to centers for emergency shelter and feeding.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Appoint and train a representative to act as the Evacuation Coordinator for ESF 1 in the EOC;
- Review and update emergency procedures;
- Identify potential hazards and their impacts as indicated in the Hazard-Risk Analysis and seek applicable resources;
- Provide personnel with appropriate training and expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters;
- Develop policies and procedures for requesting assistance from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation;
- Develop procedures for providing confirmed information on the status of major transportation routes throughout the region following a disaster;
- Be prepared to implement the requirements of the Response/Recovery sections.
- Prepare and maintain current list of personnel, equipment and their locations needed to carry out their respective responsibilities;
- Develop a method to identify routes that can be used by resources moving into affected areas;
- Develop contingency plans for the personnel of their departments to ensure their safety and continuity of the functions of the department;
- Develop and exercise a plan for personnel of the departments to report their locations and availability for duty;
- Plan for the resumption of the department's functions with a minimum of disruption, including relocation of the department if required;
- Ensure administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations;
- Participate in emergency exercises.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Report to the EOC when activated. Attend briefings and coordinate activities with other departments;
- Provide emergency transportation service, as required, in, to, or from disaster-affected areas by utilizing the department vehicles for movement of survivors, survivors, essential food, medical supplies, and other supplies and equipment;
- Provide information on respective situations and any problems when assistance is needed to carry out their responsibility;
- Coordinate with Federal Department of Transportation and other agencies in support of Emergency Support Functions #1 and #3 of the National and Regional Response Plans;
- Respond to requests from other ESFs during emergency operations.
- Continue to provide transportation assistance as required;
- Participate in compiling after-action reports and critiques;
- Revise emergency plans using lessons learned;
- Assist in acquisition of federal recovery and mitigation dollars.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF 1- Coordinator, ESF 3-Public Works, and ESF 13-City Police Department will coordinate all traffic movement and around the affected areas in a disaster.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-1 is part of the Operations Section.

ESF 1 Coordinator will monitor status of major evacuation routes, and provide information to other ESFs as necessary.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- In the event of evacuation, the ESF 1 Coordinator and the ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security-MWC Police Department) Coordinator will coordinate all traffic movement in and around the affected areas;
- The ESF-1 Coordinator has primary responsibility for providing/assigning emergency transportation to requesting organizations and coordinating transportation with the City School District, AND Military Department.Midwest City Police Department
- Help ensure available transportation routes are kept open and that traffic moves in a safe and orderly manner;
- Provide escort services for vehicles assigned special functions or transporting critical incident-related resources.
- Enforce any movement restrictions within affected areas
- Assist with evacuation and relocation

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS:

- Restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure
Provide barriers/signage to help enforce movement restrictions

MID-DEL SCHOOLS

- Provide buses and drivers as needed to assist with evacuation and relocation

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Provide any necessary transportation equipment to perform the functions of evacuation, hauling of equipment and supplies in, to, or from the disaster area.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/HOMELAND SECURITY

Will provide support as requested and manage the State Emergency Operations Center.

SUPPORTING PARTNER RESPONSIBILITIES

Support Agencies will assist the Emergency Support Function by:

- Assisting with the above-outlined tasks as requested by the ESF Coordinator;
- Providing services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire response effort;
- Tracking and reporting current resource capabilities on a regular basis;
- Providing and coordinating transportation assets when requested and as available;
- Helping coordinate the provision of supplies, parts, and/or repair for utilized resources;
- Helping coordinate fuel delivery to emergency response vehicles.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Direction and control for any disaster operation will be centralized. The designated operating official is to work in the MWC Emergency Operations Center, and act as coordinator for use of his/her department's assets and interface with assets of other departments;
- City Department and Agency leaders shall be responsible for directing primary activities of their organizations in connection with emergency transportation;
- The ESF 1 Coordinator shall be responsible for directing primary activities in connection with emergency transportation;
- The Oklahoma National Guard shall be responsible for directing the secondary activities of emergency transportation by the Military Department;
- The SAR Director shall be responsible for accessing, utilizing, and directing the general aviation resources within the state when needed for emergency transportation through the SAR plan.

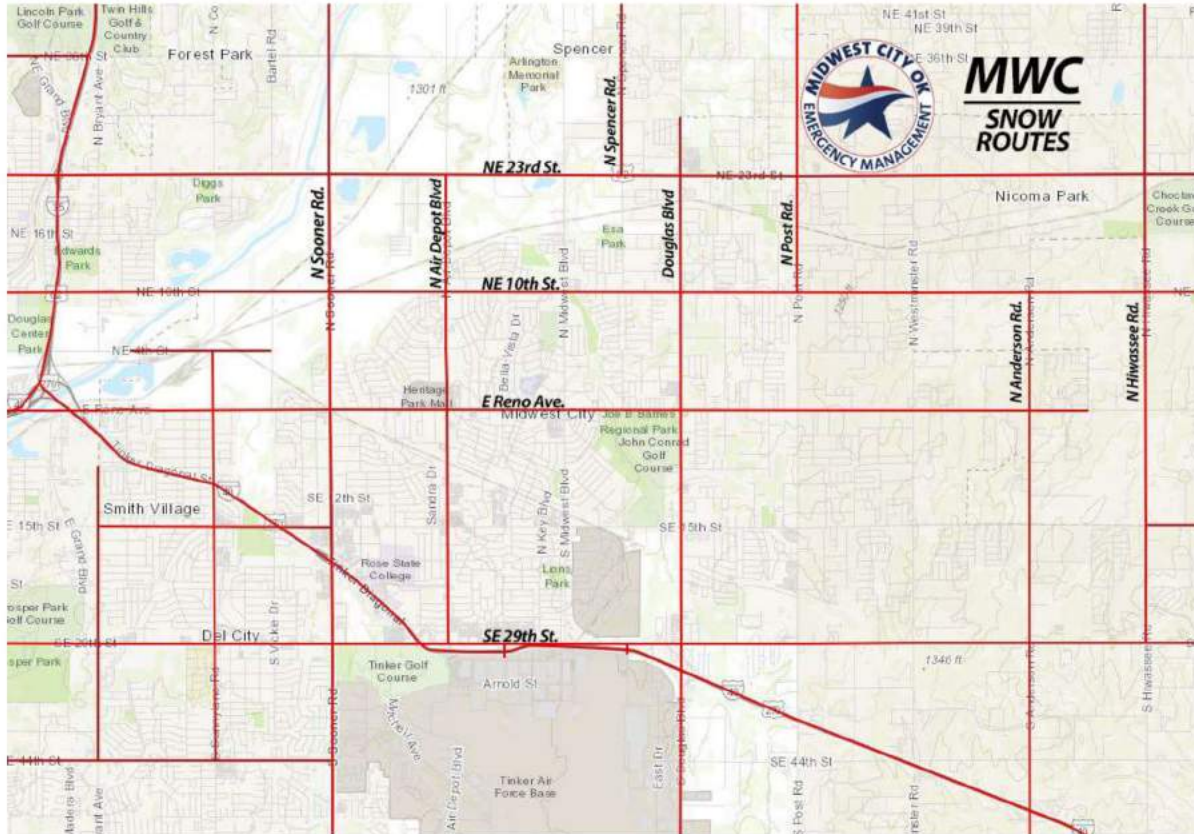
CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Each department with a primary or secondary transportation responsibility will assign/train at least three (3) lines of succession for every staff position.

ADMINISTRATION

The Public Works Director and School District Liaison will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

MIDWEST CITY SNOW ROUTES



ESF #2 COMMUNICATION



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATIONS
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Information Technology
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Public Works MWC Public Information
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Mid-Del Amateur Radio Club
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Homeland Security

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to ensure radio, telecommunications, and data systems are ready to support City emergency responders during emergency operations. This may include the use of County and/or State communication systems in the event that City capabilities are disrupted.

When activated and as needed, ESF 2/Communication will:

- Identify and organize resources available to Midwest City to address and support communications-related needs in the event of a disaster or other emergency;
- Identify the responsibilities of organizations charged with providing communications and communication-related support in the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency;
- Assure communication support to the Midwest City and private-sector response before, during, and after an incident;
- Provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives regarding communication in disaster situations.

In this context, communications is defined as the technology-based systems such as public safety radio and data systems, amateur radio resources, technological and connectivity-related infrastructure, and other communications systems found in various city departments and private sector companies.

Specific ESF-2 objectives include:

- Ensuring that communications systems are prepared to provide the mission essential communications services required during normal operations;
- Ensuring that communications systems are prepared to respond to large-scale events, incidents, and emergencies, etc., supporting response, recovery, and mitigation efforts;
- Establishing and maintaining communications between, and among the key facilities and entities that are integral to efficient operations;
- Support basic public safety dispatching and communications missions;
- Assist with warning or alerting the community of a threatened or actual emergency;
- Coordinate with ESF-15/Public Information to continuously communicate with the community through a variety of media to inform of protective actions.

SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Communications play a critical role in emergency operations, notification, and warning;
- Public safety communications are in many cases dependent on public infrastructure, or a combination of governmentally owned and public infrastructure, to provide and maintain system connectivity;
- All hazards may from time to time disrupt normal communications within and among local, state, and federal agencies and jurisdictions;
- The availability of emergency and backup communications is essential to all phases of emergency management;
- To avoid duplication of effort and to ensure proper utilization of state resources, a centralized communications center is necessary for message handling and coordination functions.

ASSUMPTIONS

- All communications systems in the City are operational except within the disaster area where only limited or no communications exist;
- All communications links among the City, County, and State Emergency Operations Center are operational;
- Communications to and within the disaster area require re-establishment or augmentation to provide communications for the State and Federal disaster relief operations. Temporary communication systems and mobile command units are available to augment the lack of communications within the disaster area;
- There will be situations when there will be no time or mechanism for warning the City's population or portions thereof;
- Local television and radio stations may be off the air due to power loss or other limiting circumstances.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Our City utilizes multiple communications systems. These range from switched telephone networks, cable, fiber optic, and microwave networks used by the public and government, to a dedicated radio network developed for use by our emergency response departments.

The Midwest City 911 Center is accessible to Authorized personnel only, and is typically the first point of contact for the public during emergencies or significant events.

Emergency communications is defined as the ability of emergency responders to exchange information via voice, data, and video. Emergency response at all levels of government must have interoperable and seamless communications to effectively manage emergencies, establish command and control, maintain situational awareness, and function under a common operating picture for events or incidents. These systems must provide uninterrupted 24 x 7 x 365 communications capability.

An Emergency Operations Center uses a combination of networks to receive and disseminate critical information contributing to a common operating picture, including:

- Indications, observations, and warnings;
- Incident notifications;
- Public communications;
- Public safety radio use and monitoring

At incident sites, the Incident Commander has primary responsibility for incident communication relative to that incident or event. Under ICS, this task may be delegated to a Communications Unit Leader (COML).

Amateur radio operators may provide emergency backup radio communications between the EOC and critical facilities, various regional jurisdictions and or EOCs, and the State EOC should normal communications be disrupted.

It is important to use common terminology during emergency communications so all agencies and jurisdictions are better able to understand each other. In accordance with the NIMS, 10 and signal codes are not used at this time.

In the event of an evacuation, ESF 2 (Communication and ESF 15 (Public Information) will coordinate to distribute information to the public via radio, television, public address, social media, and door-to-door contact if necessary.

City departments with primary or secondary emergency functions connected with communication will assign appropriate personnel to carry out these functions.

City departments will each organize themselves to conduct emergency operations effectively.

WARNING

- Midwest City has a network of 10-10 cell Whelen omni-directional outdoor warning devices used to warn residents of threatening tornadic conditions;
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messages may be issued through the National Weather Service or through State Emergency Management: An EAS terminal is located within the State Emergency Operations Communications Center (SEOCC);

- NOAA Weather Radio (NWR);
- The National Warning System (NAWAS): The state portion of the NAWAS consists of the Emergency Operations Communications Center, twelve State Police District headquarters, two National Weather Service offices and 15 primary warning points (nodes) connected with leased, non-switched terrestrial voice circuits; The primary warning points using the most expedient method possible disseminate warnings to the non-NAWAS counties; National and State NAWAS phone systems are located in the State Emergency Operations Communications Center (SEOCC);
- The Midwest City Communications Center utilizes the Allworx commercial telephone system for daily use; WebEOC is used to log incidents and display current status of events and incidents;
- The Oklahoma Amateur Radio System: (which includes RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services), MARS (Military Auxiliary Radio System) and ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services), and the Mid-Del Amateur Radio Club.
- The 911 Center may be overwhelmed by incoming calls for service during a large scale incident; Re-routing plans are in place for call roll-over to backup facilities.

ACTIONS

Actions initiated by ESF-2 are grouped into the phases of emergency management. Each phase requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all agencies in the area and the intended service recipients. ESF-2 encompasses a full range of activities from training to field services, including, but not limited to:

- Assessment of potential event impacts and communication needs;
- Coordinating communications support assets;
- Developing and maintain primary and alternate communications systems for contact with local jurisdictions, state agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners;
- The Director of Emergency Management or designee authorizes the use of the Emergency Alert System.

MITIGATION/PREPAREDNESS

- Weekly testing of outdoor warning devices;
- Regular maintenance of outdoor warning devices;
- Identifying mission-essential functions including 911 call processing, emergency dispatch services, and maintaining a 24-hour warning point;
- Assist in identifying and equipping alternate facilities, resources, and systems that will serve as a backup for communications and dispatching services should the primary location become inoperable or unsafe;
- ;
- Developing, presenting, or hosting training classes for ESF-2 personnel, including training in the Incident Command System and procedures for pre-staging communications assets for rapid deployment;

RESPONSE

- ESF-2 shall send a coordinator to the EOC at the request of the Emergency Operations Manager to perform the following duties:

- Attend briefings and coordinate activities with other City, County, and State departments;
- Assist with Incident Action Plan development;
- Maintain logs of activities and messages;
- Initiate internal notification and recall actions;
- Other duties as requested.
- Resource coordination into the affected areas from designated staging areas and coordination with other jurisdictions' ESFs or like functions to obtain resources and facilitate and effective response among all participating agencies.

At disaster sites, the Incident Commander shall have primary responsibility for site selection and parking control. Communication vans/vehicles should be parked in closed proximity to each other to enhance cooperation and coordination in exchanging information and resolving disaster assistance problems.

RECOVERY

- Assist with assessing damage to Communications systems and PSAP;
- Continue to provide communications-related support until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed utilizing normally available resources;
- Participate in all aspects of after-action reviews, reports, and subsequent quality improvement activities;
- Coordinate communications support to all governmental, support, and volunteer agencies as required.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

ESF-2 is part of the Logistics Section.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Duties include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring communications capabilities and resources, providing and maintain communications and communications-related support during and event, emergency, or disaster;
- Providing updates on the potential impacts of communications resource damage, compromise, or interruption, resource shortfalls, and potential impacts on the ESF-2 mission;
- Coordinating the distribution of ESF-2 resources;
- Evaluating the event, making strategic decisions, identifying resource needs, and working with the EOC to secure resources required for field operations;
- Maintaining an inventory of personnel, equipment, and vendors for service restoration if needed

- Demobilizing resources and deactivation of the ESF-2 function upon direction from the EOC Director
- Maintain data networks and related services for the City
- Restoration of radio systems will be coordinated through ESF-2. Restoration of phone service will be done by telecommunication providers, in the following priorities:
 - Emergency numbers to City police, fire, and EMS;
 - City EOC to County and State EOCs and other field sites;
 - Numbers for city departments, community partners, and essential facilities;
 - All other numbers.
- Protection, restoration, and sustainment of City cyber and Information Technology resources

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

- Provide continuous 911 service for the City
- Identify potential or existing equipment issues and coordinate with IT for repair

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Oversight of communications within the jurisdiction incident management and response structures

SUPPORT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Support Agencies will assist the Emergency Support Function by:

- Performing or assisting with the above outlined tasks as requested by the ESF-2 Coordinator;
- Providing resources that will complement the emergency response/recovery effort;
- Reporting current resource capabilities, difficulties, etc. as requested.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Direction and control for any disaster operation will be centralized. The designated operating official is to work in the MWC Emergency Operations Center, and act as coordinator for use of his/her department's assets and interface with assets of other departments;
- City Department and Agency leaders shall be responsible for directing primary activities of their organizations in connection with emergency transportation;
- The ESF-2 Coordinator shall be responsible for directing primary activities in connection with emergency communication.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Each department with a primary or secondary communication responsibility will assign at least three (3) lines of succession for any assigned staff.

ADMINISTRATION

The Communications Unit Leader will review and update this plan annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF #3 PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATIONS; FOOD, WATER, SHELTER; ENERGY
COORDINATING AGENCY:	MWC Engineering & Construction MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Community Development MWC Emergency Management MWC WRRF
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Public Utilities
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Highway District Oklahoma City-County Health Department
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Transportation Oklahoma State Department of Health
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to establish procedures for utilizing City resources for response to and recovery from an emergency, to include debris removal and disposal, engineering, construction and utilities restoration. ESF-3 functions also include maintaining fresh water, waste water and solid waste facilities, emergency power supply, debris removal, and other missions relating to life saving or life protection humanitarian support.

ESF-3 support includes technical evaluation, engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting and property management assistance.

Activities within ESF-3 include, but are not limited to:

PUBLIC WORKS

- Emergency stabilization of damaged structures and facilities;
- Technical inspections of damaged structures;
- Developing guidelines for structural integrity;
- Determining condition of major City routes;
- Coordinating highway reopening;
- Provide for debris removal from unsafe structures, major roadways, and other areas.

WATER RESOURCES

- Restoration of potable water supply and sanitary wastewater capability;
- With ESF 5, coordinate the distribution of ice and drinking water to areas with extended outages.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Disasters of any magnitude may cause property damage; reduce or eliminate the City's ability to supply potable water; render roads unusable, and create debris that could impede recovery efforts;
- Extended outages at the water and/or wastewater facilities could result in development and spread of disease;
- Debris removal is vitally important; failure to open roadways or bridges may result in delayed emergency response to survivors. Ongoing delays in debris removal may inhibit community recovery.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Disasters often render roads unusable. Downed trees or power lines can prevent emergency medical and fire services from entering affected areas;
- The County Highway District and State DOT will mirror the City's efforts to clear roads and move debris on jurisdictional highways and bridges after an incident;
- The Oklahoma National Guard will assist with monitoring water quality and distributing water and ice where needed.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Following a significant incident or disaster, Midwest City Engineering & Construction and Midwest City Public Works and their partners will:

- Determine if City buildings are safe or need to be closed or otherwise secured, and coordinate with appropriate personnel to take necessary actions;
- Coordinate with other ESFs if there is damage to utilities or other infrastructure ;
- Clear debris according to the prioritized public safety routes;
- Coordinate with local, State, and Federal damage assessment teams.

City departments with primary or secondary emergency functions connected with transportation will assign appropriate personnel to carry out these functions;

City departments will each organize themselves to conduct emergency operations effectively.

ACTIONS

Actions initiated by ESF-3 are grouped into the phases of emergency management. Each phase requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all agencies in the area and the intended service recipients. ESF-3 encompasses a full range of activities from training to field services, including, but not limited to:

- Alerting appropriate personnel to report to the EOC or other specifically identified location when activated;
- Reviewing building and construction plans according to local guidelines and requirements;
- Collecting detailed records of incident/disaster-related expenses for the duration of the event;
- Providing initial damage assessment and debris volume estimations in affected areas;
- Assisting in coordinating response and recovery support activities;
- Identifying private contractors and procurement procedures when necessary;
- Prioritizing debris removal activities;
- Posting appropriate signage to help secure unsafe public structures;
- Ensuring all repairs comply with any current building codes, land-use regulations, and any other City requirements.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Review and update emergency procedures;
- Maintain utilities and public works maps as appropriate;
- Maintain detailed maintenance records, including photographs, for city roads, equipment, and buildings
- Complete mitigation projects from previous disasters with federal mitigation dollars;
- Maintain logs on public and private landfills including lists of landfills that will permit debris based on the following waste types:
 - Municipal solid waste;
 - Tires;
 - Construction and demolition;
 - Non-hazardous/inert materials;
 - Asbestos containing materials;
 - Materials containing flammable or hazardous chemicals.
- Train personnel in emergency procedures;
- Develop and execute emergency services contracts with local and national contractors to assist in repairs;
- Work with ESF 5 to organize and train damage survey teams. (OSHA 5610 Disaster Site Worker Train-the-Trainer);
- Ensure barrier, roadblock materials, light sets, mobile signs and other necessary equipment are available;
- Keep debris removal equipment in good repair;
- Participate in emergency preparedness exercises;
- Ensure administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations.

RESPONSE

- Send Public Works and Water Resources Coordinator to EOC as requested by Emergency Operations Manager, or indicated by activation level. Coordinator(s) will attend briefings and coordinate ESF activities;
- Survey disaster areas and evaluate in terms of engineering estimates;
- Repair EOC facilities and equipment as necessary ;
- Assess damage in conjunction with ESF 5;

- Clear roads, construct temporary bridges and/or channel crossing and provide technical assistance for restoring water supply systems and sewage systems;
- Barricade damaged areas as directed;
- Develop time estimates for repair of water and wastewater systems;
- Determine ability to adequately respond and/or the need to request federal assistance.

RECOVERY

- Repair roads and coordinate repair of utilities as necessary;
- Coordinate private and volunteer repairs to utilities;
- Assist in providing potable water and sanitary facilities, as needed;
- Participate in compiling after-action reports and critiques;
- Make necessary changes and improvements to emergency operations plans;
- Engage in mitigation projects with federal dollars from previous disasters.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

- The Public Works Department will identify an ESF-3 Coordinator as described in the Basic Plan, including at least 3 trained individuals who can fill this role if needed.
- City departments and partner agencies with primary or secondary emergency functions connected with public works will assign appropriate personnel to carry out these functions, and identify these personnel to ESF-5.
- County and State agencies with primary emergency functions connected with public works will assign appropriate personnel to assist the City in carrying out the ESF 3 functions.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-3 is part of the Operations Section.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Coordinate damage assessment activities

MIDWEST CITY ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

- Engineering services and construction management
- Assist with structural damage assessment

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Emergency contracting for life-saving and life-sustaining services
- Debris removal-immediate, and on public property

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/ HOMELAND SECURITY

The Emergency Management Department has primary responsibility to provide Public Works with a damage assessment capability by performing required initial (windshield) surveys, follow on assessment surveys or air video reconnaissance surveys through airborne video transmitting or on-the-ground assessment with video equipment.

Emergency Management shall inform the State Department of Health and Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry of the exact locations of areas where there are extensive dead livestock and/or other agricultural debris problems.

