The City of Oklahoma City

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

FY 2024-2025

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OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

BASIC PLAN

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PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATIONS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides a framework, through which The City of Oklahoma City prepares for, prevents, protects, mitigates, responds to, and recovers from, the impacts of Major Emergencies, Disasters, and Catastrophic Incidents (hereafter referred to as incidents/disasters) that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of the residents of The City of Oklahoma City.

The EOP is an all-hazards plan and is not intended to provide detailed instructions nor address every possible hazard that may occur. The EOP places a high premium on resourcefulness, improvisation and creative problem solving. The EOP sets forth the organization, administration and functions for emergency management as defined in the Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003.

The response to an emergency or disaster is a polycentric response where multiple organizations respond to the crisis and acting under their own authorities will perform their assigned roles and responsibilities. There is no centralized command and control telling them what to do but rather there is an emphasis on coordination.

The EOP focuses on coordinating the activities of emergency and disaster organizations by identifying roles and responsibilities of City departments, non-profit organizations (NPO), and private sector stakeholders. Preplanning these roles, responsibilities and relationships helps facilitate an efficient and effective response and recovery.

The EOP does not address the Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations during an incident/disaster. Each City department is responsible for developing and maintaining their Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan; acquiring resources necessary to execute their plan; training their employees on their plan and conducting periodic exercises to test their plan.

Scope

The EOP is always active and applies to all City departments. It is designed to be scalable and flexible to meet the needs and complexity of all incidents/disasters. All other City department specific emergency plans and procedures shall emanate from the EOP unless pre-empted by state or federal regulations.

Each City department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own Emergency Response Plans (ERP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). City departments act under their existing authorities and use their available on-duty personnel and material resources for response and management of day-to-day emergencies. During incidents/disasters the EOP is used to organize, coordinate and manage the response and recovery operations of City departments, non-profit organizations (NPO), and private sector stakeholders.

Situation Overview

Oklahoma City covers 622.5 square miles and extends into four counties: Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie.

The City of Oklahoma City is responsible for municipal emergency response and management activities only within the corporate limits of Oklahoma City.

See Appendix A – Situation Overview- Oklahoma City Summary for further details.

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) Annex Summary

The natural, adversarial/human caused and technological/accidental hazards, which have the potential to disrupt the community, causing damage and creating casualties in Oklahoma City, are summarized in the below tables: For further details, refer to the Oklahoma City Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Annex. For more detailed information on natural hazards refer to the Oklahoma City Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 1: Risk Index Table – Natural Hazards

Hazard	Frequency	Duration	Areal Extent	Speed of Onset	Spatial Dispersion	Temporal Spacing	Risk
Tornadoes	High	Short	Limited	Fast	Citywide	Random	High
High Winds	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Lightning	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Citywide	Random	High
Hail	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Winter Weather	High	Varies	Widespread	Moderate	Citywide	Seasonal	Moderate
Flood	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	High
Extreme Heat	High	Long	Widespread	Slow	Citywide	Seasonal	High
Drought	Medium	Long	Widespread	Slow	Citywide	Random	Low
Wildfires	High	Varies	Varies	Fast	Diffuse	Seasonal	High
Earthquakes	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Varies	Random	High
Mosquito Borne	High	Long	Widespread	Fast	Varies	Seasonal	High

Table 2: Risk Index Table – Adversarial/Human-Caused Hazards

Hazard	Frequency	Duration	Areal Extent	Speed of Onset	Spatial Dispersion	Temporal Spacing	Risk
Cyber Incident	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Citywide	Random	High
Workplace Violence or Active Threat	Very Low	Short	Limited	Fast	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Terrorism	Very Low	Short	Varies	Fast	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Human Pandemic	Very Low	Varies	Widespread	Varies	Diffuse	Random	Moderate
Civil Disorder/Unrest	Very Low	Varies	Varies	Varies	Concentrated	Random	Low

Table 3: Risk Index Table – Technological / Accidental Hazards

Hazard	Frequency	Duration	Areal Extent	Speed of Onset	Spatial Dispersion	Temporal Spacing	Risk
Urban Fires	High	Short	Limited	Fast	Diffuse	Random	High
Hazardous Material	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Diffuse	Random	Moderate
Train Derailment	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Dam Failure	Low	Varies	Varies	Varies	Diffuse	Random/Seas	Moderate
Radiological Release	Very Low	Short	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Airplane Crash	High	Short	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	High
Natural Gas Explosion	Medium	Short	Limited	Fast	Diffuse	Random	High

Capability Assessment

This capability assessment is based on a comparison of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) Target Capability List (TCL) and the City's current organization and capabilities. The TCL was used instead of the current Core Capabilities as the TCL provided a more comprehensive and detailed list of capabilities to better assess the City's capabilities. The City of Oklahoma City organization has the personnel, equipment, training and experience to perform the following capabilities:

- Planning
- Communications

- Risk Management
- CBRNE Detection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- On-Site Incident Management
- Multiagency Coordination (EOC Management) (In Development)
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution (In Development)
- Responder Health and Safety
- Emergency Public Safety and Security Response
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- Fire Incident Response Support
- WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Citizen Evacuation and Shelter in Place
- Search and Rescue
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Restoration of Lifelines (Drinking Water, Waste Water, and Transportation Services)
- Community Preparedness and Participation
- Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
- Intelligence Analysis and Production
- Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement
- Fatality Management
- Economic and Community Recovery

The City of Oklahoma City may partner with other Local, State, and Federal organizations to further enhance some of the above-listed capabilities.

In some instances, The City of Oklahoma City relies on other Local, State, Federal, non-profit organizations, and private sector entities to perform a specific capability or provide the resources necessary for the City to accomplish the following capabilities:

- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation
- Laboratory Testing
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Animal Disease Emergency Support
- Environmental Health
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Medical Surge
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Mass Care
- Structural Damage Assessment
- Restoration of Lifelines (Oil, Gas, Electric, and Telecommunications)

The City of Oklahoma City does not maintain the capability to provide Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. These services are already provided by state agencies and non-profit organizations (NPO). However, these organizations do not maintain on-hand enough material, supplies, and resources for the City's entire population. The necessary material, supplies, and resources would be brought in from outside the City and possibly from outside of the State of Oklahoma.

The City of Oklahoma City does not maintain the capability to provide Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, except for the function of providing for the safety and well-being of household pets, which is performed by Oklahoma City Animal Welfare. The remaining functions of ESF-11 are provided by other local and state agencies.

The City of Oklahoma City does not provide electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication services. These services are provided by the private sector.

Mitigation Overview

The City of Oklahoma City has developed a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for further information and details.

Planning Assumptions

The EOP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section.

- Incidents/disasters may:
    - Occur at any time with little or no warning;
    - Have significant local and regional impact;
    - Stress resource management and mutual capabilities;
    - Require significant information-sharing at the unclassified and classified levels across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
    - Involve single or multiple geographic areas;
    - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats;
    - Result in numerous injuries; casualties; displaced people; and property loss;
    - Disruption of normal social routines;
    - Impact critical infrastructures and the environment;
    - Overwhelm the capacity of local and private-sector infrastructure;
    - Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and donations;
    - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

- Incidents/disasters are managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.

- Incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and non-profit organizations (NPO) may be required to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents and disasters.

- Historically, the government and resources of The City of Oklahoma City have survived undamaged during the kind and type of events requiring activation of this plan. Hence The City of Oklahoma City may likely be able to maintain continuity of government and operations.

- Emergency responder role abandonment is unlikely to occur. Research studies of hundreds of emergencies in other jurisdictions showed no evidence of role abandonment. This has not occurred in Oklahoma City during past major emergencies and disasters.

- The City of Oklahoma City may compete with other local jurisdictions for available government, non-profit, and private sector resources.

- Federal, state, and local assistance has been available to The City of Oklahoma City in most large-scale disaster situations; however, this may not always be the case. The City of Oklahoma City must plan for and be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term recovery operations on an independent basis for at least 72 hours.

- As the largest city in the region, covering part of four counties, and with the most emergency response resources, surrounding communities and jurisdictions may request assistance and resources from Oklahoma City in the event of a major disaster.

- People may experience fear, but panic is not widespread, and most people take action that is in their best interest. There is a mistaken belief that people will panic, and this becomes a reason to withhold information about a threat. In fact, people are more likely to comply when they have accurate and complete information including protective actions and evacuation routes.

- Panic flight may occur if there is:

    - A perception of immediate and extreme danger
    - The existence of a limited number of escape routes
    - A perception that the escape routes are closing, necessitating immediate escape
    - A lack of communications

- Anti-social behaviors such as looting are not common during and after disasters and instead a “therapeutic community” is more likely to occur.

- Therapeutic community is "an outpouring of altruistic feelings and behavior beginning with mass rescue work and carrying on for days, weeks, possibly even months after the impact". The therapeutic community may not be a lasting condition and is usually a short-lived phenomenon. It promotes positive psychological outcomes for disaster victims, remember, however, that it will be short-lived.

- Disaster shock appears most frequently in sudden events involving widespread destruction, traumatic injuries, or death. When the symptoms do appear, few people are affected. A study by Fritz and Marks reported that 14% of victims showed evidence of the early symptoms associated with shock. Most reported only mild symptoms. These symptoms might include uneasiness or trouble sleeping. Shock lasts for a maximum of a few hours or days. It is rare for shock to last longer.

- Research has found that 46% of injured victims reach hospitals in privately owned vehicles (POV).

- Research has found that 75% of injured victims are transported to local hospitals with an average of 67% injured victims being treated at a single hospital.

- Research has found that about 14.7% of evacuees may use a congregate care facility/shelter. The number of evacuees using a congregate care facility/shelter varies with the socioeconomic factors and whether the evacuation takes place in darkness, bad weather, and traffic congestion.

- Evacuations initiated during daytime hours should include time for travel from work or school to home.

- Deployment of resources and incident management actions during an actual or potential terrorist incident are conducted in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ).

- The degree of federal and state involvement in incident operations depends largely upon specific federal and state authority or jurisdiction.

- During a pandemic illness or disease outbreak the sick and ill may be isolated at home with primary care given by friends and family.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

Activation of The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The EOP is active at all times and does not require a Declaration of a State of Emergency. City departments act under their existing authorities using their available on-duty personnel and material resources to respond to incidents/disasters. It is scalable and flexible. The various components of the EOP are activated to match the needs and complexity of the incident.

Declaration of State of Emergency

A Declaration of State of Emergency (Declaration) can aid the response and recovery efforts by conferring emergency powers, activating existing statutory emergency powers, expediting the purchasing and procurement process, recovery of information technology systems and acquisition of Mutual Aid under the Oklahoma Interstate Mutual Aid Compact (Mutual Aid Compact).

The process for issuing a Declaration is found in Oklahoma City Municipal Code Chapter 15 – Civil Defense and Emergency Management, Sections 15-22(a) & 15-37.

A Declaration may be issued by:

- The State Governor or a proper officer or agency of the State as provided by law; or
- Resolution of the City Council
- The Mayor

If the urgency of the situation requires, the City Manager is authorized to ***declare the existence of emergency*** until such time as the City Council may meet and determine that a state of emergency exists, Oklahoma City Municipal Code Section 15-22(b).

Once a Declaration is issued, it will be given the widest dissemination using a variety of communication methods. The exercise of the emergency powers conferred by the Declaration is limited to the duration of emergency as determined according to law and by the provisions of the Municipal Code.

Incident/Disaster Types

Incidents tend to be smaller in size and scope, geographically isolated, and of shorter duration than disasters. However, incidents can escalate to the point that they become a disaster. Incidents are often typed by the level of complexity, and the resources necessary to ensure an adequate response. This section defines incident typing according to the U.S. Fire Administration.

Incident Types

Type 5

The description of a Type 5 Incident includes:

- One or two single resources with up to six personnel can handle the incident.
- Incident Command System (ICS) Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated.
- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required.
- The incident is contained within the first operational period, usually within a few hours after resources arrive at the scene.

Type 4

The description of a Type 4 Incident includes:

- ICS Command Staff and General Staff functions are activated only if needed.
- Several resources are required to respond to the incident.
- The incident is usually limited to one operational period.
- No IAP is required, but a documented operational briefing may be completed for all incoming resources.

Type 3

The description of a Type 3 Incident includes:

- Incident complexity exceeds initial response capabilities.
- Some or all of the ICS Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions to match the complexity of the incident.
- A significant number of resources.
- The incident may extend into multiple operational periods.
- A written IAP may be required for each operational period.

Type 2

The description of a Type 2 Incident includes:

- Incident extends beyond the capabilities of local control. Assistance from resources outside the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) may be required (including state, regional, or national resources) to effectively manage incident operations.
- Most or all of the ICS Command and General Staff positions are filled and many of the functional units are needed and staffed.
- Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only).
- The incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods.
- A written IAP is required for each operational period.

Type 1

The description of a Type 1 Incident includes:

- This type of incident is the most complex, requiring regional, state, and national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate.
- All ICS Command and General Staff positions are activated.
- Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000.
- Branches may need to be established.
- There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.

Types of Emergencies And Disasters

1. **Major Emergency:** Any natural or manmade incident that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Major emergencies differ from day-to-day emergencies in that they are likely to be longer in duration, larger in scale, and more complex. Also, they are multi-agency, and may be multi-jurisdictional, but usually within the response capabilities of The City of Oklahoma City and its mutual aid partners.

2. **Disaster:** Any natural or manmade incident that results in extended disruption of social processes within the community, extensive property/environmental damage, or significant numbers of injured persons or loss of life that demands a substantial crisis response; often requiring assistance from government powers and resources beyond the scope of the impacted community.

3. **Catastrophic Incident:** Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, local morale, and/or government. A catastrophic incident could result in sustained citywide impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeding resources normally available to The City of Oklahoma City; and significantly interrupting governmental operations and emergency services. A catastrophic incident will require massive state and federal assistance.

Incident/Disaster Priorities

Top priorities for incident management are:

- ***Life Safety***: Objectives that deal with immediate threats to the safety of the public and responders during response and recovery operations.
- ***Incident Stabilization***: Objectives that contain the incident to keep it from expanding, and objectives that control the incident to eliminate or mitigate the cause(s).
- ***Property/Environmental Preservation***: Objectives that deal with issues of protecting public and private property, or damage to the environment. This may include protecting critical infrastructure and key resources.

Interjurisdictional Responsibilities

The City of Oklahoma City will respond to incidents/disasters within the jurisdictional boundaries of The City of Oklahoma City.

The City of Oklahoma City may provide assistance to or request assistance from other jurisdictions. An Assistant City Manager, Fire Chief, Police Chief or their designee may authorize the response of Oklahoma City personnel and resources outside the Oklahoma City limits.

Mutual Aid is provided or requested in accordance with the Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact found in 63 O.S. 695.1 – 695.10 or in accordance with Automatic Mutual Aid or Local Mutual Aid Agreements.

Assistance, support, and resources from other states is requested or provided in accordance with the Emergency Management Compact found in 63 O.S. 684.1 – 684.13.

Other Municipalities

There are many incorporated cities adjacent to, within, and or near Oklahoma City's boundaries. Each of these municipalities is a separate legal entity and exercises full authority over emergency response and management within their jurisdictional boundaries.

Canadian, Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Pottawattamie Counties

Oklahoma City stretches into four counties. These counties' organizations are active at all times and provide emergency response and management to the unincorporated areas of their counties. In the case of County facilities within The City of Oklahoma City, the City provides emergency response and management until the County can assume responsibility.

State

The State of Oklahoma organization is active at all times and provides emergency response and management within its jurisdiction and statutory authorities and to state highways and U.S. Interstates. In the case of state facilities, state highways, and U.S. Interstates within The City of Oklahoma City, the City provides necessary emergency response and management until the State can assume responsibility.

The Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency if the Governor finds that effective response to the event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the State and affected local governments. Based on the findings of a joint Federal-State-local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) indicating the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the act, the President may grant a major disaster or emergency declaration. (Note: In a particularly fast-moving or clearly devastating disaster, the PDA process may be deferred until after the declaration.)

Federal

The Federal Government is active at all times and provides emergency response and management to the Federal sites and facilities within or adjoining The City of Oklahoma City. The City of Oklahoma City may provide initial emergency response and management until the Federal Government can assume responsibility.

The U.S. Attorney general has lead responsibility for criminal investigation of terrorist acts or terrorist threats. The U.S. Attorney General, generally acting through the FBI, coordinates prevention actions related to terrorism threats and incidents.

If the President determines that an emergency exists where the primary responsibility for response rests with the Government of the United States, or because the emergency involves an area or facility for which the Federal Government exercises exclusive or preeminent primary responsibility and authority, the President may unilaterally direct the provision of assistance under the act and will, if practical, consult with the Governor of the State.

United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) can use limited pre-declaration authorities to move initial response resources (critical goods typically needed in the immediate aftermath of a disaster such as food, water, emergency generators, etc.) closer to a potentially affected area.

Federal assistance takes many forms—including the direct provision of goods and services, financial assistance (through insurance, grants, loans, and direct payments), and technical assistance—and can come from various sources.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) (PL 100-707, signed into law 1988) constitutes the statutory authority on most federal disaster response activities especially as it pertains to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FEMA programs.

In a major disaster or emergency as defined in the Stafford Act, the President "may direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical, and advisory services) in support of State and local assistance efforts…" [sections 402(a)(1) and 502(a)(1) of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5170a (1) and § 5192(a)(1)].

In an actual or potential event/incident that is not encompassed by the Stafford Act, the President may instruct a Federal department or agency, subject to any statutory limitations on the department or agency, to utilize the authorities and resources granted to it by Congress. In accordance with HSPD-5, Federal departments and agencies are expected to provide their full and prompt cooperation, available resources, and support, as appropriate and consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting national security.

Department Of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is active at all times and provides emergency response and management to DOD bases, sites and facilities within or adjoining The City of Oklahoma City. The City of Oklahoma City may provide initial emergency response and management until the DOD can assume responsibility.

When requested, and upon approval of the Secretary of Defense, the DOD provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) during domestic incidents. DOD provides support and assistance to the local civil authorities. DOD assets and resources operate under the direction and control of the DOD. DOD may establish liaison to coordinate DOD activities with The City of Oklahoma City.

Mission Areas

There are five mission areas:

1. Prevention
2. Protection
3. Mitigation
4. Response
5. Recovery

Pre-Incident Management Actions

Preparedness

A range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve citizen preparedness and the operational capability of The City of Oklahoma City across all five mission areas.

Preparedness is maintained through a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action. Ongoing preparedness efforts ensure coordination during times of crisis. Moreover, preparedness facilitates efficient and effective emergency management and incident response activities.

Planning involves the development of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that describes the City's policy and framework for emergency management and incident response. Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the development and maintenance of the EOP. The EOP is developed through a collaborative planning process involving City departments and stakeholders. Each City department makes sure their employees receive an orientation on the EOP and know their roles and responsibilities during an incident/disaster.

Each City department is responsible for training their personnel to perform their job or function when responding to emergencies and disasters. This includes training needs assessment, developing training curriculum, scheduling training courses, and conducting training. Training can range from basic to advanced, from awareness level to technician/operator, and includes continuing education to maintain licenses and certifications.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) training will be conducted in accordance with the NIMS System Training Program, which is available at the URL below. City departments will ensure they are NIMS compliant.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_nims_training-program-may-2020_0.pdf

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management in collaboration with City departments and Oklahoma City Local Planning and Preparedness Committee (OKC LPPC) stakeholders may develop and maintain a Training and Exercise Plan (TEP). This plan may identify training courses and exercises necessary to meet identified jurisdiction priorities and their associated target capabilities.

The preparedness activities relating to equipment or resources (resource typing, credentialing, and inventorying) are conducted on a continual basis to help ensure that resources are ready to be mobilized when called to an incident. Each City department is responsible for properly equipping their personnel to perform their role and responsibility.

The City of Oklahoma City adheres to the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), which is a capabilities and performance based exercise program that provides a standardized policy, methodology, and language for designing, developing, conducting, and

evaluating all exercises. HSEEP also facilitates the creation of self-sustaining, capabilities-based exercise programs by providing tools and resources such as policy and guidance, training, technology, and direct exercise support. This blended approach to HSEEP implementation promotes exercise expertise, while advancing a standardized means of assessing and improving preparedness

Standing or ad hoc committee(s) may be established to assist with planning and preparedness activities. The OKC LPPC has been established as the City's whole community planning group to assist in these efforts. The OKC LPPC also serves as the City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

Prevention

Prevention includes those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. It is focused on ensuring we are optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the City of Oklahoma City.

Terrorism Prevention activities include awareness programs and initiatives, and accurate and timely information sharing. These activities enhance local efforts to understand, recognize and prevent operational activity and other crimes considered indicators of terrorist activity. Prevention activities also facilitate the identification of the infrastructure and resources deemed critical to Oklahoma City. Terrorism is a complex and evolving threat. Prevention of terrorism is not the sole responsibility of one single entity or community. Successful prevention requires a whole community partnership. This partnership allows for seamless acquisition and passage of clear, concise, and actionable information between the federal government, state and local governments and the private sector. Oklahoma City public safety entities embrace the whole community approach and encourage the reporting of suspicious activity.

Prevention includes these Core Capabilities:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Screening, Search, and Detection
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Forensics and Attribution
- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination

Protection

Protection includes capabilities to safeguard the City against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. It is focused on actions to protect the citizens, residents, visitors, and critical assets, systems, and networks against the greatest risks to our City in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive. We create conditions for a safer, more secure, and more resilient City by enhancing Protection through cooperation and collaboration with all sectors of society.

Protection activities take place during both steady-state and enhanced steady-state conditions:

- Steady-state activities take place during routine, normal, day-to-day operations.
- Enhanced steady-state activities are those that take place during temporary periods of heightened alert when a threat is believed to be imminent, during periods of incident response, or in support of planned events in which additional, or enhanced, Protection activities are needed.

Protection includes these Core Capabilities:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Screening, Search, and Detection
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Access Control and Identity Verification
- Cybersecurity
- Physical Protective Measures
- Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
- Supply Chain Integrity and Security
- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination

Mitigation

Sustained activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation actions may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident/disaster.

Mitigation includes these Core Capabilities:

- Threats and Hazard Identification
- Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
- Community Resilience
- Long-term Vulnerability Reduction
- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination

Mitigation can provide long-term economic benefits to the City. These benefits may include:

- Retaining existing businesses
- Ensuring that businesses return safer, smarter, and stronger
- Promoting continued or new economic development
- Addressing environmental concerns that reflect hazard constraints and opportunities
- Incorporating hazard reduction into capital improvements and infrastructure elements

The FEMA approved and City Council adopted Oklahoma City Hazard Mitigation Plan includes Mitigation Strategies and an Action Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Plan must be revised and updated every 5 years. The Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management coordinates the implementation of mitigation strategies and actions by City departments.

Incident Actions

Once an incident occurs, the priorities shift from mitigation, preparedness, and prevention to response and short-term recovery. These activities preserve life, property, the environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community. In the context of a terrorist threat or incident, simultaneous activities are initiated to assess local impacts, as well as to assess and take appropriate action to prevent and protect against other potential threats.

Response

Response includes those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. It is focused on ensuring that the City is able to effectively respond to any threat or hazard, including those with cascading effects, with an emphasis on saving and sustaining lives and stabilizing the incident, as well as rapidly meeting basic human needs, restoring basic services and community functionality, establishing a safe and secure environment, and supporting the transition to recovery.

Response includes these Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Critical Transportation
- Fatality Management Services
- Infrastructure Systems
- Situational Assessment
- Fire Management and Suppression
- Mass Care Services
- Mass Search & Rescue Operations
- On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Operational Communications
- Public & Private Services & Resources
- Public Health. Healthcare, and Medical Services
- Environmental Response/Health & Safety
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management

When responding to and managing an incident/disaster City departments shall operate using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Command and Coordination components

including the Incident Command System (ICS), OKC Multiagency Coordination Center, Policy Group, and Joint Information System.

The majority of initial actions in the incident/disaster are performed by first responders and City departments in accordance with established plans and procedures.

See Appendix B – Response Phase Activities for additional information.