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Emergency contracting for life-saving and life-sustaining services
- Debris removal-immediate
- Debris removal – public property
- Emergency water and sanitation:
 - Facility damage assessment
 - Water production/distribution repair
 - Water supply inspection

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stands ready to assist the city, county, and state by participation in exercises and disaster scenarios and can provide the following types of assistance to the City in the event of an emergency that may not ultimately result in a Federal Disaster Declaration:

- Damage Survey teams or support to City teams
- Flood fighting assistance and materials, e.g. sandbags and pumps
- Levee and Flood Control Works technical assistance
- Levee and Flood Control Works rehabilitation, if active under the Corps of Engineers Public Law 84-99 levee program, if damaged by flood events
- Engineering support and other expertise, including but not limited to Civil, Structural, and Geotechnical Engineering; Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Materials; Real Estate assistance; Floodplain Management, and various other Federal Regulatory Program Assistance.

In the event the City receives a Federal Disaster Declaration resulting in the activation of the ESF-3, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, though the Tulsa District, can provide the following assistance. These efforts are coordinated with FEMA and pre-scripted Mission Assignments exist for many of the following, expediting their activation:

- Provide Damage Survey Teams or assistance to City teams;
- Assist with and Provide Urban Search and Rescue teams provision of bottled drinking water for basic human needs;

- Provision of bagged ice;
- Provision of emergency generator(s) to provide electrical power to critical facilities such as hospitals and clinics, law enforcement facilities, water and sewage treatment plants and facilities including lift/pump stations, etc.;
- Debris removal and reduction;
- Temporary roofing and material supplies and installation;
- Construction or installation of temporary housing units either on individual properties or in a community setting with all utility support;
- Actively participate with Hazard Mitigation Team efforts.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

The Civil Air Patrol may provide damage assessment capability upon request by performing require initial (windshield) surveys, follow on surveys, or air video reconnaissance survey through airborne video transmitting or on the ground assessment with video equipment. The CAP is requested through the State EOC and availability depends on their other current tasking.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The ODOT shall work with Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) to ensure the integrity of ground water by locating wellheads utilizing GPS/GIS technology. In the event additional help is needed, assistance may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, the Department of Health, Oklahoma Military Department, the Oklahoma Chapter of Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), and local government.

OKLAHOMA MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Oklahoma Military Department shall assist the State, County, and City with its equipment and personnel, when requested, to remove debris and wreckage in disaster areas that are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

The Oklahoma Military Department has a secondary mission to utilize its forces to assist the city, county, and state, when requested, to make emergency repairs to roads, bridges, public buildings, or other public facilities in the disaster areas, which are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Requests for assistance should be made through ODOT.

OKVOAD AGENCIES

- Debris removal on private property

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- Direction and control for any disaster operation will be centralized. The designated Public Works official (ESF 3 Coordinator), is to be in the Emergency Operations Center and act as coordinator for use of his/her department's assets and interface of assets of other departments.
- The Public Works Director shall be responsible for directing primary activities of Public Works and coordinating the activities of supporting agencies in connection with debris removal and disposal and engineering and construction and secondary activities in connection with utilities restoration.

- The department heads of the supporting departments shall direct all secondary activities in connection with debris removal and disposal.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- Lines of succession to each department head are according to the SOPs established by each department with a primary or secondary public works mission.
- Continuity of Operations for each department is according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary public works mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Public Works Director will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF #4 FIREFIGHTING



FEMA LIFELINES:	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	Midwest City Fire Department
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Emergency Communications MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Oklahoma City County Health Department Oklahoma State Department of Health SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Department of Emergency Management Oklahoma County Wildland Taskforce
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE

- The purpose of this annex is to establish an effective system for the coordinated response to fire suppression during emergency or disaster situations.
- The Midwest City Fire department is the coordinating agency with the state and federal governments for assistance provided with the National Response Framework's (NRF) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4, Firefighting, in such areas as detecting and suppressing wildfires, rural and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster or other event requiring Federal response assistance.
- Oklahoma County does not have firefighting capabilities and would provide assistance as a support agency only.
- The State Department of Agriculture will be the State's coordinating agency for federal government assistance available from the National Response Plan's (NRP) Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4, Firefighting.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Most fire suppression operations are handled effectively by the City's Fire Department. Most problems they will face during major emergencies will simply require an expansion of normal operations;
- Both natural and technological emergencies may result in the need for large-scale fire suppression. When extreme burning conditions occur, it is likely that wildfire incidents will be widespread and all fire protection forces may be committed very quickly, and for extended periods. Response to a wildfire emergency must be rapid to be effective;
- Catastrophic events such as tornados, hazardous materials incidents, lightning, etc. may cause major fires. Commitment of City Fire resources to two or more major operations may overextend the City Fire Department.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Fires will continue to occur throughout the City;
- During major or widespread emergencies, suppression requirements may exceed normal capabilities and require a coordinated response on a county or statewide basis.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Within the limit of their capabilities and jurisdictions, local emergency service agencies will perform basic fire suppression services. If requirements exceed local capabilities, require cross-jurisdictional action, or impact resources under State control, the appropriate State agencies or volunteer organizations should become involved. In some cases, State agencies may need to obtain local assistance for fire/rescue operations where initial responsibility rests with the State and the scope of the operations exceeds available State resources.

DETECTION AND MONITORING

The Oklahoma Forestry Services (OFS) cooperates with the National Weather Service and the U.S. Forest Service in the daily monitoring of weather conditions. The OFS utilizes MESONET weather stations located at sites throughout the state for purposes of observing and collecting fire weather data. The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) is used to rate fire conditions from day-to-day and area-to-area. This system provides the fire staff with information to make decisions about the risk of fire occurrence and severity. Current and forecast wind conditions are used to determine if they would support large and intense fires.

- Expected fire danger and smoke management information is broadcast each morning on NOAA weather radio;
- The OFS notifies the State EOC when very high and/or extreme conditions are forecast;
- Warnings are disseminated by the OFS communications system to the public and corroborators. The OFS uses two primary means of fire detection – aerial and public telephone – in its daily operations. Communications equipment is tested regularly to ensure that dispatching and reporting systems are working properly. Aircraft are assigned to areas of the state. First priority use of aircraft is for fire detection. The frequencies of detection flights are determined by forecast and current weather conditions, historic and present fire occurrence and public activity.

ACTIONS

ESF-4 encompasses a full range of activities from training to field services, including, but not limited to:

- Assessment of Fire/Rescue service needs and potential impacts:
 - Fire/Rescue service personnel;
 - Fire/Rescue service equipment and supplies;
 - Fire/Rescue department related evacuation and re-entry support;
 - Emergency responder health and safety;
 - Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive hazard monitoring/mitigation;
 - Mental health and crisis counseling for responders;
 - Fire/Rescue service public information and risk communication;
 - Fire/Rescue service management, command, and control of assets;
 - Fire/Rescue service activities related to terrorist threats and/or incidents;
 - Logistical staging areas and Points of Dispensing.

Actions initiated by ESF-4 are grouped into the phases of emergency management. Each phase requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all agencies in the area and the intended service recipients.

- Develop and maintain plans and procedures to provide firefighting and technical rescue services when needed;
- Document expenses whenever activated for a significant event or incident
- When activated and necessary, Fire/Rescue department representatives report to the local EOC or other specifically identified location to assist with coordination and operations;
- Fire/Rescue Department personnel may be asked to assist with warning and alerting, evacuation, communications, and emergency medical services;
- Requesting or providing mutual aid from/to neighboring jurisdictions.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Identifying and seeking funding for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power;
- Providing personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters;
- Maintaining a proactive posture in regard to all fire and injury prevention strategies.
- Conducting planning with ESF-4 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine Fire/Rescue service operations;
- Conducting public education for all-hazards and fire prevention programs;
- Developing and testing procedures to rapid field assessment, surveys, and information gathering;
- Conducting and participating in training and exercises for EOC and Fire/Rescue service response team members;
- Preparing and maintaining all emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary to perform lead agency functions;
- Maintaining liaison with support departments and agencies;
- Conducting and helping to facilitate all-hazard exercises involving ESF-4.

RESPONSE

- Coordinating operations at the ESF-4 position in the EOC and/or other locations as required;
- Establishing and maintaining a system to support on scene direction/control and coordination with the EOC, or other entities as appropriate;
- Supporting established mutual aid procedures for Fire/Rescue response and other resources or capabilities as appropriate;
- Coordinating resource management and logistical support;
- Participation in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans and Situation Status Reports, and attending meetings as necessary;
- Fire suppression, salvage, and overhaul;
- Responding to hazardous material accidents/incidents;
- Assisting with radiological control measures;
- Assisting with emergency medical services as necessary.

RECOVERY

- Maintaining documentation for initial damage assessment and incident impact on personnel, equipment, supplies, and the ability to provide services;
- Consulting with EOC staff and obtaining additional Fire/Rescue resources via established mutual aid agreements as necessary.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

The Fire Department Incident Commander will coordinate the overall activities of firefighting during disasters.

Local Mutual Aid partners and Forestry Service firefighters will provide fire suppression assistance in support of local fire departments as requested and as fire conditions and available resources permit.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-4 is part of the Operations Section.

The Midwest City Fire Department is the primary coordinator in charge of ESF-4. Other City departments will support the Fire Department as outlined in the text. State agencies with primary emergency functions connected with firefighting capabilities will assign appropriate personnel to assist the City in carrying out ESF functions.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING

- Coordinate with Fire Dept. PIO for messaging

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

- Provide primary and backup radio and telephone communications capabilities
- Provide communications operators at the ECC and Incident Command Post as needed

- Provide resources to act as outside contact operators

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Request assistance, in accordance with department procedures, from the State Department of Emergency Management;
- Advise the State EOC of the development of any major wildfire. Also advise the State EOC if arson and/or state-owned property are involved;
- Advise the State EOC of rural homes and businesses that require emergency assistance.
- Coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies in support of Emergency Support Function #4 of the National Response Framework;
- Provide weather updates to on scene personnel, request national Weather Service support if needed
- Provide other assistance as requested.

MIDWEST CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Coordination of firefighting activities within the City.
- Provide the necessary personnel, equipment, and materials to suppress fires on public or private forests or grasslands where the potential or actual destruction would be considered a major disaster;
- Advise the EOC of any major fire, either urban or wildland. Also advise the EOC if arson and/or government-owned property are involved;
- Advise the EOC of homes and businesses that require assistance;
- Coordinate with the State Department of Agriculture as well as Federal Agencies in support of ESF 4 of the National Response Plan.

MIDWEST CITY FIRE MARSHAL

- Investigate and determine the cause of fires where the cause may be other than by natural means;
- Upon request, assist the Chief Medical Examiner in the investigation of deaths caused by fire in a natural disaster;
- Provide code enforcement;
- Assist local governments with inspection of structures after disasters to prevent fire hazards.

MIDWEST CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Assist with traffic control;
- Assist with evacuation, if needed;
- Provide protection for personnel working at the scene.

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS

- Coordinate the disconnection of electric power and natural gas lines when a natural disaster causes the rupture of natural gas lines and the ignition by sparking electric lines for potential fires and/or explosions.
- As requested, provide personnel, equipment, and other appropriate resources in support of operations.

- Assist law enforcement officials in maintaining traffic flow into and away from the affected area.
- Work with Public Utilities to control hazards at the scene.
- Assure an adequate water supply for fire suppression

SSM HEALTH ST. ANTHONY - MIDWESTSSM HEALTH ST. ANTHONY - MIDWEST EMS

- Provide standby assistance at any incident
- Provide assistance at firefighter rehab site
- Provide medical services to firefighters, survivors, and citizens

OKLAHOMA CITY-COUNTY HEALTH

- Monitor the situation informing hospitals, long term care facilities, and assisted living centers of changing conditions in case evacuations are needed;
- Work with medical response system partners keeping them informed of dangers that may require action on their part.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Direction and control of fire suppression operations will be conducted by Midwest City Fire. If the State EOC is operational, requests for assistance should be coordinated by the Department through the EOC. If the EOC is not operational, requests for assistance should be made to the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and the State EOC advised of the situation as soon as it is activated.

No administrative process shall interfere with operations essential to suppressing wildfires and thereby preventing injury, loss of life and significant property damage. During a fire emergency, the process to access supplemental state resources shall be simplified to expedite their use in a timely manner and prescribed in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

For fire suppression, additional resources may be available from nearby public and private firefighting companies. Local emergency service agencies also represent a resource for search and rescue operations.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Each department with a primary or secondary ESF-4 responsibility will designate at least three (3) lines of succession for any assigned staff.

ADMINISTRATION

The Midwest City Fire Chief will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF # 5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



FEMA LIFELINES:	ALL
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Emergency Management
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	All City Departments, Boards and Commissions
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	All State Voluntary Organizations Mid-Del Amateur Radio Club
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Homeland Security

PURPOSE

- The purpose of this ESF is to coordinate and organize emergency management resources in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergency/disaster incidents that affect the City of Midwest City.
- ESF-5 directs, controls, and coordinates emergency operations. ESF-5 must help ensure the implementation of actions as called for in this plan, coordinate emergency information to the public through ESF 2/Communication and ESF 15/Public Information, and coordinate with local jurisdictions and the Oklahoma State EOC should assistance be required.
- The Emergency Management Support Function (ESF-5):
 - Identifies and organizes the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials, and/or supplies) available to Midwest City to address and support emergency management needs in the event of natural or man-made disasters or emergencies;
 - Identifies the responsibilities of organizations charged with providing emergency management in the case of a large-scale event or incident, disaster, or emergency;
 - Is established to help assure the provision of emergency management support to Midwest City and the private-sector response before, during, and after an incident/event;
 - Provides procedures and resources to help determine the severity and magnitude of natural or man-made events or incidents;
 - Helps ensure policymakers and responders at all levels receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely information, analysis, advice, and support

- Assesses impact and damage to help determine the resources required to restore emergency management systems
- Coordinates with local governments and other resource Support Agencies in helping resource providers obtain necessary information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation support, to repair and restore critical infrastructure and services;
- Coordinates information with local, State, Tribal, and Federal officials and resource providers regarding available emergency management response and recovery assistance;
- Provides technical assistance concerning emergency management systems and coordination

SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- During a period of increased readiness or extreme emergency in which loss of life or property damage has occurred within the City or appears imminent, the Midwest City Emergency Operations Center will be activated to the level dictated by the gravity of the situation. All departments and organizations having emergency responsibilities will be advised when the EOC is activated;
- All emergency operations will be conducted under the authority of the City Ordinances of Midwest City, and the laws of Oklahoma and/or executive orders or authorities delegated by law to the elected or appointed officials of the State of Oklahoma;
- Many disasters produce extensive property damage. When this occurs, a planned damage assessment strategy is essential for proper response and recovery operations;

ASSUMPTIONS

- Most emergency situations are handled routinely by local and state government agencies and volunteer service organizations;
- In large-scale disaster situations beyond the capabilities of the city or county emergency management organizations, the State EOC shall provide centralized direction, control and assistance;
- In the initial stages of an emergency, information from the affected areas may not be available, accurate or detailed. Through efforts of the City responders, initial information may be reported within a few minutes following the onset of the disaster;
- The Emergency Operations Center will support the dissemination of approved Emergency Public Information;
- Preliminary damage assessment information is critical to determine the need for state and federal response and recovery assistance;
- In very large-scale disaster situations that are beyond the capabilities of the City or county, the State shall provide centralized direction, and assistance.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

- The EOC and staff may be activated by the Emergency Operations Manager, or City Manager or their designee, when it appears the City of Midwest City is or may be in great danger of loss of lives or great property damage;

- The Department of Emergency Management is the department primarily responsible for assessing a situation and the needs of the population affected. Based on the needs of the situation, department heads or designated representatives may be requested to report to the EOC to coordinate that agency's activities when the EOC is activated;
- The Emergency Operations Manager or his/her designee, will activate alert procedures in accordance with department standard operating procedures;
- During emergencies, the EOC is located in the training room in the basement of City Hall and the alternate EOC is located at the Charles Johnson Building, 2750 SE 15th Street, MWC, Meeting Room C;
- ESF-5 typically operates from the EOC on a 24/7 schedule to maintain continuity of emergency management services. Schedule modification will occur according to incident needs or complexity. At times, or when specifically requested, ESF-5 may operate from field locations including within a designated Incident Command Post, or another jurisdiction's EOC;
- During EOC activation, the MAC or Policy Group makes resource Allocation decisions, with assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager and the affected ESF organization. The local on-scene Incident Commander or other appropriate staff will control further mission tasking as needed;
- Each Support Organization assisting in an ESF-5 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel, but will be under the operational control of ESF-5.

PLANNING

- Emergency Management coordinates planning activities including immediate, short-term, and long range planning. Emergency Management helps maintain situational awareness of the threat or incident, in coordination with the appropriate local entities, state agencies and volunteer organizations. The EOC monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the mitigation and response efforts of regional and field operations. The EOC coordinates operations and situational reporting to the City Manager and State EOC when appropriate.
- The Planning Section provides for the collection, evaluation, development, dissemination, and use of information regarding incident status and Response. The Planning Section is responsible for the Incident Action Plan process. This includes preparing and documenting incident priorities, establishing the operational period and tempo, and developing staffing plans related to the incident as needed. The Planning Section enlists Subject Matter Expert (SME) support for incidents requiring specific technical knowledge. Examples of SMEs include: CSEPP Hazard Analysts, Radiation Control, the National Weather Service, and Geologic Survey personnel. The position of Planning Section Chief is a position within Incident Command.

ACTIONS

Actions taken by ESF-5 are grouped into the phases of emergency management: preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge. Each phase requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended service recipients. ESF-5 encompasses a full range of activities from training to providing field services, to potentially include:

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Define, identify and encourage hazard mitigation activities; thus helping reduce the probability or impact of a large-scale incident or disaster;
- Maintain the EOC in a state of operational readiness;
- Provide for adequate communications capabilities;
- Assign EOC staff positions to qualified personnel; provide training where needed;
- Provide a disaster-resistant EOC.
- Develop and maintain an emergency operations capability and illustrate that capability in the Emergency Operations Plan;
- Maintain a notification roster of EOC personnel and their alternates;
- Establish a system and procedure for notifying EOC personnel of activation or other critical information;
- Identify adequate facilities and resources to conduct emergency operations at the EOC, to include a secondary location;
- Inform officials of EOC operations;
- Maintain/obtain supplies and food for emergencies;
- Test and exercise plans and procedures and conduct community outreach/mitigation programs;
- Ensure compatibility between this plan and the emergency plans and procedures of key facilities and public or private organizations within the City;
- Help develop and/or recommend accounting and record-keeping procedures related to costs and expenses incurred during an incident, emergency, or disaster.

RESPONSE

- Activate the EOC, as required;
- Respond to the emergency as appropriate;
- Coordinate incident management and response efforts
- Estimate the nature and scope of the hazard, including the area of potential impacts, population(s) at risk, estimate the extent of the damage and loss of functionality to essential facilities and infrastructure;
- Coordinate all emergency operations;
- Coordinate with the State Department of Emergency Management, and DHS/FEMA and other Federal agencies in support of Emergency Support Function #5 of the National and Regional Response Plans;
- Collate and consolidate the incoming situation reports pertinent to the respective department, agency or organization;
- Establish and maintain a system supporting on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC and other applicable coordination entities as appropriate;
- Brief the County Emergency Management and Department of Emergency Operations Managers on the respective situations, enter into WebEOC if possible;
- Make individual EOC staff assignments as needed;
- Coordinate implementation of mutual aid requests or agreements with Supporting Organizations;
- Provide, track, and manage resources (personnel, teams, facilities, supplies, equipment) as necessary;
- Conduct initial and follow up damage assessments

- Maintain severe weather monitoring and warning as needed. Request assistance from the national Weather Service if necessary.

RECOVERY

- Continue long-term response and coordination of resources;
- Plan for release of operations personnel;
- Provide required briefings and submit reports;
- Incorporate mitigation efforts into recovery activities when possible.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

- ESF-5 is coordinated by the Emergency Operations Manager.
- In the event of a disaster, the EOC or alternate EOC will exercise general supervision and coordination of all assets.
- Upon Level I EOC activation, each ESF coordinating agency will send a liaison to the EOC.
- The City must maintain personnel ready to fill key EOC staff positions.
- All City departments will support emergency operations when needed.

ORGANIZATION

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION (MAC)GROUP

- City Manager
- Mayor
- Vice Mayor
- Finance Director
- City Attorney
- Hospital Administrator
- School Superintendent

EOC PERSONNEL

- Director of Emergency Management
- Deputy Director, Emergency Management
- Fire Chief or designee
- Police Chief or designee
- EMS Director or designee
- Public Information Officer (s) if no JIC
- ESF Liaisons
- Planning/Resource Officer
- Support Staff
- County Sheriff or designee
- County Chief of Health Services
- Situation Unit/GIS mapping personnel
- Subject Matter Experts

INCIDENT COMMAND POST PERSONNEL

- Incident Commander
- Safety Officer

- Public Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Operations Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Finance/Admin Section Chief

Some of these positions may choose or need to operate at the EOC. All of the Section Chiefs may or may not have Deputies, and branches and/or divisions as well as specific units under them, depending on the complexity and scope of the incident.

Incident Command must identify a staging location where responding personnel will check in and out.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director of Emergency Management (MWCEM), under the supervision of the City Manager, will be responsible for the implementation of plans and emergency operations for the protection of citizens of Midwest City.

MONITORING, DETECTION, ALERT AND WARNING

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ECC)

The Department of Emergency Management (MWCEM) oversees a 24-hour emergency communications center. The Emergency Communications Center provides a single point to disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials that a hazardous situation could threaten or has threatened the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the city's population. In addition, the Emergency Communications Center provides continuous situational monitoring during non-emergency periods as well as in times of emergencies and disasters.

MWCEM monitors the National Weather Service on a daily basis to detect weather threats for the city, and receives reports from the Fusion Center for possible threats and local jurisdictions regarding local events.

MWCEM will initiate warnings and emergency notifications when conditions threaten the safety of the City or its citizens. The Emergency Operations Manager will notify the State Emergency Operations Center as soon as is practical. Once Emergency Operations Personnel report to the Emergency Operations Center, the Emergency Operations Manager or designee will conduct a situational briefing and request all ESFs to plan accordingly, and may request certain ESFs to plan and deploy resources immediately.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Emergency Operations requires centralized control and management. The officials designated to work in the EOC will coordinate the use of resources and interface with other agencies in support of the primary agency.

The Emergency Operations Manager will develop the criteria for transfer of control from the Primary to the alternate EOC(s) and will develop appropriate procedures for staffing and operating the alternate EOC consistent with plans to continue operations.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The line of succession for the Emergency Operations Manager will be Emergency Operations Manager, Deputy EOM Director, Fire Chief, and Police Chief

For the overall supervision of the ECC, the line of succession will be the Emergency Operations Manager, 911 Coordinator, and Lead Dispatcher.

Continuity of Operations for each department is according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Emergency Operations Manager or City Manager or their designee will enter into any agreements or understandings between this office and local groups or organizations as necessary for implementation of this plan.

The Emergency Operations Manager is responsible for maintaining and updating this annex annually.

ESF #6 MASS CARE, HOUSING, & HUMAN SERVICES



FEMA LIFELINES:	Food, Water, Shelter; Safety and Security
COORDINATING AGENCY:	American Red Cross/Midwest City Emergency Management
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	OKVOAD Mid-Del Schools
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma City-County Health Department
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	American Red Cross

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to establish a procedure for providing sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid, bulk distribution of relief supplies and survivor registration to meet the immediate needs of the survivors during and after the occurrence of a disaster or emergency.

The Department of Emergency Management will coordinate with the federal government for assistance provided in the National Response Framework's (NRF) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6, Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Disasters may destroy the homes of persons living in the affected area. Disaster survivors whose homes were severely damaged or destroyed will be sheltered.
- All survivors who are housed at temporary emergency shelters will require food, water, emergency first aid, and other mass care services.
- Buildings pre-designated as shelters may be damaged and rendered unusable by the disaster. Alternate facilities must be identified
- Certain agencies provide daily services or assistance to citizens in need. There are occasions when similar services are needed during emergency situations. The coordination of feeding, congregate sheltering, emergency first aid, family reunification and bulk distribution of relief supplies will occur, as are essential during emergency conditions.

ASSUMPTIONS

- OKVOAD volunteers or other shelter workers may not be able to report for assignments.
- Shelters and utilities in affected areas may be damaged or destroyed. Secondary hazards may also necessitate relocation of shelters.
- Relief supplies, tents, food, and potable water may not be available for several days.

- The Department of Emergency Management (MWCEM) will coordinate Mass Care and emergency individual assistance with assistance from OKVOAD. In most situations, ARC will manage and operate shelters.
- OKVOAD agencies will provide for emergency mass feeding, mass sheltering, emergency first aid, disaster welfare inquiry, and bulk distribution of disaster relief supplies for disaster displaced citizens.
- Mutual support agreements with volunteer service organizations and other support groups will be obtained as needed and their services utilized to the maximum.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- MWCEM and OKVOAD will coordinate and provide support to the mass care efforts, as well as provide support during the emergency and continue long-term support to the survivors during the recovery process.
- The OKVOAD will fully participate in planning for feeding, sheltering, emergency first aid, disaster welfare inquiry and recovery assistance to meet emergency disaster needs of disaster survivors.

ACTIONS

Actions initiated by ESF-6 are grouped into the phases of emergency management. Each phase requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all agencies and the intended service recipients. ESF-6 identifies the resources available to address and support mass care, temporary sheltering, and human services needs in the event of either a natural or man-made disaster.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Participation in temporary shelter demand studies;
- Coordination with Midwest City Emergency Management and other entities regarding public education programs to reduce shelter demand;
- Education of citizens on disaster preparedness;
- Coordination to incorporate shelter features within public building projects as feasible.
- Identify and organize the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility. Materials and/or supplies) available to the City of Midwest City to address and support mass care, temporary sheltering and human service needs in the event of either a natural or man-made disaster or emergency;
- Review and update emergency services disaster plans to include written agreements when necessary;
- Identify and coordinate the responsibilities of agencies and organizations charged with providing mass care, temporary sheltering, and other disaster caused needs;
- Plan for a coordinated public information effort that respects and works with the existing public relations plans of all voluntary agencies. (See ESF #15);
- Ensure administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations;
- American Red Cross will provide shelter operations and mass care training to City staff.

RESPONSE

- Coordinate the activation, staffing and management of shelter and feeding sites as needed. Coordinate the provision of food, shelter, disaster welfare inquiry and bulk distribution of relief supplies;
- In coordination with emergency management, the Mass Care Lead will manage mass care according to the State of Oklahoma's Multi-Agency Shelter Plan dated August, 2016, with delivery of mass care through the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Southern Baptists, and other NGOs in accordance with the requirements of their internal policies;
- Coordinate the notification to the public of all information on locations and hours of operation on emergency shelters, service centers and bulk distribution sites;
- Coordinate with OKVOAD, ARC and The Salvation Army to assign staff, when requested, to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Staff members will act as liaisons among the decision-making ARC Disaster Operational Team, other voluntary organizations present and Agency representatives at the EOC;
- Coordinate with ESF-13 to review communications, traffic control, and security for each shelter location.

RECOVERY

- Publish information on emergency services, locations and hours of operation in cooperation with all service providers;
- Coordinate with other agencies and organizations to provide assistance to meet disaster caused needs;
- Coordinate with OKVOAD to provide assistance in the form of staff for Multi-Agency Resource Centers and Disaster Recovery Centers in cooperation with voluntary agencies.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

ESF-6 encompasses multiple services. Successful ESF-6 implementation requires extensive collaboration between coordinating and supporting partners through all phases of emergency management.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-6 is part of the Operations section.

ESF-6 is unique in that the lead agency is a non-governmental organization. The American Red Cross, Central and SW Oklahoma Chapter partners with local emergency management agencies to provide mass care and sheltering when necessary.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

AMERICAN RED CROSS, CENTRAL AND SW OKLAHOMA CHAPTER

- Identify and validate shelter resources within Midwest City limits;
- Designate a Red Cross official to manage the activities at the shelter facility;
- With the facility coordinator, conduct a survey and inventory of the facility before it is turned over to the Red Cross;

- Coordinate with law enforcement resources regarding any security or safety issues at the facility;
- May post signage as appropriate;
- Provide a Public Information Officer for shelter operations;
- Conduct shelter operation activities according to DMWT Facility Use Agreement JT V 3.0 2021.03.31.

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

- Provide support to all mass care providers by coordinating and facilitating actions as the primary coordinating agency.
- When applicable, and agreed upon, assist State Emergency Management officials in administering the Individual and Households Program (IHP) for the State following Presidentially declared disasters in accordance with the most recent IHP State Administrative Plan (SAP).
- Coordinate with all emergency welfare service groups, local and state government, and local emergency operations centers.
- Coordinate the development and maintenance of emergency aid agreements with agencies, organizations and groups active in disaster as needed to meet the situation.
- Ensure adequate resources are identified to support the disaster mission.
- Coordinate with the OKVOAD agencies to maintain adequately trained staff to support the disaster operation.
- Will cooperate with the American Red Cross to provide shelter operations according to DMWT Facility Use Agreement JT V 3.0 2021.03.31.

OKLAHOMA VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER (OKVOAD)

- Provide immediate response to meet the needs of disaster survivors. As stated in PL 93-288 as amended, the ARC will provide mass care in cooperation with all OKVOAD agencies.
- Provide damage assessment summaries for the EOC, state and local officials and other agencies as requested;
- Provide a liaison representative to the EOC.
- Coordinate with local, state and federal authorities (Joint Information Centers) on all public affairs information, and cooperate with all existing OKVOAD agency public information plans. (See ESF-15)

OKLAHOMA CITY-COUNTY HEALTH

- Perform food inspections and coordinate Emergency Medical Service providers as needed. Upon request by emergency management, ESF-8 will coordinate with shelter operations to conduct assessments of residents in the shelters.

MID-DEL SCHOOLS

- Provide support as required in the areas of facilities, transportation and communications.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

- Provide support as required in the areas of mental health and counseling; and write and oversee Crisis Counseling (immediate and regular service) grants as coordinated with MWCEM.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession to each department head are according to the SOPs established by each department or agency with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Emergency Operations Manager and Red Cross Liaison will review and update this annex annually.

ESF #7 LOGISTICS & RESOURCE SUPPORT



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATIONS; FOOD, WATER, SHELTER; HEALTH AND MEDICAL
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Emergency Management
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Finance Department MWC Fire Department MWC Information Technology MWC Police Department MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	OKVOAD organizations Public Sector Partners
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US General Services Administration

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to establish effective procedures to coordinate support response and/or resources of city departments and agencies and preserve the continuity of their respective departmental and agency functions. It also provides for the resumption of such functions with a minimum of interruption in the event of natural or human caused emergency.

This ESF provides for the acquisition, tracking, and movement of several types of resources not available through a local government agency, including:

- Material resources (i.e., instrumentation, field and office supplies, body bags, etc.)
- Office and work spaces for disaster workers
- Temporary housing for incoming emergency relief personnel
- Communications equipment
- Personnel, including persons with specialized technical knowledge

The Department of Emergency Management will coordinate with the State Department of Emergency Management for assistance provided with the National Response Framework's (NRF) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7, Resource Support.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- During the period of a natural or human caused emergency in which great damage may occur within Midwest City, a condition may exist in which emergency supplies and resources may be limited.
- Disasters may severely limit the City's ability to respond with adequate resources to the maximum extent possible before requesting assistance from other agencies or outside vendors.
- The City has several vendors ready to assist during an emergency.
- Obtaining resources from private vendors through any other means outside of City policy may not be reimbursable.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The City will exhaust all available resources before requesting assistance from outside vendors, County, or State government.
- The Logistics Section Chief will attempt to obtain resources needed by any agency in support of the emergency mission.
- The Finance Section must track all deployed resources, equipment utilized, and funds expended.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The principle executive or representative of the individual member agencies, boards, commissions or organizations designated as members of the resources group will report to the Emergency Operations Center on its activation or when requested as dictated by the emergency.

ACTIONS

ESF-7 actions are divided into the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop procedures and policies to request resources from outside vendors, County, and State agencies;
- Prepare an Emergency Services Agreement template for outside vendors;
- Develop a mechanism with the Finance Department of tracking resource requests in the EOC during emergency operations;
- Maintain a list of vendor contacts for use after normal business hours;
- Develop Standard Operating Guidelines to coordinate with other local agencies to ensure that necessary resources do not exist elsewhere in City government;
- Develop a list of warehouses in the City for use in storing donated goods.
- Develop a Standard Operating Guidelines for routing resources to staging areas, including:
 - Coordination of routing requirements with ESF 1;
 - Handling communications incompatibilities;
 - Expected deployment for certain types of emergencies;
 - Resources each department plans to deploy to staging areas;
 - Weights and surface requirements for vehicles expected to be deployed to staging areas during emergency operations.

- Coordinate with the County and State to determine proper methods of requesting county, state and/or federally owned resources when needed;
- Prepare and maintain current list of personnel, materials and their locations needed to accomplish their assigned responsibilities;
- Develop contingency plans for the personnel of each department, agency or organization to ensure their safety and the continuity of the functions of the department, agency or organization.
- Develop plans for personnel of each department, agency or organization to report personnel locations and availability for duty;
- Develop plans for the resumption of the departmental or organizational functions with a minimum of disruption, including relocation of the department, agency or organization, if required;
- Ensure administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations.

RESPONSE

- Activate resource/volunteer staging areas at facilities requested by Incident Commander and initiate response activities;
- Implement staging area plans as necessary;
- Receive and record data from ESFs concerning deployment of resources;
- The Red Cross should request logistical support according to their policies, as needed.
- Regularly update ESF 5 on staging area statuses;
- Request resources needed to support staging area operations from the pertinent ESF;
- Coordinate with the State Department of Emergency Management and Federal General Services Administration and other Federal agencies in support of ESF-7 and ESF-12.

RECOVERY

- Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc. for use in applying for federal disaster assistance, and for use in after action reports following demobilization;
- Initiate internal notification procedures as appropriate.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

- The resources group may be composed of the following: a. Midwest City Purchasing Agent. ,. Fleet Manager Fire Department Logistics Officer, Police Department Logistics Officer, Donations Management Coordinator, Volunteer Coordinator
- State agencies with primary emergency functions connected with mass sheltering capabilities will assign appropriate personnel to assist the City with ESF 7 functions.

ORGANIZATION

- ESF-7 is part of the Logistics Section.
- The responsibilities of the members of the resources group will be in accordance to the respective individual member departments, agencies and other organizations. All agencies will provide support as required;

- Staging areas should be spread evenly throughout the City. ESFs requiring specialized resources should choose staging area location based on the capability to resupply without barriers to transportation.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

In the absence of a designated Logistics Section Chief, the Emergency Operations Manager may coordinate ESF-7.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

All logistics requests will go through ESF-7, coordinated with the EOC.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- Lines of succession will be in accordance with Standing Operating Procedures established by each department, agency or organization.
- Continuity of Operations for each department will be according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Emergency Operations Manager will review and update this annex annually.

ESF #8 PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES



FEMA LIFELINES:	Public Health and Medical
COORDINATING DEPARTMENTS:	Oklahoma City-County Health Department and/or Regional Medical Response System
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Emergency Communications MWC Fire Department
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	American Red Cross SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma City-County Health Department, and/or Regional Medical Response System
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Health Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Health and Human Services

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to establish effective procedures to provide emergency health and medical service to the people of Midwest City during and after a natural or human-caused emergency. This annex also addresses maintaining Public Health standards throughout the duration of an emergency.

This ESF provides guidance, prioritization, and coordination of resources involved in the triage, treatment, and medical evacuation of disaster survivors.

ESF-8 is responsible for procedures for response to the environmental, health, and medical needs in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster.

In accordance with the Oklahoma Catastrophic Health Emergency Powers Act (O.S. 63:6101), the Oklahoma Catastrophic Health Emergency Plan was developed as an addendum to ESF #8. Its purpose is to prepare for (1) acts of terrorism, (2) resurgent infectious diseases, (3) mass casualty incidents and (4) foreign animal diseases.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Natural or human caused emergencies could occur within the boundaries of the City of Midwest City and would require coordinated use of all health and medical resources available;
- Adequate resources are available within the boundaries of the State of Oklahoma to meet most foreseeable short-term emergencies.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Local resources will be fully employed before committing state assets;
- The Commissioner of Health will be responsible for coordination of all state health and medical services in response to man-made or natural emergencies;
- All Department of Health personnel will remain under direction and control of the Commissioner of Health during any activation of this plan.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The scope of medical and public health services will be adjusted to the size and type of disaster. For further details concerning response to a medical/ public health emergency, see the Following, or consult any ESF 8 agency:

- **Regional:** Region 6/8 Healthcare Coalition (HCC) Emergency Response Plan and associated annexes, approved 07012022
- **State:** Oklahoma State Department of Health's "Oklahoma Public Health & Medical System Emergency Response Plan" (2022).
Oklahoma State Catastrophic Health Emergency Response Plan (2019)
- **County:** Oklahoma City-County Health Department Public Health Emergency Response Plan (2019)

The Oklahoma City- County Health Department will keep the Commissioner of Health, the Director of the Department of Emergency Management and the Director of the Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security informed of the status of medical and health services during emergency operations.

The RMRS Director will keep the EMSA Chief Operating Officer, EMSA President, the Office of the Medical Director, the Oklahoma City-County Health Department, the Oklahoma State Department of Health, and the Midwest City Emergency Manager, if activated, informed of the status and needs of the medical system during emergency operations.

ACTIONS

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop and maintain contingency plans to ensure the continuity of functions;
- Develop and maintain plans for providing public health and medical services;
- Promote wellness among Oklahoma County residents with public outreach and education programs and services.
- Identify available medical facilities, personnel and medical supplies;
- Conduct training sessions and exercises;

RESPONSE

- Locate and alert personnel;
- As requested, send a representative to the Midwest City EOC to perform the following functions:
 - Consolidate the incoming health and medical reports and maintain the situation report;
 - Brief the Emergency Operations Manager and City Manager;
 - Provide information and recommendations;
 - Coordinate the need for and distribution of medical personnel, supplies and services;
 - Coordinate the health needs in congregate shelters and other disaster related facilities with the American Red Cross;
 - Coordinate with Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to ensure mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse needs are addressed.
 - Address specific medical considerations associated with mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse for incident survivors as well as response workers;
 - Coordinate with the Department of Human Services and other state and local response agencies to address medical special needs and enhanced care population needs in a multidisciplinary response effort;
 - Coordinate with Oklahoma Medical Reserve Corps (OKMRC) to activate, deploy and track OKMRC volunteers;
- Provide a communication system or personnel to the disaster coordination center at the scene to assist in the coordination of requests for assistance.

RECOVERY

- Provide advice and support for decontamination measures;
- Inspect food supplies;
- Institute vector control and quarantines to reduce the threat of epidemics;
- Restore medical care and treatment facilities and services;
- Institute immunization programs as required;
- Continue to coordinate health needs in congregate shelters and other disaster related facilities with the American Red Cross.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

ESF-8 is part of the Operations Section; providers in this section serve the public. A secondary Medical Unit can be established under Logistics to serve responders working in the Operations Section.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

- Emergency medical support
- Distribution of medical supplies and services
- Immunization
- Mortuary services

PUBLIC HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- Vector control
- Inspection of food supplies
- General sanitation measures
- Activities necessary to resume normal public health community services

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FORESTRY

With assistance from Veterinary Services and when medical facilities are unavailable, permit use of veterinary facilities and equipment for temporary human medical care during extreme emergencies involving mass casualties.

CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER’S OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Chief Medical Examiner’s Office is the primary responsible agency for Fatality Management. The mental health needs of the families of fatalities and the mental health needs of emergency responders affected by the fatalities, will be met according to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substances Abuse Services “All Hazards Disaster Behavioral Health Plan” (2022).

The disposition and handling of the fatalities will be managed by the Oklahoma State Medical Examiner’s Office, with assistance from private mortuary services and transport companies according to the Medical Examiner’s “Mass Fatality Plan” (2019). Further, the disposition of fatalities will be aided by the “Mass Fatalities Plan” (Annex F) of the Oklahoma State Health Department’s “Oklahoma Public Health & Medical System Emergency Response Plan” (2022).

OKLAHOMA REGIONAL MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

The RMRS leads healthcare system preparedness planning efforts and coordinates health and medical response and recovery activities for the healthcare system in their jurisdiction. The RMRS works closely with system partners, emergency management, public health authorities, and various response agencies to provide a comprehensive, uniform, and consistent framework and infrastructure for response and recovery efforts, through a variety of targeted outreach activities and coordinated planning projects.

RMRS Region 6 & 8 supports the following counties: Canadian, Cleveland, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Oklahoma (MWC), and Pottawatomie.

OKLAHOMA CITY-COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The OCCHD is responsible for maintaining programs to promote wellness, protect health, and prevent disease of the citizens of Oklahoma County, including the City of Midwest City. It accomplishes these missions through planning, education, and a multitude of services. The health department has statutory authority that allows it to enforce codes and ensure the welfare of the population. OCCHD has a select group of staff dedicated to emergency preparedness and response, maintains a cache of response equipment, and regularly exercises

its response capabilities. During a public health emergency, OCCHD will be the lead response agency.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

- Mental health support for emergency responders
- Mental health support for families of fatalities

SSM HEALTH ST. ANTHONY - MIDWEST EMS

In cooperation with the Midwest City Fire Department, SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS provides emergency medical triage, treatment, and transport to the pre-hospital patient

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

All health department, RMRS, and hospital assets and personnel will remain under the administrative direction and control of their respective agencies.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

Agency line of succession will be in accordance with internal standing operating procedures.

Continuity of Operations for each department will be according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Oklahoma City-County Health Department and SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS will update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

The County Health Director will make necessary plans and mutual support agreements to fulfill responsibilities outlined by law and this annex.

HEALTH STATISTICS

- The Department of Health will continue to collect and report vital statistics.
- Disease statistics will be collected and reported to appropriate state and federal officials.

TESTING AND INSPECTIONS

- All testing, inspections, and surveys will follow normal procedures but will be conducted more frequently.

ESF #9 SEARCH & RESCUE



FEMA LIFELINES:	Safety and Security
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Fire Department
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Emergency Communications MWC Police Department
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Civil Air Patrol Mid-Del Amateur Radio Club Oklahoma National Guard
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Sheriff OK City County Emergency Response Team Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Public Safety / Oklahoma Highway Patrol Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Homeland Security

PURPOSE

This ESF provides for coordination of search and rescue activities within the City.

ESF 9 coordinates Search and Rescue (SAR) for the following events:

- Search and Rescue following disasters from major hazards;
- Rescue of trapped persons;
- Searches for missing or lost persons;
- Dragging lakes, rivers, or ponds;
- Searching for downed aircraft;
- Searches for escaped prisoners/ inmates.

Search and Rescue is primarily the responsibility of county, city, town, tribal law enforcement and emergency management. They will prepare and respond in accordance to their emergency operations plans (EOPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs). This annex establishes primary and support responsibilities for search and rescue operations. Responsible agencies will prepare appropriate internal plans and SOPs to cover all phases of emergency management.

The State of Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security will coordinate with the federal government for assistance provided through the National Response Framework's (NRF) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9, Search and Rescue and the National Search and Rescue Plan, and the State of Oklahoma Agreement with the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center, Langley A.F.B., Virginia.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- A major disaster or explosion may collapse buildings or structures, necessitating the attempt to locate and extricate trapped survivors;
- Occasionally, people including children and persons with access and functional needs become lost. Those situations require the commitment of large numbers of personnel and equipment;
- Civil Air Patrol and the National Guard can provide ground teams to conduct searches.
- Drownings may require dragging of lakes, rivers, and ponds for body recovery;
- Search and rescue (SAR) missions may be required when an Emergency Locating Transmitter (ELT) signal and/or FAA report of an overdue aircraft is received; a request is made by local government officials for assistance in locating a missing person; and to locate survivors of natural or human caused emergencies.

ASSUMPTIONS

- SAR may involve private, municipal, corporate, county, tribal, state, and/or federal resources to locate and bring to safety persons who are lost, injured, stranded or trapped, and to recover the deceased;
- Search, rescue, and recovery operations may occur underground, on or under water, or in natural or human built structures;
- SAR incidents may be crime scenes and evidence preservation must be considered at all times;
- A potential incident may result in the same level of mobilization as an actual search and/or rescue;
- Assistance from other agencies and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) may be available, but must be requested.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- The Midwest City Fire Department has primary responsibility for coordinating search and rescue efforts involving more than one agency;
- Search and rescue missions will be managed under Incident Command;
- The Fire and Police Departments will coordinate their assigned activities. Each department will maintain control of their SAR responders;
- Specialized rescue units may be required to extricate survivors.