People with Disabilities and Other Access & Functional Needs

This population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include people with disabilities; those in institutionalized settings; the elderly; children; people from diverse cultures, people with limited English proficiency or are non-English-speaking; and the transportation disadvantaged.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 provides enforceable standards to eliminate discrimination towards people with disabilities. The ADA is applicable to disaster response and recovery operations such as evacuation, communication/emergency public information, transportation, sheltering, mass care, emergency assistance, medical care, and housing.

Further details on evacuation, communication/emergency public information, transportation, sheltering, mass care, emergency assistance, medical care, and housing of people with disabilities may be found in Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and functional or hazard specific plans.

Key Concepts for Disability Inclusive Emergency Management

The Stafford Act and Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), along with Federal civil rights laws, mandate integration and equal opportunity for people with disabilities in emergency programs, services and activities.

To comply with Federal law, those involved in emergency management and shelter planning should understand the concepts of accessibility and nondiscrimination and how they apply in emergencies. The following are key nondiscrimination concepts applicable under Federal laws, and examples of how these concepts apply to all phases of emergency management.

Self-Determination – People with disabilities are the most knowledgeable about their own needs.

No "One-Size-Fits-All" – People with disabilities do not all require the same assistance and do not all have the same needs.

- Many different types of disabilities affect people in different ways. Preparations should be made for people with a variety of access and functional needs, including people who use mobility aids, require medication or portable medical equipment, use service animals, need information in alternate formats, or rely on personal assistance services.

Equal Opportunity – People with disabilities must have the same opportunities to benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities as people without disabilities.

- Emergency recovery services and programs should be designed to provide equivalent choices for people with disabilities as they do for people without disabilities. This includes choices relating to short-term housing or other short- and long-term disaster support services.

Inclusion – People with disabilities have the right to participate in and receive the benefits of emergency programs, services, and activities provided by governments, private businesses, and nonprofit organizations.

- Inclusion of people with various types of disabilities in planning, training, and evaluation of programs and services will ensure that all people are given appropriate consideration during emergencies.

Integration – Emergency programs, services, and activities typically must be provided in an integrated setting.

- The provision of services such as sheltering, information intake for disaster services, and short-term housing in integrated settings keeps people connected to their support system and personal assistance services providers and avoids the need for disparate services facilities.

Physical Access – Emergency programs, services, and activities must be provided at locations that all people can access, including people with disabilities.

- People with disabilities should be able to enter and use emergency facilities and access the programs, services, and activities that are provided. Facilities typically required to be accessible include: parking, drop-off areas, entrances and exits, security screening areas, toilet rooms, bathing facilities, sleeping areas, dining facilities, areas where medical care or human services are provided, and paths of travel to and from and between these areas.

Equal Access – People with disabilities must be able to access and benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities equal to the general population.

- Equal access applies to emergency preparedness, notification of emergencies, evacuation, transportation, communication, shelter, distribution of supplies, food, first aid, medical care, housing, and application for and distribution of benefits.

Effective Communication – People with disabilities must be given information that is comparable in content and detail to that given to the general public. It must also be accessible, understandable and timely.

- Auxiliary aids and services may be needed to ensure effective communication. These resources may include pen and paper; sign language interpreters through on-site or video; and interpretation aids for people who are deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities. People who are blind, deaf-blind, have low vision, or have cognitive or intellectual disabilities may need large print information or people to assist with reading and filling out forms.

Program Modifications – People with disabilities must have equal access to emergency programs and services, which may entail modifications to rules, policies, practices, and procedures.

- Service staff may need to change the way questions are asked, provide reader assistance to complete forms, or provide assistance in a more accessible location.

No Charge – People with disabilities may not be charged to cover the costs of measures necessary to ensure equal access and nondiscriminatory treatment.

- Examples of accommodations provided without charge to the individual may include ramps; cots modified to address disability-related needs; a visual alarm; grab bars; additional storage space for medical equipment; lowered counters or shelves; Braille and raised letter signage; a sign language interpreter; Computer-Aided Real-time Translation (CART): a message board; assistance in completing forms and documents provided in Braille, large print or audio recording.

Domestic Animals and Pets

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS Act), Public Law-109-308 (2006) amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act). The PETS Act requires the rescue, care, shelter, and providing essential needs of individuals and their pets and animals.

FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy identifies the expenses related to state and local governments' emergency pet evacuation and sheltering activities that are eligible for reimbursement following a major disaster declaration under Category B, Emergency Protective Measures, and provisions of the Public Assistance Program. The policy details eligible reimbursements related to shelter facilities, supplies and commodities, eligible labor, equipment, emergency veterinary services, transportation, shelter safety and security, cleaning and restoration, and the removal and disposal of animal carcasses.

Public entities are required to make reasonable modifications to policies, practices or procedures to afford access to persons with disabilities, including those who use service animals, which is equal to the access afforded to individuals without disabilities 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b) and § 35.136. This extends to emergency response and recovery operations. A person with a disability will be evacuated, transported, provided mass care and sheltered with their service animal. Emergency response and recovery operations involving service animals will conform to The City of Oklahoma

City, Office of the City Manager, Management Bulletin 11-01 on Service Animals, Revised August 23, 2011.

Further details on the rescue, transport, care, shelter, and providing essential needs of individuals and their pets and animals may be found in Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and functional or hazard specific plans.

Service Animals - 28 CFR §35.136

- (a) *General.* Generally, a public entity shall modify its policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a service animal by an individual with a disability.
- (b) *Exceptions.* A public entity may ask an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from the premises if—
    - (1) The animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it; or
    - (2) The animal is not housebroken.
- (c) *If an animal is properly excluded.* If a public entity properly excludes a service animal under § 35.136(b), it shall give the individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in the service, program, or activity without having the service animal on the premises.
- (d) *Animal under handler's control.* A service animal shall be under the control of its handler. A service animal shall have a harness, leash, or other tether, unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, leash, or other tether, or the use of a harness, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal's safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler's control (*e.g.*, voice control, signals, or other effective means).
- (e) *Care or supervision.* A public entity is not responsible for the care or supervision of a service animal.
- (f) *Inquiries*. A public entity shall not ask about the nature or extent of a person's disability, but may make two inquiries to determine whether an animal qualifies as a service animal. A public entity may ask if the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to perform. A public entity shall not require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal. Generally, a public entity may not make these inquiries about a service animal when it is readily apparent that an animal is trained to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability (*e.g.*, the dog is observed guiding an individual who is blind or has low vision, pulling a person's wheelchair, or providing assistance with stability or balance to an individual with an observable mobility disability).
- (g) *Access to areas of a public entity.* Individuals with disabilities shall be permitted to be accompanied by their service animals in all areas of a public entity's facilities where members of the public, participants in services, programs or activities, or invitees, as relevant, are allowed to go.
- (h) *Surcharges.* A public entity shall not ask or require an individual with a disability to pay a surcharge, even if people accompanied by pets are required to pay fees, or to comply with other requirements generally not applicable to people without pets. If a public entity normally charges individuals for the damage they cause, an individual with a disability may be charged for damage caused by his or her service animal.

- (i) *Miniature horses.*
    - (1) *Reasonable modifications.* A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability.
    - (2) *Assessment factors.* In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a specific facility, a public entity shall consider—
        - (i) The type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate these features;
        - (ii) Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;
        - (iii) Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
        - (iv) Whether the miniature horse's presence in a specific facility compromises legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation.
    - (3) *Other requirements.* Paragraphs 35.136 (c) through (h) of this section, which apply to service animals, shall also apply to miniature horses.

Acts of Terrorism/Criminal Acts

U.S. Federal law dictates that any act of terrorism is subject to federal jurisdiction. Though Federal law assigns the primary authority to federal entities for prevention and response to acts of terrorism, state and local governments have roles in preventing, protecting from, and responding to acts of terrorism within their jurisdictions. The investigation of a terrorist attack in Oklahoma City will be conducted jointly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Oklahoma City will provide necessary support to the FBI investigation.

During the response to a terrorist or criminal event, law enforcement actions to collect and preserve evidence and to apprehend perpetrators are critical. These actions take place simultaneously and are closely coordinated with response operations to lessen the impact on life-saving operations.

Once immediate response missions and life-saving activities conclude, the emphasis shifts from response to investigation and recovery operations and, if applicable, hazard mitigation. Oklahoma City and its external partners will provide necessary consequence management functions such as mass care and sheltering, public health and medical services, debris clearance and removal, and other recovery operations.

Access to Affected Area

In the case of major emergencies and disasters, once an affected area is deemed safe to enter by the Fire, Police and Public Works Incident Commander(s) then consideration should be given to granting access to the affected area by residents, business owners, employees of businesses and outside government and non-government organizations.

The Incident Commander(s) should consider conferring with the Fire and Police Chiefs, Public Works Director, and City Manager's Office regarding opening an affected area and allowing access, especially if the decision is to not open it and to continue to deny access. The decision to allow access or continue to deny access should be based on public health and safety, ongoing search and rescue operations, whether or not it is a crime scene, and victim/survivor needs.

To facilitate the movement of traffic in the affected area by reducing traffic congestion, to create a safe environment and to prevent crime, access to the affected area may be restricted to residents, business owners and employees, and outside government and non-government organizations participating in the response and recovery operations.

In all emergency situations, natural and man-made, law enforcement officers have discretion to prohibit or grant access to an affected area for the purpose of protecting life and property. Persons may be unable to provide the proper identification and/or documents required to gain access because they don't have them, or they could have been destroyed or lost in the event. Therefore, law enforcement officers need to be flexible, empathic, and use good judgment when granting this access. Below are some examples of strategies for allowing access to an affected area:

- Showing a government issued driver's license or identification card that lists an address in the affected area.
- Using existing City databases such as utility billing and alarm permits to confirm living or working in the affected area.
- Using vehicle tag databases to confirm living or working at an address in the affected area.
- Showing an employer identification card, business card, business license, pay check stub, etc.

Outside government and non-government organizations and agencies should go to the Incident Command Post to check-in and make arrangements to gain access to affected areas and if necessary obtain public safety escort into and around the area.

Escort of Resources into the Affected Area

Major emergencies and disasters can require a wide range of resources for response and short term recovery. Many of these resources do not have emergency lights and sirens that would expedite their response to the affected area. When ordering resources there needs to be coordination with the Incident Command and public safety personnel to assure the ability of these resources to rapidly access the affected area. These resources should be directed to a Staging Area outside the affected area where they can be organized into convoys and provided with a Police escort into the affected area.

Staging Areas

Staging Areas should be preplanned and designated throughout the city where resources can be staged before, during, or after an incident. First consideration should be the use of City facilities and parks. Sites chosen would need to be capable of handling different kinds and types of

resources and have good ingress and egress. There should be an adequate number to choose from in all quadrants of the City. Emergency planners, Operations Section Chiefs, and Incident Commanders should keep in mind it may not always be practical to use the closest site and should allow for flexibility to establish the site elsewhere.

Public Safety Task Forces

During a "notice event" where there is time to prepare for the impact of the hazard, ad hoc Task Forces may be created, comprised of Fire, EMSA, Police, Public Works, and other City Departments as appropriate for the incident. They would be staged safely outside the potential impact area and then go into the affected area as a Task Force bringing a coordinated multidisciplinary response.

Ambulance Points of Distribution (PODS)

In events that have a large, affected area and where access may be limited by destruction, debris, or other factors, ambulances may be safely staged at various points close to the impacted area with good ingress and egress and patients are brought out to the ambulances by first responders.

Emergent Traffic Flow Plan

The Incident Commander(s) may develop an ad hoc Emergent Traffic Flow Plan using the existing Emergency Snow Routes. The plan would designate routes for the safe, rapid, and efficient flow of traffic into and out of the affected area. These routes could be used to rapidly move first responders and resources into the affected area or for the evacuation of people out of the affected area. This plan may include traffic control at intersections and/or programming of traffic signal lights along the route to facilitate proper flow of traffic.

Post-Incident Activities

Recovery

Recovery includes those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident in recovering effectively. It is focused on a timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of the infrastructure; housing; a sustainable economy; and the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric affected by a disaster or catastrophic incident.

Recovery includes the Core Capabilities listed below:

Core Capabilities - Recovery

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Economic Recovery
- Health & Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural & Cultural Resources

Recovery involves actions needed to help individuals and communities return to normal when feasible. During the Recovery Phase, The City of Oklahoma City will carry out the four principal disaster recovery functions: recovery management; disaster-assessment, short-term recovery, and long-term recovery reconstruction.

National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is a conceptual guide designed to ensure coordination and recovery planning at all levels of government before a disaster, and defines how the federal government will work together, following a disaster, to best meet the needs of states, local and tribal governments and communities and individuals in their recoveries. The framework establishes coordination structures, defines leadership roles and responsibilities, and guides coordination and recovery planning at all levels of government before a disaster happens. It involves better utilization of existing resources.

Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six recovery support functions that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies. The Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders. The RSFs and designated federal coordinating agencies are listed in the below table:

Table 4: RSFs and Designated Federal Coordinating Agencies

Recovery Support Function	Federal Coordinating Agencies
Community Planning and Capacity Building:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Economic:	U.S. Department of Commerce
Health and Social Services:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Housing:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Infrastructure Systems:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Natural and Cultural Resources:	U.S. Department of Interior

Leading Recovery

The framework identifies and recommends key recovery positions designed to allow for more concentrated focus on community recovery. These positions include a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (when warranted in large-scale or catastrophic disasters), State/Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinators and Local Disaster Recovery Managers.

Addressing the Needs of the Whole Community

The framework incorporates whole community values, with emphasis on core principles, such as individual and family empowerment and partnership and inclusiveness. The National Disaster Recovery Framework outlines how important state, local and tribal leadership and participation of community members in decision-making and coordinated engagement of a wide array of supporting organizations is critical for successful recovery.

Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)

The role of the Local Disaster Recovery Managers is to organize, coordinate and advance the recovery at the local level. The experience and skill sets of these individuals should include a strong basis in community development and good knowledge of the community's demographics. While these positions will often interact with the emergency management community, it is not necessary that these individuals be emergency management professionals.

Their primary role is to manage and coordinate the redevelopment and building of community. The Local Disaster Recovery Manager serves as the jurisdiction's primary point of contact with the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator. Further details on The City of Oklahoma City's Local Disaster Recovery Manager's role and responsibilities can be found in the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex.

Disaster Recovery Task Force (DRTF)

A multiagency Disaster Recovery Task Force (DRTF) may be established to coordinate and oversee the recovery and reconstruction process after a disaster or catastrophic incident. It is made up of individuals representing a broad range of disciplines and interests in the community including Planning Department, Development Services Department, Public Works Department, Office of Emergency Management, City Manager's Office and private non-profit (PNP) organizations. The DRTF meets after an in-depth damage assessment has been completed and emergency response activities are over. Management or oversight of the DRTF may be assigned to the Local Disaster Recovery Manager.

Disaster Recovery Plan

City's Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex provides a general framework for all disaster recovery. After a disaster occurs, the LDRM may develop a post-disaster recovery plan specific to the disaster's recovery and reconstruction needs.

Damage and Disaster Assessment

Disaster assessment should include both physical and social impact assessment. Physical impact assessment should involve assessment of casualties, injuries, and damage. Social impact assessment should examine the psychological, demographic, and economic impacts of disaster.

- Damage Assessments
    - **Rapid Damage Assessment**: Rapid Damage Assessment is a process to determine the scope of the emergency/disaster and the status and condition of the City's infrastructure, critical facilities, and ability to provide both disaster response and recovery activities and normal services to unaffected portions of the city.

    - **Initial Damage Assessment**: The Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) is a standardized process to determine the extent of damage and destruction to residential structures, apartments, mobile homes, and businesses from the hazard impact. The IDA is conducted by the Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management in partnership with the American Red Cross. The IDA is non-conclusive and shall be conducted based solely on initial damage reports provided by various agencies, entities and private sector partners throughout the City and windshield surveys conducted by staff in the field. This is a preliminary assessment that provides only initial numbers that are given to the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (ODEM) to make a decision to request a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment. The IDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention by the American Red Cross. Depending upon the magnitude of the incident or disaster, the IDA may take several days to complete.

- **Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment**: The Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Individual Assistance is a standardized process to determine the extent of damage and destruction to residential structures, apartments, mobile homes, and businesses from the hazard impact. The PDA is conducted by FEMA, the Small Business Administration (SBA), ODEM, and Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management. This is a preliminary assessment that provides the official numbers that are used to prepare a Governor's request for a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration.

- **Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Public Assistance**: The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Public Assistance is a joint assessment used to determine the magnitude and impact of an event on the local government. A FEMA/State team will usually visit local applicants and view their emergency work costs and their facility and infrastructure damage first-hand to assess the damage, determine the scope of work, and estimate repair costs. The State uses the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the State and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental Federal assistance.

- **Debris Assessment**: The Debris Assessment is a survey of the affected area to estimate the kind, type, and quantity (cubic yards or tons) of debris to be removed and taken to its final resting place. This information from this assessment is used for debris management planning and decision making. The Debris Assessment may be a solo effort of the City of Oklahoma City or a joint effort with ODEM, FEMA, and/or US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

- **Site Assessment**: The Site Assessment is a detailed inspection or analysis of damage and destruction to structures and infrastructure to determine the cost to repair, replace, or rebuild.

- **Damage Assessment of Properties in Special Flood Hazard Areas** (SFHA): This is a damage assessment conducted by Floodplain Managers of structures damaged by the event and located in SFHA. The result of this assessment may determine whether or not the owner can rebuild and if they can what additional conditions may be imposed, such as raising the structure to one foot above the base flood elevation.

- **Victim's Needs Assessment**: The Victim Needs Assessment is typically performed by a non-profit organization such as the American Red Cross to determine the needs of the victims and survivors – clothing, housing, food, etc.

Short-Term Recovery

Short-term recovery includes the following functions:

- Impact area security and reentry
- Temporary shelter/housing

- Infrastructure restoration
- Debris management
- Emergency demolition
- Repair permitting
- Donations management
- Disaster assistance

Disaster Assistance

If no Presidential Disaster Declaration is awarded or the decision is pending, Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management and local non-profit organizations through a coordinated effort deliver local recovery assistance programs and services within the scope of their existing authorities and mission at a Multiagency Resource Center (MARC) and later through the long-term recovery groups or long-term recovery committees.

If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is awarded, the Federal Joint Field Office (JFO) is the central coordination point among Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and voluntary organizations for delivering recovery assistance programs. If Individual Assistance is authorized in the Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA and the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (ODEM) may open a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) to deliver the recovery assistance programs.

Long-Term Recovery & Reconstruction

Long-term recovery and reconstruction includes these functions:

- Hazard source control and area protection
- Land-use practices
- Building construction practices
- Public health and mental health recovery
- Economic development
- Infrastructure resilience
- Historic preservation
- Environmental remediation
- Disaster Memorialization

Long-term environmental recovery may include:

- Cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences;
- Re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources;
- Protection of cultural or archeological sites; and
- Protection of natural, cultural, and historical resources from damage during other recovery operations

Long-term Recovery and Reconstruction Issues:

- Oversight of recovery, reconstruction, and replacement process
- Restoration priorities
- Procedures to carry out build back policies
- Policies for redeveloping areas with repeated disaster damage
- Promoting mitigation and disaster resilience
- Priorities for relocating and acquiring damaged property
- Reviewing damage reports
- Recommendations for ordinances, moratoriums, and resolutions
- Economic recovery program
- Procedural changes for non-vital regulations.
- Recommendations for relocation and acquisition of property in damage areas
- Property owner notification program for relocation or acquisition of property
- Evaluating damaged public facilities
- Community redevelopment planning
- Identifying funding sources for recovery, reconstruction, and mitigation

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

General

Most departments within The City of Oklahoma City government have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency operations procedures. Specific responsibilities and functions are outlined in individual emergency support functions (ESF). Responsibilities for certain organizations that are not part of local government are also presented.

Emergency Organization

The Mayor and City Council of The City of Oklahoma City are the governing body and have over-all responsibility for public safety including emergency management and the protection of lives and property within the confines of Oklahoma City. They make policy decisions regarding preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation for incidents/disasters.

The City Manager of Oklahoma City is the chief administrative officer of the City and has supervision and control over City services, staff and equipment. Department Heads and their subordinates have operational responsibility for emergency response and management. They develop and execute plans and procedures to respond to incidents/disasters.

The Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management has responsibility for comprehensive and integrated emergency management and provides coordination and support to the incident/disaster response and recovery operations, but does not direct on-scene or tactical operations. The City of Oklahoma City has a distributive enterprise wide approach to comprehensive and integrated

emergency management where different City departments perform some of the emergency management functions.

The Public Safety Communications Center (PSCC) is an emergency communications center answering emergency (911) and non-emergency calls for service from the public. The PSCC dispatches first responders to incidents/disasters and makes necessary notifications.

Oklahoma City Departments respond to incidents/disasters under their existing authorities using available personnel and equipment/resources. Their emergency response activities parallel their normal day-to-day functions; using the ICS to direct tactical operations and incident management.

When activated, the Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC) provides multiagency coordination and support to the incident/disaster response and recovery operations, but does not direct on-scene or tactical operations.

Department Public Information Officers perform emergency public information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions on-scene as part of Incident Command. Press releases are reviewed and approved by the Incident Commander. A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be activated and perform emergency public information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. They coordinate their activity with the MACC. Press releases are reviewed and approved by the MACC Manager.

Primary Responsibilities

All officials and paid employees of Oklahoma City are subject to call out should an incident/disaster occur requiring their services and all City owned vehicles and equipment may be pressed into service as needed. During an incident/disaster normal day-to-day functions that do not contribute to an Emergency Support Function may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. Resources from suspended functions may be redeployed to accomplish emergency tasks.

See Appendix C – Roles and Responsibilities for additional details.

Disaster Volunteers

Disaster volunteer management is complex and social media and technology have had an influence and impact on disaster volunteer management. There is a correlation between social media usage and interest in volunteering. The ability to volunteer is greatly improved through the use and access to social media.

The initial convergence of volunteers (Good Samaritans) immediately after a hazard impact is a challenge to manage during chaos and the best an Incident Commander can do is to ensure their safety, make sure they do not hinder search and rescue operations, and do not compromise crime scenes. Later, volunteers who come in to help with long-term recovery are well managed by community and faith based organizations. The challenge is managing the unaffiliated volunteers who may converge on a disaster area during the short-term recovery that typically begins the next

day and last 7-10 days.

Affiliated volunteers are recruited, vetted, trained, and deployed by an organization (government, non-profit, faith-based, etc.). They work under the direction and control of their organization. These organizations typically operate under their own authorities performing their missions in the affected area or they may receive assignments or mission tasking from the Incident Command, Area Command, or Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC). The volunteer organization may or may not use NIMS/ICS. If they do use NIMS/ICS it is easier to integrate them into the ICS organization.

Unaffiliated volunteers, also known as spontaneous volunteers or spontaneous unaffiliated volunteers (SUV), are individuals not affiliated with an existing Voluntary Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD), community-based organization, or faith-based organization and who offer to help or self-deploy to assist in emergency or disaster situations without coordinating their activities with existing voluntary organizations or local government. Unaffiliated volunteers can be a significant source of manpower, however, because they do not have pre-established relationships with emergency response organizations, verifying their background, training or credentials and matching them with the appropriate functions or tasks can be difficult.

The City's approach to disaster volunteer management will include:

- Before the emergency/disaster:
    - Encourage citizens to volunteer before disaster strikes and become affiliated with a community or faith based organization active in disaster response and recovery.
    - Discourage unaffiliated volunteers from self-deploying to a disaster scene.
    - Participate in local efforts to develop disaster volunteer management plans, standard operating guidelines (SOG), and standard operating procedures (SOP).
    - Participate in local exercises to test disaster volunteer management capabilities.
- After the emergency/disaster occurs:
    - In so far as practical, direct unaffiliated volunteers to existing volunteer community and faith based organizations contributing to the emergency response and recovery operations to work under their direction and control.
    - Assign a Liaison Officer to work with the voluntary organizations. The Liaison Officer will provide information about local government disaster response and recovery efforts, safety issues, road closures, restrictions, and other information. Liaison Officer will work to resolve the issues and concerns brought to their attention by the voluntary organizations.
    - Gather information on volunteer disaster assistance efforts in the affected area and provide this information to the public using social media and Web 3.0 technologies.