ACTIONS

ESF-9 actions are divided among the four phases of emergency management: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. Activities within these phases are defined as follows:

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop Search and Rescue (SAR) Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to coordinate local operations with SAR resources from other jurisdictions. Review and update SAR SOGs on a regular basis;
- Participate in developing local and regional mutual aid agreements including volunteer groups;
- Develop SOGs to coordinate County, State, and Federal assistance to support SAR activities.
- Prepare for and train in conducting SAR operations;
- Be familiar with the responsibilities of other local and state support agencies. Develop methods to assign response [priorities when multiple calls require simultaneous response, or when limited resources mean that some incidents wait for assistance];
- Participate in Emergency Response exercises with agencies such as the Civil Air Patrol. Exercises are an opportunity to find and correct issues before real incidents.

RESPONSE

- Send an ESF Coordinator to the EOC when requested by the Emergency Operations Manager. The Coordinator will attend briefings and coordinate ESF activities with other City departments.
- Determine the extent and nature of the SAR requirements for the emergency as request outside SAR resources as needed;
- Coordinate deployment of K9 and/or dive teams as needed;
- Barricade damaged areas as directed. Provide scene control by limiting access and assisting with evacuation;
- Determine ability to adequately responds and/or the need to request mutual aid, State, and Federal assistance;
- The Incident Commander must make requests for outside resources.

RECOVERY

- Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc. for use in applying for federal disaster assistance, and for use in after action reports following demobilization;
- Participate in after-action conferences, and improvement plans

Requests for assistance from local government officials in locating a missing person may go to MWC Fire or CAP. Either MWC Fire or CAP may respond and provide aerial and/or ground search assistance.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

- For emergency management planning, this annex incorporates the resources of all agencies that have the capabilities to provide direction and/or support for a search and rescue operation.
- The City Fire Department is the primary Coordinator of ESF-9.
- Other City Departments will support the Fire Department as described.
- The organization for providing search and rescue support services for emergency operations are the following: 1. Midwest City Fire Department 2. Department of Public Safety (OHP) 3. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) 4. Oklahoma Military Department (OMD) 5. Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
- All responding departments and agencies will operate under ICS.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Develop and maintain this annex to the city EOP;
- Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and standards for reference by all agencies operating within the SAR system;
- Coordinate assisting resources during a SAR mission;
- Maintain current alert procedures to ensure rapid response during SAR operations;
- Provide training to agency personnel regarding SAR operations.

MIDWEST CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Provide traffic control for affected areas;
- Coordinate deployment of K9 and dive teams, and other specialized teams and officers.

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Track resources and locate specialized rescue equipment that may be available from outside vendors.
- Provide ongoing situational awareness to Incident Command
- The Emergency Communications Center will coordinate all communication requirements.
- Contact the National Weather Service for current weather conditions and ongoing weather forecast support

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Deploy personnel and equipment in support of SAR activities as requested by the Incident Commander.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

In all but the most complicated rescues, City responders will handle the rescue situations they encounter. Likely exceptions include searches that require the use of aircraft/helicopters, or those situations where specialized technical rescue capabilities are required.

When SAR operations extend beyond a normal day, reach coordinator and the Incident Commander shall designate his/her replacement and will brief that individual prior to departing the EOC or incident Command Post.

For extensive SAR operations, additional resources may be available through the County and State. Note that the City may be required to augment the State's capabilities by providing resources, including personnel, and communications equipment. Volunteers may be required in large numbers.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession to each department head will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) established by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

Continuity of Operations for each department will be according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Midwest City Fire Chief will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF #10 OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



FEMA LIFELINES:	Hazardous Materials
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Fire Department
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Emergency Communications MWC Police Department MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma City-County Health Department
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Medical Examiner Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality Oklahoma Corporation Commission
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Environmental Protection Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to ensure a coordinated and effective effort is made to remove or reduce the threat to public health and safety resulting from an incident involving hazardous materials. The City will coordinate with The Department of Environmental Quality, and federal government when necessary, for assistance provided through the National Response Framework's (NRF) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.

SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Hazardous materials are produced, transported, used and stored throughout the city;
- Accidents or incidents involving hazardous materials are one of the most common emergencies throughout Oklahoma. Releases can occur as a result of several reasons, including:
 - Technical and equipment malfunctions
 - Physical damage due to disasters and/or disrepair
 - Secondary result of another disaster
 - Sabotage or terrorist acts

- Hazardous material releases require swift and decisive action by emergency personnel.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Emergencies involving hazardous materials are usually confined to a localized area;
- Emergency personnel will respond in their normal area of operation;
- It is the responsibility of the Owner/Operator to notify the National Response Center of any releases that fall into one or more of the reportable categories;
- Response to any act of sabotage or terrorism will also involve ESF 13, as well as any other state or federal law enforcement agencies that may be indicated by state or federal law.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- In all hazardous materials incidents, responders will always adhere to the following priorities: (1) Life Safety, (2) Incident Stabilization and (3) Property Conservation. For hazardous material incidents within corporate municipal limits, local government officials will, to the extent of available resources and capabilities, isolate and restore the area to normal, relying on the owner, supplier, vendor, shipping agent, carrier or the “primarily responsible party” (PRP) to remove the hazard if feasible.
- On private property outside of corporate limits, the initial contact point is the closest municipal fire department or law enforcement agency. Outside corporate limits on federal/state highways, public property, county roads, or railways, the Incident Commander shall be the Oklahoma Highway Patrol (OHP). While primary response is at the local or OHP level, all incidents may require additional action at the state level as indicated in the task assignments that follow.
- In most incidents, state level involvement is usually limited until the scope of the disaster exceeds local government capabilities. However, state level involvement may occur at any time since the state has certain jurisdictional responsibilities, complex federal and state statutes to enforce, and technical expertise that may not be available at the local level. Moreover, several state agencies are routinely involved in the mitigation of the impact of hazardous materials incidents on a day-to-day basis. In compliance with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the Governor of Oklahoma has appointed the Oklahoma Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Commission to oversee the preparation of hazardous material emergency planning within the State. The City of Midwest City participates in the Oklahoma County LEPC.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEES

LEPCs within each district will be responsible for:

- Providing information to the public on the nature, amount and location of hazardous materials within the district.
- Developing a comprehensive emergency response plan to respond to accidental releases or spills of hazardous materials within the districts. Such plans shall be incorporated into the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Overseeing the reporting of the presence of hazardous materials within the district by those persons or firms using or storing the material.

- Obtaining site-specific information from facilities subject to emergency planning to protect the public in the event of accidental release of hazardous materials allowed by law. This planning information will be incorporated into the LEPC district's plan as appropriate.
- Provide information to the public, as requested, on the nature and location of hazardous materials within Oklahoma covered under the law.

The State of Oklahoma has adopted the provisions of 49 CFR covering all facets of hazardous material transportation within the state. The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security facilitates training courses to qualify first responders and local planning district members in Hazardous Materials operations and planning requirements. The agency also identifies and coordinates the mobilization resources to be used in the event of a hazardous material incident that exceeds the resources of local government.

ACTIONS

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- The City will develop procedures and policies concerning self-protection measures to be taken during hazardous materials operations (commensurate with the level of response), including:
 - The use of appropriate levels of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).
 - The use of the Incident Command Structure (ICS)
 - The recognition and identification of hazardous materials and their dangers.
 - The application of other appropriate protective actions on a case by case basis.
 - Participation in the County LEPC
- Public education/orientation;
- Train and exercise emergency response personnel;
- Develop plans and procedures for response to incidents;
- Identify sources of equipment and supplies;
- Ensure administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations.

RESPONSE

- The Midwest City Fire Department will be the primary City Department to respond to all hazardous material incidents and will provide resources needed to protect life, property, and the environment;
- The Fire Department will provide a liaison to the EOC as requested by the Emergency Operations Manager;
- Initiate response operations in accordance with the current Hazardous Material Response Plan;
- Provide technical expertise needed to confine, control, and neutralize hazardous material releases;
- Maintain documentation of releases as notified by local hazardous materials users;
- Request that State agencies provide resources needed to protect life, property and the environment not readily available to local government.
- Contact the National Weather Service for current weather conditions and ongoing weather forecast support

RECOVERY

- Monitor and survey release site to determine continued threat to the public, when required;
- Consult legal counsel to:
 - Determine liability;
 - Determine ability to recover damages;
 - Determine means of resolving disputes.
- Monitor long-term clean-up operations by Owner/Operator. Establish standards to ensure public safety in coordination with Federal authorities.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

The tasks and responsibilities that are noted below pertain only to this plan and do not include the full scope of activities carried out by agencies in the enforcement of environmental statutes.

- Support Agencies - When activated by the EOC, and while operating under the city EOP, the following departments/agencies will perform the listed functions as necessary. This list of participating agencies is not all inclusive and other agencies may be activated under the authority of the EOP.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Hazardous material response and mitigation
- Decontamination

MIDWEST CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Assist with perimeter and traffic control

OKLAHOMA MILITARY DEPARTMENT

- Substance detection and identification - requested through Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

SSM HEALTH ST. ANTHONY – MIDWEST EMS

- Provide emergency medical triage, treatment and transport

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

Lines of succession to each department head will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) established by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

Continuity of Operations for each department will be according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Midwest City Fire Chief will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT OPERATIONS

This section provides actions to be taken by all response personnel in the event of an accident or incident involving radioactive materials.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- The widespread use of radioactive materials in our society creates the potential for accidents. These incidents include transportation accidents involving radioactive materials as well as the mishandling of source material at industrial sites and the exposure to radiological materials used in the medical community. In each case, first responders' tasks are complicated by the presence of radioactive material.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Emergency response organizations will continue to qualify people in radiological monitoring and provide training in radiological operations.
- Emergency response organizations will have access to radiation detection instruments.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

IDENTIFICATION

At industrial or medical locations, site employees must identify the location(s) of radiation sources. Package labels and/or yellow storage containers may also indicate the presence of radioactive materials.

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

An accident involving the release/spilling of radiological materials (as with other hazardous materials) should be reported to the County Department of Environmental Quality and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, at 1-800-522-0206. Be prepared to provide the following information:

1. Incident location
2. Number and type of injuries if any
3. Name of carrier for transportation accidents and any placarding information
4. Type of radioactive material present if available (From shipping papers, package labels or employees.)
5. Amount of radioactivity in curies if known
6. Physical form of the material (liquid, solid or gas)

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Consult the Emergency Response Guidebook (available on the internet at <http://hazmat.dot.gov/gydebook.htm>) for operations upon identification of a radiological hazard.

DETECTION AND MONITORING

Local personnel (Midwest City Fire or Emergency Management) will notify the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality.

DEQ as the State Warning Point, upon notification, will contact the DEQ Emergency Response Coordinator/ESF #10 coordinator and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

Notices received will be forwarded to the DEQ's Emergency Response Coordinator and State EOC. DEQ will sample, analyze and evaluate radiological agents in soils, vegetation and water and transmit this information to the Incident Commander and EOC.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Primary responsibility rests with Mayor of Midwest City or City Manager, or the senior Fire official, as appropriate, at the location. As in all local incidents, representatives from other organizations serve only in an advisory or support role.

ESF #11 AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



FEMA LIFELINES: Food, Water, Shelter; Health and Medical

COORDINATING DEPARTMENT: MWC Animal Welfare

SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS: MWC Communications and Marketing
MWC Emergency Management
MWC Emergency Communications
MWC Parks and Recreation
MWC Police Department
MWC Public Works

SUPPORTING PARTNERS: American Red Cross
Mid-Del Schools
OKVOAD

COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma City-County Health Department
Oklahoma County Emergency Management

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry
Oklahoma Medical Reserve Corps

FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY: US Department of Agriculture

*Any outside assisting agencies or groups operating during a disaster will only serve under appropriate Incident Command and in cooperation with local, regional or State Emergency Management officials as appropriate.

PURPOSE

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) identifies, secures, and delivers food assistance following a major disaster, as well as provides for disease prevention, and the well-being of household pets.

ESF 11 coordinates the following activities: 1. Locating and obtaining food supplies, 2. Transporting food supplies to staging areas or affected areas, 3. Distributing food to disaster survivors and emergency workers, 4. Provides for safety and well-being of household pets and non-commercial livestock, 5. Ultimate disposition of deceased or unclaimed animals.

SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Natural or human-caused emergencies could occur within the boundaries of the City of Midwest City that could require the coordinated use of all veterinary resources available;
- Some disasters, particularly floods or earthquakes, create situations where survivors cannot gain access to food. Additionally, electric and gas supply interruptions will eliminate the ability to properly prepare food for human consumption;
- Foreign Animal Diseases, as well as certain zoonotic diseases, as incidents of national significance, activate ESF #11 of the National Response Framework (NRF).

ASSUMPTIONS

- After a disaster, a significant percentage of City residents may be unable to secure and/or prepare food for themselves and their families;
- The food transportation/delivery network may be damaged or disrupted due to disaster;
- Locally available food sources may become contaminated or infected. The State Department of Agriculture will assist the City ESF 11 Coordinator to obtain bulk food, especially federal surplus food commodities;
- All City emergencies involving veterinary services and animal care will be supported by the Oklahoma Department of Food, Forestry and Agriculture (ODAFF). The ODAFF represents animal health concerns of the state and maintains close liaison with the USDA/APHIS/VSOVMA, OSDH, and other departments or agencies representing veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, native and nonnative wildlife, humane societies, and animal welfare agencies;
- The ODAFF has statutory authorities with regard to agriculture, animal agriculture, animals and safe food production concerns in the state and maintains close liaison with USDA/APHIS, the Department of Health and other departments, Tribal Authorities and agencies representing veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, native and non-native wildlife, humane societies, and animal control agencies;
- The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized and the Commissioner of Agriculture or other appropriate ODAFF authority (Division Director) or his/her designee will assign a qualified Incident Command Team with proper Delegation of Authority to manage response activities. All incident responders are to be part of the existing Incident Command Structure.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Midwest City Animal Welfare manages companion animal issues within the City, as well as addressing issues with wild animals as needed. Services provided by MWC Animal Welfare include:

- Adoptions
- Lost and Found
- Permitting
- Sheltering
- Volunteer opportunities

Midwest City Animal Welfare is located at 8485 E. Reno Ave.

ACTIONS

Actions for ESF-11 are divided into four phases; mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Activities within these phases are defined as follows:

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop procedures to assess feeding needs (current and projected) in the City.
 - Develop database and assess feeding capabilities at individual sites preselected as potential shelter sites;
 - Develop procedures for obtaining damage assessments of food and dairy production;
 - Develop plans, procedures, and organizational structure needed to ensure that domestic animals and native and non-native wildlife are effectively controlled and cared for in the event of an emergency;
 - Develop a network of state and local government offices, non-government organizations, and volunteers to assist in the preparation and operational phases of emergency veterinary services and animal care.
 - Prepare and maintain current list of personnel, materials and their locations needed to accomplish their assigned responsibilities;*
 - Develop contingency plans for the personnel of the Department to ensure their safety and the continuity of the functions of the Department;*
 - Develop plans for personnel of the Department to report their location and readiness for duty.*
 - Develop plans for the resumption of the Departmental functions with a minimum of disruption, including relocation of the department, if required;*
 - Ensure that administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document all actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations;*
- *In accordance with the SOPs established in the ODAFF Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).
- Stock department trucks and the adoption trailer with emergency supplies
 - When severe weather is expected, move department vehicles to Waste Water facility carports.
 - Maintain emergency contracts with others cities.
 - Secure Memoranda of Agreement with National Response Organizations for assistance if needed.

RESPONSE

- Send a coordinator to the EOC at the request of the Emergency Operations Manager to perform the following duties:
 - Attend briefings and coordinate activities with other City, County, and State departments;
 - Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc.;
 - Initiate internal notification and recall actions.
- Coordinate with the Incident Command to determine feeding needs in affected areas to arrange for procurement of food items for use in supporting disaster response requirements.
- Arrange for emergency feeding at shelter sites, staging areas, or in other identified areas.
- Request that state or national Red Cross food acquisition procedures be started.
- Following notification of an emergency by ODEMHS of any type of emergency potentially involving animals, will perform the following functions:

- Select and contact appropriate animal care personnel;
- Designate personnel authorized to enter disaster area, provide updated information to ODEMHS;
- Consolidate incoming animal management reports and maintain situation reports;
- Coordinate with other governmental authorities in establishment of emergency aid stations and staging of emergency relief;
- Coordinate with other governmental authorities in any evacuation operations;
- Cooperate with other governmental authorities for equipment use and transportation;
- Coordinate with law enforcement personnel in providing security for veterinary medical facilities and supplies;
- Coordinate with public information operations to communicate alert status, volunteer mobilization, and casualty and damage information;
- Temporarily arrange for or provide food, water, shelter, and medical care for all affected animals;
- Recommend methods of proper disposal of deceased animals in coordination with ODAFF and OCCHD;
- Coordinate initial identification and rescue efforts to facilitate reunification of displaced animals with their owners;
- Coordinate distribution of donated resources such as pet food and veterinary supplies.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

In most emergencies, i.e. tornadoes, fires, etc., the local America Red Cross Chapter and other agencies will distribute food and water to survivors, either in shelters or in the field. The ARC and other OKVOAD agencies have the ability to obtain large quantities of food in most cases. In larger disasters, however, larger numbers of survivors will greatly tax the local ability to feed people. County and State assistance may be required.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-11 is part of the Operations Section.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MWC ANIMAL WELFARE

- Provide rescue and shelter for displaced companion animals.
- Coordinate animal identification and reunification
- Disposition of unclaimed animals

AMERICAN RED CROSS/OKVOAD

- Develop planning information for ESF-11 and School District concerning the potential need for food preparation, storage, and delivery during disasters;
- Provide feeding services at shelter locations throughout the City

- Provide sheltering for displaced persons; coordinate with Animal Welfare per the PETS Act of 2006

THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND FORESTRY (ODAFF)

- Animal Industry Services – Lead division for animal disease and pest response, support for zoonotic disease response. Oversight to and assist with protection of household pets and non-commercial livestock in evacuations and other responses;
- Consumer Protection Services (CPS) – Lead division for plant disease and pest response.
- Food Inspection – Lead division in assuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply;
- Agriculture Environmental Management Services (AEMS) – Lead division addressing protection of natural resources in these scenarios;
- The Oklahoma State Animal Response Team (OSART or SART), as a functional entity within the Oklahoma Veterinary Medical Association and the Oklahoma Medical Reserve Corps, will focus upon and assist regions, counties, local and/or private entities in preparing for and conducting animal response activities focused upon companion animals and non-commercial livestock. County Animal Response Teams (CARTs) are encouraged to organize, prepare for, and conduct such activities.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

All responders will remain under the authority of their respective agencies while integrating into the established Incident Command structure.

ADMINISTRATION

The Animal Welfare Supervisor will update this annex as needed, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF # 12 ENERGY



FEMA LIFELINES:	Energy
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Fire
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Emergency Communications MWC Parks and Recreation MWC Police Department MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Oklahoma Natural Gas
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Energy

PURPOSE

- The purpose of this annex is to facilitate planning and communication with the major utility providers in the City. This process should occur prior to emergencies, during the actual restoration of energy systems damaged by a disaster, and during recovery operations after the majority of energy customers have been restored.
- “Energy” systems, within the scope of this function group, include:
 - Power generating, transmission grid, electrical distribution facilities, and local electricity providers
 - Natural gas and other pipeline systems that traverse the City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Disasters can destroy or seriously damage major energy lifelines, thereby curtailing or eliminating the supply of electricity and/or natural gas to survivors of an incident.
- A petroleum shortage can create major problems as a result of resource shortages within the City.

ASSUMPTIONS

- A significant disaster may produce long periods of time where electrical service to City customers is interrupted. This will reduce communications capabilities, degrade traffic control activities, and have other widespread impacts on public safety.
- A disaster could damage natural gas and petroleum product pipelines, substantially reducing or eliminating the availability of these products in affected areas.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Midwest City Public Works is the coordinating department for this ESF. However, due to the many different aspects, sources and needs of various types of energy there are shared responsibilities necessary to ensure the public needs are met.

ACTIONS

Actions for ESF-12 is divided into four phases, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Activities within these four phases are as follows:

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop/review and update emergency energy plans and procedures;
- Develop procedures for assessing damages to local utility distribution systems, and pipeline/delivery systems in the City;
- Coordinate with the State with respect to the development of regional energy plans and programs for dealing with disaster effects on statewide power transmission networks;
- Maintain/update energy transportation pipeline maps as appropriate;
- Establish and maintain directory of energy supplier's emergency liaison personnel;
- Maintain restoration of service plans for regulated electric, natural gas, telephone (landline and wireless) and water;
- Arrange mutual aid agreements with neighboring power generators for assistance during emergency periods.
- Participate in local and state emergency preparedness exercises, include emergency response organizations to enhance communications;
- Organize and train personnel into emergency response teams to move and work at the Emergency Operations Center and incident locations;
- Train personnel designated to report to incident locations in emergency procedures;
- Ensure that administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations.

RESPONSE

- Survey disaster area and evaluate the situation and submit report (SITREP) to the EOC in terms of damage to immediate and long-term energy needs;
- ESF-12 shall send a coordinator to the EOC at the request of the Emergency Operations Manager to perform the following duties;
 - Attend briefings and coordinate activities with other City, County, and State departments;

- Initiate internal notification and recall actions;
- Complete notification/call out actions;
- Begin system restoration;
- Request mutual aid, if necessary;
- Coordinate with private and public utility companies to determine if repair efforts will be adequate or if additional assistance from state or federal resources will be required for damaged facilities;
- Maintain logs of messages, activities, and costs incurred during repair operations.
- Initiate necessary actions to request any state or federal assistance if required.
- Submit SITREPS to the EOC as requested/required;
- Coordinate public, private and volunteer activities for the repairs to area utility activities.
- Determine status of power supplies at critical facilities and initiate communications with local energy providers to arrange for rapid restoration.
- Determine long-term energy requirements for the affected area and initiate long-term recovery plan.
- Assist ESF-5 (Emergency Management) in acquiring and delivering generators to those critical facilities for which power restoration will take an unacceptable amount of time.

RECOVERY

- Participate in compiling after-action reports and critiques;
- Make necessary changes and improvements to emergency operations plans.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

- For planning, this annex incorporates the assets of all agencies and activities that would normally have the capability to assist in the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery of energy related emergency operational functions.
- In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, local utility providers will assess the scope of damage to their systems and estimate length of repairs. They will communicate this information to the Emergency Operations Manager at the earliest opportunity. Emergency Management understands that crews must physically assess the entire system before reporting on the complete extent of any disaster.
- City department heads and local utility companies with primary or secondary emergency functions will organize, assign, train, and exercise the key personnel in their respective agencies to effectively conduct emergency operations.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-12 is part of the Operations Section.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS

- Provide support for ESF 12;
- Assist with damage assessment for City utility connections.

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Coordinate distribution of generators to sites where critical needs exist and restoration will be delayed

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Each type of utility will review their damaged areas and determine if outside resources are necessary.

- Oklahoma Gas and Electric
- Oklahoma Natural Gas
 - Have own mutual aid agreements and may provide assistance to municipal-owned gas systems.
- LP Gas. Emergency incidents shall be directed to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board, (405) 521-2458.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Oklahoma County Emergency Management will provide assistance as requested.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/HOMELAND SECURITY

The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security will activate the State EOC if necessary, and coordinate state-level resource requests and communications as needed.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (DEQ)

DEQ has primary responsibility to provide guidance and support to the response and recovery from hazardous material incidents (except as provided by the OCC) in accordance with state and federal regulations.

In the event of emergency incidents involving LP Gas (known as Propane), the LP Gas Administration will become the lead agency for this annex and will perform those responsibilities. In addition, the LP Gas Administration will assist with rerouting and redistribution of LP gas resources as required.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The administrative heads of supporting departments and agencies listed in this annex will direct all activities within their respective areas in connection with utility and energy restoration.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

- Lines of succession within each department are in accordance with the SOPs established by each department.
- Continuity of Operations for each department will be in accordance to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Midwest City Public Works Director, in collaboration with Public Utility partners, will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

The following table is not for public distribution.

ESF #13 LAW ENFORCEMENT



FEMA LIFELINES:	SAFETY AND SECURITY
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Police Department
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC City Attorney MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Emergency Communications MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Del City Police Department Nicoma Park Police Department Oklahoma City Police Department Edmond Police Department Spencer Police Department Office of the Attorney General Office of Inspector General Oklahoma Military Department
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Oklahoma Department of Public Safety
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Justice- Federal Bureau of Investigation

PURPOSE

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) establishes responsibility for public safety and security during periods of natural or man-made emergencies within the City. Responsible agencies will prepare appropriate internal plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to cover all phases of emergency management.

The Midwest City Police Department is the coordinating agency for this ESF. Emergency responders will always adhere to the following priorities: (1) Life Safety, (2) Incident Stabilization (3) Property Conservation and (4) Society Restoration – Business Continuity.

This ESF provide for an orderly flow of traffic in and around areas affected by emergencies, for the security of survivors and emergency workers, for operation of City jails and detention facilities during emergencies, and for the evacuation of residents and/or emergency workers as needed.

Understanding the importance of and identifying the locations of critical infrastructure is very important to being prepared; we must protect and/or replace them as necessary.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

Emergency operations for law enforcement personnel are simply an expansion of their normal daily responsibilities. They include maintaining law and order, traffic, and crowd control. The Midwest City Police Department is the primary organization in this ESF.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The Midwest City Police Department has the primary responsibility for coordination of law enforcement efforts within the boundaries of the City of Midwest City.
- Supporting agencies will provide assistance when mutual aid is requested.
- Assistance from state agencies, such as the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, (DPS) Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics (OBN), Department of Wildlife Conservation, Office of the State Attorney General, Alcoholic Beverage Law Enforcement Commission, Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, Department of Corrections, Fire Marshal, Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Office of Inspector General, and Oklahoma Military Department will be made available when requested through proper channels.
- The Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security will coordinate homeland security efforts with jurisdictions in the State of Oklahoma, including initiatives to prevent, reduce our vulnerability and prepare to respond and recover from any terrorist attacks.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

When emergencies require implementation of this plan, the Chief of Police is responsible for maintenance of law and order, protection of lives and property, and control of traffic and search and rescue operations. He will serve as coordinator for all law enforcement agencies that provide assistance.

ACTIONS

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Mitigation may include but is not limited to arranging for backup services, alternate means of communication, additional facility security, alternate highway routes, and protection of facilities/stations with barriers/blockades, backup power, safety glass for windows or basic employee awareness of possible threats.

- Maintain mutual support agreements with other agencies and service organizations required to respond during times of emergencies;

- Evaluate state installations and public utilities and determine which will require protection. Update security plans accordingly;
- Maintain and update alert plan to ensure notification of off duty personnel;
- Review Traffic control plans for emergencies annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager, and update as needed.
- Planning with ESF-13 supporting partners and other ESFs to refine law enforcement and security operations;
- Conducting training and exercises for law enforcement and supporting partners;
- Preparing and maintaining emergency SOPs/SOGs, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of Lead agency responsibilities;
- Developing, coordinating, and presenting training courses for ESF-13 personnel;
- Developing protocols for frequently provided services;
- Maintaining liaison with support partners;
- Conducting vulnerability analyses at critical facilities and making recommendations to improve the physical security, resiliency and sustainability of those facilities;
- Developing and testing appropriate alert plans, both internal and external;
- Conducting all-hazards exercises with ESF-13 and partners

RESPONSE

- ESF 13 shall send a coordinator to the EOC at the request of the Emergency Operations Manager to perform the following duties:
 - Attend briefings and coordinate activities with other City, County, and State departments;
 - Initiate internal notification and recall actions;
 - Maintain logs of messages, activities, and costs incurred during response operations.
- Activate appropriate traffic control, security and search and rescue operations plans.
- Activate mutual support agreements as required.
- Provide SITREPS to the EOC as requested, at least one per operational period
- This situation analysis continues throughout the response and short-term recovery phase and should include the following:
 - A general description of the situation as it pertains to ESF #13 and an analysis of the ESF's operational support requirements;
 - A prioritized listing of significant actions that the ESF #13 will initiate to provide operational support;
 - Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response;
 - Mobilize resources and coordinate response for approved mission assignments;
 - Prepare electronic briefings on status of ESF #13 response operations;
 - Prepare an ESF #13 After-Action Report (AAR) to identify lessons learned and improvements needed.

RECOVERY

- Return to normal operations as dictated by the situation.

- Demobilize personnel according to demobilization plan.
- Participate in compiling after-action reports and critiques.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

For planning, this annex incorporates the assets of all agencies that would normally have the capability to provide for law enforcement search and rescue, traffic or crowd control and public safety.

ORGANIZATION

The organizations responsible for providing law enforcement and related support services for emergency operations are:

1. Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office
2. Other local police and sheriff agencies
3. Department of Public Safety (Oklahoma Highway Patrol)
4. Office of the State Attorney General
5. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
6. Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission
7. Oklahoma Military Department
8. Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
9. Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department
10. Wildlife Conservation Commission
11. Department of Corrections
12. Fire Marshal
13. Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics
14. Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Office of Inspector General
15. Chief Medical Examiner
16. Department of Emergency Management
17. Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security
18. Oklahoma Highway Patrol

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY POLICE DEPT.

- Exercise coordination and/or supervision of all traffic control, search and rescue operations; security operations, riot control operations and other law enforcement requirements within city limits;
- Prepare law enforcement plans such as traffic control, crowd control, and area and installation security;
- Designate key personnel to operate from the Emergency Operations Center.
- Monitor communications for warnings
- Provide security for key facilities; not listed for security reasons.

- Provide warnings to affected areas when localized flood conditions exist.
- Provide for the security, protection, and relocation of jail inmates.
- Prepare mutual support agreements with other agencies or departments who may render or request assistance.
- Maintain SOPs to ensure immediate response.

CITY ATTORNEY

- Provide a legal representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested;
- Provide legal advice to the City Manager or Emergency Management Staff on the legality or interpretation of laws and regulations relative to disaster remedial or relief actions.

MIDWEST CITY PUBLIC WORKS

- Provide barricades and other traffic control devices as needed

OKLAHOMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- Coordinate all law enforcement in the county;
- Disseminate warnings throughout the county as needed;
- Coordinate relocation traffic control;
- Coordinate mutual aid agreements;
- Support emergency public safety activities;
- Provide for the security, protection, and relocation of inmates in county custody;
- Provide explosive containment and disposal services;
- Rural search and rescue operations outside the jurisdiction of Midwest City

63RD CST

The 63rd WMD Civil Support Team, available through the Military Department, is capable of detecting and identifying most biological, chemical and nuclear agents.

- The OKNG will retain an NGRF (National Guard Reaction Force), consisting of a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) which will on orders, Alert, Assemble, and Deploy within 4 hours and a Follow on Force (FOF), which will on orders, Alert, Assemble, and Deploy within 24 hours in order to prevent or respond to natural disasters, terrorist attacks or incidents in support of civil authorities within the borders of Oklahoma and/or the United States;
- Submit reports as required by the Emergency Operations Manager, Midwest City Police Department, and own local SOPs;
- Designate one representative to operate from the Emergency Operations Center;
- Maintain current SOP to be used in emergency operations.

Other supporting Law Enforcement agencies will respond as requested and operate within the established Incident Command.

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) will be the primary State Coordinating Agency with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to coordinate assistance as needed during a terrorist incident.

The Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security (OKOHS) is the primary point of contact for homeland security related issues at the state and local levels and has developed State Regional Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Hazardous Material Response Teams.

The Oklahoma Highway Patrol will respond to any active assailant incident at a school.

Each department and agency with responsibilities concerning national, state and/or community infrastructure should identify such infrastructure and take actions to mitigate the results of a possible act of terrorism on those capabilities.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

- The Midwest City Police Department, in coordination with all law enforcement agencies and law enforcement support agencies identified above will develop succession of leadership plans in support of emergency operations.
- Continuity of Operations for each department will be in accordance with Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department.

ADMINISTRATION

The Midwest City Police Chief will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF #14 LONG TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY & MITIGATION



FEMA LIFELINES:	ALL
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC City Emergency Management
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	<p>MWC Economic Development MWC Engineering and Construction MWC Fire Department and Fire Marshal MWC Public Information MWC Grants Management MWC Parks and Recreation MWC Communication and Marketing MWC Public Works</p>
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	<p>American Red Cross</p> <p>Midwest City Chamber of Commerce Mid-Del Schools Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Oklahoma Insurance Commission Oklahoma Medical Reserve Corps OKVOAD Private Sector Partners Small Business Administration The Salvation Army</p>
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	<p>Oklahoma County Emergency Management Oklahoma City-County Health</p>
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	US Department of Homeland Security

INTRODUCTION

ESF 14 has largely been superseded by the National Recovery Framework. This ESF will remain in place until a Community Recovery Plan is adopted.

This ESF is structured in two parts - Assistance Programs, and Recovery and Reconstruction

The primary focus of this ESF is:

- The establishment and location of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).
- The collocation of all local and state agencies with roles in delivering disaster assistance or assisting survivors with disaster assistance problems at a single site.
- The collocation of all federal agencies with roles in delivering disaster assistance or assisting survivors with disaster assistance problems at a single site jointly with local and state relief agencies.
- The provision of assistance to state and local agencies for compiling damage and expense reports for submission to FEMA for reimbursement under the public assistance provisions of PL 93-288.
- The declaration of a state of emergency by the Mayor.
- The assessment of long-term economic impact of the disaster on the economy of the disaster area(s), and the subsequent development of plans for the restoration of the economic infrastructure therein.

The Midwest City Department of Emergency Management, acting under the authority of the Mayor and City Manager, will do everything in its power to ensure rapid delivery of disaster assistance programs to the survivors in impacted areas.

PURPOSE

To provide for the delivery of local, state, and federal recovery assistance to survivors in areas of the state affected by a disaster.

To assist local communities with the development of long-range recovery and redevelopment plans following a disaster.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Many disasters have the potential to create extensive damage, both in terms of physical structures and bodily injuries and in terms of the economic impact on the affected area;
- The city must follow specific guidelines for requesting state and federal assistance in the aftermath of a major disaster. These guidelines are spelled out in PL 93-288, and various FEMA administrative regulations. Recovery operations generally fall into one of three broad categories: Public Assistance, Individual Assistance and Mitigation. The specifics of these programs are contained in the Oklahoma State Strategic Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and separate Administrative Plans on file at the State EOC;
- State and federal assistance programs are available to assist individual survivors, businesses, and state and local governments and certain private non-profit organizations in dealing with the financial ramifications associated with major disasters.

ASSUMPTIONS

- There will continue to be small, non-Presidentially declared disasters that may create an economic hardship on our community;
- Grants and low interest loans will be available to assist local communities with recovery and reconstruction issues following a disaster in Oklahoma;

- The State of Oklahoma Public Assistance Program will, in some cases, provide funds to help local jurisdictions when damages are not severe or wide spread enough to warrant a Presidential declaration.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Following a disaster, many survivors may require assistance in addition to or in lieu of the assistance provided by their insurance carriers. The Federal government, and to a lesser extent the State government, has a wide variety of assistance programs to assist individual survivors of the disaster, as well as the various public and private entities that responded to or suffered damage as a result of the disaster. This process is outlined in the State Emergency Operations Plan.

ACTIONS

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Provide personnel with the appropriate training to participate in activities designed to increase the ability to respond and affect short and long-term recovery and mitigation strategies, thus reducing the impact of future events or disasters;
- Actively participate in the creation, review and regular update of the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Review and update disaster procedures related to ESF-14
- Participate in recovery based drills and exercises as appropriate.

RESPONSE

- Maintain direction and control of disaster response and recovery operations;
- Begin performing recovery functions as response continues.

RECOVERY

- Assess the social and economic impact to the jurisdiction and coordinate efforts to address short and long-term recovery issues;
- Continue recovery operations until all necessary actions have been completed. This may be long after the response concludes.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

Recovery is a whole-community process and requires input and assistance from everyone to be successful. Time and money spent developing mitigation, preparedness and response capabilities will pay dividends in shorter recovery times for our community.

ORGANIZATION

Emergency Management coordinates long-term recovery with assistance and support from all City departments and many community partners.

During the transition to recovery, Emergency Support Functions are grouped into core recovery capabilities which provide a structure to facilitate problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster coordination among all response partners. The six RSFs are:

- Community Planning and Capacity Building
- Economic Recovery
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Compile damage assessment information and provide results to State EOC;
- Locate potential sites for DRCs in areas affected by the disaster and provide information to State EOC;
- Coordinate damage assessment activities at the local level;
- Arrange for use of buildings, facilities, equipment and supplies for DRCs and JFOs, and other needed sites during disaster recovery operations;
- Work with OKVOAD to coordinate the establishment of Long Term Recovery Committees.
- Compile financial records associated with response to the disaster for use in Federal reimbursement programs;
- Facilitate sharing of information and identification of issues among agencies and ESFs to minimize delays for survivors receiving assistance.

MIDWEST CITY GRANTS MANAGEMENT

- Administer the CDBG program and other grant/loan programs;
- Develop economic projections for disaster-affected communities;
- Assist Emergency Management with Public Assistance applications;
- Provide assistance to the community with redevelopment issues.

MIDWEST CITY ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

- Responsible for implementing the floodplain management policies associated with the National Flood Insurance Program.

MIDWEST CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- Provide assistance to the community in redeveloping tourism-based industries;
- Develop products for media outlets concerning the availability of tourist destinations in our community.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.

- Develop and submit applications for immediate services and regular services crisis; counseling grants and other applicable grants as appropriate and as needed;
- Operate/over-see crisis counseling programs;

- Coordinate mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence services to survivors of the disaster, first responders, and others as needed;
- Provide consultation and support to the Governor’s office, Department of Emergency Management, and other agencies as needed regarding necessary mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence services after a disaster;
- Develop, coordinate and/or provide relevant training curriculum to persons providing services to disaster survivors, first responders, and others.

OKVOAD

- Provide disaster assistance services to disaster survivors and relief workers.

WHOLE COMMUNITY PLANNING GROUP

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Meet regularly to ensure program/contact information are up to date, discuss lessons learned from incidents and exercises, and explore ways to leverage available resources.
- Coordinate development of strategies and plans to address key issues for disasters; These may include incident housing and permanent housing, contaminated debris management, decontamination and environmental restoration, restoration of public facilities/utilities and infrastructure, restoration of parks, recreational facilities, and long-term community recovery;
- Involve, as appropriate, state, local, federal government representatives, local planning and building science organizations, NGOs, and private-sector partners in pre-event planning;
- Participate in drills and exercises, as appropriate.

RESPONSE

- Gather information to assess the scope and magnitude of social and economic impacts
- Develop an agency-specific plan to delineate specific agency participation to support specific community recovery and mitigation activities using pre-incident plans to the extent appropriate, and take actions to avoid duplication of assistance to recipients.
- Facilitate sharing of information and identification of issues among agencies and ESFs to coordinate early resolution of issues and the delivery of federal assistance to minimize delays for assistance recipients.
- Coordinate recommendations for long-term community recovery with appropriate state and/or federal departments
- Facilitate recovery decision-making among ESFs

RECOVERY

In the aftermath of a disaster affecting Midwest City, the Mayor and/or City Manager’s Office are responsible for making a determination of how greatly the incident will affect the city’s economy;

- The Midwest City Whole Community Planning Group will develop a plan of action relative to those economic impacts, and appoint a task force to oversee implementation of that plan, if requested.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Develop plans and procedures for coordinating and providing respective disaster assistance activities (i.e., the administration of disaster assistance programs offered through the state or federal government, providing assistance to state or local agencies with respect to damage assessment activities, etc.);
- Develop policies and procedures for compiling damage assessment information concerning agency-owned/managed facilities;
- Develop procedures and policies concerning the assignment of personnel to DRCs when requested by ODEMHS.

MIDWEST CITY CITY COUNCIL

Develop procedures and policies for coordinating with local officials the incorporation of mitigation strategies into new construction following a disaster.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Attend briefings, coordinate activities with other participant organizations;
- Set up work area(s), report needs to the EOC Director, and initiate response/recovery activities as dictated by the situation;
- Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc.;
- Initiate internal notification/recall actions as appropriate;
- Deploy personnel and activate procedures for collecting and processing damage assessment information;
- Activate procedures for providing technical and regulatory assistance to state and local jurisdictions with respect to damage assessment, hazard mitigation, response, and recovery and reconstruction activities as dictated by disaster situation.
- Provide liaison to the State Hazard Mitigation Team and attend meetings as appropriate;
- Work towards the development of a strategy for dealing with the potential effects of disasters upon our community;
- Identify agencies/organizations in the private and public sector that could provide technical or financial assistance to the affected local communities.

MIDWEST CITY ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

- Implement the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

MIDWEST CITY COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING

- Provide public information services to news media and government officials, including DRC locations and service hours.

MIDWEST CITY MAYOR/CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE

- Receive briefings and situation reports from the MWCEM Director regarding scope of disaster; review preliminary damage assessment intelligence; and make decisions regarding any declarations necessary with respect to the disaster;
- Submit request to State Department of Emergency Management for Presidential disaster declaration.

OKVOAD

- Activate plans for each organization's individual and family assistance programs.
- Coordinate disaster assistance programs for individuals and families offered by OKVOAD, and all other non-governmental voluntary and charitable organizations through the DRC(s). In addition to OKVOAD agencies, DRC participants may include, but are not limited to:
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - Small Business Administration
 - Farm Service Agency
 - Internal Revenue Service
 - Department of Veteran's Affairs
 - Social Security Administration
 - Department of Justice
 - Oklahoma Department of Human Services
 - Oklahoma Department of Employment Security
 - Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
 - Young Lawyer's Conference, Oklahoma
 - Insurance Commission
 - Oklahoma Department of Commerce

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- Lines of succession to each department head will be according to the SOPs established by each department with a primary or secondary mission.
- Continuity of Operations for each department will be according to the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) developed and published by each department with a primary or secondary mission.

ADMINISTRATION

The Emergency Operations Manager will review and update this annex annually.

ESF #15 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATIONS
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Fire MWC Police
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	All City Departments
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	All Community Partners
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

PURPOSE

- The purpose of this annex is to provide and maintain operational consistency throughout the city in the area of emergency information, legislative and congressional affairs and community relations. With one shared philosophy and mission, Public Information Officers (PIOs) for State, County and Municipal entities will be able to provide information to our citizens in a responsive, well-managed manner during emergencies and disasters.
- For the purpose of this annex, PIOs will represent their own agency and speak about their agency's involvement in response and recovery operations in an incident driven environment.
- This annex provides for public information, education, and media relations functions incorporating a Joint Information System (JIS) as the information source and Joint Information Center (JIC) operations, either from the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), at a media center set up at the site of the incident, or a Joint Field Office, as the contact point for information delivery.
- In addition to the JIS and JIC, information may be provided to or from one or more disaster sites for information, education and media and public education through one or more of the following resources, cable channels and/or satellite uplink operations, special publications, radio feeds, special projects such as teleconferencing, as well as interagency photo and video documentation utilized as shared resources with agencies of government, and the media. The merits of each and/or all of these information gathering and delivery sources will be evaluated, based on need, and procedures to acquire and use each or all sources, used as applicable and necessary.

- Resource requirements, including staffing, equipment, office supplies, and office facilities required will be tailored to the type and magnitude of each specific disaster and full, or partial activation of this plan will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. It is recommended that all Public Affairs elements be integrated into the JIS on a daily basis where possible. In the event of an emergency, disaster other entities should be added as the event demands. PIOs for all agencies participating in the disaster should be integrated into a JIC if one is established.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- During emergencies and disasters the public needs detailed information regarding protective actions which need to be taken to minimize the loss of life and property. The City of Midwest City will make every effort to provide timely, accurate emergency information through both conventional non-conventional news media sources. A community outreach program of public education for responding to, recovering from and mitigating hazards that pose a threat to a community to ensure necessary protective measures should be in place and work as foundation for emergency public information efforts.
- In many incidents, the Fire Department or Police Department PIO will serve as PIO for Incident Command. The City's Communications and Marketing Director will serve as the PIO for the EOC. They may establish a Joint Information Center to enable seamless communication and messaging.

ASSUMPTIONS

An effective public information program which combines both education and emergency information will significantly reduce disaster casualties and property damage. It is recognized, however, that people are generally unconcerned about hazards until affected, despite educational programs. Thus, special emphasis must be placed on the effectiveness of the emergency information program at the policy-making level of government.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Upon activation, the PIO is responsible for providing the community with information on known or existing emergencies that affect Midwest City or the surrounding areas. Emergency public information includes such details as protective actions the public should take, such as sheltering or evacuation.

Should the situation warrant, Midwest City may activate a Joint Information Center (JIC) to include representatives from all involved jurisdictions and partners. All involved organizations will provide staff to help answer calls and coordinate media activities under the supervision of the Emergency management PIO. When implemented, periodic briefings and press releases will be coordinated through the JIC.

It is the PIO's responsibility to provide the public, via the news media, social media, and other outlets, accurate and timely information about emergency and disaster response and recovery

operations. This will reduce or eliminate inaccurate information that may arise and ensure vital emergency and disaster information is delivered to the residents and businesses of Midwest City. It is critical that the PIO be the sole spokesperson for the City during emergencies, and that all messages are coordinated through him/her and approved by the Incident Commander before distribution.