- Gather information on offers to volunteer or donate goods & services and share this with community and faith based organizations.
- Establish and/or participate in ad hoc collaborative groups to coordinate the disaster volunteer management efforts.
- Within the City's capabilities and authorities provide support to the disaster volunteer management effort to include the vetting of disaster volunteers.
- Facilitate access by volunteer organizations to the affected area.

A Disaster Volunteer Center or similar purposed site may be established. It should be established off-site away from the scene, with ample parking, and sufficient space to handle hundreds or thousands of volunteers. It should be operated as a collaborative effort between community-based organizations (e.g., United Way, American Red Cross, and Medical Reserve Corps), faith-based organizations, and the City of Oklahoma City. Experience has shown that it may need to be established and operational as early as the next morning after an emergency/disaster event. This requires a tremendous overnight effort and commitment of resources by the collaborative partners. Unaffiliated volunteers will be directed to this Disaster Volunteer Reception Center where they may be:

- Provided information on what organizations are active in the disaster area, the kind of disaster assistance work they are performing, and where they can go to volunteer with these organizations.
- Screened, vetted, and given appropriate volunteer identification. The screening and vetting will be performed by the Police Department. Once vetted, the designated City's response and recovery partners will provide the volunteer identification. The designated City's response and recovery partner will be determined based on the event or incident.
- Provided with just in time training by a community or faith based organization
- Provided with a safety briefing by the Safety Officer or Assistant Safety Officer
- Assigned to a community or faith based organization to work under their direction

The Disaster Volunteer Reception Center may also be the location where:

- The Liaison Officer works with the volunteer organizations to provide information and work to resolve the issues and concerns brought to their attention by the volunteer organizations.
- Briefings are provided by the City to the volunteer organizations regarding City disaster response and recovery efforts, safety issues, road closures, restrictions, and other information.
- Information is gathered on volunteer disaster assistance efforts in the affected area and provided to the public using social media.
- Information is gathered on offers to volunteer or donate goods & services and shared with community and faith based organizations.

Disaster Volunteer Management should be conducted in so far as practical using existing doctrine, frameworks, concepts of operations, and/or guidance documents from federal, state, local, and private non-profit organizations.

DIRECTION, CONTROL and COORDINATION

In July 2006 the Oklahoma City Council adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in the City of Oklahoma City. The NIMS component of Command and Coordination applies to this section. The NIMS component of Command and Coordination includes the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), the OKC Multiagency Coordination Center (OKC MACC), OKC Policy Group, and the Joint Information System.

City Manager

The City Manager of Oklahoma City is the chief administrative officer of the City and has supervision and control over City services, staff and equipment.

Emergency Management

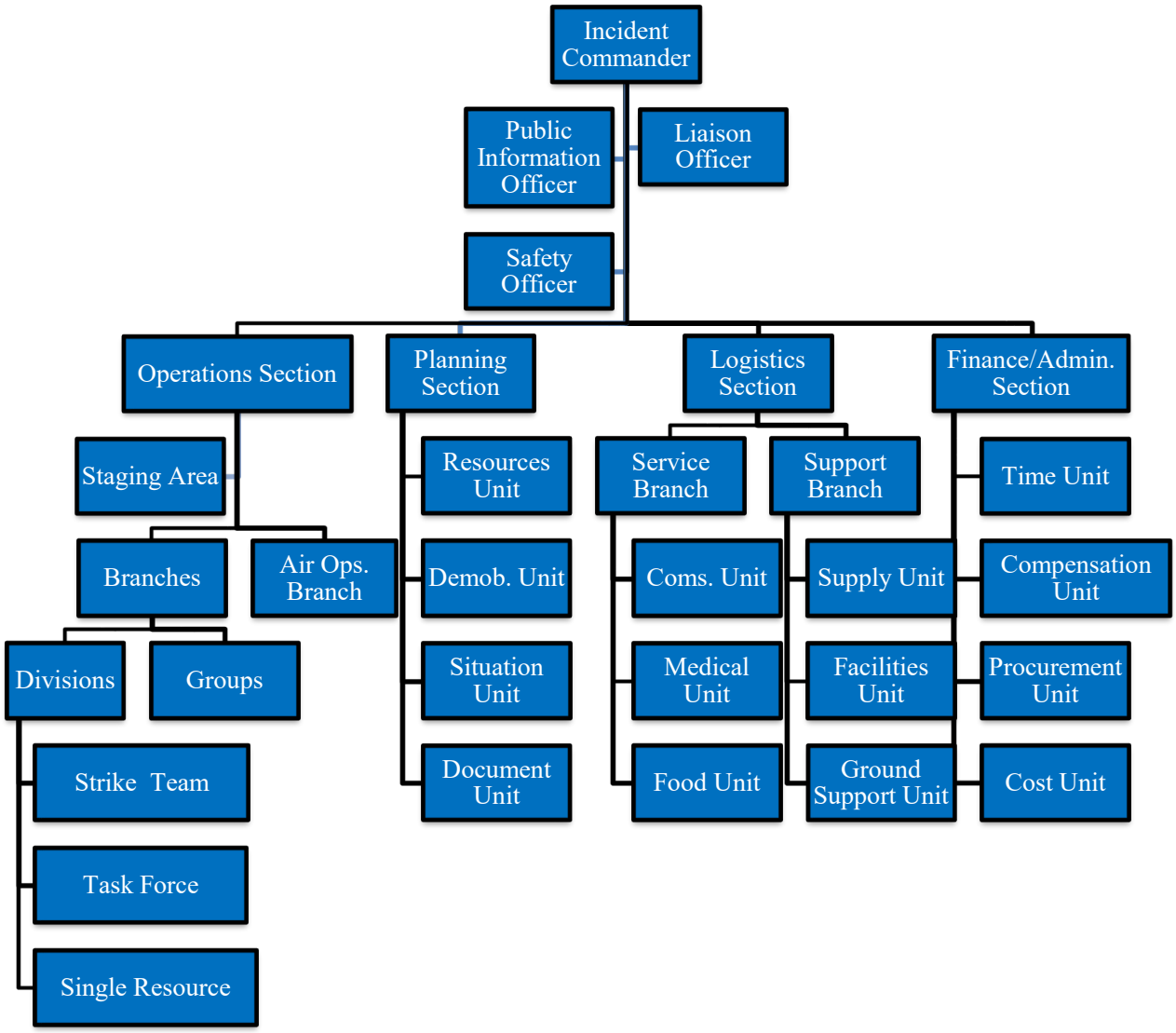
Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management may recommend appropriate action to City Departments and first responders, but exercises no control over participating departments or agencies. Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management coordinates and supports incident management activities either on-scene at the Incident Command Post, through the OKC MACC, or a Virtual MACC.

Incident Command System

The NIMS ICS is a standardized on scene, all-hazard, incident management concept. It allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities, size, and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

All City departments shall operate using the Incident Command System (ICS) and participate in Unified Command. On-scene or tactical operations are the responsibility of the on-scene Incident/Unified Command. The organizational components and structure of ICS can be seen in the figure below:

Figure 1 - ICS Organizational Components and Structure



Further information on NIMS ICS training courses is available from the Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management.

Unified Command

Unified Command is used when two or more City Departments or external organizations have jurisdictional responsibility for an incident/disaster to jointly manage and direct incident activities through the establishment of a common set of incident objectives, strategies, and a single IAP. However, each participating partner maintains authority, responsibility, and accountability for its personnel and other resources, and each member of Unified Command is responsible for keeping other members of Unified Command informed. City Departments shall participate in Unified

Command when appropriate for the situation.

The exact composition of the Unified Command depends on factors such as incident location (i.e., which jurisdictions or organizations are involved) and the nature of the incident (i.e., which agencies from the jurisdiction(s) or organization(s) involved are needed). Organizations represented in Unified Command are determined on a case by case basis and may include law enforcement, fire, emergency medical service, public works, public health, and other entities.

The organizations participating in the Unified Command use a collaborative process to establish and rank incident priorities, determine incident objectives, allocate resources, and work together to ensure the execution of integrated incident operations and maximize the use of assigned resources.

Agencies or organizations involved in the incident that lack jurisdictional responsibility or authorities are referred to as cooperating and/or assisting agencies. These cooperating and/or assisting agencies are represented in the Incident/Unified Command through the Liaison Officer and are responsible for communicating agency-specific information, including:

- Statutory authorities and responsibilities;
- Resource availability and capabilities;
- Constraints, limitations, concerns; and
- Areas of agreement and disagreement between agency officials.

Incident Complex

An Incident Complex is an application of the NIMS ICS when there are two or more individual incidents located in the same general proximity that are assigned to a single Incident Commander or Unified Command to facilitate management.

When several incidents occur within the same general proximity and Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration activities can be adequately and more efficiently provided by a single management team, the incidents might be organized into an Incident Complex. When several incidents are organized into an Incident Complex, the general guideline is that the individual incidents become Branches within the Operations Section of the Incident Complex structure. Typically, each separate incident is organized as a Branch allowing for future expansion, if required. Using Branches allows for more flexibility to establish Divisions or Groups if required later. Also, because Divisions and Groups already may have been established at each of the incidents, the same basic structure can be maintained below the Branch level within the Incident Complex.

<u>When to Use It</u>

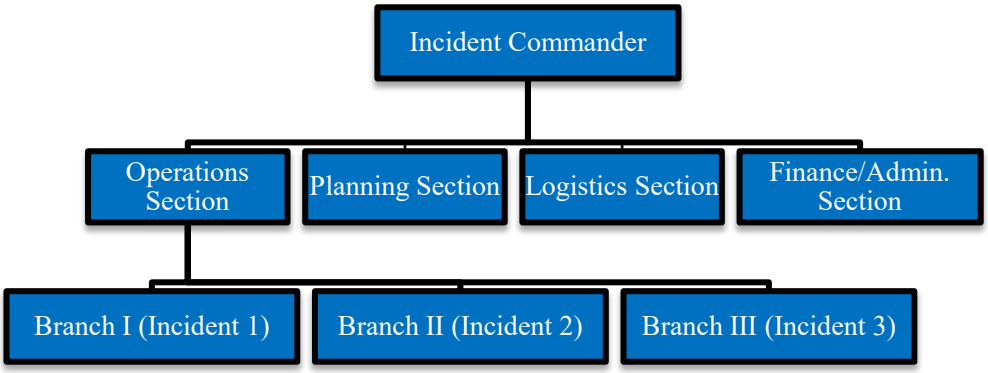
An Incident Complex may be formed when:

- There are many separate incidents occurring close together.
- One incident is underway and other, smaller incidents occur in the same proximity.
- Management efficiencies can be attained by developing an Incident Complex.

Guidelines for Use

- The incidents must be close enough to each other to be managed by the same incident management team.
- Some staff and/or logistics support economies could be achieved through a combined management approach.
- The number of overall incidents within the agency or jurisdiction requires consolidations wherever possible to conserve staff and reduce costs.
- Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration activities can be adequately provided by a single incident management team.

Figure 2 – Incident Complex Organization

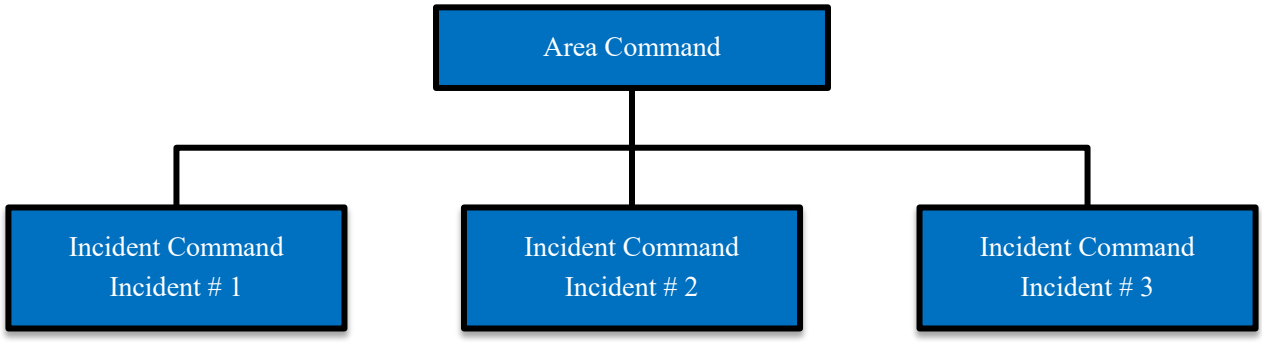


Area Command

Area Command (AC) is another application of the NIMS ICS and is established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by separate ICS organizations. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident, incident management span-of-control considerations, or when there is more than one incident occurring at the same time, generally in the same area, often of the same kind, and vying for the same resources. Area Command is established using the features and principles of NIMS ICS. To ensure the effective management of assigned incidents, the Area Commander has the authority and responsibility to do the following for incidents within the Area Command:

- Provide agency or jurisdictional authority for assigned incidents.
- Ensure a clear understanding of agency expectations, intentions, and constraints.
- Establish critical resource use priorities between various incidents.
- Ensure the ICS structures and organizations are appropriate.
- Maintain contact with elected and appointed officials and other agencies and groups.
- Coordinate the demobilization or reassignment of resources between assigned incidents.

Figure 3 – Area Command



When incidents are of different kinds and/or do not have similar resource demands, they may be handled as separate incidents and coordinated and supported through the Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC).

Department Command Centers

City departments may establish Department Command Centers (DCC) to direct and coordinate their department's response and recovery operations. DCC staffs are primarily inward looking, focusing on directing their own assets and operations. DCCs are typically used when:

- The incident/event is wide spread or city-wide with no specific incident scene
- There are multiple widespread smaller incident scenes
- The event involves or impacts a single City department
- Examples:
    - Snow/Ice operations – Public Works Department
    - Large diameter broken water line – Utilities Department
    - Pandemic flu – Oklahoma City County Health Department

DCCs shall operate using the NIMS ICS. The City department shall designate an Incident Commander who will be responsible for the management of their department's response to and recovery operations during an incident/disaster.

City departments may assign Agency Representatives (AREP) to another City Department DCC to establish liaison and provide necessary support and assistance.

Department Command Centers need to send Critical Information (See Appendix D) and situational updates to Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or the Multiagency Coordination Center if activated.

Multiagency Coordination Center

The City of Oklahoma City maintains a Multiagency Coordination Center (OKC MACC) to provide a centralized location where city officials can address imminent threats and hazards, incidents/disasters, and to provide coordination and support of incident management activities and disaster response and recovery activities. The OKC MACC may be physical or virtual. If physical then the OKC MACC is located in the Regional Multiagency Coordination Center (RMACC) which also serves as the day-to-day offices of Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management, Oklahoma County Emergency Management, and the Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC). It is a controlled access facility. If virtual, then operations are conducted from homes/offices using electronic connectivity (e.g., phone, computer, and radio). The terms Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and MACC are synonymous, however, for a variety of historical and practical reasons the City of Oklahoma City uses the term MACC.

The purpose of the OKC MACC is to consolidate and exchange information, support decision making, coordinate resources, and communicate with personnel on scene and at other EOCs/MACCs. OKC MACC personnel may support staff at an ICP, field personnel not affiliated with an ICP (e.g., personnel conducting debris removal or managing a shelter), or staff in another EOC/MACC (e.g., staff in the State EOC communicating with staff in a local EOC/MACC). OKC MACC staff may share the load with on-scene incident personnel by managing certain operations, such as Family Assistance Centers, mass care shelters or points of distribution. When on-scene incident command is not established, such as in a snow/ice emergency or widespread severe weather event, staff in the OKC MACC may direct tactical operations. Finally, OKC MACC staff may coordinate the efforts of several geographically disparate incidents or activities. In some instances, the incident command or Area Command may be conducted in the OKC MACC.

The primary functions of the OKC MACC, whether virtual or physical, include:

1. Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information;
    a. Monitor conditions, events, and resources.
    b. Establish common operating picture.
    c. Provide information in the form of updates and situation reports (SITREP).
2. Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking;
3. Coordinating plans and determining current and future needs;
4. Providing coordination of interdepartmental and interjurisdictional activities;
5. Providing policy direction in consultation with the Policy Group;
6. Establishing and coordinating communications between the OKC MACC and ICPs, field personnel, and other EOCs/MACCs; and
7. Coordinating emergency public information and if necessary recommending the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC).

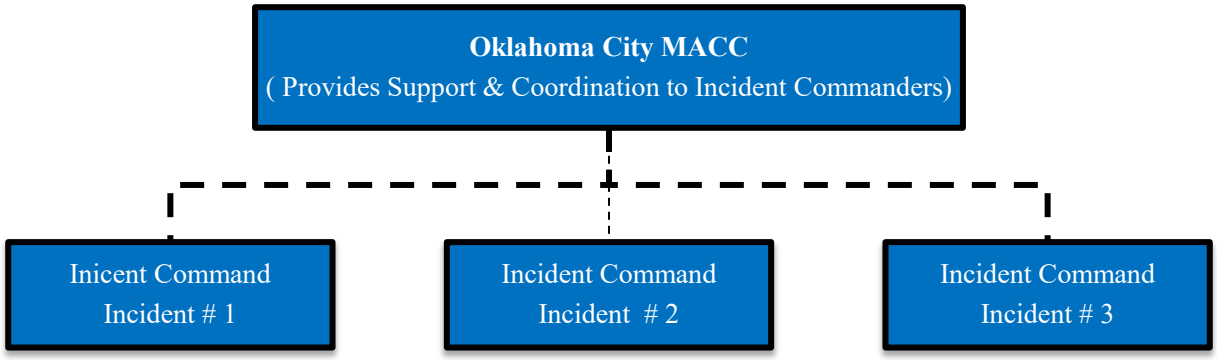
The MACC is activated, organized, and operated in accordance with the Multiagency Coordination Center Standard Operating Guidelines (Appendix F).

If the MACC is not activated, then coordination and support is provided by Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management.

If the incident, disaster, or catastrophe involves multiple jurisdictions or the Central Oklahoma Region, then a Regional Multiagency Coordination Center may be activated and will be organized and operated in accordance with existing EOC/MACC concepts, doctrine, and guidance.

See Appendix F – OKC Multiagency Coordination Center Operations for additional details.

Figure 4 - MACC Relationship to Incident Commands



(When incidents are of different kinds and/or do not have similar resource demands, they may be handled as separate incidents and coordinated and supported through the MACC)

Figure 5 – MACC Relationship to Area Commands

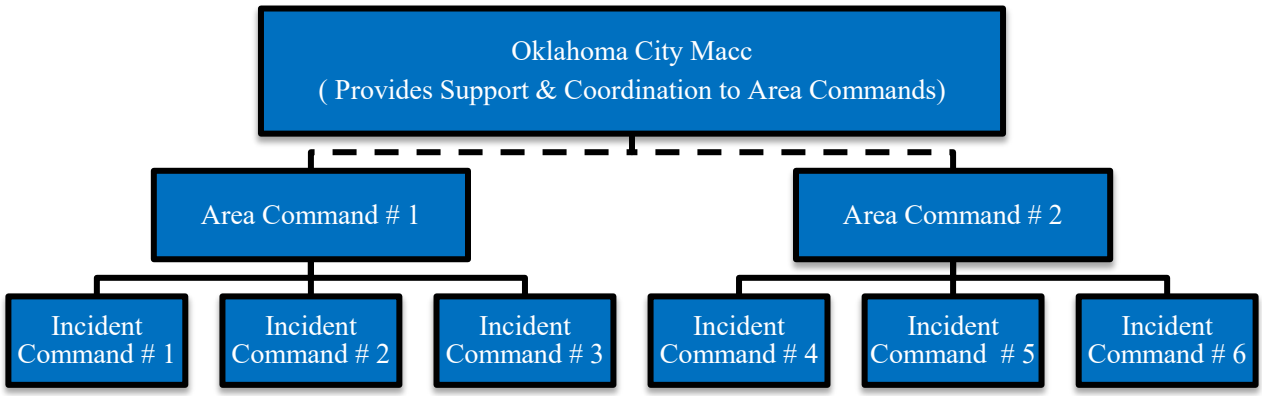


Figure 5 shows the MACC providing *coordination and support* to two Area Commands. Each Area Command provides *command authority* to two or more Incident/Unified Commands.

Policy Group

The Policy Group is part of the off-site incident management structure of NIMS. The City Manager has established a Policy Group of elected, appointed officials, and/or department heads, and others as deemed necessary.

The Policy Group is established and organized to make cooperative multiagency decisions. It acts as policy-level body during incidents/disasters, supporting resource prioritization and allocation, and enabling decision making among elected and appointed officials and those responsible for managing the incident (e.g., the Incident Commander). The Policy Group will typically base their decisions on member consensus. In many cases, the Policy Group can function virtually. They do not perform incident command functions, nor do they replace the primary functions of operations, coordination, or dispatch organizations. The Policy Group comprises the policy level of incident/disaster management. The Policy Group provides a way to organize policy-level officials to enhance unity of effort at this senior level.

The primary responsibilities of the Policy Groups, whether virtual or physical, include:

1. State of Emergency. Deciding when/if to declare a State of Emergency and preparing the necessary declaration.

2. Resource prioritization and allocation. When competition for resources is significant, the OKC MACC may request the Policy Group provide guidance in the form of a directive regarding the prioritization and allocation of resources thereby relieving the coordination and dispatch organizations of some prioritization and allocation responsibilities.

3. Department Resources and Funds. Committing agency resources and funds for incident/disaster activities.

4. Priorities and Strategies. Providing guidance regarding priorities and strategies for dealing with incident response and recovery.

5. Notifications. The Policy Group shares with the OKC MACC the responsibility for keeping elected and appointed officials and higher authorities informed regarding the situation, resource needs, and other pertinent information. Therefore, the Policy Group and OKC MACC must establish effective communication, share information, and coordinate their activities.

6. Funding. Authorizing extraordinary emergency funding for response and recovery operations.

7. Waivers. Except where prohibited by law or charter, waiving ordinances, regulations, or fees to expedite recovery operations and the recovery process (e.g. waiving demolition fees to expedite removal of damaged and unsafe structures).

Depending on the specific emergency, this group may discuss the economic, political, legal, and social implications of hazard impact, response, and recovery.

The Oklahoma Open Meeting Act may apply to the Policy Group if five or more City Council members are participating in the Policy Group.

Joint Information System (JIS)

Dissemination of timely, accurate, accessible, and actionable information to the public is important at all phases of incident management. Many agencies and organizations at all levels of government develop and share public information. Jurisdictions and organizations coordinate and integrate communication efforts to ensure that the public receives a consistent and comprehensive message. The JIS consists of the processes, procedures, and tools to enable communication to the public, incident personnel, the media, and other stakeholders. The JIS integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization to provide coordinated and complete information before, during, and after incidents. Oklahoma City Public Information and Marketing is responsible for the City's JIS.

The JIS mission is to provide a structure and system for:

- Developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages;
- Developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander or Unified Command, MACC Manager, or Policy Group;
- Advising the Incident Commander or Unified Command, Policy Group, and MACC Manager concerning public affairs issues that could affect an incident management effort; and
- Addressing and managing rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence.

JISs cut across the three levels of incident management (on-scene/tactical, center/coordination, policy/strategic) and help ensure coordinated messaging among all incident personnel.

System Description and Components

Public information processes are coordinated before an incident and include the plans, protocols, procedures, and structures used to provide public information. PIOs at all levels of government and within the private and nonprofit sectors and JICs are important supporting elements of the JIS. Key elements of the JIS include the following:

- Interagency coordination and integration;
- Gathering, verifying, coordinating, and disseminating consistent messages;
- Public affairs support for decision makers; and
- Flexibility, modularity, and adaptability.

<u>Public Information Officer (PIO)</u>

Department and external organization PIOs are key members of ICS and the OKC MACC, and they frequently work closely with senior officials represented in the Policy Group. If the PIO position is staffed at both the ICP and OKC MACC, the PIOs maintain close contact through pre-established JIS protocols. PIOs advise the Incident Commander, Unified Command, or MACC

Manager on public information matters relating to the management of the incident. PIOs also handle inquiries from the media, the public, and elected officials; public information and warnings; rumor monitoring and response; media relations; and other functions needed to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate accurate, accessible, and timely information. Information on public health, safety, and protection is of particular importance. The PIO also monitors the media and other sources of public information and transmits relevant information to the appropriate personnel at the incident, OKC MACC, and/or Policy Group.
PIOs create coordinated and consistent messages by collaborating to:

- Identify key information to be communicated to the public;
- Craft clear messages that all can understand, including individuals with Limited English Proficiency, those with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs;
- Prioritize messages to ensure timely delivery of information without overwhelming the audience;
- Verify accuracy of information; and
- Disseminate messages using the most effective means.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

The JIC is a facility that houses JIS operations, where personnel with public information responsibilities perform essential information and public affairs functions. JICs may be established as standalone coordination entities, at incident sites, or as components of the OKC MACC. Depending on the needs of the incident, an incident-specific JIC may be established at an on-scene location in coordination with local, state, and Federal agencies. The PIO prepares public information releases for Incident Commander, Unified Command, MACC Manager, or Policy Group clearance. This helps ensure consistent messages, avoid release of conflicting information, and prevent adverse impact on operations. Jurisdictions and organizations may issue releases related to their policies, procedures, programs, and capabilities; however, these should be coordinated with the incident-specific JIC(s).

An incident should have a single JIC, but the system is flexible and adaptable enough to accommodate multiple physical or virtual JICs. For example, multiple JICs may be needed for a complex incident covering a wide geographic area or multiple jurisdictions. In instances when multiple JICs are activated, staff in the JICs coordinate their efforts and the information they provide. Each JIC has procedures and protocols to communicate and coordinate effectively with the others. When multiple JICs are activated, staff coordinate to determine the final release authority. JICs can be organized in many ways, depending on the nature of the incident.

Organizational Independence

Organizations participating in incident management retain their independence while collaborating through the JIS to generate common public information. Incident command, OKC MACC, or Policy Group members may be responsible for establishing and overseeing JICs, including establishing processes for coordinating and clearing public communications. In JICs, departments,

agencies, organizations, or jurisdictions continue to control information regarding their own programs or policies. Each agency or organization contributes to the overall unified message.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

If the incident is of sufficient size or complexity the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated. The SEOC coordinates state organizations and Oklahoma Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (OKVOAD) involved in the incident/disaster response and recovery. The OKC MACC requests assistance and resources from the SEOC. The SEOC requests Federal assistance and resources and coordinates activities with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 6 Headquarters in Denton, TX.

Joint Field Office (JFO)

The JFO is the primary Federal incident management field structure that provides a temporary central location for the coordination of Federal organizations involved in the incident/disaster response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

Essential Elements of Information

This section describes the required essential elements of information (EEI) common to all response and recovery operations. It identifies the type of information needed, where it is expected to come from, who uses the information, the format the information is shared, and any specific times the information is needed. This information is used for situation assessment and to develop the common operating picture.

See Appendix D – Essential Elements of Information Table for additional information.

Information

The collection, analysis, and sharing of incident-related information is an important element of NIMS/ICS.

- Information is unclassified and can be shared. It may be available from an open source. Information may be released to the public/media via the Public Information Officer or Joint Information Center.

- Typically, operational information and situational intelligence are management functions located in the Planning Section, with a focus on three incident intelligence areas:
  - Situation status,
  - Resource status, and
  - Anticipated incident status or escalation (e.g., weather forecasts, location of supplies, etc.).
- This information and intelligence is used for incident management decision-making.
- In addition, Technical Specialists may be used in the Planning Section to provide specific information that may support tactical decisions on an incident.

Intelligence

Incident management organizations must also establish a system for the collection, analysis, and sharing, as possible, of information developed during intelligence/investigations efforts.

- Some incidents require the use of intelligence and investigative information to support the process.
- Intelligence and investigative information is defined as information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individuals(s) involved), including terrorist incidents, or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins.
- Intelligence and investigative information may be classified as For Official Use Only (FOUO), Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES), classified, secret, or top secret.

NIMS/ICS allows for organizational flexibility so the Intelligence/Investigations function can be embedded in several different places within the organizational structure:

- Within the ***Planning Section***. This is the traditional placement for this function and is appropriate for incidents with little or no investigative information requirements, nor a significant amount of specialized information.
- As a Separate ***General Staff Section***. This option may be appropriate when there is an intelligence/investigative component to the incident or when multiple investigative agencies are part of the investigative process and/or there is a need for classified intelligence.
- Within the ***Operations Section***. This option may be appropriate for incidents that require a high degree of linkage and coordination between the investigative information and the operational tactics that are being employed.
- Within the ***Command Staff***. This option may be appropriate for incidents with little need for tactical information or classified intelligence and where supporting Agency Representatives are providing the real-time information to the Command Element.

The Police Department Criminal Intelligence Unit is responsible for the Intelligence/Investigations Function on a day-to-day basis. They ensure all investigative and intelligence operations, functions, and activities within the incident or disaster response are properly managed, coordinated, and directed in order to:

- Prevent/deter additional activity, incidents, and/or attacks.
- Collect, process, analyze, and appropriately disseminate intelligence information.
- Conduct a thorough and comprehensive investigation.
- Identify, process, collect, create a chain of custody for, safeguard, examine/analyze, and store all situational intelligence and probative evidence.

The Intelligence/Investigations Function has responsibilities that cross all departments' interests involved during an incident, but there are functions that remain specific to law enforcement response and/or mission areas.

Two examples include: 1). Expeditious identification and apprehension of all perpetrators, and 2). Successful prosecution of all defendants. Regardless of how the Intelligence/Investigations Function is organized, a close liaison will be maintained and information will be transmitted to Command, Operations, and Planning. However, classified information requiring a security clearance, sensitive information, or specific investigative tactics that would compromise the investigation will be shared only with those who have the appropriate security clearance and/or need to know.

Information Sharing Process

Incident Commands/Area Commands

Incident information is disseminated throughout the ICS organizational structure as necessary. Information about the incident from the Incident Commands/Area Commands is shared with the MACC Situation Unit.

MACC Situation Unit

- Collects, analyzes, and disseminates incident information received from a variety of sources including Incident Commands, Area Commands, other Emergency Operation Centers, news media, other jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations and the private sector.
- Compiles a comprehensive common operating picture of the Major Emergency, Disaster or Catastrophic Incident.
- Information is disseminated throughout the MACC organizational structure as necessary.
- Information is shared with the Joint Information Center, Area Commands, Incident Commands, Oklahoma Counter Terrorism Intelligence Center (OCTIC) and other stakeholders.

Real Time Information Center (RTIC)

- Collects, analyzes, and disseminates incident information received from a variety of sources, including CCTV, social media, news media, other jurisdictions, agencies, organizations, and the private sector.

- Turns information and intelligence into actionable knowledge.
- May share ***unclassified information*** with Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or the MACC when activated to improve its situational awareness and provide a common operating picture.

Oklahoma Counter Terrorism Intelligence Center (OCTIC)

- A collaborative effort of local, state, and federal organizations that provide resources, expertise, and information to the center with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorism activity.
- Manages the flow of information and intelligence across levels and sectors of government and private industry.
- Turns information and intelligence into actionable knowledge.
- May share ***unclassified information*** with Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or the MACC when activated to improve its situational awareness and provide a common operating picture.

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management and the MACC when activated, share information and intelligence with the OCTIC. All information and intelligence received from the OCTIC must be properly handled, and is not to be shared with the media or public.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

Incident Command Public Information Officers must receive approval from the Incident Command prior to releasing information to the public or media. The Joint Information Center must receive approval from the Incident Command or the MACC Manager if the MACC is activated prior to releasing information to the public or media.

COMMUNICATIONS

The primary method of communications during an incident/disaster is by radio. The City of Oklahoma City has an 800-megahertz radio system that enables full interoperability with all city Departments and many of its mutual aid partners.

The priority for allocating radio systems and talk groups are: 1) Strategic/Command Communications; 2) Tactical Communications; and 3) Support/Logistic Communications.

A Communications Unit Leader (COML) may develop a Communications Plan (ICS 205) on the allocation and use of radio systems, talk groups, channels, and/or frequencies for incident/disaster communications. The use of radio systems and talk groups is in accordance with the Regional Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP). A Communications Plan (ICS 205) may also be developed as part of any Incident Action Plan.

Strategic/Command Communications

The City's radio system has several options for Strategic/Command Communications. One of these are separate encrypted talk groups that permit communications amongst Fire and Police executive and command staff as well as the City Manager's Office. The use of these talk groups is restricted to authorized personnel, are intended for private conversations between senior staff, and can be utilized when the cellular infrastructure has failed during an incident/disaster. These talk groups are for high-level decision making and direction, including incident and resource priority decisions, clarification of roles and responsibilities, and overall strategic incident/disaster management courses of action.

Another is the PD EMMGT talk group which enables direct communication with the OKC MACC and Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management personnel. A third option is individual City departments may have their own designated talk groups on their systems for purposes of department level Strategic/Command Communications. A fourth option is all City department radios are programmed with the OKC AID System, which provides eleven (11) talk groups for interoperable command, control, and coordination communications between City Departments. The allocation and use of the OKC AID talk groups will be coordinated by a COML.

Tactical Communications

Department Systems (e.g. OKCPD, OKCFD, OCPW, etc.) and their talk groups can be used for Tactical Communications between on-scene command and tactical personnel and cooperating agencies and organizations. This includes communications to direct and control tactical operations at the Branch, Division/Group, Strike Team, Task Force, and Single resource levels.

An option for interoperable Tactical Communications is the use of the OKC AID System which is programmed into all City radios. The OKC AID system has eleven (11) talk groups which may be used for interoperable tactical communications. The first talk group on OKC AID is designated as OKC CALL which is calling channel. The remaining OKC AID talk groups can be assigned as necessary to ensure interoperable Tactical Communications between city departments. One strategy is to assign one OKC AID talk group to each Emergency Support Function (ESF) for use by City Departments assigned to that ESF. Another strategy is to assign one OKC AID talk group to each city department engaged in the incident/disaster response and recovery operations. The allocation and use of the OKC AID talk groups will be coordinated by a COML.

A third option for interoperable Tactical Communications between the City departments and mutual aid responders is the use of nationwide interoperability systems.

Support/Logistics Communications

A designated OKC AID or Department System talk group may be used for ***Support/Logistical Communications***.

Other Communication Considerations

Long and/or detailed conversations should be conducted by cell phone and/or landline telephone when practical. Support/Logistical staff should communicate using telephones and computers (e.g. e-mails, WebEOC, etc.) in so far as practical. Sensitive information (e.g. numbers injured and/or killed, names of missing persons, names of victims, etc.) shall be communicated in a manner to ensure confidentiality (e.g. encrypted talk groups, cell phone, landline telephone, or face-to-face).

Communication Systems Overload, Interruptions, Or Failure

If the radio system is inoperative, command and control functions may be conducted by cell phone. Subscribers to Government Telecommunication System (GETS) may use the emergency priority system to gain access and priority over everyone else trying to use the cell phone system.

If a total failure of the telecommunications system occurs, then communications can be accomplished using these methods:

- The use of amateur radio operators. Amateur radio operators and their radio equipment would be positioned at key locations around the city to facilitate radio communications.
- Runners may be used to deliver verbal and written messages. Written messages are preferred over verbal messages to reduce the chance for misunderstanding in an emergency situation.

It is important that responders and Incident Commands use Plain Language and common terminology to avoid any misunderstanding in an emergency situation. US DHS/FEMA requires Plain Language be used for multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction and multi-discipline incidents and events.

ADMINISTRATION-FINANCE–LOGISTICS

Documentation

Documentation can be used for incident management, response and recovery management, incident/event documentation, After Action Reports (AAR), Corrective Action Plans, and to apply for disaster reimbursement under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Program.

Each City department should retain the original incident/disaster reports and records in accordance with their records management system.

The Oklahoma City Emergency Management Director may request, and City departments shall provide copies of incident/disaster reports and records for inclusion in incident/event documentation files.

Incident Action Plans

During certain types of incidents (Hazardous Material, Type 1, Type 2, and some Type 3) and during major emergencies or disasters the Incident Command may develop and prepare a written Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Incident Action Plans are prepared in accordance to the National Incident Management System/Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) guidance and training. Standardized ICS forms may be used. Incident Action Plans should minimally cover:

- Objectives for the operational period
- Assignments for the operational period
- Medical Plan for first responders
- Communications Plan

Department Reports

Each City department may have their own internal reporting requirements for incidents/disasters. These systems should be defined in the individual departments' policies and procedures and/or emergency operation procedures.

Time Records

Each City department maintains time records on each of their employees. During major emergencies and disasters these time records can establish hours worked by an employee. These time records need to be able to identify regular hours (straight time) and overtime hours. These time records coupled with reports can be used as documentation to apply for disaster reimbursement under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Program.

Records Management and Retention

The Records Management Act stated in Title 67, Oklahoma Statutes and The City of Oklahoma City Records Retention Policy shall apply.

It shall be the responsibility of each department head to maintain and protect records, documents, and reports to provide for Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans as well as for the administration of this plan.

After Action Review

The Incident Commanders, City department heads, and Oklahoma City Emergency Management Director should constantly reinforce the need for all personnel involved in the incident/disaster response and recovery operations to document any issues or items that may be included or

reviewed in the after-action process.

Responsibilities

Each City department is responsible for conducting an after action review of their response and recovery operations to include a debriefing, after action report, and corrective action plan.

Each Incident Commander is responsible for conducting an after action review of their incident command's operations to include a debriefing, after action report, and corrective action plan.

Each Area Command is responsible for conducting an after action review of their area command's operations to include a debriefing, after action report, and corrective action plan.

The MACC Manager is responsible for conducting an after action review of the multi-agency coordination activities and the MACC operations to include a debriefing, after action report, and corrective action plan.

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management is responsible for conducting a comprehensive after action review of incidents/disasters. This comprehensive review is built upon the individual City department and participating organization's after action reports and corrective action plans. The comprehensive review includes one or more debriefings and a comprehensive after action report and corrective action plan.

Phase One — Hot Wash

Hot Washes are intended to provide response and recovery participants an opportunity to express their concerns and identify action items that need to be discussed while the focus is still on the incident/disaster and issues are still fresh in the minds of the participants. Hot Washes are meetings to identify critical issues requiring executive-level attention, lessons learned, and best practices associated with the City's response and recovery operations. Hot Washes may be conducted at major transition points over the course of the incident/disaster. Hot Washes should have the broadest participation of City departments, non-profit organizations and private sector entities participation as appropriate.

Phase Two — Debriefing

Debriefings are formal meetings to conduct a detailed review of response and recovery operations. The appropriate level of participation should be based on the scope and complexity of the incident/disaster. This meeting should be scheduled as soon as possible following demobilization from the response and recovery.

The input from the Phase One – Hot Wash may provide the basis for the agenda for the Debriefing.

The output from the Debriefing may be used to prepare the After-Action Report and Corrective Action Plan. The Debriefing shall include at a minimum:

- Overview of response and recovery operations
- Strengths of the response and recovery operations
- Areas for improvement
- Lessons learned
- Best practices

After-Action Report

The After-Action Report includes a documentation of activities, strengths or positive aspects, areas for improvement, and recommended corrective action. The After-Action Report should be completed as soon as practical after the incident/disaster. The After-Action Report may include:

- An executive summary
- An introduction describing the overview of the incident, major emergency, or disaster.
- A chronology of major events
- Description of response and recovery activities by function or City Department
- Strengths of the response and recovery operations
- Areas for improvement
- Lessons learned
- Best practices

City departments and other participating organizations should use information from these reports to update plans and standard operating procedures as required, acquire new technology or equipment, and conduct training and exercises.

Corrective Action Plan

The Corrective Action Plan assigns areas of improvement to the appropriate organizations for remediation, in accordance with established policies and procedures. The Corrective Action Plan shall minimally include:

- Identify the areas for improvement
- Recommended corrective actions
- Corrective action steps or tasks
- Organization(s) assigned responsibility for taking the corrective action
- Timeline or time frame to complete the corrective action

Corrective Action Plan is included as part of the After Action Report.

Finance

City departments shall practice fiscal responsibility at all times even during incidents/disasters. Incident/disaster response and recovery operations should be efficient and cost effective.

During normal day-to-day emergencies, City departments and/or incident commanders follow established Oklahoma City Purchasing Policies and Procedures.

During an incident/disaster City departments and/or incident commanders must follow the Emergency Purchases policy and procedures found in Section 10 of the Oklahoma City Purchasing Policies and Procedures. Oklahoma City Purchasing Policies and Procedures incorporate applicable portions of the Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974 (61 O.S. Sections 100-138). The requirements for emergency purchases are:

- Immediately necessary in order to avoid loss of life, substantial damage to property, or damage to the public, peace, or safety of Oklahoma City and its inhabitants, or
- If a disaster, or emergency situation has been declared by a proclamation issued by the Mayor of The City of Oklahoma City.

The use of Federal funds including those received from the FEMA Public Assistance Program require that local procurement and contracting comply with Federal procurement standards and regulations found in 2 CFR 200 (Also known as the Super Circular).

During an incident/disaster response and recovery operations, each City Department shall track costs and minimally maintain a record of:

- Personnel directly involved in the response and recovery operations
    - Name
    - Position/Title
    - Hourly rate of pay
    - Overtime rate of pay
- Hours worked
    - Regular time or straight time
    - Overtime
- Equipment used
    - Kind
    - Type
- Equipment mileage or hours equipment was used
    - Certain equipment must have an operator (Personnel and equipment records need to match)
- Materials and supplies
- Contract services
- Other costs and expenses related to incident/disaster response and recovery responsibilities.

This information may be used to determine total City costs for incident/disaster response and recovery to seek reimbursement from the FEMA Public Assistance Program.

FEMA Public Assistance Program

If a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration is approved and Public Assistance is authorized, then the City may seek reimbursement from FEMA Public Assistance Program. Federal disaster reimbursement for local governments is 75%, and the remaining 25% is the City's responsibility. The percentage of the Federal share may be increased for certain eligible work in accordance with any authorized Pilot Programs in effect at the time of the disaster declaration. Public Assistance Program reimbursement is in accordance with Federal regulations and FEMA policies and procedures. The FEMA Public Assistance Program is a grant program and is covered under the City's Grant Manual.

Logistics

Agreements and Understandings

Memorandums of Understanding or other agreements between The City of Oklahoma City and other organizations both public and private may be prepared as required to enhance cooperation and coordination and improve the City's capabilities and/or capacities.

Intrastate Mutual Aid

The City of Oklahoma and surrounding jurisdictions are participants in the Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (63 O.S. § 695.1 – 695.10). When the incident/disaster exceeds the City government's capability or capacity to respond, then the City may request assistance from other jurisdictions pursuant to the Compact. If another jurisdiction requests mutual aid, then it will be provided in accordance with the Compact. The Compact replaces the need for the City to develop and maintain individual mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions.

Mutual Aid Requests are processed by the Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or if activated the OKC MACC; this includes the City requesting assistance from surrounding jurisdictions and requests from surrounding jurisdictions for assistance from the City. This ensures required documentation is completed and starts the process of tracking costs for reimbursement. The exceptions to this are requests for automatic or immediate firefighting or law enforcement assistance as specified by state statute.

Interstate Mutual Aid

Interstate assistance is provided through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) (63 O.S. 684.1 – 684.13.). All EMAC requests are handled by ODEMHS through the SEOC. Requests for City resources to fulfill an EMAC request are processed by the Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or if activated the OKC MACC. This ensures required documentation is completed and starts the process of tracking costs for reimbursement.

Oklahoma National Guard

Requests for assistance from the Oklahoma Army National Guard and Oklahoma Air National Guard are made through the SEOC via Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or if activated the OKC MACC. This ensures required documentation is completed.

Federal Assistance

The Federal government provides assistance to the State and the City in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF). OEM makes requests for Federal assistance to FEMA Region 6 Headquarters in Denton, Texas.

Integration of Mutual Aid Partners And Other Levels Of Government

Using NIMS ICS, Mutual Aid Partners shall be integrated into the ICS Structure at the appropriate level based on the emergency support function or task they are performing. Usually they work under the direction of the Incident Command.

Mutual Aid Partners may assign an Agency Representative to the Incident Command Post, Area Command Post, or MACC. These representatives report to the Liaison Officer at the Incident Command Post, Area Command Post, or MACC.

Some Federal organizations such as the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), Chemical Safety Board (CSB) and Department of Defense do not directly participate in the local incident command, but may receive their missions from the Incident Command or the MACC. They may establish liaison with the Incident Command or MACC to coordinate their activities.

Disaster Donations Management

Donations are of two types: Cash and In-Kind. Failure to properly manage In-Kind Donations can result in what emergency management professionals call the "second disaster".

The City of Oklahoma City encourages the general public to make cash donations to non-profit organizations providing services to disaster victims. Cash Donations provide immediate funds for disaster assistance and maximum flexibility in the way they can be used.

In-Kind Donations consist of goods, products, material, services, and personal property. In-Kind Donations are discouraged at the beginning of a major emergency, disaster, and catastrophic incident until a Victim's Needs Assessment determines the victims' needs.

If the decision is made to accept In-Kind Donations, The City of Oklahoma City may request from the State Emergency Operations Center and organization from Oklahoma Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (OKVOAD) to handle donations management. The Disaster Donation Center will be off site, away from the scene. The Disaster Donation Center will receive, sort, inventory,

organize, warehouse and distribute donated items to the victims of the incidents/disasters. The coordinating entity of the Disaster Donation Center will be responsible for keeping and retaining records of donations and how and where they were distributed. Donations of new unused goods and materials are preferred.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management is responsible for EOP development and maintenance. At a minimum, the EOP is reviewed and updated annually, but if necessary, it may be updated periodically or more frequently. The EOP is updated to incorporate new directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

The OKC LPPC, established to assist with planning and preparedness activities, reviews revisions to the EOP and its appendices and annexes. This committee is multidiscipline and multiagency and uses a collaborative process to make revisions and include the necessary stakeholders in the process.

Review And Adoption

The OKC LPPC annually reviews the EOP and its appendices and annexes. OKC LPPC members may recommend revisions, changes, or additions to the EOP. These recommendations may be incorporated into the annual EOP revision. OKC LPPC members review the revised EOP and recommend its adoption by the City Council.

City department Heads or their designee review revisions to the Basic Plan and appendices and those ESF annexes that are directly related to their department's functions or activities.

The Municipal Counselor's Office reviews the revisions to the EOP.

The revised EOP may be adopted or amended by placing on the City Council agenda for adoption and approval by resolution as provided by Oklahoma City Municipal Code Section 15-21.

The City of Oklahoma City, City Council, by resolution, may delegate authority to approve revisions to all or part of the EOP.

The Adoption Date is the date the City Council adopts and approves the EOP by resolution.

Revision Process

This section establishes procedures for changes and full updates of the EOP.

Types of Changes

Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, Executive Order, or regulation.

Submitting Changes

Any City department or any organization with assigned responsibilities under the EOP may propose changes to the plan. Changes proposed may emanate from lessons learned or best practices identified during exercises and/or responses to actual events, or incorporate new information technologies.

Coordination of Revision Process

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the revision, review, and approval process for proposed changes to the EOP.

Review and Adoption of Changes

Changes and revisions to the EOP will undergo the same review and adoption process as described above.

Notice of Change

After the City Council adopts a revision to the EOP, Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management will issue an official Notice of Change.

The date the City Council adopts the revision will appear in the footer of each revised page of the EOP. Example: “Revised XX/XX/20XX”.

Distribution of Change

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management will distribute Notices of Change to all City Departments and any organization with assigned responsibilities under the plan.

Reissuance Of The EOP

When deemed necessary, Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management may reissue an entire up-to-date EOP, which incorporates all of the adopted revisions, to all City Departments and any organization with assigned responsibilities under the plan.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Authorities

The City of Oklahoma City Charter

Oklahoma City Municipal Code 2007 codified through Ordinance No. 24000, adopted December 22, 2009 (Supp. No. 2, Update 9).