Personnel/staffing will be tailored to the needs of the situation. A functional organization will be established with responsibilities for ongoing activities. Participating PIOs may have duties assigned to fulfill the needs of the information collection and dissemination process. Assignments will be in addition to performing duties for their own agencies. PIOs participating in the JIC may perform additional functions as outlined in the JIC-SOP.

Office space, equipment and supplies, as appropriate to support the effort will be provided, either at the EOC, a site near the Incident Command Post, or at a Joint Field Office, as appropriate to the situation.

ACTIONS

Initial Actions for the Public Information Officer following the notification of an incident will be notification of the Mayor and/or City Manager to discuss involvement of PIOs from other affected agencies and through mutual agreement determine their level of involvement in JIS-JIC operations. During this phase, the PIO and all concerned agency PIOs will jointly craft news releases and determine input and release procedures for the JIS according to the needs of the emergency or disaster situation. As a part of this communication process, the JIS will function to serve our community and establish contact with media outlets necessary to reach those audiences.

The information collection and dissemination process will conform to the following phases of management.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Conduct public awareness programs;
- Coordinate with public and private sector partners and the media.
- Conduct public education programs;
- Coordinate with PIOs from community partners and other jurisdictions, establish and maintain a robust Joint Information System
- Prepare external affairs plans and exercise those plans.
- Create pre-scripted messages for common incidents

RESPONSE

- Release public information;
- Coordinate rumor control;
- Schedule news conferences and other events;
- Handle legislative inquiries.
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) if needed

RECOVERY

- Provide public information;
- Handle legislative inquiries;
- Provide community relations;
- Compile records of and document event;
- Assess effectiveness of information and educational programs.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

GENERAL

The Public Information Officer is responsible for all education and informational programs conducted to exercise this plan. He/she will coordinate with MWC Emergency Management to develop and implement these programs.

Lines of succession to Public information Officer will be in accordance with departmental SOPs.

ORGANIZATION

The Public Information Officer is a member of the Command Staff.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

DESIGNATED PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- Create and maintain public confidence in emergency management through public awareness campaigns, presentations, information on the agency web site, and nondisaster news stories;
- Assist state agencies, local jurisdictions, private industry, and non-profit organizations with public information planning;
- Promote goodwill and cooperation among state and local news media that will ensure the accurate dissemination of emergency information;
- During emergency operations, the Public Information Officer has the primary responsibility for providing emergency public information and general situation information;
- Those departments and organizations not previously identified in this EOP are responsible for establishing their respective line of succession and the publication of their respective Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The Public Information Officer must have at least two (2) trained backups available who have access to all City media accounts.

ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Communications and Marketing will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

ESF #16 DONATIONS & VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT



FEMA LIFELINES:	FOOD, WATER, SHELTER; HEALTH AND MEDICAL
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	Midwest City Emergency Management
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	Midwest City Communications and Marketing, Midwest City Human Resources
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	OKVOAD Donation and Volunteer Management Committee ODEMHS Volunteer Coordinator/Donations Coordination Team
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma City-County Health Department (OKMRC)
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	FEMA

PURPOSE

- The purpose of this annex is to define the organization, operational concept, responsibilities and procedures to accomplish emergency donations management requirements.
- Donations management includes all undesignated in-kind donations, volunteers, donated services, contributions and funding. This annex provides procedures for the coordination, acceptance, control, receipt, storage, distribution and disposal of donation management responsibilities.
- This annex is applicable to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with donations management support function responsibilities.
- This annex outlines a donation management coordination program which can be implemented once it is determined that the emergency situation or disaster is of such magnitude, or is receiving high media attention, that donations management is needed. It will be available in any local, state or federal disaster situation.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

Certain agencies have established systems of accepting, warehousing and distributing donated goods, funds and use of volunteer management systems. There are occasions when similar services are needed during emergency situations. The coordination of donated goods, funds and

use of volunteer management systems are essential to responding to the emergency as well as recovering from the emergency to provide feeding, congregate sheltering, emergency first aid, coordinating emergency volunteer response and other recovery operations during emergency conditions.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Lack of an organized management system for donations and volunteers will result in chaos and detract from an otherwise effective disaster response. Without controls, large amounts of unsolicited, unusable donations and volunteers will be sent to the disaster area;
- Midwest City Emergency Management will be the lead agency for donation management and coordination of city resources. MWCEM will work with applicable government support and volunteer agencies (VOAD) who will form the Donations Coordination Teams (DCTs);
- That the DCT will coordinate with the MWC Chief Communications Officer for the timely release of information regarding the needs of survivors, agencies involved in disaster relief, acceptable donations, volunteers and readily available points of contact to ensure appropriate and essential donations management;
- Cash donations are the most desirable form of assistance. Monetary donations require little personnel to process. They can be used directly to relieve suffering, buy needed disaster items and assist the recovery of the affected economy;
- This management system applies to those undesignated donations, financial donations, in-kind goods and volunteers that are offered due to the declared local, state or federal emergencies and disasters.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- Providing the expedient, effective delivery of donated goods, services and volunteers to meet the needs of the affected area is of primary importance for all response and recovery operations. In all probability, the outpouring of goods and services will exceed the needs of local agencies and government. Due to this inequity, a local DCT comprised of voluntary agencies (VOAD) and state agencies will be activated to facilitate the delivery of donations based on assessed needs.
- The distribution of volunteers and donations will necessitate cooperation with other emergency support operations. Close coordination among relief center(s), staging areas, and federal and volunteer organizations and agencies will be essential for the Donation Coordination Team.
- The OK Department of Emergency Management and OKVOAD will establish and staff with volunteers a 1-800 hotline and phone bank to receive calls of all donations of goods, services and volunteers. These calls will be distributed through the Donations Coordination Team to ensure proper and expedient use of donations and volunteers.
- Recovery activities will be the primary focus of most volunteer agencies. The team leader must assure close coordination among all groups within the Donations Coordination Team. The Coordination Group's role will be critical in matching goods, services and volunteers to needs.

ACTIONS

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Provide consistent public messaging:
 - Why cash donations are preferable after disasters;
 - Encouraging volunteers to affiliate with disaster-related organizations if they want to help after a disaster.
- Assist volunteer organizations with recruiting efforts
- Develop volunteer and donation management framework suitable for adaptation to any jurisdiction;
- Arrange for potential warehouse space and warehousing staff;
- Develop volunteer intake and training materials;
- Participate in training and exercises with emergency management partners for testing donations and volunteer management processes.

RESPONSE

- When requested, activate the volunteer registration portal and volunteer reception center as well as work order tracking system;
- Conduct volunteer intake, screening, and safety briefings;
- Secure warehouse space as needed;

RECOVERY

- Continue to operate work order tracking and volunteer assignment system as long as necessary;
- Document and sort all received donations, distribute according to accepted protocol.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

The OK Department of Emergency Management will oversee the donations management process according to the state Donation Coordination Team process outlined in the State Emergency Operations Plan

DONATIONS COORDINATION TEAM DEVELOPMENT

Team development requires the involvement of as many volunteer groups and social services agencies as possible. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) with national affiliations will be primary contact groups. The FEMA/OEM Volunteer Agency Coordinator and the FEMA/OEM Donations Coordinator will be included in the planning and organizational efforts in order to lend expertise and assure interface with the Federal relief programs and the Federal Response Plan. Regular meetings during an activation period and specific tasking of a variety of agencies will assure continuity and active participation.

The Donation Coordination Team will activate upon direction of the policy group within the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or at the direction of the Emergency Operations Manager.

The Donation Coordination Team will participate in the identification of the roles and responsibilities of the members and other participating agencies. The team may consist of five components: Team Leader, Donations Group, Needs Group, Coordination Group, and Support Group.

Local and State Emergency Management will establish a coordination system with the Public Information Officers from all involved agencies and the Public Information Officer of OEM to ensure timely and appropriate dissemination of public information. Media statements must be coordinated and be non-conflicting.

The OK Department of Emergency Management will identify warehouse spaces available for donated goods, and secure agreements, if necessary, to use this space during disasters.

The OK Department of Emergency Management will identify staging areas (reception centers) for collection of donations in key areas, and will identify staffing and management of these centers.

State and Local Emergency Management will use the FEMA Donation Management course to train all volunteers and paid staff on the Donations Coordination Team. Training will include EOC operations, policies, and procedures relating to the volunteer service and donations program. Recognizing that members of the DCT will come in contact with thousands of citizens and private and government agencies, it is extremely important that team members be knowledgeable and competent.

VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

Volunteers in an emergency or disaster are used for many purposes other than Donations Management. Volunteers are managed during the response phase, in conjunction with the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management, by the Oklahoma Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (OKVOAD). The OKVOAD Volunteer Management Framework (9/10/13) governs the management of volunteers and is a tool designed to maximize use of volunteers in any situation.

Midwest City Emergency Management will convene partners from the community to help provide the management of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers, and the OKVOAD will support the local effort in multiple ways.

The Framework is composed of three major, distinct elements:

- a coordinated work order system;
- a digital volunteer registration portal; and
- plans for spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteer reception centers.

The Framework is necessary to maximize use of affiliated volunteers and ensure, in cases with large numbers of unaffiliated volunteers, all resources are in place to direct the correct volunteers to the greatest need.

If needed, the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management will activate the MOU it has with the Texas Conservation Corps to provide volunteer management and tracking services.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-16 is often part of the Logistics Section, but may be placed under Planning by the IC. This function may also be managed by the EOC if staffing is available.

RESPONSIBILITIES

MIDWEST CITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Midwest City Emergency Management will work with the OK Department of Emergency Management to assure essential information is updated annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

The Midwest City Emergency Operations Manager currently co-chairs the OKVOAD Volunteer and Donations Management Committee.

OKVOAD VOLUNTEER AND DONATION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Develop and update volunteer and donation management framework and annexes.
- Provide resource support and technical expertise

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Contact: 405-521-2481 or 1-800-800-2481

In incidents where the volume of donated goods received exceeds the City's ability to store and distribute it, The OK Department of Emergency Management will coordinate establishing and staffing a 1-800-Hotline and phone bank to receive calls of all donations of goods and services, and provide adequate personnel, phones, and space. The OK Department of Emergency Management will establish a standard operational policy regarding donations issues. Agencies involved in donations issues should participate in evaluation and monitoring of this policy. As cash donations are preferred, all agencies should agree on how solicitation of donations will be managed.

The OK Department of Emergency Management will establish a system to manage unsolicited goods and services.

The OK Department of Emergency Management will establish a computer database to track the donations from offer to acknowledgement of donation.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

Participating agencies will operate according to their own Continuity of Operations plans.

ADMINISTRATION

The Emergency Operations Manager will review and update this annex annually.

ESF #17 BUSINESS & INFRASTRUCTURE



FEMA LIFELINES:	ALL
COORDINATING DEPARTMENT:	MWC Economic Development and City Manager's Office
SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Management MWC Grants Department MWC Information Technology MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Midwest City Chamber of Commerce OKVOAD Agencies The Willard Group Walgreens Pharmacies
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Homeland Security/Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security (CISA)

PURPOSE

- The physical safety and economic security of the citizens, business and industry of Midwest City are issues of common concern to the public and private sectors. There are actions these entities can take to prepare for, respond to, and quickly recover from an impact to Midwest City's business and industry. These actions will minimize business interruption and ensure the City's economic engine remains strong.
- The purpose of Emergency Support Function #17 is to provide a framework for coordination and cooperation among public and private sector partners before, during and after disasters, emergencies or planned events in Midwest City. Close collaboration between public and private sector partners throughout all phases of emergency management improves community resilience and ensures effective use of resources during emergencies.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- The private sector plays a leading role in designing and executing the coordination functions and other priorities of private-public collaboration under ESF-17.
- The multi-sector nature of ESF-17 present unique opportunities for whole community integration throughout all phases of Emergency Management.
- The private sector includes for-profit and nonprofit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industries that comprise the national economy and are not part of a government structure. Nongovernmental organizations (NGO) are a distinct category of organizations within the private sector and can include voluntary, ethnic, faith-based, veteran-based, disability, relief agency, and animal welfare organizations, among others.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Incident response is locally executed, state managed, and federally supported;
- Public-private partnerships are critical to community resiliency;
- If local and state support assets are inadequate for meeting requests for assistance to stabilize community lifelines, states will forward requests to the Federal Government, consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and other sources of guidance.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- Local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments typically have close collaborative relationships with critical infrastructure in their respective jurisdictions, such as with publicly-and privately-operated utilities. Increasingly, businesses and critical infrastructure sectors essential for maintaining and stabilizing community lifelines are represented at fusion centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) operated by the government, providing situational awareness to homeland security and emergency management officials.
- The Midwest City Chamber of Commerce represents the business community in our area. Collaborative relationships provide the foundation for coordinating cross-sector operations and enabling readiness through multi-sector planning and exercises that are supported, as appropriate, by Federal agencies.

ACTIONS

Actions for ESF-17 are divided into four phases: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Conducts public outreach and supports private-sector preparedness with “Storm-Ready Business” type program and other initiatives;
- Supports deliberate planning by identifying critical nodes among infrastructure sectors.
- Analyzes the requirements for stabilizing lifelines and restoring critical supply chains and identifies critical options for emergency service restoration;
- Serves as the interface with businesses, industries, and critical infrastructure sectors not aligned to other ESFs;

- In collaboration with other ESFs, works to enable information sharing between the public and private sectors and to help ensure partner organizations have the information required to make informed incident-related decisions to promote resilient recovery;
- Collaborates with government coordinating structures, including other ESFs and RSFs, to share vital information about the status of critical infrastructure and commerce, response activities, and persistent vulnerabilities with national- and regional-level partners to foster shared situational awareness;
- Cooperate with Federal and State entities and continue to support sharing of information about physical and cyber threats, vulnerabilities, incidents, potential protective measures, and best practices.
- Develop strategies in coordination with MWCEM to incorporate private sector/business into ESF -17;
- Participate in local or State exercises or conduct an exercise to validate this Annex and supporting SOPs;
- Integrate NIMS principles in all aspects of planning for ESF -17;
- Maintain notification systems to support emergency/disaster response;
- Maintain a system to recognize credentials of associated agencies/personnel;
- Assist Emergency Management planners with protection, response, restoration and recovery priorities, and plans for such private sector critical lifelines as:
 - Health and Medical
 - Food processing, distribution, and sale
 - Electrical power generation and distribution
 - Communications
 - Transportation
 - Banking
 - Insurance
 - Fuel
 - Building trades industry/forest products
 - Large building supply retailers
 - Hospitality and related service businesses
 - Light and heavy manufacturing and distribution

RESPONSE

- Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to cover an emergency activation for an extended period;
- Gather situational awareness and provide information on impacts, key events, status of Response, and the like, in particular:
 - Status of businesses (open, closed, damaged, etc.) in and around impacted area.
 - Status of key commodities at stores (and in transit) in and around impacted area.
 - Status and needs of survivors and communities as reported by the private sector.
 - Significant issues that businesses are facing, particularly those for which the public sector can facilitate or expedite solutions, in particular issues relating to critical infrastructure or disruption to commodity supply chains.

- Assist, receive reports, and analyze private sector damage assessment information, e.g., insurance industry reports;
- Provide updates and briefings for personnel reporting for ESF-17 duty;
- Notify ESF-17 counterparts in the threatened or impacted areas;
- Generate information to be included in EOC briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans;
- Provide broad assessments of visitor volume in impacted destination sites;
- Coordinate with the Insurance Department for credentialing of adjusters;
- Monitor and report on business/industry specific response, recovery, and restoration teams;
- Assist EOC planners with developing protection and response priorities and plans for private sector critical lifelines and other economic/business sectors;
- Facilitate information sharing between government entities and private sector partners;
- Provide referrals to ESF-16 for offers of volunteers or need for volunteer assistance;
- Consult incident specific annexes for specialized actions;
- Support requests and directives resulting from a Governors State of Emergency Declaration and/or Presidential Disaster Declaration;
- Ensure ESF-17 Lead and Support Agencies document event related costs for any potential reimbursement;
- Evaluate the probability and period of the recovery phase for the event. Contribute to development of an After-Action Report.

RECOVERY

- Continue to coordinate activities and requests with partner ESFs;
- Coordinate with Oklahoma Insurance Department who will monitor the deployment/activities of insurance claims adjusters;
- In coordination with State and Federal government, the Oklahoma Insurance Department, assist in identifying and documenting economic and insurance impacts and losses;
- In case of a Small Business Administration (SBA) eligible disaster, assist in communicating eligibility criteria to affected businesses;
- Assist EOC planners with restoration and recovery priorities and plans for private sector critical lifelines and other economic and business sectors;
- Coordinate with business community members who need assistance, as well as the business community who can donate support;
- As requested, and as information is available, provide reports on impacts to affected businesses.
- Conduct business registration for post-disaster reentry as requested;
- Generate information to be included in EOC briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.
- Participate in after-action meeting and any improvement plans.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL

Businesses and infrastructure owners have primary responsibility for managing their individual systems in emergencies, and unequalled expertise to do so. ESF #17 supports growing efforts to

enable collaboration among critical infrastructure sectors, and helps coordinate and sequence operations to mitigate cascading failures and risks.

The successful execution of cross-sector operations depends overwhelmingly on the resources possessed by infrastructure owners and operators and other commercial elements. Government agencies can support these partners in important ways by providing analytic products, conducting more traditional missions such as road clearing and debris removal, and through other means such as regulatory relief and synchronizing operational priorities. Ultimately, however, private companies and public utilities are responsible for identifying the capabilities needed to stabilize their systems, just as they have primary responsibility for conducting their own emergency operations when incidents occur.

ORGANIZATION

ESF-17 is a cross-sector ESF and coordinates across all of the other ESFs during each phase of emergency management.

RESPONSIBILITIES

All public sector partners share responsibility for ESF-17 functions in collaboration with ESF-5 (Emergency Management).

CONTINUITY

- All businesses and agencies should appoint and train at least 3 personnel for every critical position.
- Businesses must identify critical functions and develop plans to continue those functions regardless of resource availability.

ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Director will review and update this annex annually, with any needed assistance from the Emergency Operations Manager.

HAZARD SPECIFIC ANNEXES



PURPOSE

The purpose of these Hazard specific annexes is to focus on special planning needs generated by individual incidents. They do not duplicate information in the Basic Plan or Emergency Support Function Annexes, other than to supply reference material.

Hazard specific annexes contain unique and regulatory planning details as well as essential operational actions. These annexes follow the same format as the other sections of the Emergency Operations Plan.

ACTIONS

The actions listed below are common to all-hazards. Hazard specific actions are listed in each annex.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Review and update emergency procedures;
- Identify potential hazards and their impacts as indicated in the Hazard-Risk Analysis and seek applicable resources;
- Prepare and maintain current list of personnel, equipment and their locations needed to carry out their respective responsibilities;
- Ensure administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations;
- Participate in emergency exercises.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Respond uphill, upwind, and upstream of the incident
- Ongoing communication with representative of the facility where release occurred
- Timely, accurate messaging to population in the affected area
- Capture cost data in accordance with NIMS and ICS;
- Participate in compiling after-action reports and critiques;
- Revise emergency plans using lessons learned;
- Assist in acquisition of federal recovery and mitigation dollars.

OBJECTIVES

Potential incident management objectives that will be common to most incidents, and remain ongoing throughout:

- Protect the life and safety of all first responders and city residents.
- Provide for the protection of critical facilities and city workforce throughout the incident

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Provide current, accurate, and consistent public information in a timely manner; provide regular updates via social media and city website.
- Monitor and communicate changing weather and fire weather conditions
- Work collaboratively with all stakeholders throughout the incident.
- Maintain accurate records of all resources used during the incident.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties and responsibilities are as assigned in the Basic Plan and Emergency Support Function annexes.

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Emergency Manager will develop these annexes, and review and update as needed with input and assistance from the Whole Community Planning Group.

CIVIL UNREST



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATIONS, ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HEALTH and MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Police Department
Supporting CITY Departments:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Fire Department MWC Risk Management MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Del City Police Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS Tinker AFB Fire
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a civil unrest event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- There have been incidents of Civil Unrest in recent history in our area
- Some protests have lasted multiple days
- Protesters may disrupt critical city services by damaging facilities
- The effects of civil unrest may be direct or indirect

ASSUMPTIONS

- The Midwest City Police Department maintains respectful working relationships with special interest groups in the community. This may have helped keep protests in our city peaceful in the past
- Civil Unrest may occur at any time in response to events anywhere in the world
- Social media posts contribute to the development of civil unrest throughout the country and world when initial incidents are localized – rumor control will be critical

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Civil unrest is any domestic situation such as a demonstration, strike, riot, or public panic that has the potential of causing casualties and/or major property damage and requires intervention to maintain public safety. Civil unrest typically occurs in response to political or social events occurring here or elsewhere in the world.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Casualty** – a person or thing badly affected by an event or situation
- **Civil Unrest** – gathering of three or more people, typically in reaction to an event, with the intention of causing public disturbance in violation of the law
- **Disturbance** – breakdown of peaceful and law-abiding behavior
- **Riot** – violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of civil unrest are:

- Personal safety
- Protection of city facilities and assets
- Incident stabilization

POTENTIAL INCIDENT-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Protect the rights of people to peacefully assemble, demonstrate, protest, or rally
- Provide public safety to people working in or passing through the area
- Identify and monitor potential contributors to and perpetrators of violent acts
- Establish a JIC including all involved jurisdictions to provide consistent messaging and rumor control

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

Anyone residing or working in the protest area is vulnerable if the situation becomes violent. Even if protesters remain calm, traffic and regular workflow may be interrupted.