- Oklahoma City Municipal Code Chapter 15 – Civil Defense and Emergency Management

Oklahoma City Council Resolution of July 18, 2006 establishing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in The City of Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City Purchasing Policies and Procedures

Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003 - Oklahoma State Statute Title 63, Section 683

- Oklahoma State Statute Title 63, Section 683.11.A, (Oklahoma Emergency Management Act 2003) mandates the development of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Oklahoma Emergency Management Compact - Oklahoma State Statute Title 63, Section 684

Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact - Oklahoma State Statute Title 63, Section 695

Public Health Law, OS Title 63

Catastrophic Health Emergencies Powers Act (CHEPA)

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) (PL 100-707, signed into law 1988)

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA) Title VI of P.L. 109-295 (H.R. 5441)

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS Act), Public Law-109-308 (2006)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), including changes made by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-325) which became effective on January 1, 2009.

Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) 2000 (P.L. 206-390) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance.

Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Oklahoma City and Goodwill Industries of Central Oklahoma, Inc.

References

Emergency Management – Concepts and Strategies for Effective Programs, Canton, 2007, John Wiley & Sons

FEMA EMI E-101 Foundations of Emergency Management Student Manual July 2012

FEMA IS-1 Emergency Manager: An Orientation to the Position

FEMA IS-230 Principles of Emergency Management

FEMA IS-235 Emergency Planning

FEMA IS 700.a NIMS, An Introduction

FEMA IS-701 NIMS Multiagency Coordination Systems

FEMA IS 703.a NIMS Resource Management (1-15-2010)

FEMA IS 704 NIMS Communications and Information Management (8-1-2009)

FEMA IS-775 EOC Management and Operations

FEMA SLG 101 – Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning, September 1996

FEMA CPG 101 – Developing and Maintaining Emergency Plans, September 2021, Version 3.0

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5) – Management of Domestic Incidents

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD 8) – National Preparedness

ICS 100 – Introduction to ICS

ICS 200 – ICS for Single Resource and Initial Action Incidents

ICS 300 – Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents

ICS 400 – Advanced ICS Command and General Staff Complex Incidents

ICS 420-1 Field Operations Guide, FIRESCOPE, June 2004 and June 2007

Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, NFES 2724, January 2007

Introduction to Emergency Management, Lindell, Prater, and Perry, 2007, John Wiley & Sons

National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation (September 2011)

National Preparedness Goal, First Edition, September 2011

National Response Plan (NRP), December 2004

National Response Framework (NRF), March 2008

National Incident Management System (NIMS), December 2008

National Incident Management System (NIMS), Third Edition, October 2017

Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD 8)

Target Capabilities List (TCL), September 2007

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

Photo: https://c1.wallpaperflare.com/preview/415/175/739/magnifier-newspaper-history-glass.jpg

GLOSSARY

Term/Word	Explanation
Accessible	Having the legally required features and/or qualities that ensure entrance, participation, and usability of places, programs, services, and activities by individuals with a wide variety of disabilities.
Active State	Temporary periods of heightened alert or real-time response to threats or incidents.
Advanced Readiness Contracting	A type of contracting that ensures contracts are in place before an incident for commonly needed commodities and services such as ice, water, plastic sheeting, temporary power, and debris removal.
Agency	A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private-sector organizations may be included. Additionally, nongovernmental organizations may be included to provide support.
Agency Representative	A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency or private organization that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.
All-Hazards	Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.
All-Hazards Preparedness	Refers to preparedness for terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies within the United States.

Term/Word	Explanation
Annexes	See Emergency Support Function Annexes, Incident Annexes, and Support Annexes.
Area Command	An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations.
Assessment	The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.
Assignment	A task given to a resource to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan.
Attorney General	The chief law enforcement officer of the United States. Generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General has the lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, as well as for coordinating activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States.
Branch	The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief and the Division or Group in the Operations Section, and between the Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.
Cache	A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

Term/Word	Explanation
Capability	A capability provides the means to accomplish a mission or function resulting from the performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions, to target levels of performance. A capability may be delivered with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel that achieves the desired outcome.
Catastrophic Incident	Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, local morale, and/or government. A catastrophic incident could result in sustained citywide impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeding resources normally available to The City of Oklahoma City; and significantly interrupting governmental operations and emergency services. A catastrophic incident will require massive state and federal assistance.
Chain of Command	A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.
Chief	The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for management of functional Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established as a separate Section).
Chief Elected Official	A mayor, city manager, or county manager.
Citizen Corps	A community-level program, administered by the Department of Homeland Security, that brings government and private-sector groups together and coordinates the emergency preparedness and response activities of community members. Through its network of community, State, and tribal councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service.
Command	The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Term/Word	Explanation
Command Staff	An incident command component that consists of a Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, which report directly to the Incident Commander.
Common Operating Picture	A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged.
Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101	Producing Emergency Plans: A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments: Guide that describes the intersection of the Federal and State, tribal, and local plans, and planning. Replaced State and Local Guide (SLG) 101.
Concept Plan (CONPLAN)	A plan that describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing Federal capabilities to accomplish critical tasks, and describes how Federal capabilities will be integrated into and support regional, State, and local plans to meet the objectives described in the Strategic Plan.
Continuity of Government (COG)	The capabilities of a governing body to preserve, maintain, and/or reconstitute its ability to function under the threat of occurrence of any emergency that could disrupt government operations and services.
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	A plan detailing activities of individual departments and agencies to ensure that their essential functions are performed during the threat or occurrence of any emergency.
Coordinate	To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need-to-know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Term/Word	Explanation
Corrective Actions	Implementing procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.
Critical Infrastructure	Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
Critical Tasks	Critical tasks are those tasks essential to achieving success in a homeland security mission for a major event to prevent an occurrence, to minimize loss of life and serious injuries, or to mitigate significant property damage.
Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)	Individual who serves as the Department of Defense (DOD)'s single point of contact at the Joint Field Office (JFO) for requesting assistance from DOD. With few exceptions, requests for Defense Support of Civil Authorities originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the DCO. The DCO may have a Defense Coordinating Element consisting of a staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to activated Emergency Support Functions.
Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)	Support provided by U.S. military forces (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard), Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities for domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement support, and other domestic activities.
Demobilization	The orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status.
Disaster	Any natural or manmade incident that results in extended disruption of social processes within the community, extensive property/environmental damage, or significant numbers of injured persons or loss of life that demands a substantial crisis response; often requiring assistance from government powers and resources beyond the scope of the impacted community.

Term/Word	Explanation
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.
Division	The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A Division is located within the Incident Command System organization between the Branch and resources in the Operations Section.
Emergency Management	As subset of incident management, the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters.
Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)	A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement.
Emergency Management Director	The person who has the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and activities. The role is one of coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's mission areas and four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	EOCs are locations where staff from multiple agencies typically come together to address imminent threats and hazards and to provide coordinated support to incident command, on-scene personnel, and/or other EOCs. EOCs may be fixed locations, temporary facilities, or virtual structures with staff participating remotely. EOC's may be organized as an ICS or ICS like structure, Incident Support Model, Departmental Structure, or a hybrid using a combination of these structures. In Oklahoma City the EOC is known as the Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC).

Term/Word	Explanation
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	A framework that which delineates how a jurisdiction prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates the impacts of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety, and/or general welfare of the residents of the jurisdiction.
Emergency Plan	The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.
Emergency Response Plan (ERP)	A plan developed by a department or agency that describes how that department or agency will respond to a disaster.
Emergency Public Information	Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Used by the Federal Government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.
Emergency Support Function Annexes	Present the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to States, tribes, and other Federal agencies or other jurisdictions and entities when activated to provide coordinated Federal support during an incident.
Emergency Support Function Coordinator	The entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management.
Emergency Support Function Primary Agency	A Federal agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.

Term/Word	Explanation
Emergency Support Function Support Agency	An entity with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF.
Evacuation	Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
Event	See Planned Event.
Federal	Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) resources and mission assignment of other Federal departments or agencies. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway. For Stafford Act events, the FCO is the primary Federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and other State, tribal, and local response officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.
Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)	Official who may be designated by the Department of Homeland Security in non-Stafford Act situations when a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security to obtain support from other Federal departments and agencies. In these situations, the FRC coordinates support through interagency agreements and memorandums of understanding. The FRC is responsible for coordinating timely delivery of resources to the requesting agency.
FEMA Regional Offices	FEMA has 10 regional offices, each headed by a Regional Administrator. The regional field structures are FEMA's permanent presence for communities and States across America.

Term/Word	Explanation
Finance/Administration Section	(1) Incident Command: Section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident. (2) Joint Field Office (JFO): Section responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all Federal costs relating to the incident and the functioning of the JFO while adhering to all Federal laws and regulations.
First Responder	Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and other emergency personnel who, in the early stages of an incident, are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment. This includes emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, or nongovernmental organizations.
Function	One of the five major activities in the Incident Command System: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.
Functional Needs	Functional needs may be present before, during, or after an incident in one or more areas, including but not limited to: Maintaining independence, Communication, Transportation, Supervision, and Medical care.
Functional Units	Units assigned a specific task/function within the Incident Command Structure.
Fusion Center	Facility that brings together into one central location law enforcement, intelligence, emergency management, public health, and other agencies, as well as private-sector and nongovernmental organizations when appropriate, and that has the capabilities to evaluate and act appropriately on all available information.

Term/Word	Explanation
General Staff	A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.
Governor's Authorized Representative	An individual empowered by a Governor to: (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the State, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted State in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the State disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the State's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information.
Group	Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between Branches and resources in the Operations Section. See Division.
Hazard	Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.
Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)	A process to identify hazards and associated risk to persons, property, and structures and to improve protection from natural and human-caused hazards. HIRA serves as a foundation for planning, resource management, capability development, public education, and training and exercises.
Homeland Security Council (HSC)	Entity that advises the President on national strategic and policy during large-scale incidents. Together with the National Security Council, ensures coordination for all homeland and national security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promotes effective development and implementation of related policy.

Term/Word	Explanation
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)	A capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.
Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)	The primary reporting method (common national network) for the Department of Homeland Security to reach departments, agencies, and operations centers at the Federal, State, local, and private-sector levels. HSIN is a collection of systems and communities of interest designed to facilitate information sharing, collaboration, and warnings.
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, "Management of Domestic Incidents"
HSPD-7	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, "Critical Infrastructure, Identification, Prioritization, and Protection"
HSPD-8	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, "National Preparedness"
Incident	An occurrence or event, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.
Incident Annexes	Describe the concept of operations to address specific contingency or hazard situations or an element of an incident requiring specialized application of the National Response Framework.

Term/Word	Explanation
Incident Command	Entity responsible for overall management of the incident. Consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is a management system designed to enable effective incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.
Incident Commander	The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
Incident Management	Refers to how incidents are managed across all homeland security activities, including prevention, protection, and response and recovery.
Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)	An interagency national- or regional-based team composed of subject-matter experts and incident management professionals from multiple Federal departments and agencies.

Term/Word	Explanation
Incident Management Team (IMT)	An incident command organization made up of the Command and General Staff members and appropriate functional units of an Incident Command System organization. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining the "type," or level, of IMT. IMTs are generally grouped in five types. Types I and II are national teams, Type III are State or regional, Type IV are discipline- or large jurisdiction-specific, and Type V are ad hoc incident command organizations typically used by smaller jurisdictions.
Incident Objectives	Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.
Indian Tribes	The United States recognizes Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection and recognizes the right of Indian tribes to self-government. As such, tribes are responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address actual or potential incidents. When their resources are exhausted, tribal leaders seek assistance from States or even the Federal Government.
Individual Needs	Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, who live in institutional settings, who are elderly, who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, who are children, or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Term/Word	Explanation
Intelligence/ Investigations	Different from operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section. Intelligence/investigations gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved), including terrorist incidents, or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins.
Interoperability	The ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together. In the context of technology, interoperability also refers to having an emergency communications system that is the same or is linked to the same system that a jurisdiction uses for nonemergency procedures, and that effectively interfaces with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and deployment.
Job Aid	A checklist or other visual aid intended to ensure that specific steps for completing a task or assignment are accomplished.
Joint Field Office (JFO)	The primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	An interagency entity established to coordinate and disseminate information for the public and media concerning an incident. JICs may be established locally, regionally, or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident.

Term/Word	Explanation
Joint Information System (JIS)	Mechanism that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander; advising the Incident Commander concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.
Joint Operations Center (JOC)	An interagency command post established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to manage terrorist threats or incidents and investigative and intelligence activities. The JOC coordinates the necessary local, State, and Federal assets required to support the investigation, and to prepare for, respond to, and resolve the threat or incident.
Joint Task Force (JTF)	Based on the complexity and type of incident, and the anticipated level of Department of Defense (DOD) resource involvement, DOD may elect to designate a JTF to command Federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command-and-control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the Joint Field Office (JFO) to ensure coordination and unity of effort. The co-location of the JTF command and control element does not replace the requirement for a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)/Defense Coordinating Element as part of the JFO Unified Coordination Staff. The DCO remains the DOD single point of contact in the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD.
Joint Task Force Commander	Individual who exercises operational control of Federal military personnel and most defense resources in a Federal response. Some Department of Defense (DOD) entities, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, may respond under separate established authorities and do not provide support under the operational control of a JTF Commander. Unless federalized, National Guard forces remain under the control of a State Governor. Close coordination between Federal military, other DOD entities, and National Guard forces in a response is critical.

Term/Word	Explanation
Jurisdiction	A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., Federal, State, tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
Jurisdictional Agency	The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.
Key Resources	Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.
Liaison Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.
Local Government	Local is defined as "(A) a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; (B) an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; and (C) a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."
Logistics Section	Incident Command: Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident. (2) Joint Field Office (JFO): Section that coordinates logistics support to include control of and accountability for Federal supplies and equipment; resource ordering; delivery of equipment, supplies, and services to the JFO and other field locations; facility location, setup, space management, building services, and general facility operations; transportation coordination and fleet management services; information and technology systems services; administrative services such as mail management and reproduction; and customer assistance.
Long-Term Recovery	A process of recovery that may continue for a number of months or years, depending on the severity and extent of the damage sustained. For example, long-term recovery may include the complete redevelopment of damaged areas.

Term/Word	Explanation
Major Emergency	Any natural or manmade incident that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Major emergencies differ from day-to-day emergencies in that they are likely to be longer in duration, larger in scale, and more complex. Also, they are multi-agency, and may be multi-jurisdictional, but usually within the response capabilities of The City of Oklahoma City and its mutual aid partners.
Mass Prophylaxis	The process by which an entire community is to receive prophylactic drugs and vaccines over a defined period of time in response to possible exposure to a biological agent. (Source: Community-Based Mass Prophylaxis – A Planning Guide for Public Health Preparedness, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, August 2004)
Mission Assignment	The mechanism used to support Federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable State or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. See also Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment.
Mitigation	Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.
Mobilization	The process and procedures used by all organizations—Federal, State, tribal, and local—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.
Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC)	See Emergency Operations Center.

Term/Word	Explanation
Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) 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 known as a Policy Group.
Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS)	Multiagency Coordination System is an overarching term for the NIMS Command and Coordination systems: ICS, EOCs, MAC Group/policy groups, and JISs.
Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC)	A location where all disaster relief agencies (private and public) come together under one roof to provide assistance to those affected by disaster.
Multi-jurisdictional Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of the incident. In the Incident Command System, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.
Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement	Written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.
National	Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial aspects of governance and policy.
National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)	The primary Federal organization for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and for conducting strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power.

Term/Word	Explanation
National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)	A federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters. NDMS, under Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, supports Federal agencies in the management and coordination of the Federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters.
National Exercise Program	A Department of Homeland Security-coordinated exercise program based upon the National Planning Scenarios contained which are the National Preparedness Guidelines. This program coordinates and, where appropriate, integrates a 5-year homeland security exercise schedule across Federal agencies and incorporates exercises at the State and local levels.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	System that provides a proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.
National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)	As part of the National Operations Center, monitors the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. During an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating forum to share information across infrastructure and key resources sectors through appropriate information-sharing entities.
National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)	Plan that provides a coordinated approach to critical infrastructure and key resources protection roles and responsibilities for Federal, State, tribal, local, and private-sector security partners. The NIPP sets national priorities, goals, and requirements for effective distribution of funding and resources that will help ensure that our government, economy, and public services continue in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster.

Term/Word	Explanation
National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF)	Entity responsible for enhancing communications, coordination, and cooperation among Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies representing the intelligence, law enforcement, defense, diplomatic, public safety, and homeland security communities by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence and by supporting Joint Terrorism Task Forces throughout the United States.
National Military Command Center (NMCC)	Facility that serves as the Nation's focal point for continuous monitoring and coordination of worldwide military operations. It directly supports combatant commanders, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the President in the command of U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime contingencies and war. Structured to support the President and Secretary of Defense effectively and efficiently, the NMCC participates in a wide variety of activities, ranging from missile warning and attack assessment to management of peacetime contingencies such as Defense Support of Civil Authorities activities. In conjunction with monitoring the current worldwide situation, the Center alerts the Joint Staff and other national agencies to developing crises and will initially coordinate any military response required.
National Operations Center (NOC)	Serves as the primary national hub for situational awareness and operations coordination across the Federal Government for incident management. The NOC provides the Secretary of Homeland Security and other principals with information necessary to make critical national-level incident management decisions.
National Planning Scenarios	Planning tools that represent a minimum number of credible scenarios depicting the range of potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters and related impacts facing our Nation. They form a basis for coordinated Federal planning, training, and exercises.
National Preparedness Guidelines	Guidance that establishes a vision for national preparedness and provides a systematic approach for prioritizing preparedness efforts across the Nation. These Guidelines focus policy, planning, and investments at all levels of government and the private sector. The Guidelines replace the Interim National Preparedness Goal and integrate recent lessons learned.
National Preparedness Vision	Provides a concise statement of the core preparedness goal for the Nation.

Term/Word	Explanation
National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)	As a component of the National Operations Center, serves as the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency primary operations center responsible for national incident response and recovery as well as national resource coordination. As a 24/7 operations center, the NRCC monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the efforts of regional and field components.
National Response Framework (NRF)	Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers, and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.
National Security Council (NSC)	Advises the President on national strategic and policy during large-scale incidents. Together with the Homeland Security Council, ensures coordination for all homeland and national security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promotes effective development and implementation of related policy.
National Urban Search and Rescue (SAR) Response System	Specialized teams that locate, rescue (extricate), and provide initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces.
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD)	A consortium of more than 30 recognized national organizations active in disaster relief. Their organizations provide capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. During major incidents, National VOAD typically sends representatives to the National Response Coordination Center to represent the voluntary organizations and assist in response coordination.

Term/Word	Explanation
Non-governmental Organization (NGO)	An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency.
Non-Profit Organization (NPO)	Associations, charities, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations formed to further cultural, educational, religious, professional, or public service objectives. Most non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are NPOs. An example of a NPO is the American Red Cross (ARC).
Officer	The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information.
Oklahoma Counter Terrorism Information Center (OCTIC)	A collaborative effort of local, state, and federal organizations that provide resources, expertise, and information to the center with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorism activity.
Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact	A system of intrastate mutual aid between participating jurisdictions in the State of Oklahoma.
Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (OKVOAD)	The purpose of this organization is to bring together voluntary organizations active in disaster services to foster more effective response to the people of Oklahoma in time of disaster through: Cooperation, Coordination, Communications, Education, Convening Mechanisms, and Legislation.
Operational Briefing	The operations briefing is conducted at the beginning of each operational period. The Incident Action Plan is presented to supervisors of tactical resources. The Planning Section Chief facilitates this briefing according to a concise agenda.

Term/Word	Explanation
Operational Period	The designated time period in which tactical objectives are to be accomplished and reevaluated. The length of the operation period depends on the nature and complexity of the incident.
Operations Section	(1) Incident Command: Responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In the Incident Command System, it normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups. (2) Joint Field Office: Coordinates operational support with on-scene incident management efforts. Branches, divisions, and groups may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section is also responsible for coordinating with other Federal facilities that may be established to support incident management activities.
Operations Plan (OPLAN)	A plan developed by and for each Federal department or agency describing detailed resource, personnel, and asset allocations necessary to support the concept of operations detailed in the Concept Plan.
Other Senior Officials	Representatives of other Federal departments and agencies; State, tribal, or local governments; and the private sector or nongovernmental organizations who may participate in a Unified Coordination Group.
Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS Act)	Public Law 109-308 (2006). The PETS Act amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plan address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.
Planned Event	A planned, non-emergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.).

Term/Word	Explanation
Planning Section	**Incident Command**: Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the Incident Action Plan. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. **Joint Field Office**: Section that collects, evaluates, disseminates, and uses information regarding the threat or incident and the status of Federal resources. The Planning Section prepares and documents Federal support actions and develops unified action, contingency, long-term, and other plans.
Policy Group	See Multiagency Coordination Group. In Oklahoma City the Multiagency Coordination Group is known as the Policy Group.
Preparedness	The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and coordination among government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.
Pre-Positioned Resources	Resources moved to an area near the expected incident site in response to anticipated resource needs.

Term/Word	Explanation
Prevention	Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. Under HSPD-8, the National Preparedness Guidelines do not address more general and broader prevention efforts to deter, disrupt, or thwart terrorism by Federal law enforcement, defense, and intelligence agencies.
Primary Agency	See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary Agency.
Principal Federal Official (PFO)	May be appointed to serve as the Secretary of Homeland Security's primary representative to ensure consistency of Federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of the Federal incident management for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents that require extraordinary coordination.
Private Sector	Organizations and entities 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.
Protection	Actions to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure or key resources in order to deter, mitigate, or neutralize terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. It requires coordinated action on the part of Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and concerned citizens across the country. Protection also includes continuity of government and operations planning; awareness elevation and understanding of threats and vulnerabilities to their critical facilities, systems, and functions; identification and promotion of effective sector-specific protection practices and methodologies; and expansion of voluntary security-related information sharing among private entities within the sector as well as between government and private entities.

Term/Word	Explanation
Protocol	A set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.
Public Information	Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).
Public Information Officer (PIO)	A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.
Recovery	The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.
Recovery Task Force (RTF)	The RTF is established to coordinate and oversee the recovery and reconstruction process after a disaster. This group is comprised of individuals representing a broad range of disciplines and interests in the community. The RTF serves as an advisory committee to community leadership.
Region	Generally, refers to a geographic area consisting of contiguous Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal entities.

Term/Word	Explanation
Regional Medical Response System (RMRS)	The Regional Medical Response System (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. Under the authority of the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) the RMRS is responsible for the development and management of Regional Healthcare Coalitions. Coalition membership across the state is diverse, multidisciplinary, and representative of the Oklahoma healthcare system at large. Focusing on regional capabilities that foster resilience and support recovery across the continuum of patient care.
Regional Multiagency Coordination Center (RMACC)	The Regional Multiagency Coordination Center (RMACC) is owned and operated by the City of Oklahoma City. It serves as the day-to-day offices of Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management and Oklahoma County Emergency Management. It also houses the OKC Multiagency Coordination Center, OK County EOC, RMRS Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC), and Alternate Site for 911 Dispatch. It is a controlled access facility.
Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs)	Located in each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region, these multi-agency agency coordination centers are staffed by Emergency Support Functions in anticipation of a serious incident in the region or immediately following an incident. Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, the RRCCs coordinate Federal regional response efforts and maintain connectivity with State emergency operations centers, State fusion or information centers, Federal Executive Boards, and other Federal and State operations and coordination centers that have potential to contribute to development of situational awareness.

Term/Word	Explanation
Resource Management	A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, State, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.
Resource Team	Resource Team: See Strike Team. Resource Team is interchangeable with Strike Team, but some entities may prefer using Resource Team instead of Strike Team because of the connotation the term Strike Team may convey to others.
Resources	Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Under the National Incident Management System, resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an emergency operations center.
Response	Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, apprehending actual perpetrators, and bringing them to justice.
Risk	Risk is a function of three variables: threat, vulnerability, and consequence.

Term/Word	Explanation
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended. This Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events.
Secretary of Defense	Responsible for homeland defense and may also authorize Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the President or when consistent with military readiness operations and appropriate under the circumstances and the law. When Department of Defense military forces are authorized to support the needs of civil authorities, command of those forces remains with the Secretary of Defense.
Secretary of Homeland Security	Serves as the principal Federal official for domestic incident management, which includes coordinating both Federal operations within the United States and Federal resources used in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies. The Secretary of Homeland Security is by Presidential directive and statutory authority also responsible for coordination of Federal resources utilized in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies, excluding law enforcement responsibilities otherwise reserved to the Attorney General.
Secretary of State	Responsible for managing international preparedness, response, and recovery activities relating to domestic incidents and the protection of U.S. citizens and U.S. interests overseas.
Section	The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established)).