MESSAGING

- Immediate protective actions
- Areas to avoid
- Rumor control

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Expand Whole Community Planning Group to include underrepresented groups
- Review insurance coverage to ensure proper limits and terms are included
- Maintain active awareness of protests and movements in the area
- Harden critical facilities with walls, fences, and restricted areas
- Provide effective de-escalation training for all Public Safety personnel
- Continually monitor and analyze social media accounts related to potential protest activities; monitor Fusion Center bulletins and notifications.
- Develop and enforce employee social media policy
- Maintain and test emergency communications equipment
- Develop and exercise communication, evacuation, and relocation plan for critical city services

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Enhance monitoring of large crowds
- Implement emergency communications for employees to receive updates
- Implement employee security measures regarding wearing uniforms, commute routes, etc.
- Establish security perimeter and staff as needed
- Debrief, interviews and written reports for all personnel
- Conduct damage assessments as quickly as possible
- Be sure to preserve evidence of any criminal activity
- Repair and/or replace damaged/destroyed facilities and equipment
- Use lessons learned for enhanced mitigation
- Provide mental health support/services as needed

REFERENCES

<https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/88297-when-critical-infrastructure-encounters-civil-unrest>

DATA BREACH INCIDENT



FEMA LIFELINES:	ALL
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Information Technology
Supporting CITY Departments:	MWC City Attorney MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Fire Department MWC Police Department MWC Risk Management
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Infragard Oklahoma
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management/Homeland Security
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Federal Bureau of Investigation

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a data breach incident affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

Cyber attacks are becoming more sophisticated and more common

ASSUMPTIONS

Midwest City will need to continue to maintain a rigid stance against cyber attacks.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a data breach incident are:

- Containment
- Preventing further access
- Restoration of compromised systems

POTENTIAL INCIDENT-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Identify and isolate compromised systems
- Prevent further intrusion
- Notify anyone potentially affected by the breach to minimize data misuse

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Unprotected computer systems
- Lack of employee vigilance

MESSAGING

- Immediate protective actions
- Rumor control

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Maintain offline, encrypted backups of critical data
- Test backup procedures on a regular basis
- Regularly update critical systems
- Store applicable source codes or executables with offline backups
- Retain backup hardware to rebuild systems if rebuilding the primary system is not preferred
- Consider using a multi-cloud system to avoid vendor lock-in for cloud-to-cloud backups
- Create, maintain, and regularly exercise a basic cyber incident response plan and associated communications plan that includes response and notifications procedures
 - Ensure a hard copy of the plan and an offline version is available
 - Ensure data breach notification procedures adhere to applicable state laws
- Ensure the response plan and communications plan are reviewed and approved by City leadership and understood across the chain of command
- Conduct regular vulnerability scanning to identify and address vulnerabilities
- Regularly update and patch software and operating systems to their latest available versions

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Implement phishing resistant MFA for all services
- Conduct comprehensive cybersecurity awareness training
 - Educate all employees on proper passwords; consider using passwordless MFAs
- Use automatic updates for antivirus and anti-malware software
-

RESPONSE

- Determine which systems were impacted, and immediately isolate them
- Power down affected devices or disconnect from the network
- Examine intrusion detection system logs
- Initiate threat hunting activities
- For breaches involving personally identifiable information (PII), notify affected individuals so they can take steps to reduce the chance that their information will be misused.
- Take a system image and memory capture sample of affected devices
- Consult federal law enforcement, even if mitigation actions are possible, regarding possible decryptors available
- Conduct extended analysis to identify outside-in and inside-out persistence mechanisms
- Rebuild systems based on prioritization of critical services
- The designated IT authority declares the ransomware incident over based on established criteria

RECOVERY

- Reconnect systems and restore data from offline, encrypted backups based on prioritization of critical services
- Document lessons learned from the incident and associated response activities, consider sharing with CISA or your sector ISAC to benefit others in the community

REFERENCES

CISA Stop Ransomware Guide- https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/StopRansomware_Guide_508c_0.pdf

Computer Fraud and Abuse Act - <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-48000-computer-fraud>

EARTHQUAKE



FEMA LIFELINES:	ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, HEALTH and MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Emergency Management
Supporting CITY Departments:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Fire MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office Oklahoma National Guard SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest Midwest EMS Tinker AFB Fire
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Homeland Security
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Homeland Security

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from an earthquake affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Midwest City does not generally experience major earthquakes, but they do occasionally happen; buildings here are not typically designed to withstand them
- According to the United States Geological Survey, Oklahoma experienced 6 earthquakes of magnitude 4 or higher between 2010 and 2017
- The number and size of earthquakes in Oklahoma has decreased since 2018

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Central Oklahoma did experience the effects of an earthquake registering 4.5 on Monday, January 31, 2022. The epicenter was just south of the Oklahoma-Kansas border in Central Oklahoma. The area also experienced an aftershock of 2.6 that same day.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Based on history and location, Oklahoma County is unlikely to experience frequent major earthquakes in the future
- The decrease in seismic activity in Oklahoma may be due to efforts by state regulators and the oil industry to control wastewater injection
- The greatest concern for a significant earthquake is from the Meers Fault near Lawton in Comanche County. The probability of a significant event from the Meers Fault is still under debate

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

An earthquake is the sudden movement of the Earth's crust at a fault line. Earthquakes can range in size from those that are so weak that they cannot be felt to those violent enough to propel objects and people into the air, and wreak destruction across entire cities. The seismicity, or seismic activity, of an area is the frequency, type, and size of earthquakes experienced over a particular time period. The word tremor is also used for non-earthquake seismic rumbling.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Aftershocks** - Aftershocks are earthquakes that follow the largest shock of an earthquake sequence. They are smaller than the mainshock and within 1-2 rupture lengths distance from the mainshock. Aftershocks can continue over a period of weeks, months, or years. In general, the larger the mainshock, the larger and more numerous the aftershocks, and the longer they will continue.
- **Earthquake** - Earthquake is a term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault, and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth.
- **Epicenter** - The epicenter is the point on the earth's surface vertically above the hypocenter (or focus), point in the crust where a seismic rupture begins.
- **Fault** - A fault is a fracture along which the blocks of crust on either side have moved relative to one another parallel to the fracture.
- **Magnitude** - The magnitude is a number that characterizes the relative size of an earthquake. Magnitude is based on measurement of the maximum motion recorded by a seismograph
- **Plate Tectonics** - Plate Tectonics is the theory supported by a wide range of evidence that considers the earth's crust and upper mantle to be composed of several large, thin, relatively rigid plates that move relative to one another. Slip on faults that define the plate boundaries commonly results in earthquakes.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- **Richter Scale** - The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes. On the Richter Scale, magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimal fractions. For example, a magnitude 5.3 might be computed for a moderate earthquake, and a strong earthquake might be rated as magnitude 6.3. Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude; as an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.
- **Seismic Zone** - A seismic zone is an area of seismicity probably sharing a common cause. Example: "The New Madrid Seismic Zone."
- **Seismology** - Seismology is the study of earthquakes and the structure of the earth, by both naturally and artificially generated seismic waves.
- **Tectonic** - Tectonic refers to rock-deforming processes and resulting structures that occur over large sections of the lithosphere.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of an earthquake are:

- How many people are injured/killed?
- Where was the epicenter of the quake?
- What infrastructure is damaged or destroyed?
- Should we expect aftershocks?

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Identify and secure any ruptured gas and water lines
- Identify and mitigate any hazardous materials releases
- Evacuate unsafe structures as determined by City Engineer
- Create and enforce a secure perimeter around any unstable structures

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

Everyone is vulnerable to earthquakes; they occur without warning, and can affect areas a great distance from the epicenter. The extent of damage depends on the density of the population, as well as the soil type and the quality of the construction and age of homes in the area. Some places may be more vulnerable than others due to older construction and/or less prescriptive building codes.

MESSAGING

- Immediate protective actions
- Messages regarding changes to services due to damaged facilities
- Messaging regarding expected aftershocks

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Install and maintain alternate power sources for critical city facilities
- Secure heavy furniture and fixtures to wall studs to prevent falling
- Plan storage of heavy objects in a way that prevents them falling on individuals taking shelter
- Plan ahead for response to an earthquake, exercise your plan – participate in the Great ShakeOut
- How will employees evacuate if a building is damaged?
- Plan for personnel accountability in the event of a building evacuation.
- How will critical facilities function in the event of an extended power outage?

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Provide area for family reunification
- Remove debris
- Repair or replace damaged facilities and equipment
- Provide mental health support as needed

REFERENCES

- Oklahoma County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- https://earthquake.usgs.gov/cfusion/external_grants/reports/G16AP00142.pdf
- https://www.searchanddiscovery.com/pdfz/documents/2016/51239cullen/ndx_cullen.pdf.html

FLOOD



FEMA LIFELINES: COMMUNICATION, ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HEALTH AND MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: MWC Emergency Management

SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS: MWC Communications and Marketing
MWC Emergency Communications
MWC Fire
MWC Police Department
MWC Public Information
MWC Public Works

SUPPORTING PARTNERS: Mid-Del Schools
Oklahoma Gas & Electric
Oklahoma Natural Gas
Oklahoma National Guard
SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
US Army Corps of Engineers

COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma County Emergency Management

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a flooding event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Oklahoma County has some history of significant flood events
- Midwest City has experienced damaging flooding as recently as 2019
- Midwest City has had significant repetitive loss claims since 2011
- Low-lying areas of the city are subject to periodic flooding caused by overflow of Crutchco, Soldier, and Silver Creeks. Most flooding occurs upstream from roadways that restrict the flow.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Oklahoma County will likely experience the direct and indirect effects of flooding annually
- Evidence points to increasing frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events over the 21st century, which increases the chance of flooding
- Urban expansion and future development in floodplains could increase the severity of flooding in the city.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Not only is flooding one of the most common and costly disasters, flood risk can also change over time because of new building and development, weather patterns and other factors.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Base Flood Elevation** - The elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.
- **Five-hundred year flood** – flood that statistically has a 0.2% chance of occurring in any given year
- **Flood** - an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land
- **Floodplain** - Any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source.
- **One-hundred year flood** - flood that statistically has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year
- **Repetitive loss property**- properties for which two or more losses of at least \$1,000 each were paid under the National Flood Insurance Program within any 10-year period since 1978

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a flood are:

- Injuries and trapped persons
- Ruptured natural gas lines

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Relocate critical functions located in flooded areas
- Assess and provide necessary repairs to water and wastewater facilities
- Identify and secure flooded roads until water recedes
- Provide safe drinking water to residents if needed
- Collect and dispose of any animal carcasses in flood waters

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Living in flood-prone areas
- Landscaping/land use that promotes rather than restricts flooding

MESSAGING

- Reminding residents to stay out of floodwaters: Turn Around, Don't Drown
- Any relevant evacuation or traffic rerouting information
- Flood Watch vs. Warning

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Identify and adopt continuity plans for businesses and government
- Utilize zoning regulations and building codes to prevent future flood losses
- Create a City communications plan
- Stage flood control supplies near flood-prone areas when heavy rains are expected

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Search and rescue in destroyed or damaged buildings
- Coordinate with utilities
- Fire suppression where needed
- Traffic control and redirection where roads are blocked or damaged
- Design recovery and redevelopment activities to reduce or eliminate future flood hazards

REFERENCES

<https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/terminology-index>

HAIL



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATION, ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HEALTH and MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Emergency Management
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Fire MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Oklahoma Natural Gas Oklahoma National Guard National Weather Service SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a hail event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

Oklahoma County experienced 106 hail events 2.0" or greater in diameter between April 30, 1950, and May 1, 2018

ASSUMPTIONS

Based on historical events, it is likely that Oklahoma County will experience two hail events over 1.5" each year, and less than one severe hail event of 2" or greater

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Hailstones form when raindrops are carried upward by thunderstorm updrafts into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere and freeze. Hailstones then grow by colliding with liquid water drops that freeze onto the hailstone's surface. Hail falls when it becomes heavy enough to overcome the strength of the thunderstorm updraft and is pulled toward the earth by gravity. Hail size is estimated by comparing it to a known object such as a golf ball or grapefruit.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Hail** - Hail is a form of precipitation consisting of solid ice that forms inside thunderstorm updrafts
- **Hail Core** – the area within a thunderstorm where hail is forming
- **Hail Spike** – A spike shaped image that appears below a supercell thunderstorm on radar. Also called a three body scatter spike, it indicates that large hail is present in a thunderstorm, but it is actually an erroneous return of weak energy back to the radar
- **Hailstone** – An individual piece of hail

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a hail event are:

- Injured persons
- Power Outages
- Property Damage that leaves homes unlivable

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Identify and secure any structures rendered unsafe

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

Anyone located outdoors – moving indoors immediately reduces risk to all

MESSAGING

- Timely weather information and warning
- Contractor permitting requirements afterwards

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Fortify roofing, build with resistant materials
- Park vehicles under cover when hail is in the forecast
- Provide timely weather information

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Search and rescue in destroyed or damaged buildings
- Coordinating with utilities
- Fire suppression where needed
- Traffic control and redirection where roads are blocked or damaged
- Conduct damage assessments within 12 hours of event

REFERENCES

National Severe Storms Laboratory - <https://nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/hail/>

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE



FEMA LIFELINES:	ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HEALTH and MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Fire
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Mid-Del Schools National Weather Service Oklahoma Gas & Electric Oklahoma Natural Gas Oklahoma National Guard SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS Tinker AFB Fire
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a Hazardous Materials event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Multiple companies store and utilize hazardous materials within Midwest City limits on a daily basis
- Midwest City is adjacent to Tinker Air Force Base, which also has hazardous materials in use
- Midwest City is also adjacent to Interstate 40, which has semi-trucks traffic carrying hazardous materials throughout the day

ASSUMPTIONS

A hazardous material release is possible at any time, either accidental or intentional

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

A hazardous materials release is the improper leak, spillage, discharge, or disposal of hazardous materials or substances such as explosives, toxic chemicals, and radioactive materials. It poses a significant threat to human health and safety, property, and the surrounding environment. HazMat related incidents might include accidental spills and intentional acts of criminality or terrorism.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

Buddy system - a system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. The purpose of the buddy system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in the event of an emergency.

Clean-up operation - an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

Decontamination - means the removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects.

Hazardous substance -any substance designated or listed under (A) through (D) of this definition, exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees:

[A] Any substance defined under section 103(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601).

[B] Any biologic agent and other disease causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring.

[C] Any substance listed by the U.S. Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.101 and appendices; and

[D] Hazardous waste as herein defined.

INITIAL RESPONSE

- Initial concerns in the event of a hazardous materials release are:
 - Determining what was released, and how much
 - Wind speed and direction, evacuation distance
 - Messaging to the population in the affected area
 - Appropriate PPE for responders

Creation of a required Incident Action Plan with specific operational periods

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Identify material released and potential health/property risks
- Determine affected area and evacuation plan
- Provide accurate, timely messaging to residents and businesses in the affected area
- Identify and secure site of release and necessary perimeter

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Respiratory compromise
- Difficulty evacuating quickly
- Unable to understand messages due to language barrier or access and functional needs
- Political or racial similarities to groups suspected of committing the acts of terrorism

MESSAGING

- Immediate protective actions – including pets and livestock
- Evacuation information
- Reunification information

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Develop relationships with companies that utilize/store hazardous materials, engage in whole community planning
- Participate in emergency exercises, including decontamination

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Respond/establish Command Post uphill, upwind, and upstream of the incident
- Ensure all response personnel have and use appropriate PPE
- Ongoing communication with representative of the facility where release occurred
- Timely, accurate messaging to population in the affected area
- Any needed medical follow up and monitoring

REFERENCES

Department of Homeland Security Hazardous Materials Release Resource page -
<https://www.dhs.gov/hazardous-materials-release>

HUMAN PANDEMIC



FEMA LIFELINES:	HEALTH and MEDICAL
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	Oklahoma City-County Health Department
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Fire MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	Valu-Med Pharmacy Walgreens Pharmacy
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Health
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Centers for Disease Control Department of Health and Human Services

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a human pandemic affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- A pandemic may be caused by a number of different pathogens
- Seasonal influenza will occur annually; however, an influenza pandemic is unpredictable and may occur with little warning.
- Depending on the virus strain, approximately 30-50% of the population will be affected.
- The anticipated fatality rate may be significant.

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- It will last approximately 10-15 weeks.
- All levels of government, some schools, private businesses and other institutions may close or suspend operations.
- Public information will be critical.
- The capabilities of the health services (hospitals, clinics, doctors, EMS, pharmacies, etc.) will be stretched to the limit.

ASSUMPTIONS

- A human pandemic, although initially affecting public health, can have far-reaching effects on the community including educational, economic, and political changes
- The number of hospitalizations and deaths will depend on the virulence of the pandemic virus.
- Rates of absenteeism will depend on the severity of the pandemic

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

- In the United States alone, 45, 000 flights and 2,900,000 passengers fly every day. Internationally, the number of flights is closer to 100,000, and the number of passengers close to 6,000,000. With that many people traveling all over the world, it's easy to see why a localized virus outbreak can quickly become a global pandemic.
- A pandemic occurs when a disease spreads over a large region, for instance multiple continents or even worldwide, affecting a substantial number of individuals.
- If affected, the City of Midwest City will monitor the severity of the pandemic and establish continuity activation protocols to address the unique nature of the pandemic threat.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Communicable** - able to be transmitted from one sufferer to another; contagious
- **Infectious**- likely to be transmitted to people, organisms, etc., through the environment.
- **Influenza** – an infectious disease caused by the influenza virus, “the flu”
- **Pandemic** – a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease over a whole country or the world at a particular time.
- **Virus**- an infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a protein coat, is too small to be seen by light microscopy, and is able to multiply only within the living cells of a host.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a pandemic are:

- Identifying means of transmission for the pathogen
- Implementing infection control measures immediately
- Protecting the most vulnerable in the community

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Provide consistent and accurate public information throughout the incident
- Provide first responders with adequate PPE for every shift

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Medical comorbidities
- Aged over 65

MESSAGING

- Information about the disease and how to control its spread
- Information about where and how to obtain vaccinations
- Any change in status or alerts issued by the CDC or a state health agency.
- School and university closures.
- Significant business closures.
- Essential service departments that approach a critical “stop work” manning situation.
- Infection rates and related deaths in community, Local hospital capacity and status.

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Enter into an MOU with City/County Health Department or other health service providers as applicable.
- Review personnel policies to ensure all necessary policies are current and applicable.
- Cross-train staff to ensure no critical positions are fillable by one person only.
- Educate staff and citizens on proper health issue avoidance techniques.
- Stock up on health and PPE items, and emergency preparedness items.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Implement teleworking situations (home or offsite work locations).
- Review emergency staffing and scheduling procedures.
- Stagger shifts to minimize exposure and cross-contamination.
- Facilitate the administration of vaccines according to CDC and/or other recommendations and guidelines.
- Consider providing psycho-social support to city staff and family members.

REFERENCES

<https://www.faa.gov/air-traffic/by-the-numbers/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

LIGHTNING



FEMA LIFELINES: COMMUNICATION, ENERGY, HEALTH and MEDICAL, SAFETY AND SECURITY

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: MWC Emergency Management

SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS: MWC Communications and Marketing
MWC Emergency Communications
MWC Fire
MWC Police Department
MWC Public Information
MWC Public Works

SUPPORTING PARTNERS: National Weather Service
Oklahoma Gas & Electric
Oklahoma Natural Gas
Oklahoma National Guard
SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS

COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma County Emergency Management

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

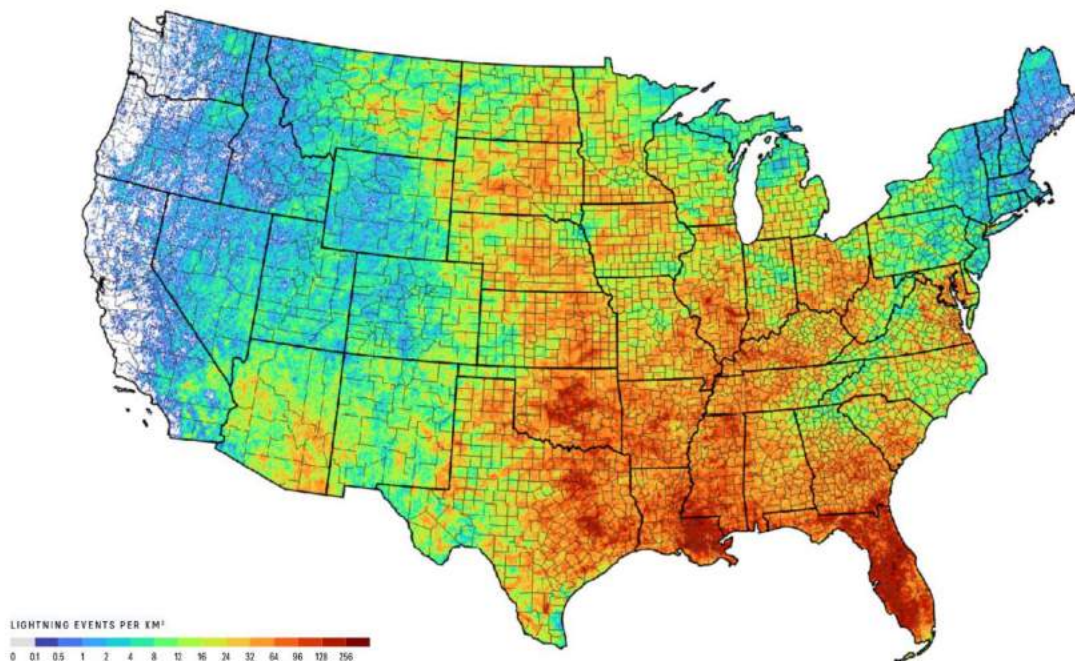
The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a lightning event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- If you encounter someone who has been struck by lightning, it is safe to touch them to render first aid.
- Lightning strikes the United States about 25 million times per year
- Lightning kills about 20-50 people per year and injures hundreds
- Oklahoma is #4 in the nation in lightning strikes in 2022, with 11,373,431 In 2020, Oklahoma was #3
- Oklahoma is #4 in total lightning density at 62.82. In 2021, Oklahoma was #5.

Total lightning density map 2022



VAISALA Xweather

Total Lightning Statistics 2022

© Vaisala 2022

ASSUMPTIONS

- Given the history of occurrence for lightning events in Oklahoma, it is highly likely that Midwest City will experience direct and indirect impacts from these events in the future
- Lightning events may have secondary impacts such as infrastructure deterioration or failure, utility failures, power outages, and fires

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

- Lightning can occur between opposite charges within the thunderstorm cloud (intra-cloud lightning) or between opposite charges in the cloud and on the ground (cloud-to-ground lightning).
- Lightning is hotter than the surface of the sun. It can reach temperatures of 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Lightning is one of the oldest observed natural phenomena on earth. It can be seen in volcanic eruptions, extremely intense forest fires, surface nuclear detonations, heavy snowstorms, in large hurricanes, and obviously, thunderstorms.
- It is lightning that causes thunder, which is why we count after seeing lightning to estimate how far away the storm is.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Charge** – the property of matter that is responsible for electrical phenomena, existing in a positive or negative form
- **Lightning** – a spark of electricity in the atmosphere between clouds, the air, or the ground

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a lightning strike are:

- Injured persons
- Ruptured natural gas lines
- Fire ignition and Utility failure

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Treat any casualties
- Establish secure perimeter around any damaged utility lines
- Provide fire suppression as needed

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Anyone who is outside. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan lists the following locations as more vulnerable:
 - In water
 - Under a tree
 - On the Phone
 - Out in the open
 - On a ball field
 - Golfing
 - Boating
 - Operating heavy equipment
 - Camping
 - Close to antennas, towers, or transmitters

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

Going inside immediately reduces the threat; however being indoors does not completely protect someone from lightning. Lightning will travel through electrical wiring and plumbing, so the National Weather Service recommends not using corded phones, electrical appliances, or taking a bath or shower during a storm.