Term/Word	Explanation
Short-Term Recovery	A process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with response. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called "short term," some of these activities may last for weeks.
Situation Report	Document that contains confirmed or verified information and explicit details (who, what, where, and how) relating to an incident.
Situational Awareness	The ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident.
Span of Control	The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the National Incident Management System, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5.)
Special Needs Populations	Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.
Staging Area	Any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

Term/Word	Explanation
State Government	The governing body of any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (Source: Homeland Security Act of 2002)
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate State disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government. The SCO plays a critical role in managing the State response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of the affected State appoints the SCO, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the SCO, following the State's policies and laws.
State Emergency Management Agency Director	The official responsible for ensuring that the State is prepared to deal with large-scale emergencies and for coordinating the State response in any incident. This includes supporting local governments as needed or requested and coordinating assistance with other States and/or the Federal Government.
State Homeland Security Advisor	Person who serves as counsel to the Governor on homeland security issues and may serve as a liaison between the Governor's office, the State homeland security structure, the Department of Homeland Security, and other organizations both inside and outside of the State.
Status Report	Relays information specifically related to the status of resources (e.g., the availability or assignment of resources).
Steady State	Steady state is the posture for routine, normal, day-to-day watch operations, and situational awareness. Steady-state activities are activities that take place between incidents/disasters.
Strategic Guidance Statement and Strategic Plan	Documents that together define the broad national strategic objectives; delineate authorities, roles, and responsibilities; determine required capabilities; and develop performance and effectiveness measures essential to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.

Term/Word	Explanation
Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)	The focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats, including leading attribution investigations. The SIOC serves as an information clearinghouse to help collect, process, vet, and disseminate information relevant to law enforcement and criminal investigation efforts in a timely manner.
Strategy	The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.
Support Agency	See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Support Agency.
Support Annexes	Describe how Federal departments and agencies, the private sector, volunteer organizations, and nongovernmental organizations coordinate and execute the common support processes and administrative tasks required during an incident. The actions described in the Support Annexes are not limited to particular types of events but are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident.
Tactics	Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by the strategy.
Target Capabilities List	Defines specific capabilities that all levels of government should possess in order to respond effectively to incidents.
Task Force	Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.
Territories	Under the Stafford Act, U.S. territories may receive federally coordinated response within the U.S. possessions, including the insular areas, and within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Stafford Act assistance is available to Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are included in the definition of "State" in the Stafford Act. At present, Stafford Act assistance also is available to the FSM and the RMI under the compact of free association.

Term/Word	Explanation
Terrorism	As defined under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, any activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, P.L. 107−296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).
Threat	An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.
Tribal	Referring to any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
Tribal Leader	Individual responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe.
Unified Area Command	Command system established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional. See Area Command.
Unified Command (UC)	An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Term/Word	Explanation
Unified Coordination Group	Provides leadership within the Joint Field Office. The Unified Coordination Group is comprised of specified senior leaders representing State and Federal interests, and in certain circumstances tribal governments, local jurisdictions, the private sector, or nongovernmental organizations. The Unified Coordination Group typically consists of the Principal Federal Official (if designated), Federal Coordinating Officer, State Coordinating Officer, and senior officials from other entities with primary statutory or jurisdictional responsibility and significant operational responsibility for an aspect of an incident (e.g., the Senior Health Official, Department of Defense representative, or Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official if assigned). Within the Unified Coordination Group, the Federal Coordinating Officer is the primary Federal official responsible for coordinating, integrating, and synchronizing Federal response activities.
Unit Leader	Supervisory position for the various Units within the Incident Command Structure.
Unity of Command	Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.
Universal Task List	A menu of unique tasks that link strategies to prevention, protection, response, and recovery tasks for the major events represented by the National Planning Scenarios. It provides a common vocabulary of critical tasks that support development of essential capabilities among organizations at all levels. The List was used to assist in creating the Target Capabilities List.
Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Forces	A framework for structuring local emergency services personnel into integrated disaster response task forces. The 28 National US&R Task Forces, complete with the necessary tools, equipment, skills, and techniques, can be deployed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to assist State and local governments in rescuing victims of structural collapse incidents or to assist in other search and rescue missions.
Volunteer	Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has the authority to accept volunteer services, if that individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
AAR	After Action Report
AAR/IC	After Action Report/Improvement Plan
AC	Area Command
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
ARC	American Red Cross
AREP	Agency/Department Representative
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CART	Cleveland Area Rapid Transit
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRC	Community Disaster Recovery Center
CEM	Certified Emergency Manager. Designation given by IAEM.
CHEPA	Catastrophic Health Emergencies Powers Act
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
COEMA	Central Oklahoma Emergency Management Association
COG	Continuity of Government
COIST	Central Oklahoma Incident Support Team
COML	Communications Unit Leader
CONPLAN	Concept Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COUASI	Central Oklahoma Urban Area Security Initiative

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
CPG 101	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101
CSB	Chemical Safety Board
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act 2000
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRG	Domestic Readiness Group
DSCA	Defense Support for Civil Authorities
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
EEG	Exercise Evaluation Guide
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESIR	Emergency Snow and Ice Route
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERP	Flood Emergency Response Plan
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
FIT	Fire Information Technology
FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GETS	Government Telecommunication System
GPD	Gallons Per Day
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
HSC	Homeland Security Council
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, “Management of Domestic Incidents”
HSPD-7	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, “Critical Infrastructure, Identification, Prioritization, and Protection”
HSPD-8	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, “National Preparedness”
IAEM	International Association of Emergency Managers
IAP	Incident Action Plan

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
IC	Incident Command or Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISE	Information Sharing Environment
IST	Incident Support Team
IWN	Integrated Wireless Network
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LES	Law Enforcement Sensitive
MERC	Medical Emergency Response Center
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination Group
MACC	Multiagency Coordination Center
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination Systems
MARC	Multi-Agency Resource Center
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NICC	National Infrastructure Coordinating Center
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NJTTF	National Joint Terrorism Task Force
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Operations Center
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework (Replaced the NRP)
NRP	National Response Plan (Was replaced by the NRF)
NSC	National Security Council
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWS	National Weather Service
OCCHD	Oklahoma City-County Health Department

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
OCEM	Oklahoma Certified Emergency Manager. A designation given by OEMA.
OEMA	Oklahoma Emergency Management Association
OKCFD	Oklahoma City Fire Department
OCPD	Oklahoma City Police Department
OCPWERTF	Oklahoma City Public Works Emergency Response Task Force
OCS	Oklahoma Climatological Survey
OCTIC	Oklahoma Counter Terrorism Information Center
ODEMHS	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
ODEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
ODMHSAS	Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
ODOT	Oklahoma Department of Transportation
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness
OEM	Same as Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
OKC	The City of Oklahoma City
OK-FIRST	Oklahoma First-Response Information Resource System using Telecommunications
OKOHS	Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security
OKVOAD	Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OWRB	Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD	Presidential Disaster Declaration
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
PSCC	Public Safety Communications Center
REACT	Radio Emergencies Associated Communications Team
RMACC	Regional Multiagency Coordination Center
RMRS	Regional Medical Response System
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Centers
RTF	Recovery Task Force
SAR	National Urban Search and Rescue Response System
SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
SSP	Sector-Specific Plan
TCL	Target Capabilities List
TEP	Training and Exercise Plan
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan

Acronym/Abbreviation	Name/Phrase
UASI	Urban Areas Security Initiative
UC	Unified Command
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAR or US&R	Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces
USDHS	United Stated Department of Homeland Security
UTL	Universal Task List
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Assisting in Disasters
WRWA	Will Rogers World Airport
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

Photo: https://www.freepngimg.com/thumb/earth/84612-crack-globe-capitals-quiz-planet-world-logo.png ; https://shawfinancialinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Aerial-OKC-Downtown-Slide.jpg

APPENDIX A: SITUATION OVERVIEW

OKLAHOMA CITY AT A GLANCE

The following data and summary are taken from the Oklahoma City Chamber, Greater Oklahoma City Economic Overview – Oklahoma City at a Glance and the U.S. Census Bureau.[1]

Residents and business within Oklahoma City continue to thrive. According to the Greater Oklahoma City Chamber, Oklahoma City offers its residents better living, thus better lives. Oklahoma City sustains a lower cost of living that is now 13% below the U.S. average. This, in addition to low business costs, a robust labor force, quality educational institutions, countless entertainment opportunities, and a centralized location, brings welcomed attention to the Oklahoma City area. In fact, throughout many years, Oklahoma City has held various favorable titles such as most recession proof city, most affordable housing market, least stressful city, cleanest city and one of the best cities to find a job.

Geography

Oklahoma City is part of the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) within the Greater Oklahoma City region. The Greater Oklahoma City region consists of ten (10) counties, spanning over 7,978 square miles. The MSA spans over 5,581 square miles and includes seven (7) counties: Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, Lincoln, Logan, and McClain. Oklahoma City extends into four of the MSA counties, including: Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie. Oklahoma City covers 621 square miles of the MSA, and sits at 1,285 feet above sea level. Geographically, Oklahoma City is considered the eighth largest city in the United States.[2]

Population

The Oklahoma City MSA added 172,000 residents since 2010, and according to 2020 census data, has a total population of 1,425,695. Between 2010 and 2020, five of the counties within the MSA were among the top 10 fastest growing counties in the state. Oklahoma City extends into four of the five counties. In 2020, Oklahoma City's population consisted of 48% of the Oklahoma City MSA population and remains the most populous city in the state of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City experienced a 17.4% annual growth rate between 2010 and 2020. By 2020, Oklahoma City's total population was 681,054. This was an overall population increase of 100,055. Oklahoma City remains one of the largest city in the U.S.[3]

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[1] "Oklahoma City | Greater Oklahoma City Economic Development." Accessed October 19, 2022. https://www.greateroklahomacity.com/communities/communities/oklahoma-city/.; Bureau, US Census. "Census.Gov." Census.gov. Accessed October 19, 2022. https://www.census.gov/en.html.

[2] "2022 World Population by Country." Accessed October 19, 2022. https://worldpopulationreview.com/.; Pellegrino, Silvia. "Where Are the Largest Cities in the US?" *City Monitor* (blog), August 15, 2022. https://citymonitor.ai/infrastructure/largest-cities-us.

[3] "World Population Review/ https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities

Population by Race and Ethnic Group

Area / Jurisdiction	% White		% Black		% Native American		% Asian		% Hispanic Origin	
	2010	**2020**	**2010**	**2020**	**2010**	**2020**	**2010**	**2020**	**2010**	**2020**
State of Oklahoma	72.2	73.2	7.4	7.8	8.6	9.7	1.7	2.5	8.9	11.7
OKC MSA	71.9	64	10.4	10	4.1	4	2.8	3	11.3	13
Oklahoma County	64.6	69.8	15.4	15.8	3.5	4.7	3	3.6	15.1	18.5
Oklahoma City	62.7	65.9	15.1	14.4	3.5	2.9	4	4.4	17.2	20

Utilities:

- Energy
  - Electricity
    - Oklahoma Gas & Electric Services (OG&E)
    - Oklahoma Electric Cooperative (OEC)
  - Natural Gas
    - Oklahoma Natural Gas Company (ONG)
- Water – City of Oklahoma City
  - Capacity ..... 250,000,000 gpd
  - Storage Capacity
    - Plant ..... 35,500,000 gpd
    - Distribution ..... 20,350,000 gpd
- Wastewater/Sewer – City of Oklahoma City
  - Treatment Capacity ..... 101,000,000 gpd
  - Present Load..... 70,000,000 gpd

Transportation

Highways

The Greater Oklahoma City area has more than 2,400 miles of highways and interstates. The highest concentration being 384 miles of roadway in Oklahoma County where the crossroads of I-35, I-40 and I-44 meet in Oklahoma City. Freight carriers and truck transportation run efficiently on the 646 miles of interstates in the region and minimal congestion.

Major Interstates and Highways Serving Area

Interstates		Highways	
Interstate 35	North and South	U.S. 62	East and Southeast
Interstate 40	East and West	U.S. 77 (Broadway Extension)	North and South
Interstate 44	Northeast and Southwest	U.S. 270	Southeast and Northwest
Interstate 235	Connects I-35 & I-40 & U.S.77	U.S. 277	Southwest
Interstate 240	Interconnects I-40, I-44 & I-35		

Air

Will Rogers World Airport is the Greater Oklahoma City region's major commercial airport. In early 2022, the airport had eight airlines, 25 nonstop flights, and about 62 total daily departures. The airport is located a short drive from downtown Oklahoma City with easy access to three major interstates. Will Rogers World Airport sits on more than 8,000 acres of land and provides a wide array of development opportunities. The airport operates on three runways, two 9,800-ft parallel to one another and one 7,800-ft crosswind runway, allowing the airport to accommodate any size aircraft. Will Rogers World Airport recently completed an expansion of the airport, adding four new gates, a consolidated security screening area, greeting lobbies and an observational mezzanine.

Train

Amtrak service is provided via the Heartland Flyer, with service to Fort Worth, Texas. The train departs from the historic Santa Fe Depot at the front door of Bricktown - Oklahoma City's entertainment district. The Heartland Flyer now offers a bike service for those looking to explore Fort Worth car-free. Two Class I lines provide most of the rail transportation in the Greater Oklahoma City region: Union Pacific and BNSF Railway. These lines have more than 4,000 miles of track and connect Oklahoma communities with other U.S. cities, markets and ports.

Major Cities Distance (Miles) Delivery Time (days)

City	Highway Miles	Rail Miles	Motor Carrier Delivery Time (Days)	Rail Delivery (Days)
Atlanta	868	1,006	3	4
Chicago	896	846	3	3
Dallas	200	388	1	7-8 hours
Denver	630	792	3	2
Detroit	1,086	1,230	3	4
Houston	437	638	2	1.5
Kansas City	339	379	2	1
Los Angeles	1,367	1,489	3	6
Memphis	474	583	3	2
New Orleans	718	1,000	5	3
New York	1,548	1,592	5	7
St. Louis	462	539	2	1
Seattle	2,021	2,360	5	5

Climate/Weather

Temperatures within Oklahoma City can range from 104°F during the summer months to 6°F during winter months. However, the average annual temperature in the Oklahoma City area is 61°F. Oklahoma City averages 33.6 inches of rainfall and less than 10 inches of snowfall annually. The average number of flying days is 350 per year.

Monthly Average Low and High Temperatures In Oklahoma City

- January .....29° – 50°
- February .....33° – 55°
- March .....41° – 63 °
- April.....50° – 72°
- May .....60° – 80°
- June .....68° – 88°
- July .....72° – 94°
- August .....71° – 93°
- September .....63° – 85°
- October .....52° – 73°
- November .....40° – 62°
- December .....31° – 51°

Income

Oklahoma City's cost of living ranks well below the national average. The median household income in Oklahoma City is $56,456. This is somewhat less than the median annual income across the U.S. of $64, 994. However, when compared to the median income of Oklahoma City households in 2019, this is a 1.6% growth annually.

Summary of Household Incomes

Median Household Income……..$54,456
Under $15,000…….11.8%
$15,000-$25,000……..9.4%
$25,000-$50,000……..23.4%
$50,000-$100,000……31.0%
$100,000-$150,000……..14.2 %
More than $150,000…….10.1 %

Labor Analysis

Increases in the area's population and labor force have kept pace with economic growth, keeping the region's unemployment rate low in comparison to the national unemployment rate of 5.4% in 2021. The unemployment rate in 2021 for the state of Oklahoma was 3.8%.[4] As noted in the analysis below, the unemployment rate for the Oklahoma City MSA remained lower than the state at 3.7%[5]

[4] FlippingBook. "2022 At A Glance." Accessed October 19, 2022. https://online.flippingbook.com/view/848720/?sharedOn=.

[5] "Bureau of Labor Statistics Data." Accessed October 19, 2022. https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet.

Summary of Labor Force for the Oklahoma City MSA – 2021

Labor Force..... 698,019
Employed..... 672,182
Unemployed..... 25,837
Unemployment Rate 3.7%

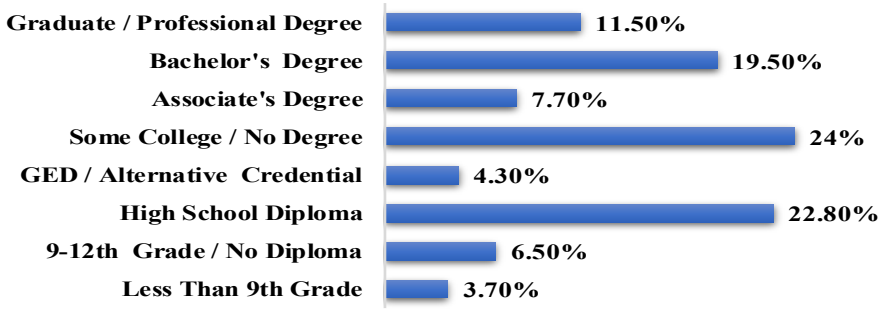
Top Employers by Industry OKC MSA - August 2022[6]

INDUSTRY *(Numbers in Thousands)*	AUGUST 2022
Information	5,800
Mining and Logging	10,200
Other Services	27,600
Construction	31,900
Manufacturing	34,500
Financial Activities	34,900
Leisure and Hospitality	78,900
Professional and Business Services	92,600
Educational and Health Services	102,300
Government	121,600
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	128,400
TOTAL	**668,700**

Education

In the Greater Oklahoma City area, there are 14 public and private colleges and universities, including two research universities, Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City also has a Career and Technology system, offering programs and services which provide training to high school and post-secondary students, along with training services to a variety of businesses in a number of different skill areas.

Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and over)[7]



[6] "Oklahoma City Area Economic Summary.Pdf." Accessed October 19, 2022. https://www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/summary/blssummary_oklahomacity.pdf.

[7] FlippingBook. "2022 At A Glance." Accessed October 20, 2022. https://online.flippingbook.com/view/848720/?sharedOn=.

Greater Oklahoma City Area Colleges and Universities[8]

INSTITUTION	TYPE	2019-2020 ENROLLMENT
University of Oklahoma (OU)	State 4-Year	30,307
OU Health Sciences Center	State 4-Year	3,415
OU College of Law	State 4-Year	1,219
Oklahoma State University (OSU)	State 4-Year	26,073
OSU – Oklahoma City	State 2-Year	7,521
Oklahoma City Community College	State 2-Year	17,240
University of Central Oklahoma	State 4-Year	17,504
Rose State College	State 2-Year	9,426
Redlands Community College	State 2-Year	2,495
Oklahoma City University	Private 4-Year	3,071
Langston University	State 4-Year	2,504
Mid-America Christian University	Private 4-year	2,295
Oklahoma Christian University	Private 4-year	2,417
Southern Nazarene University	Private 4-year	1,985
Oklahoma Baptist University	Private 4-Year	1,943
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	State 4-Year	905
Southwestern Christian University	Private 4-Year	598
Randal University	Private 4-Year	401
TOTAL ENROLLMENT		**131,319**

Greater Oklahoma City Area Career and Technology Training Institutions[9]

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	2019-2020 ENROLLMENT
Metro Technology Center	Oklahoma City	19,866
Canadian Valley Technology Center	El Reno	16,068
Francis Tuttle	Oklahoma City	15,079
Gordon Cooper Technology Center	Shawnee	13,277
Meridian Technology Center	Stillwater	11,423
Mid-American Technology Center	Wayne	9,950
Moore-Norman Technology Center	Norman / Moore	7,043
Mid-Del Technology Center	Midwest City	4,732
Eastern Oklahoma County Technology Center	Choctaw	2,235
TOTAL ENROLLMENT		**99,673**

[8] FlippingBook. "2022 At A Glance." Accessed October 20, 2022.
[9] FlippingBook. "2022 At A Glance." Accessed October 20, 2022.

Major Industries:
The economy of the Greater Oklahoma City region is diverse. While federal, state and local governments are the largest employers, and the oil and natural gas sector generates the largest revenues, the area's major private sector economic contributors include:[10]

- **Aviation & Aerospace**: With the largest concentration of aviation and aerospace firms in the state, the Greater Oklahoma City region's 265 firms employ 38,600 workers.

- **Bioscience**: Oklahoma City's bioscience presence is generating national and international attention. Companies within this industry are dedicated to providing bioscience goods and services, as well as education and research testing. These companies directly employ 44,000 workers.

- **Energy**: Oklahoma City is home to the headquarters of Fortune 500 energy companies. This industry sector offers various career opportunities to those seeking careers in geology, engineering, business, accounting and human resources.

- **Transportation and Logistics**: Oklahoma City sits at the crossroads of America, and offers several career opportunities within the transportation and logistics industry. Examples include airport operations, railroad transportation, freight trucking and warehouses.

- **Business Services**: This is a broad category that includes public information and marketing, computer system design, customer service, research and development, and employment services. The diverse range of employers within the Greater OKC Area feeds a continued growth in careers related to business services.

- **Government**: This industry is composed of more than 20 percent of Greater Oklahoma City's employment. Careers within this industry include education, legal services, transportation, finance, corrections and tourism.

- **Health Care**: As one of the nation's major centers of healthcare delivery, the Oklahoma City region employs more than 60,000 health care sector workers. The City's 20 general medical and surgical hospitals and 9 specialized hospitals combine to offer greater than 5,000 beds and a hosts of career opportunities.

- **Hospitality and Entertainment**: OKC's Bricktown remains one of the fastest growing entertainment districts in the nation. This, along with a reputation of providing a great experience for tourists provides diverse job opportunities in hospitality and entertainment.

[10] "Industry." Accessed October 20, 2022. https://www.okcchamber.com/index.php?submenu=Industry&src=gendocs&ref=Industry&category=OklahomaCity.

- **Telecommunications**: The continued capability growth and advances in technology fuels advances in Oklahoma City's telecommunications industry. Careers associated with this industry include wireline, wireless, cable and satellite companies.

- **Weather**: Those committed to a career in meteorology are often attracted to regions associated with vast and dynamic weather landscapes. The state of Oklahoma and the Greater Oklahoma City area remain a haven for meteorologists and those who research current and future weather patterns.

Major Employers:[11]

Company	Product/Service	Employees
State of Oklahoma	Government	44,400
Tinker Air Force Base	Military	26,000
University of Norman – OU Medical Center	Higher Education	18,000
INTEGRIS Health	Health Care	11,000
Amazon	Warehouse and Distribution	8,000
Hobby Lobby Stores Inc.	Wholesale and Retail	6,500
Mercy Hospital	Health Care	5,540
City of Oklahoma City	Government	5,200
FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center	Aerospace	5,140
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	Higher Education	5,000
SSM Health Care of Oklahoma, Inc.	Health Care	4,000
Paycom	Technology	3,800
The Boeing Company	Aerospace	3,600
OU Medical Center	Health Care	3,400
Norman Regional Hospital	Health Care	3,000
Midfirst Bank	Finance	2,800
AT&T	Telecommunications	2,700
Sonic Corp.	Wholesale and Retail	2,460
OGE Energy Corp	Utility	2,300
Dell	Sakes and Business Services	2,100
Oklahoma City Community College	Higher Education	2,100
Love's Travel Stops & Country Stores	Wholesale and Retail	2,000
American Fidelity	Finance and Insurance	1,995
UPS	Transportation	1,800
BankFirst	Finance	1,700
Hertz Corporation	Rental Services	1,700
Chesapeake Energy Corp.	Oil and Gas	1,630
Devon Energy Corp.	Oil and Gas	1,600
University of Central Oklahoma	Higher Education	1,380
Great Plains Coca-Cola Bottling Company	Beverage Distribution	1,300
The Climate Control Group	Manufacturing	1,200
Johnson Controls	Manufacturing	1,200
Farmers Insurance Group	Customer Service	1,160
Costco Member Service Center	Customer Service	1,100
Bank of Oklahoma	Finance	1,100
Continental Resources	Oil and Gas	1,080
Dolese Bros. Co.	Manufacturing	1,060
Cox Communications	Telecommunications	1,000
Integris – Deaconess Hospital	Health Care	1,000
Rose State College	Higher Education	1,000

[11] FlippingBook. "2022 At A Glance." Accessed October 20, 2022. https://online.flippingbook.com/view/848720/?sharedOn=.