MESSAGING

- When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!
- Share facts about lightning vs. common myths

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Adopt rigorous building codes that provide for lightning resistant construction
- Identify and adopt continuity plans for businesses and government
- Have a plan to postpone outdoor activities in the event of lightning
- Don't wait too long to take shelter

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Treat and transport all casualties
- Search and rescue in destroyed or damaged buildings
- Coordinating with utilities
- Fire suppression where needed
- Traffic control and redirection where roads are blocked or damaged
- Any needed medical follow up and monitoring
- Repair or replace damaged facilities and buildings with lightning resistant features

REFERENCES

- The National Weather Service - <https://www.weather.gov/media/safety/Lightning-Brochure18.pdf>

Vaisala 2022 Lightning Report <https://www.xweather.com/annual-lightning-report>

PIPELINE EMERGENCY



FEMA LIFELINES: ENERGY, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, TRANSPORTATION

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: MWC Fire

SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS: MWC Communications and Marketing
MWC Emergency Communications
MWC Emergency Management
MWC Police Department
MWC Public Information
MWC Public Works

SUPPORTING PARTNERS: Oklahoma Gas & Electric
Oklahoma Natural Gas
Oklahoma National Guard
Phillips 66
Plains Pipeline
SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
Southern Star Pipeline
Tinker AFB Fire

COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma County Emergency Management

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a pipeline emergency event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- There are multiple companies operating pipelines through Midwest City

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- These pipelines transport both natural gas and hazardous liquids
- Pipeline emergencies are rare, but they do happen

ASSUMPTIONS

- Many pipeline incidents are caused by failure to follow safe digging practices
- Pipeline emergencies are often dispatched as a call about a strange odor in the area or an unknown substance leak or spill

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

According to the National Transportation Safety Board, pipelines are the safest mode of transportation of energy products. Despite this exemplary safety record, safety risks exist and emergencies can occur.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Crude Oil** – oil that is extracted from the ground before it is refined into usable products such as gasoline
- **Pig** – a tool that is sent down a pipeline and propelled by the pressure of the product flow. Pigs are used for product separation, internal cleaning, inspection of the condition of the pipeline, and recording geometric information relating to pipelines. These tools are referred to as pigs because of the occasional squealing noises that can be heard as they travel through the pipe.
- **Pipeline** – a long pipe or series of pipes, used for conveying oil, gas, etc. over long distances
- **Pipeline Markers** – signs that signal the presence and identify the general location of a pipeline, they do not identify the exact location or depth of the pipeline

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a pipeline emergency are:

- Notifying the pipeline operator
- Identifying the material leaked and size of area affected
- Evacuating the affected area

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Coordinate response activities and messaging with pipeline operator
- Establish and maintain secure perimeter around affected area
- Fire suppression if needed, in cooperation with pipeline operator

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Unable to understand evacuation messaging due to language barrier or access and functional needs
- Difficulty mobilizing quickly

MESSAGING

- Emergency response information
- Any evacuation instructions
- Repopulation information

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Know the location of pipelines and storage facilities in the community
- Review the Emergency Response Action Plans provided by the different pipeline companies
- Always call 811 before digging
- Watch for unusual or suspicious activity around pipelines
- Develop and maintain relationships with pipeline operators in the area
- Participate in pipeline training opportunities

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Move away from the area heading upwind, call 911 and the pipeline operator's emergency number
- Keep public away from the area
- Avoid any potential ignition sources
- Do not drive into a leak or vapor cloud
- Do not attempt to make repairs or operate the pipeline yourself
- Continue to maintain secure perimeter until the pipeline company says it is clear

REFERENCES

Pipeline Safety Awareness Organization - <https://pipelineawareness.org/safety-information>

TERRORISM



FEMA LIFELINES:	ALL
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Police Department
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	63rd CST Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office Oklahoma Highway Patrol (schools) Oklahoma National Guard SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS Tinker AFB Fire
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma Department of Homeland Security
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Homeland Security/ Federal Bureau of Investigation

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a terrorist attack affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- The threat of terrorism is certainly real in this area. Midwest City is adjacent to Tinker AFB and Oklahoma City

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Oklahoma City was the site of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah building on April 19, 1995. It was the deadliest act of homegrown terrorism on US soil; 168 people, including 19 children, were killed and 850 were injured.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The threat of terrorism still persists and continues to evolve
- Terrorism can happen anywhere and at any time
- Threats may come from within our borders or from foreign lands
- Threats may consist of coordinated attacks at multiple locations, or may be carried out as cyber crimes
- Military bases have historically been considered likely terrorist targets

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Terrorist attacks, regardless of the weapons used, are often intended to produce large numbers of casualties or illness and significant property damage in order to create fear or generate publicity for a specific cause. The response to these incidents depends upon the mechanism of attack, but the priorities are consistent with any other Public Safety response: life safety, incident stabilization, and property protection.

Nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological incidents have some specific requirements for protecting responders, as well as safety measure the public can take to keep themselves and their families safe.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Domestic terrorism** - Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.
- **Electromagnetic Pulse** - an intense pulse of electromagnetic radiation, especially one generated by a nuclear explosion and occurring high above the earth's surface. IT is a high voltage, high frequency, high energy pulse.
- **International terrorism** - Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).
- **Terrorism** - the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a terrorist event are:

- What weapon (s) was (were) used?
- What is the extent of the damage?
- How many people are injured/killed?

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Should we expect more attacks?

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Neutralize and contain the threat
- Triage and transport all casualties as quickly as possible
- Establish secure perimeter area affected area and restrict access
- Avoid disturbing the incident scene; Preserve any evidence of criminal activity

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

Everyone is vulnerable to terrorist activities, some people may be more vulnerable to various types of chemical or biological weapons

MESSAGING

- Immediate protective actions
- Radioactive fallout times if applicable

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop relationships in the community. Having relationships established before an incident occurs can help speed up response when something happens – this is from the FBI website, but it is the basis of Emergency Management!
- Train employees on what to look for in terms of suspicious people, packages, and behavior
- Be sure all required or suggested immunizations are up to date
- Install HEPA filters in city facilities to reduce the effects of biological weapons
- Install and maintain alternate power sources for critical city facilities
- Plan ahead for response to a terrorist event, exercise your plan
- How will employees evacuate if a building is damaged?
- Relocation / accountability
- How will critical facilities function in the event of an extended power outage?
- How will employees shelter from a radiological or nuclear incident?

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Response actions may depend on the type of weapon used
- Biological
- Move away from suspected substance quickly
- Wash with soap and water
- Notify authorities

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Restrict access to area
- Chemical
- Respond upwind, uphill, and upstream of agent
- Decontaminate personnel and equipment as soon as possible
- Explosives
- Quickly establish perimeter around explosive area and debris fallout
- Be vigilant about the possibility of secondary devices
- Nuclear
- Provide warning if any advance notice is given
- Monitor projected fallout times
- Radiological
- Distance, shielding, and time are critical in protection from radioactive material
- Treat patients exposed to radiological material as you would any other patient using universal precautions. Even if the patient is contaminated, it is highly unlikely that the levels of radioactivity would be high enough to pose a significant risk to health care providers.
- Provide area for family reunification/assign individual PIOs if needed
- Remove debris, preserving evidence of criminal activity
- Repair or replace damaged facilities and equipment
- Access and provide mental health support as needed

REFERENCES

- <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/emergencies/training.htm>
- <https://www.cisa.gov/connect-plan-train-report>
- <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism>

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT-AIRCRAFT



FEMA LIFELINES: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, TRANSPORTATION

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT: MWC Fire

SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS: MWC Communications and Marketing
MWC Emergency Communications
MWC Emergency Management
MWC Police Department
MWC Public Information
MWC Public Works

SUPPORTING PARTNERS: Oklahoma National Guard
SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
Tinker AFB Fire

COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma County Emergency Management

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from an aircraft accident event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Midwest City is adjacent to Tinker Air Force Base
- Multiple aircraft fly patterns over Midwest City daily

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- In both 1974 and 1985, military aircraft from Tinker crashed in Midwest City, destroying homes. In the 1974 crash, both pilots were killed. In the 1985 crash, two people on the ground were killed and one injured.

ASSUMPTIONS

- An aircraft accident could occur in, or affect Midwest City at any time
- Aircraft accidents may be caused by a multitude of threats

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

An airplane crash in an accident in which an aircraft hits land or water and is damaged or destroyed. The crew and/or passengers may be injured or killed. The crash may also result in casualties and property damage on the ground. The term airplane is used in this annex to include rotary and fixed wing aircraft.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Aircraft** – a machine or device, manned or unmanned, such as an airplane, helicopter, glider, dirigible, or drone, capable of atmospheric flight
- **Commercial Aircraft**– Aircraft operated for hire to transport passengers or multiple loads of cargo
- **Crew** – all personnel operating or serving aboard an aircraft
- **Military Aircraft** – Aircraft designed for and used by the Armed Forces

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of an aircraft accident are:

- Number and extent of personal injuries
- Extent of affected area
- Fire suppression if needed

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Triage and transport all incident related casualties
- Establish secure perimeter around crash site and restrict access
- Preserve evidence for transportation officials' investigation
- Identify and contain any fuel or other hazardous material spills
- Establish a JIC with respective stakeholders

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Being in the area of the accident

MESSAGING

- Immediate traffic rerouting
- Family reunification information

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Develop relationships with Base and Airport personnel to facilitate efficient response
- Avoid building directly under regular flight patterns
- Train and exercise with Tinker AFB personnel
- Be aware of the different hazards associated with commercial and military aircraft

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Scene safety is extremely important; an aircraft incident scene presents a multitude of hazards
- Restrict access to the area as soon as possible
- Shield survivors and from media and public cameras
- Establish a field morgue if needed, also shielded from cameras
- Facilitate accident investigation as needed
- Remove aircraft debris
- Provide / seek mental health support if needed

REFERENCES

<https://www.firerescue1.com/disaster-management/articles/how-to-respond-to-plane-crashes-zxze0WKFouTtYdLc/>

WILDFIRE



FEMA LIFELINES:	FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HEALTH and MEDICAL
Lead Agency/Department:	MWC Fire
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Emergency Management MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	American Red Cross National Weather Service SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS Tinker AFB Fire
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Forestry
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a wildfire event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- Midwest City has experienced 2 federally declared wildfire events since 2009
- Many wildfires have been caused accidentally or by human carelessness
- Wildfires cost thousands of taxpayer dollars to suppress and control
- Midwest City Fire Department is fully paid and has an ISO rating of 1

ASSUMPTIONS

- Humans will likely continue to cause wildfires, whether intentionally or not
- Oklahoma's fire season is from July through April, therefore Midwest City is vulnerable to wildfire 10 months of the year

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Wildfires are common disasters that spread quickly, especially in dry or windy conditions.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Wildfire** – uncontrolled fire in a rural or wilderness area
- **Wildland/Urban Interface** – an area within or adjacent to an at risk community as defined in the Federal Register notice or as an area where conditions are conducive to a large scale wildland fire disturbance event, thereby posing significant threat to human life or property.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a wildfire are:

- Life Safety
- Fire Suppression
- Property Preservation

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Identify size and extent of fire, and its direction and speed of travel
- Provide timely warning information to stakeholders and the public

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Respiratory compromise due to smoke
- Living in the path of the fire
- Unable to evacuate quickly due to access and functional needs, language barrier, or lack of transportation
- Having large numbers of animals such as horses or cattle

MESSAGING

- Evacuation information
- Restricted areas
- Sheltering information

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION, PREVENTION, AND PREPAREDNESS

- Establish defensible spaces around buildings and facilities
- Use xeriscaping where possible
- Maintain adequate insurance policies
- Have an evacuation plan and conduct regular fire drills with all personnel
- Monitor NWS Fire Weather information;
- Participate in emergency exercises, update plans based on lessons learned.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Evacuate all personnel immediately, perform accountability checks
- Follow Fire Department personnel instructions
- Search and Rescue where needed
- Traffic control and redirection where roads are blocked or damaged
- Ensure all clean-up workers have proper PPE

REFERENCES

- The National Weather Service <https://www.weather.gov/safety/wildfire-ready>
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration - <https://www.osha.gov/wildfires/preparedness>
- USDA - https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsbdev3_053107.pdf

WIND & TORNADO



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATION, ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HEALTH AND MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Emergency Management
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Fire MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	American Red Cross Mid-Del Schools National Weather Service Oklahoma City – County Health Oklahoma Gas & Electric Oklahoma Medical Reserve Corps Oklahoma Natural Gas Oklahoma National Guard Oklahoma VOAD SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a high wind or tornado event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- In a typical year, approximately 1,000 tornadoes affect the United States
- Since the year 2000, Midwest City has been mentioned in 4 tornado descriptions in the NWS record
- Midwest City has experienced a tornado that produced high F4 / low F5 damage in this area (1999). This was prior to the adoption of the Enhanced Fujita Scale in 2007.
- Midwest City has also experienced QLCS type tornadoes which develop and diminish very rapidly (October 9, 2018)

ASSUMPTIONS

- Tornadoes and high winds can both produce significant property damage and cause bodily injury
- Some tornadoes strike with little or no warning, and present a significant challenge for warning operations
- Although April –June is considered “tornado season”, tornadoes can happen any day of the year

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

- High winds often occur during thunderstorms, but may also result from strong cold front passages, or gradient winds between high and low pressure.
- Tornadoes occur during severe thunderstorms. They come in many shapes and sizes, and may last only a few seconds, or over an hour. Tornadoes can have wind speeds over 200 mph and the larger, more intense ones cause tremendous devastation and often loss of life.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Supercell** - a system producing severe thunderstorms and featuring rotating winds sustained by a prolonged updraft that may result in hail or tornadoes
- **Tornado** - violently rotating column of air that reach from the bottom of a cumulonimbus cloud to the ground.
- **QLCS** – Quasi-Linear Convective System, or a line of strong thunderstorms, sometimes called a squall line. These often produce weak, short-lived tornadoes that are difficult to identify and warn on
- **Wind** - the movement of air relative to the earth’s surface.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a high wind event are:

- Personal safety

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Timely warning
- Property damage

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Monitor weather conditions and provide timely warning throughout
- Triage and transport storm related casualties, beginning with more distant facilities first when possible
- Search and rescue in all damaged structures
- Search all known storm shelters for trapped individuals, check all damaged lots
- Establish secure perimeter around affected area and restrict access
- Secure unstable structures
- Provide tetanus vaccinations to all responders and survivors without a current one
- Establish JIC with affected jurisdictions to provide consistent messaging
- Conduct preliminary damage assessments within 12 hours

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Difficulty evacuating or seeking shelter quickly
- Economically disadvantaged who may not have means to evacuate
- Unable to follow warning messages due to language barrier or access and functional needs
- Living in poorly constructed homes or mobile homes or homeless
- Being outdoors or in an automobile at the time of the tornado

MESSAGING

- Preparatory messaging leading up to the day of the event
- Ongoing weather messaging as the weather develops
- Warning messaging if tornadoes or high winds threaten the City
- Response messaging as needed
- Ongoing reunification and recovery information
- Donation and Volunteer management information

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Adopt protective building codes that require reinforcement of roofing, walls, and garage doors
- Provide storm shelter rebates to residents who wish to install one in their home
- Install and maintain sufficient outdoor warning devices to cover the entire city
- Require existing mobile home parks and apartment complexes to provide shelters for all residents

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Deny future mobile home and mobile home park permits
- Have safe sheltering locations for all employees and policies that allow them to be near by
- Conduct drills and make changes to plan based on lessons learned
- Activate EOC to monitor weather when high winds/ tornadoes are possible
- Share messaging with the public to be sure they are aware of the potential
- Plan to move outdoor equipment to sheltered areas, do so far in advance of expected storms
- Working with OKVOAD and ODEMHS, plan to manage spontaneous volunteers and unsolicited donations

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Activate warning devices and other methods as needed
- Search and rescue if buildings are damaged or destroyed
- Traffic control or redirection if roads are blocked or damaged, or power lines are down
- Fire suppression if needed
- Activate donations and volunteer management plan
- Use caution when working with or walking through debris
- Provide messaging about contractor permits to prevent residents being scammed
- Work with City-County Health to provide tetanus vaccinations for people working on clean up
- Arrange for sheltering, MARCs, and DRCs if needed
- Conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments within 12 hours, provide information to State Dept. of Emergency Management

REFERENCES

National Weather Service - <https://www.weather.gov/safety/tornado-prepare>

WINTER STORM



FEMA LIFELINES:	COMMUNICATION, ENERGY, FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, HEALTH AND MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION
LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:	MWC Emergency Management
SUPPORTING CITY DEPARTMENTS:	MWC Communications and Marketing MWC Emergency Communications MWC Fire MWC Police Department MWC Public Information MWC Public Works
SUPPORTING PARTNERS:	American Red Cross Mid-Del Schools National Weather Service Oklahoma Gas & Electric Oklahoma Natural Gas Oklahoma National Guard SSM Health St. Anthony - Midwest EMS
COUNTY COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma County Emergency Management
STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Oklahoma State Department of Emergency Management
FEDERAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide effective guidelines for response to and recovery from a winter weather event affecting the City of Midwest City.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

- The City of Midwest City is vulnerable to severe winter storms
- Between 1974 and 2021, Oklahoma County experienced 12 declared winter storm events

ASSUMPTIONS

- Midwest City will continue to experience occasional severe winter storms

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

The term “winter storm” may refer to a combination of winter precipitation, including snow, sleet, and freezing rain. Winter storms may bring any or all of these, and may last anywhere from a few hours to several days.

HAZARD SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

- **Blizzard** – when falling and blowing snow combine with high winds of 35 mph or greater reducing visibility to near zero
- **Blowing snow** – wind-driven snow that reduces visibility and causes significant drifting. It may be snow that is falling, or loose snow that is picked up by the wind.
- **Freezing Rain** – rain that falls as a liquid onto a surface that is below freezing. This causes the rain to freeze on contact, forming a coating or glaze of ice.
- **Ice Storm** – extended freezing rain events that last several hours or even days, causing a thick accumulation of ice on surfaces, damaging trees and power lines, and causing travel hazards.
- **Severe snow storm**- snow storm that drops 4 or more inches of snow during a 12 hour period, or 6 or more during 24 hours
- **Sleet** - frozen precipitation that consists of ice pellets, often mixed with rain or snow

INITIAL RESPONSE

Initial concerns in the event of a winter storm are:

- Travel hazards
- Power outages
- Cold exposure for individuals trapped in motor vehicles
- Debris and snow/ice removal from roadways
- Potential hazard specific incident objectives
- Clear and maintain snow routes

POTENTIAL HAZARD SPECIFIC INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

- Clear all main city roads (snow routes) within 12 hours of snowfall
- Provide ongoing weather updates to the public throughout the incident

City of Midwest City Emergency Operations Plan

- Open and staff a warming shelter if power outages last more than 6 hours

HAZARD SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

- Regular health needs/treatments, such as dialysis
- Poorly built or insulated housing

MESSAGING

- Check on your neighbors;
- Shelter and warming center locations and hours of service;
- Extent of damage;
- Safety information; hypothermia, driving, carbon monoxide poisoning, obey road closed and other warning signs;
- What the City is doing to respond to the incident;
- Status of City services, changes in hours of operation for City programs;
- Where to get information and assistance;
- Protect pipes and water services from freezing; and
- Clear storm drains in the event of snowmelt or flooding.

ACTIONS

Actions are grouped into the phases of emergency management; prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. They are further divided into pre- and post- incident activities, however, mitigation may appropriately be listed in either. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish, and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies.

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS

- Install and maintain alternate power sources for all critical infrastructure facilities;
- Prepare and equip workforce for telework possibility in the event travel becomes difficult or risky
- Participate in emergency exercises;
- Purchase and store supplies for sheltering individuals if needed: cots, blankets, pillows, meals, etc.
- Identify and equip alternate facilities for critical services

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

- Provide ongoing weather information to city employees and public;
- Clear roadways blocked by downed limbs or excess snow;
- Work with utility companies to expedite power restoration;
- Rescue stranded motorists;
- Open and staff warming or overnight shelters as needed
- Debris removal;
- Any needed road and/or building repair

REFERENCES

Oklahoma County Hazard Mitigation Plan

ESF	Coordinator Name	Signature	Date
1	Ron Stearns, Mid-Del Schools	<i>Ron Stearns</i>	6-8-2023
2	Scott Walsh, MWC Communications Coordinator	<i>Scott Walsh</i>	6/4/23
3	R. Paul Streets, MWC Public Works Director	<i>R. Paul Streets</i>	13 June 2023
4	Bert Norton, MWC Fire Chief	<i>Bert Norton</i>	6/8/23
5	Debra Wagner, MWC Emergency Manager	<i>Debra Wagner</i>	6-9-23
6	Debra Wagner, MWC Emergency Manager	<i>Debra Wagner</i>	6-9-23
7	David Richardson MWC Fire	<i>David Richardson</i>	6/5/23
8	Jennifer Krawic, OCCHD EPP Administrator	<i>Jennifer Krawic</i>	7/25/23
9	Bert Norton, MWC Fire Chief	<i>Bert Norton</i>	6/5/23
10	Anthony Williams, MWC Fire	<i>Anthony Williams</i>	6/27/23
11	Teresa Coplen MWC Animal Welfare Supervisor	<i>Teresa Coplen</i>	7-13-23
12	Duane Helmberger, MWC Fire Marshal	<i>Duane Helmberger</i>	6/5/23
13	Sid Porter, MWC Police Chief	<i>Sid Porter</i>	6-6-23
14	Debra Wagner, MWC Emergency Manager	<i>Debra Wagner</i>	6-9-23
15	Josh Ryan, MWC Communications & Marketing Director	<i>Josh Ryan</i>	6/12/23
16	Debra Wagner, MWC Emergency Manager	<i>Debra Wagner</i>	6-9-23
17	Robert Coleman, MWC Economic Development Director	<i>Robert Coleman</i>	6-9-2023

Name: Debra M. Wagner Signature *Debra Wagner* Date 7-27-23
Emergency Manager

Name: Matthew C. Dukes II Signature *Matthew C. Dukes II* Date _____
Mayor of Midwest City

Name *Jill S. Donaldson* Notary