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

APPENDIX B: RESPONSE PHASE ACTIVITES

City of Oklahoma City Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
APPENDIX B – RESPONSE PHASE ACTIVITIES

This Appendix lists the Response Phase Activities that may need to be performed during the initial response and extended response to an incident/disaster. This Appendix provides a checklist that can be used to review what has been done and what needs to be done.

- ☐ Identify the Kill Zone
- ☐ Stop the Threat
- ☐ Size Up the Incident
  - Problem identification and assessment
  - Develop common operating picture
- ☐ Establishing Incident Command/Unified Command
- ☐ Designate Incident Command Post (ICP) location
- ☐ Establish radio communications for the incident
  - Primary
  - Secondary
  - COML develops a Communications Plan
- ☐ Designate Staging Area(s)
- ☐ Establishment of Area Commands if necessary
- ☐ Warnings and Emergency public information
- ☐ Public Protection and Evacuation
  - Humans and domestic animals or pets
- ☐ Perimeters & Access Control
  - Inner perimeter
  - Outer perimeter
  - Restrict access to the site
  - Transportation system detours, traffic control, traffic rerouting, road closures, etc.
  - Establish ingress and egress routes for evacuation, emergency responders, personnel, and equipment
- ☐ Search and Rescue
- ☐ Emergency Medical Service actions
  - Triage
  - Pre-Hospital Treatment
  - Transport
- ☐ Firefighting
- ☐ Public Safety & Security
  - Force protection
  - Investigate the crime/incident
  - Property protection
- ☐ Protection of responder and public health and safety
  - Incident hazard identification and characterization
  - Implementation and monitoring of personal protective equipment use
  - Exposure sampling and analysis
  - Environmental analysis

- Plume modeling
- Air monitoring
- Decontamination
- Worker health and safety risk analysis
- Health and safety monitoring and
- Development/ongoing evolution of the site-specific safety and health plan.

- Medical Care
- Public Health and Safety
  - Emerging infectious disease tracking
  - Public health education
  - Site and public health surveillance and testing procedures
  - Immunizations or mass prophylaxis, and
  - Isolation or quarantine
- Identify and request additional resources
- Personnel and resource accountability
- Intelligence, Information, and Contingency Planning
- Media Relations
- Reunification
  - Reunification is the process of reconnecting living persons with friends and family following a major emergency, disaster, mass casualty incident, or other event where persons are displaced (e.g., evacuation, destroyed home, home with major damage), or lose contact with friends and family. Reunification may either occur independently at a separate site or as an element of a Family Assistance Center.
- Family Assistance Center
  - When there is a mass casualty incident and/or mass fatality incident, then a Family Assistance Center (FAC) may be opened in accordance with the City's FAC Plan. A FAC is a joint effort of the Oklahoma City Police Department, American Red Cross, and other partner organizations. A FAC is established in a safe and secure location outside of but close to the affected area.
- Establish facilities for mass care to include shelters/congregate care facilities for humans and domestic animals or pets.
- Provide mass care and emergency assistance
  - Establish Points of Distribution (PODs)
  - Food, water, ice, emergency relief supplies
  - Other humanitarian services and assistance based on situation
- Actions to mitigate hazards, protect critical infrastructure and minimize additional damage
- Debris clearance and management.
- The emergency restoration of utilities and critical infrastructure
- Environmental
  - Scene Restoration and Clean Up
  - Control, containment, and removal of environmental contamination

- Notifications
    - Chain of Command
    - City Leadership
    - Higher Authority
- Reporting & Documentation
- Debriefings
- Mental Health
    - Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)
    - Psychological first aid
    - Emotional and spiritual Care

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

APPENDIX C:
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS

CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENTS

During Major Emergencies and Disasters, officials and departments within the City of Oklahoma City will have primary responsibilities and supporting roles that they must assume. The table below provides a list of these responsibilities and associated functions.

Table 1: City Officials and Department Responsibilities

Official or Department	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Airports	ESF 1 – Transportation (Airports)	• Airport operations • Restoration of airport operations and services • Support to other ESFs
Animal Welfare	ESF11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Domestic Pets and Animal evacuation and sheltering
City Auditor's Office	Support	Staffing support
City Clerk's Office	Support	Staffing support
City Council	Support	Adoption of a resolution by the City Council declaration the existence of an emergency local to the City. Section 15-22(a)(2) of the Oklahoma City Municipal Code.
City Manager's Office ***(City Manager and Assistant City Managers)***	Policy Direction and Emergency Legislation	Declares the existence of an emergency until such time as the City Council meets to determine if state of emergency exists. Section 15-22(b) of the Oklahoma City Municipal Code. Serves as the core of the OKC Policy Group. Provides strategic direction.

Official or Department	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Development Services Department	Direction, Control and Administration	• Inspection of damaged buildings & structures • Emergency Demolition (Coordinate with Public Works & Planning) • Non-emergency demolition of buildings & structures (Coordinate with Planning) • Repair and reconstruction permitting • Participate in Disaster Recovery Task Force (DRTF)

Emergency Management	ESF 5 – Information and Planning
	ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services (Coordination)
	ESF 7 – Logistics
		• Emergency Operations Plan
		• Hazard Mitigation Plan
		• Functional & hazard specific planning
		• Multiagency Coordination Center
		• Resource management
		• Damage assessment and documentation
		• Collect, evaluate, and disseminate information
		• Provide a Common Operating Picture
		• Recommend appropriate action to City Departments and first responders
		• Hazard identification and risk assessment.
		• Coordinate:
		  ○ Emergency public information
		  ○ Hazard mitigation actions
		  ○ Mass Evacuations
		  ○ Mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services
		  ○ FEMA Public Assistance process
		  ○ Disaster Volunteer Management
		  ○ Disaster Donation Management
		Liaison between the OKC and ODEMHS/FEMA

APPENDIX C – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Official or Department	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Finance	Support	Funding for response and recovery Manpower to perform general accounting, budgeting, procurement, and risk management. Risk Management & Safety Insurance claims and reimbursement
Fire	ESF 4 – Fire Fighting ESF 9 – Search and Rescue ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials response	Fire Suppression Urban Search & Rescue, WMD/Hazardous Material Response Dive Rescue/Water Rescue ESF – 8 Public Health & Medical Support
General Services	Support	Vehicle & equipment maintenance and repair Fuel – gas & diesel Facilities management Facility maintenance and repair Support to other ESFs Restoration of energy services to City buildings and facilities
Information Technology	ESF 2 - Communications	Repair & restoration of City Computer Infrastructure, Telecommunications, and Radio Systems
Mayor's Office (Mayor)	Policy and Emergency Legislation	Proclamation of State of Emergency by the Mayor's designation and Mayor's emergency powers. Sections 15-37 & 15-38 of the Oklahoma City Municipal Code.
Municipal Counselor's Office	Support	Legal Advice, Emergency Legislation, Contracts
Municipal Court	Support	Judicial Action
Parks & Recreation	ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering (Support) General Support	Debris clearance and removal Support by providing facilities, equipment, supplies, material, and manpower
Personnel	Support	Staffing support Occupational Health

Official or Department	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Planning	Long-Term Community Recovery	Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) Participate in the Disaster Recovery Task Force (DRTF) Recovery & reconstruction planning issues Districts, Neighborhoods, and Downtown: • Assist with the inspection of damaged buildings & structures • Assist with Emergency Demolition (coordinate with Development Services & Public Works) • Assist with Non-emergency demolition of buildings & structures (coordinate with Development Services) Assist with repair and reconstruction permitting
Police Department	ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security	Public Safety and Security Law Enforcement and Investigation functions Traffic control Site/Area security and access Warnings Evacuations OCTIC Liaison JTTF Liaison
Public Events Facilities –Convention Center	Support	Provide facilities for Mass Care, Continuity of Government and Operations, and Incident Command
Public Events Facilities – Arena	Support	Provide facilities for Mass Care, Continuity of Government and Operations, and Incident Command
Public Information & Marketing	ESF 15 – External Affairs	Emergency Public Information Public/Media Information Reproduction/Printing Website development & maintenance Joint Information Center (JIC)

APPENDIX C – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Official or Department	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Public Works	ESF 1 – Transportation (Streets & Roadways) ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering ESF 4 – Fire Fighting (Support) ESF 9 – Search and Rescue (Support) ESF 13 – Public Safety (Support)	Street cleaning and debris removal for emergency equipment entry Heavy equipment for rescue operations Barricading and traffic management Emergency outdoor lighting Emergency Demolition (Coordinate with Development Services & Planning) Household Hazardous material collection & disposal Infrastructure damage assessment Infrastructure repair and restoration Traffic Control Debris management & removal Mapping Flood Plain Management Stormwater Quality
Public Transportation and Parking	ESF 1 – Transportation (Mass Transit)	Evacuation support Short-Term expedient emergency shelter Transporting persons or personnel Transporting resources Providing Staging Areas
Utilities **- Water Quality** **- Wastewater Quality** **- Line Maintenance**	ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Water/Wastewater infrastructure damage assessment, repair, and restoration Water shutoff Cut and cap water and waste water lines in affected areas to mitigate further damage during recovery and reconstruction Mapping Support to other ESFs
Utilities **- Solid Waste Management**	ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Solid waste management service restoration Debris management & removal Support to other ESFs
OKC Zoo	Zoo Animal Care	Support to ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources

EXTERNAL AGENCIES

As noted in the City's Capability Assessment, there are some capability gaps identified. Therefore, during Major Emergencies and Disasters, the below external agencies may assume primary responsibilities and provide appropriate support to the City's response and recovery efforts. The table below provides a list of these responsibilities and associated functions.

Table 2: External Agencies

Agency	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Oklahoma City County Health Department (OCCHD)	ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Public Health
Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)	ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Emergency Medical Triage, Pre-Hospital Treatment, and Transport Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC)
Oklahoma Dept of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	ESF 4 – Fire Fighting – Wildland (Support) ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Wildland Fire Fighting Support Responding to animal and plant diseases and pests Safety & security of food supply
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Historical Preservation
Oklahoma Dept of and Mental Health Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS)	ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Disaster Mental Health Service Family Assistance Center At Risk & Enhanced Care Task Force
Oklahoma Dept of Human Services	ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services	People with Disabilities, Access and Functional Needs Task Force Providing nutritional assistance
Oklahoma State Dept of Health	ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	At Risk & Enhanced Care Task Force Support to OCCHD
Oklahoma Dept of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response	Support to other ESFs Regulatory oversight Technical and Laboratory assistance

APPENDIX C – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Oklahoma Dept of Emergency Management (ODEM)	ESF 5 – Information and Planning ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services ESF 7 – Logistics ESF 15 – External Affairs	Coordinate OKVOAD response & recovery efforts Coordinate intrastate & interstate mutual aid Federal assistance and resource management Disaster declaration process Liaison to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) process FEMA - Public Assistance FEMA - Individual Assistance Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) Emergency Public Information Public/Media Information
Oklahoma Dept of Transportation (ODOT)	ESF 1 – Transportation	State and Federal Highways infrastructure repair and restoration
Oklahoma State Office of Medical Examiner	ESF – 8 Public Health & Medical Services	Mass Fatality Management
Regional Medical Response System (RMRS)	ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Medical system response coordination and support Medical system response planning Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC)

PRIVATE SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE OWNERS AND OPERATORS

As noted in the City's Capability Assessment, there are some capability gaps identified. Therefore, during Major Emergencies and Disasters, the below private sector infrastructure owners and operators will have primary responsibilities and provide appropriate support to the City's response and recovery efforts. The table below provides a list of these responsibilities and associated functions.

Table 3: Private Sector Infrastructure Owners and Operators

Infrastructure / Utility	Primary Responsibilities	Function
Oklahoma Gas & Electric (OG&E) Oklahoma Electric Cooperative (OEC)	ESF 12 – Energy	Restoration of electrical service
Oklahoma Natural Gas (ONG)	ESF 12 – Energy	Restoration of natural gas service
COX AT&T	ESF 2 – Communications	Restoration of telecommunication services including telephone, internet access, and television
Wireless Telecommunications Providers	ESF 2 – Communications	Restoration of wireless telecommunication services
Pipeline Associations CALL OKIE 811	ESF 12 - Energy	Pipeline identification, locating, and marking Dial 811 or 1-800-522-6543

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

As noted in the City's Capability Assessment, there are some capability gaps identified. Therefore, during Major Emergencies and Disasters, the below Non-Profit Organizations (NPO)s will have primary responsibilities in support of the City's response and recovery efforts. The table below provides a list of these responsibilities.

Table 4: Non-profit Organizations

Organization	Primary Responsibilities	Function
American Red Cross	ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services	Shelter Operations Damage Assessment First Responder Mass care Mass Care and Emergency Assistance
United Way	ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services	Disaster Volunteer Management • Disaster Volunteer Center People with Disabilities/Access & Functional Needs Task Force Mass Care and Emergency Assistance
Heartline 2-1-1	ESF 5 – Information and Planning (Support)	Emergency public information dissemination
Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)	ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services (Support)	Staffing
Oklahoma Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (OKVOAD)	ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services	Disaster Donations Management Shelter Operations (Support) Mass Care and Emergency Assistance

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Photo: https://www.archetypesc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/wwwwwh.jpg

APPENDIX D:
ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION TABLE

Timely and accurate information sharing is essential during all phases of emergency management. During steady-state and emergency operations, information sharing gateways enable effective preparedness and situational awareness. Below is a table identifying the essential elements of information including the type of information, source of the information, who uses the information, how the information is shared and the time frame for which the information should be shared.

Table 1: ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Type of Information	Source	End User	Sharing Platform	Time Interval
Multi-agency Coordination Center Activated	- OKC Emergency Management	ODEM FEMA	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC[1]	At time of activation and when level of activation changes
Mutual Aid Requested	- City Departments - OKC Emergency Management	ODEM FEMA	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	At time of request
Local Emergency or Disaster Declaration	- Mayor - City Manager - City Council - OKC Emergency Management	ODEM FEMA Media	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	At time declaration is issued
Incident/Disaster Boundaries	- Field units - Incident Command - 911 Dispatch	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as known or practical
Ingress/Egress Routes & Access Points	- Field Units - Incident Command - 911 Dispatch	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as known or practical

APPENDIX D – ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Type of Information	Source	End User	Sharing Platform	Time Interval
Damage – Structural - Destroyed - Major - Minor Affected	- Field Units - OKC - Emergency Management - American Red Cross	ODEM FEMA Media	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Deaths	- Medical Examiner - Field units - MERC	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Injuries	- Field units - MERC -	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Power Outages	- OG&E - OEC	ALL	Telephonic E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Natural Gas Outages	- ONG	ALL	Telephonic E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Pipelines Damage, ruptures, and status	- Pipeline Owners & Operators	ALL	Telephonic E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Landline Telecommunications - Damage Outages	- AT&T - COX	ALL	Telephonic E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Wireless Telecommunications - Damage Outages	- Wireless telecommunication providers	ALL	Telephonic E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Highway, Street, and Bridge **Closures** - Location Reason	- Public Works - ODOT	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Highway, Street, and Bridge **Damage** - Location Kind/Type	- Public Works - ODOT	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical

APPENDIX D – ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Type of Information	Source	End User	Sharing Platform	Time Interval
Debris - Location - Amount - Type	- Field units - Public Works - Utilities – Solid Waste Mgmt.	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Hospital Status	- MERC	ALL	EM Resources WebEOC E-mail Telephone	As soon as practical
Long Term Care Facility Status	- MERC	ALL	E-mail Telephone WebEOC	As soon as practical
Police Dept. Status - Facilities Personnel & equipment	- OCPD	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Fire Dept. Status - Facilities Personnel & equipment	- OKCFD	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
EMSA Status - Facilities Personnel & equipment	- EMSA	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
OCPWERTF Status - Facilities Personnel & equipment	- Public Works	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Water System Status And Condition	- Utilities Department	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Wastewater System Status and Condition	- Utilities Department	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Railroads	- Railroads - OK Corporate Commission	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical

APPENDIX D – ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Type of Information	Source	End User	Sharing Platform	Time Interval
Airports - Status & condition Open/Closed	- OKC Airport Department	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Buses/Bus Routes - Status & condition - Running On-time/Behind Schedule	- EMBARK	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Street Cars - Status & condition - Running On-time/Behind Schedule	- EMBARK	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Public school system - Status & condition School closures	- School Districts	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Other Resource Status	- City Departments - Incident Commands - ICS – Resource Unit	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Evacuations - Location/Area - Reason - Duration - Population - Resource needs or requirements	- Field Units - Incident Commands - OKC Emergency Management - American Red Cross - MERC	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Shelters - Location - Status - Capacity - Number of guests Resource needs	- American Red Cross - Public Health - OKC Emergency Management	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Food - Processing facilities - Supply/Storage Distribution	- Food Bank - Private Sector - ODAFF - Public Health	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical

APPENDIX D – ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Type of Information	Source	End User	Sharing Platform	Time Interval
Dams - Release of water - Dam failure Potential dam failure	- Public Works Department - Utilities Department - Private owners	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Hazardous Material Spills/Releases - Type of hazardous material - Quantity - Plume - Runoff - Storm drainage Waterways	- Field Units - OKCFD HazMat - OKC Storm Water Quality - Oklahoma DEQ - LEPC	ALL	Telephonic Radio E-mail WebEOC	As soon as practical
Briefings or Updates (Pre-Incident)	- OKC Emergency Management - RMACC – Situation Assessment Unit	For Official Use Only	E-mail WebEOC Paper	As Needed
Situation Reports (Active Response and Recovery) - ICS Form 209 - Narrative Format WebEOC Format	- OKC Emergency Management - Incident/Unified Commands - Area Commands - RMACC – Situation Assessment Unit	For Official Use Only	E-mail WebEOC Paper	As needed
Briefings – ICS - Operational Period - Section Level - Field Level Staff Level	- Incident/Unified Commands - Area Commands	ICS Organization	Voice Paper	Start of Operational Periods, Shift, or Assignment
Weather - 7-Day Forecast - Hazardous Weather Outlook - Special Weather Statements - Enhanced Weather Page - Watches/Warnings Advisories	- National Weather Service2	ALL	Website E-mail WebEOC	Every 6 hours Every 12 hours When forecasts are issued or updated

APPENDIX D – ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Type of Information	Source	End User	Sharing Platform	Time Interval
Oklahoma First-Response Information Resource System using Telecommunications (OK-FIRST)[3]	- Oklahoma Climatological Survey (OCS)	Authorized Users	Website	Every 5 minutes Every 6 hours Every 12 hours When forecasts are issued or updated
National Weather Service Chat (NWS Chat)[4]	- National Weather Service	Authorized User	Website	Real time
Calls for Service - Call volume - Kinds & types of calls - Significant incidents Emergency Incident Notifications	- Public Safety Communications Center (PSCC) - 911	OKC Emergency Mgmt. RMACC	Telephonic E-mail WebEOC	As requested or required May be determined in advance of incident

[1]WebEOC

WebEOC is a web-enabled collaborative information communications system that provides real-time information sharing to facilitate decision making during crisis or day-to-day operations.

WebEOC allows Emergency Operations Centers to communicate with one another, share information, and manage resources. WebEOC can be used by within an Emergency Operations Center to enable Emergency Support Function (ESF) Coordinators and agency representatives to communicate internally. Oklahoma City Emergency Management can access WebEOC from their offices, the Regional Multiagency Coordination Center, and from their vehicles.

[2]National Weather Service (NWS)

The National Weather Service (NWS) Forecast Office in Norman Oklahoma prepares and disseminates a variety of products.

The NWS Forecast Office in Norman, Oklahoma may issue conduct special multimedia briefings with local emergency management directors when significant weather events are forecasted or occurring that may impact life and/or property. This provides a "heads up" to emergency management directors so they can plan and prepare for the event.

The NWS Forecast Office in Norman, Oklahoma may issue advisories, watches, and warnings as necessary. These form the basis for planning, preparedness, and response activities. The Outdoor Warning System (Tornado Sirens) is activated when a Tornado Warning is issued.

[3]Oklahoma First-Response Information Resource System using Telecommunications (OK-FIRST)

The mission of OK-FIRST is to help Oklahoma's public safety officials make better and quicker decisions during weather-impacted situations.

The backbone of OK-FIRST is its varied and robust weather information. The program provides real-time data from many platforms, including: radar, Oklahoma Mesonet, lightning data, upper-air observations, computer model output, and satellite imagery. These are combined with text products (forecasts, advisories, watches, warnings, and severe weather updates) from national, regional, and local National Weather Service offices.

Authorized Users have real-time access to multiple products from 15 National Weather Service radars in and around Oklahoma. The information suite for each radar includes more than a dozen reflectivity, velocity, and derived products at up to four tilts. OK-FIRST's complete set of Oklahoma weather is updated every five minutes for 115 locations across the state.

Federal data (radar, satellite, watches, and warnings) is brought into the OK-FIRST data stream via satellite using OCS's NOAA port system. Mesonet data is provided directly from the Oklahoma Mesonet's servers. This data is provided to public safety officials over the Internet within seconds of its arrival. Participants utilize OCS's visualization software to display much of the data provided by OK-FIRST. This allows them to download only the raw weather data, instead of post-processed images.

Above all, OK-FIRST is a decision support system. The everyday tools of its participants are designed to provide a real-time data stream that is combined with, and reflective of, their training.

Only authorized users – public safety and emergency management personnel who have received necessary training and been given a user name and password, can access OK-FIRST. Oklahoma City Emergency Management personnel are authorized users.

[4]NWSChat (Slack)

NWSChat is an Instant Messaging program utilized by NWS operational personnel to share critical warning decision expertise and other types of significant weather information essential to the NWS's mission of saving lives and property.

This information is exchanged in real-time with the media and emergency response community, who in turn play a key role in communicating the NWS's hazardous weather messages to the public.

NWSChat also provides media and emergency response partners with the ability to communicate significant event reports back to NWS operational personnel, who in turn utilize the information to make effective warning decisions.

NWS partners can use NWSChat as an efficient means of seeking clarifications and enhancements to the communication stream originating from the NWS during a fast-paced significant weather or hydrologic event.

OKLAHOMA CITY
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APPENDIX E: CH. 15-CIVIL DEFENSE & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

§§ 15-1--15-15. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCIES*

***State law references:** Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003, 63 O.S. § 683.1 et seq.

§ 15-16. Definitions

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) ***Civil defense* or *emergency management*** means the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military services are primarily responsible, by organized and trained volunteer civilian persons, who will extend existent governmental functions and provide other necessary nongovernmental functions, as listed below, to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, or disasters caused by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, or other causes developing to such an extent to cause an extreme emergency situation to arise which by declaration of the Governor jeopardizes the welfare of the citizens of this State. These functions include, without limitation, firefighting services, police services, medical and health services, rescue, engineering, air raid warning services, communications, radiological, chemical and other special weapons of defense, evacuations of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services (civilian war aid), emergency transportation, existing or properly assigned functions of plant protection, integration of industry emergency plans into civil defense plans, assistance to private and public utility companies in the temporary restoration of public utility services, and other functions related to civilian protection, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of the foregoing functions.

(2) ***Director*** means the Director of Civil Defense and Emergency Management.

(3) ***Disaster*** **or** ***civil defense or disaster emergency*** means any state of emergency caused by enemy attack upon the United States or a state of emergency declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of Oklahoma upon the occurrence of an attack upon the United States or when such attack is imminent or when an emergency is caused by a disaster, natural or manmade.

(4) ***Emergency management*** includes the activities and measures undertaken by a state, or one of its political subdivisions, to manage a "civil defense program" as defined and provided for by the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including Title V, added by Public Law 96-342, and Section 207, added by Public Law 97-86.

(5) A **"state of emergency"** shall be deemed to exist whenever, by reason of any disaster, such state of emergency is legally proclaimed by proper authority as provided in this article, and such state of emergency shall continue until terminated by proclamation of proper authority as provided by this article.

(Code 1970, § 10-1; Code 1980, § 15-16; Ord. No. 19033, § 2, 7-12-88)

Cross references: Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

State law references: Similar provisions, 63 O.S. § 683.3.

§ 15-17. Director, Generally.

The Director shall serve as executive head of emergency management and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the City Manager.

(Code 1970, § 10-2; Ord. No. 16714, § 1, 6-22-82; Code 1980, § 15-17; Ord. No. 19033, § 3, 7-12-88)

§ 15-18. Planning, Training, Etc., Functions Of Director.

Prior to an emergency, and within the limits of any funds appropriated or received by grant therefor, the Director shall:

(1) prepare an operational plan of the departments of City government which shall provide a coordinated assignment of activities and responsibilities to each department in the event of a disaster or state of emergency as provided in this article.

(2) establish necessary emergency operations centers.

(3) establish public warning systems and acquire and cause to be installed such devices as may be necessary to implement such systems.

(4) establish and carry out recruitment and training programs for purposes of developing qualified civil defense and emergency management volunteer workers.

(5) plan, supervise, and conduct drills and exercises under simulated disaster conditions.

(6) develop and maintain mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal civil defense assistance consistent with State and Federal plans of civil defense and emergency management.

(7) develop and coordinate a public shelter system to include identification, marking and stocking.

(Code 1970, § 10-3; Code 1980, § 15-18; Ord. No. 19033, § 4, 7-12-88)

§ 15-19. General Powers Of Director During Emergencies.

(a) If an actual emergency is proclaimed by the City Manager or the City Council, as provided in this article, the Director, with the approval of the City Manager or City Council as provided in this article, may exercise the power to enforce all rules and regulations relating to civil defense and emergency management during such emergency.

(b) If the Director is acting under the authority of the City Manager as an agent of the Governor of this State, then the Director may take control of all means of transportation and communications, all stocks of fuel, food, clothing, medicine and supplies and all facilities including buildings and plants, and exercise all powers necessary to secure the safety and protection of the civilian population, to the extent necessary as provided by law.

(c) In exercising such powers, the Director shall be guided by regulations and orders issued by the Federal government and the Governor of this State relating to civil defense and emergency management and shall take no action contrary to orders which may be issued by the Governor under similar emergency powers.

(Code 1970, § 10-5; Code 1980, § 15-19; Ord. No. 19033, § 5, 7-12-88)

§ 15-20. Other Functions Of Director.

(a) The Director shall properly coordinate the activities of emergency management. He is specifically charged in such emergency with the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information to all agencies, both public and private, participating or cooperating in any such emergency.

(b) The Director shall have the power to recommend appropriate action, but he shall not otherwise exercise control over the participating agencies.

(c) The Director shall recommend to the City Council the allocation of any funds received from the Federal or State governments or from any other source to alleviate distress and aid in restoring normal conditions.

(Code 1970, § 10-6; Code 1980, § 15-20; Ord. No. 19033, § 6, 7-12-88)

§ 15-21. Procedures For Adoption Of Emergency Operations Plan.

Before an emergency operations plan may be adopted, it shall be forwarded to the Mayor and Council, for consideration. Upon adoption by the Council of a resolution approving the emergency operations plan as the official plan of organization for the performance of civil defense and emergency management activities in the City, the plan shall be in effect.

(Code 1970, § 10-4; Ord. No. 16714, § 7, 6-22-82; Code 1980, § 15-22; Ord. No. 19033, § 8, 7-12-88)

§ 15-22. Authorization And Termination Of Emergency Powers.

(a) The emergency powers conferred in this article shall be effective immediately upon the issuance of a proclamation of the existence of emergency:

(1) by a proper officer or agency of the State as provided by law; or

(2) by resolution of the City Council if the Council finds that the disaster causing the emergency is local to the City and its environs and is locally controllable, and it is so noted in the resolution.

(b) If the urgency of the situation requires, the City Manager is authorized to declare the existence of emergency until such time as the City Council may meet and determine that a state of emergency exists. The exercise of the emergency powers conferred in this article is limited to the duration of emergency as determined according to law and by the provisions of this article.

(c) During the period of such local emergency the exercise of emergency powers shall be in conformity with all applicable provisions of the City Charter.

(d) Locally proclaimed states of emergency shall be terminated upon adoption by the City Council of a resolution of termination not in conflict with State laws.

(Code 1970, § 10-7; Code 1980, § 15-23)

§§ 15-23--15-35. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. CIVIL EMERGENCIES*

***State law references:** Oklahoma Riot Control and Prevention Act, 21 O.S. § 1321.1 et seq.; municipal authority to enact ordinance in general conformity with such act, 21 O.S. § 1321.9.

§ 15-36. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) *Curfew* means a prohibition against any person walking, running, loitering, standing or motoring upon any alley, street, highway, public property or vacant premises, excepting persons officially designated to duty with reference to the emergency.

(2) *Disorderly* means a course of conduct by a person which:

a. causes public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creates a risk thereof, by:

1. engaging in fighting or in violent, tumultuous, or threatening behavior; or

2. making an unreasonable noise or an offensively coarse utterance, gesture, or display, or addressing abusive language to any person present; or

3. dispersing any lawful procession or meeting of persons, not being a peace officer of this City and without lawful authority; or

4. creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition which serves no legitimate purpose; or

b. engages with at least one other person in a course of disorderly conduct as defined in Subparagraph a. above which is likely to cause substantial harm or serious inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, and refuses or knowingly fails to obey an order to disperse, made by a peace officer to the participants.

(3) *State of emergency* means an emergency proclaimed such by the Mayor pursuant to Section 15-37.

(Code 1970, § 21-15; Code 1980, § 15-36)

Cross references: Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

§ 15-37. Proclamation Of State Of Emergency.

(a) The Mayor, after finding that a public disorder, disaster or riot exists which affects life, health, property or the public peace, may proclaim a state of emergency in the area affected. The proclamation of a state of emergency and other proclamations issued pursuant to this section shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Mayor and filed with the City Clerk.

(b) The Mayor shall give as much public notice as practical through the news media of the issuance of proclamations pursuant to this section.

(c) The state of emergency shall cease to exist upon the issuance of a proclamation of the Mayor declaring its termination; provided that the Mayor shall terminate the proclamation when order has been restored in the area affected.

(Code 1970, § 21-17; Code 1980, § 15-37)

§ 15-38. Mayor's Emergency Powers.

(a) The Mayor, during the existence of a state of emergency, by proclamation, may, in the area affected by public disorder, disaster, or riot at the time of the proclamation is issued, prohibit:

(1) any person being on the public streets, or in the public parks or at any other public place during the hours declared by the Mayor to be a period of curfew;

(2) a designated number of persons from assembling or gathering on the public streets, parks or other areas either public or private;

(3) the manufacture, transfer, use, possession or transportation of a Molotov cocktail or any other device, instrument or object designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion;

(4) the transporting, possessing or using of gasoline, kerosene, or combustible, flammable, or explosive liquids or materials in a glass or uncapped container of any kind except in connection with the normal operation of motor vehicles, normal home use or legitimate commercial use;

(5) the possession of firearms or any other deadly weapon by a person (other than a law enforcement officer) in a place other than that person's place of residence or business;

(6) the sale, purchase or dispensing of alcoholic beverages (including 3.2 beer);

(7) the sale, purchase or dispensing of other commodities or goods, as he reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace;

(8) the use of certain streets, highways or public ways by the public; and

(9) such other activities as he reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace.

(b) In imposing the restrictions provided for in this section, the Mayor may impose them for such times, upon such conditions, with such exceptions and in such areas he from time to time deems necessary.

(Code 1970, § 21-18; Code 1980, § 15-38)

§ 15-39. Riots.

No three or more persons shall assemble together or act in concert to do any act with force or violence against the peace, or to the terror of others, or make any movement or preparation therefor. No person who is present at the meeting or assembly shall fail to endeavor to prevent the commission or perpetration of such an act.

(Code 1980, § 15-39)

State law references: Riots, 21 O.S. § 1311 et seq.

§ 15-40. Penalty.

Any person violating a provision of this article, or any proclamation or order issued pursuant hereto shall be guilty of a Class "b" offense and upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding $750.00, excluding costs or imprisonment in the City Jail not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(Code 1970, § 21-21; Code 1980, § 15-40; Ord. No. 20451, § 1, 10-24-95)

State law references: Penalty for ordinance violations, 11 O.S. § 14-111.

§§ 15-41--15-70. Reserved.

OKLAHOMA CITY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

APPENDIX F:

MULTIAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDLINES

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Oklahoma City maintains a Multiagency Coordination Center (OKC MACC) to provide a centralized location where city officials can address imminent threats and hazards, incidents/disasters, and to provide coordination and support of incident management activities and disaster response and recovery activities. The OKC MACC may be physical or virtual. If physical then the OKC MACC is located in the Regional Multiagency Coordination Center (RMACC) which also serves as the day-to-day offices of Oklahoma County Emergency Management, Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management, and the Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC). It is a controlled access facility. If virtual, then operations are conducted from homes/offices using electronic connectivity (e.g., phone, computer, and radio). The terms Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and MACC are synonymous, however, for a variety of historical and practical reasons the City of Oklahoma City uses the term MACC.

The City's MACC is designed to operate using a simple, scalable and flexible organizational structure and that uses minimal staffing so as to reduce its impact on City Department's operations.

If the MACC is not activated, then coordination and support is provided by Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management.

PURPOSE

The purpose of Appendix F is to describe how the City of Oklahoma City will activate, organize, and conduct multiagency coordination during a city wide or large area major emergency, disaster, or catastrophic incident affecting only The City of Oklahoma City. Appendix F is neither intended to provide detailed instructions nor address every single possibility that may occur. This Appendix places a high premium on improvisation and creative problem solving and provides a framework that should assist in that process.

The purpose of the OKC MACC is to consolidate and exchange information, support decision making, coordinate resources, and communicate with personnel on scene and at other EOCs/MACCs. OKC MACC personnel may support staff at an ICP, field personnel not affiliated with an ICP (e.g., personnel conducting debris removal or managing a shelter), or staff in another EOC/MACC (e.g., staff in the State EOC communicating with staff in a local EOC/MACC). OKC MACC staff may share the load with on-scene incident personnel by managing certain operations, such as Family Assistance Centers, mass care shelters or points of distribution. When on-scene incident command is not established, such as in a snow/ice emergency or widespread severe weather event, staff in the OKC MACC may direct tactical operations. Finally, OKC MACC staff may coordinate the efforts of several geographically disparate incidents or activities. In some instances, the incident command or Area Command may be conducted in the OKC MACC.

SCOPE

These guidelines apply to The City of Oklahoma City, its Departments and its private non-profit organizations and private sector response and recovery partners. These guidelines are limited to an incident, disaster, or catastrophe occurring solely within the jurisdictional boundaries of The City of Oklahoma City.

MACC FUNCTIONS

The primary functions of the OKC MACC, whether virtual or physical, include:

1. Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information including;
    a. Monitoring conditions, events, and resources.
    b. Establishing common operating picture.
    c. Providing information in the form of updates and situation reports (SITREP).
2. Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking
3. Coordinating plans and determining current and future needs
4. Providing coordination of interdepartmental and interjurisdictional activities
5. Providing policy direction in consultation with the Policy Group
6. Establishing and coordinating communications between the OKC MACC and ICPs, field personnel, and other EOCs/MACCs
7. Coordinating emergency public information and if necessary, recommending the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The City's MACC is located in the Regional Multiagency Coordination Center (RMACC) which also serves as the day-to-day office of Oklahoma County Emergency Management (OCEM), Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management (OKC OEM), and the Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC).

The RMACC is a Cold War Era underground facility built from 1963-65. It was originally built to serve as the City's Emergency Operations Center in the event of a nuclear attack. Because it is built underground on high ground, it is protected from all known natural hazards. An emergency generator and large uninterrupted power supply (UPS) afford protection from most technological hazards. There have been recent upgrades to the interior lighting and heating, air conditioning and ventilation (HVAC) systems. It has a security system and is a controlled access facility at all times.

An underground fiber optic cable connects the RMACC to the City server. A point-to-point microwave provides a redundant network connection. A COX Business Connection provides a tertiary connection for City employees and a primary connection for visitors.

The term Emergency Operations Center and especially the acronym "EOC" has taken on a different meaning within The City of Oklahoma City, therefore Multiagency Coordination Center is used.

Technology allows the use of a Virtual MACC under certain circumstances when personnel cannot respond to or get to the RMACC (Severe weather, flooding, blizzard, etc.). The Virtual MACC has the following components:

- Function from home or other site
- Telephone & internet access
- Use of hand-held radios
- Use of the VPN/NetMotion to access City network and desktop computers
- Use of virtual meeting platforms such as MS TEAMS
- Use of MS TEAMS Chat
- Use of conference calls to share information and coordinate actions

Table 1 – MACC Primary and Alternate Locations

Primary Location	Alternate Location
4600 Martin Luther King Blvd. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111 Phone: (405) 605-8200 (405) 605-8202	Police & Fire Training Center 800 N. Portland Ave. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Classrooms 101 & 102 Phone: (405) 297-1110

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

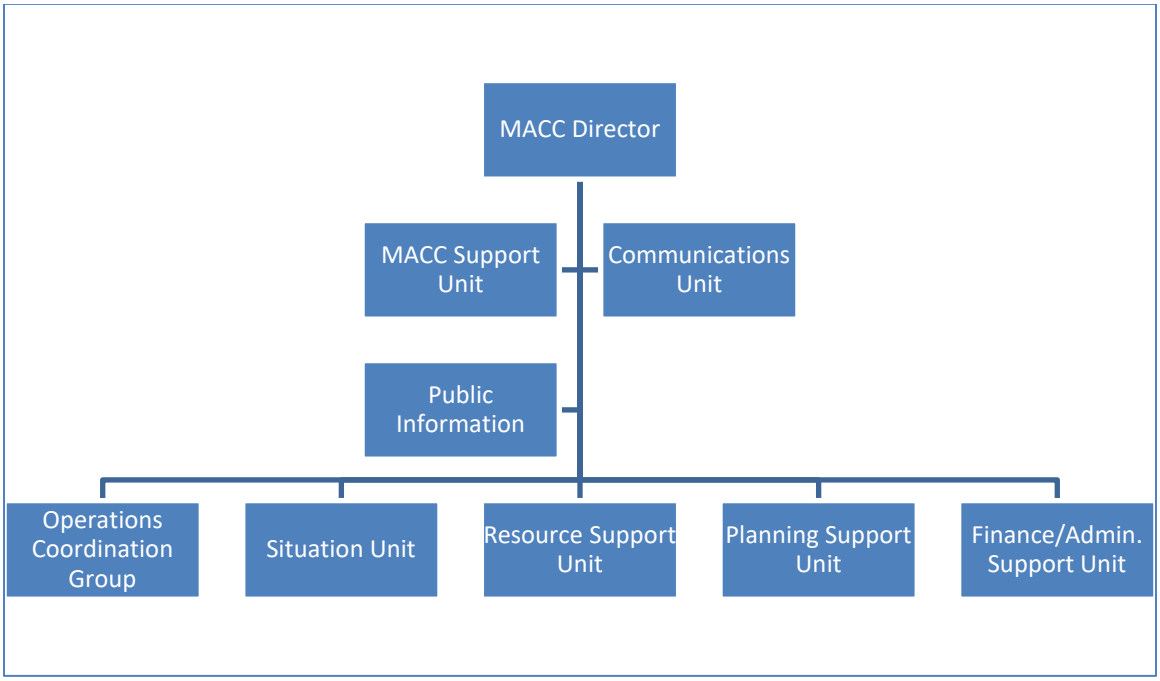
This Appendix was written based on the following Planning Assumptions:

- The MACC must use minimal staffing so as to reduce its impact on City Departments' operations.
- The City MACC would most likely be activated to Enhanced Operations or Emergency or Disaster Operations Levels during a city wide or large area major emergency, disaster, or catastrophic incident affecting only The City of Oklahoma City (also known as a Single Jurisdiction event).
- The MACC would not be activated to Enhanced Operations or Emergency or Disaster Operations Levels for an isolated incident or major emergency involving a specific site or geographic area. In this instance multiagency coordination and support will be provided on scene at the Incident Command Post by OKC Emergency Management personnel.

MACC ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The MACC is organized using the structure shown in Figure 1 – MACC Organizational Chart.

Figure 1 – MACC Organizational Chart



MACC Director

The Emergency Management Director or their designee fills the position of MACC Director. The MACC Director facilitates organizing and accomplishing the mission, goals and direction of the MACC:

- Provides expertise on the functions of the MACC and on the proper relationships with dispatch centers and incident managers.
- Fills and supervises necessary MACC unit and AREP positions as needed, in accordance with coordination and support complexity.
- Arranges for and manages facilities and equipment necessary to carry out the MACC functions.
- Facilitates MACC decision, support, and coordination processes.
- Makes recommendations to the Policy Group.
- Implements Policy Group decisions and strategic guidance.

MACC Support Unit

The MACC Support Unit Leader works under the supervision of the MACC Director. The MACC Support Unit is responsible for the logistical services and support of MACC operations.

- Orders and procures supplies, materials, personnel, and equipment in support of MACC operations.
- Arranges for food, beverages (water, coffee, soda, etc.) and snacks for MACC personnel.
- MACC physical security and access. Operates access control system. Arranges for law enforcement officers to provide security of the perimeter and entrances/exits.
- Coordinates with other entities (e.g., IT, Police Data Systems, General Services, etc.) to ensure proper operation of MACC systems.
- Arrange for increased housekeeping/janitorial services commensurate with increased activity in the MACC.
- Performs the document reproduction, scanning, and faxing tasks of the Documentation Unit function.

MACC Communications Unit

The MACC Communications Unit Leader works under the supervision of the MACC Director.

The Communications Unit is responsible for the following:

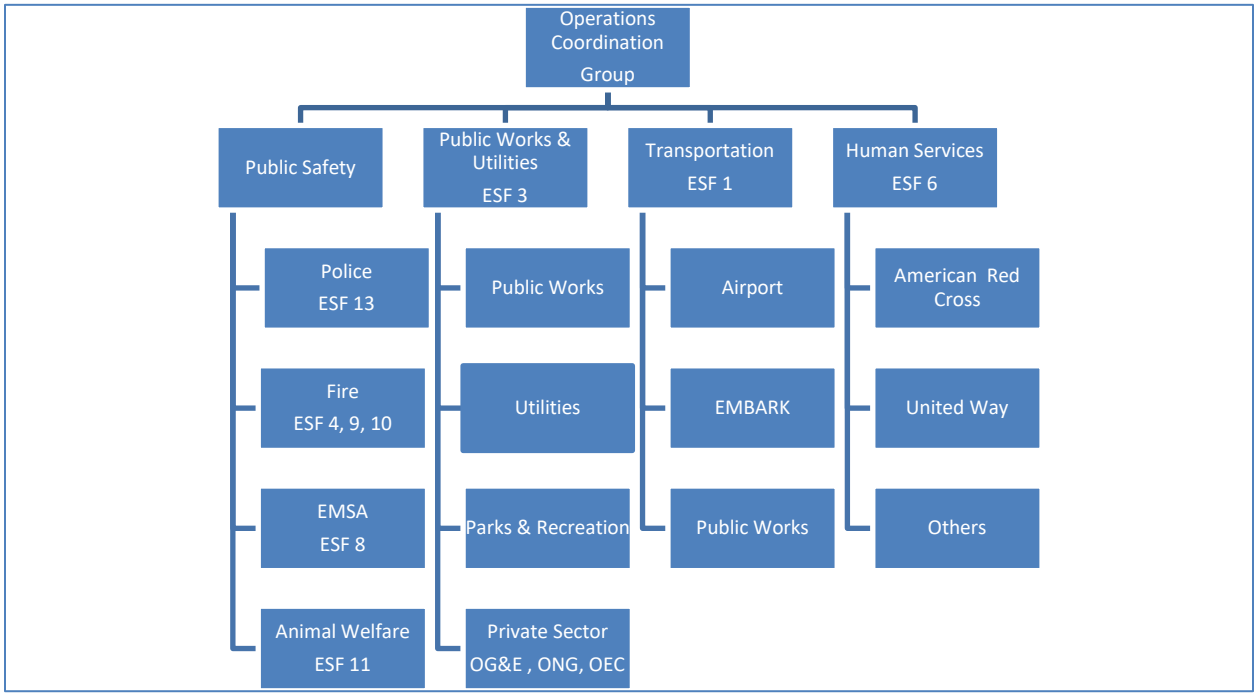
- Provides communication between the MACC and Incident Commands, dispatch centers, other multiagency coordination centers (i.e., EOC), and the State Emergency Operations Center.
- May take over incident and disaster dispatch functions thereby;
    - Relieving 911 Dispatch Center of the burden and allowing them to resume normal operations.
    - Functioning as an Expanded Dispatch to handle the increased flow of resource requests.
- Proper operation, maintenance and repair of MACC telecommunication systems (radios, telephones, computers, etc.)

Operations Coordination Group

The Operations Coordination Group (OCG) is made up of Agency Representatives (AREPs). The MACC Director or their designee is responsible for supervising the coordination activities of the OCG. The OCG coordinates interagency/multiagency response and recovery operations and activities and facilitates coordinated support to the incident commands. The OCG is organized into the following functional teams by Emergency Support Function:

- Public Safety
  - Animal Welfare – ESF 11
  - EMSA – ESF 8
  - Fire – ESF 4, 9, and 10
  - Police – ESF 13
- Public Works & Utilities – ESF 3
  - Parks & Recreation
  - Public Works
  - Utilities
  - Private Sector Utilities
- Transportation – ESF 1
  - Airport
  - EMBARK
  - Public Works
- Human Services – ESF 6
  - United Way
  - American Red Cross
  - Other NGOs

Figure 2 – Operations Coordination Group Organizational Chart



MACC Situation Unit

The MACC Situation Unit Leader works under the supervision of the MACC Director.

The Situation Unit is responsible for information monitoring and gathering. They analyze and synthesize the information gathered to develop a common operating picture which may be provided to various stakeholders and multiagency coordination entities.

The Situation Unit handles the following responsibilities:

- Collects and analyzes information on the current situation
- Maintains situational awareness
- Develops a common operating picture
- Prepares and maintains situation maps and displays
- Prepares Situation Reports (SITREP) or situation summaries
- Maintains the following logs:
    - Event/Incident Log
    - WebEOC Unit Log
    - Issue Board or Log

MACC Resource Support Unit

The MACC Resource Support Unit Leader works under the supervision of the MACC Director.

The Resource Support Unit is a hybrid unit that both tracks and obtains resources in support of the Incident Command. It handles the following responsibilities:

1. Maintains summary information on critical resources (equipment and personnel) committed to incident/disaster response and recovery.
2. Monitors resource needs as determined by the Incident Commands.
3. Identifies and tracks critical resource needs.
4. Functions as an Expanded Dispatch by ordering and procuring needed resources in support of Incident Commands.
5. Handles incoming and outgoing Intrastate Mutual Aid Requests.
6. Handles incoming Interstate Mutual Aid Requests (EMAC) from the State EOC.
7. Handles requests for direct federal assistance in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).

Planning Support Unit

The Planning Support Unit Leader works under the supervision of the MACC Director. The Planning Support Unit is responsible for:

- Development of an Advance Plan consisting of potential response and recovery related issues likely to occur beyond the next operational period, generally within 36 to 72 hours.
- Development of the MACC Action Plan (MAP)
- Performing the document collection and filing tasks of the Documentation Unit function.
- Reviewing all available status reports, Incident and MACC Action Plans, and other significant documents.
- Determining potential future impacts and cascading events of the event or disaster; particularly issues which might modify the overall emergency/disaster operations and MACC operations.
- The Advanced Planning Unit should project the situation assessment and resource needs at least 36 to 72 (or longer) hours ahead, and consider:
    - Overall goal and incident objectives.
    - Adequacy of previous and present plans.
    - Future resource availability.
    - Strategy assessment and alternatives.
    - Environmental factors.
    - Organizational assessment and alternatives.
    - Political and economic issues.
    - Long-term recovery needs.

Finance/Administration Support Unit

The Finance/Administration Support Unit Leader works under the supervision of the MACC Director.

The Finance/Administration Support Unit is responsible for:

- Administering all financial matters pertaining to procurement and vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements in support of the Incident/Unified Command. This includes handling the incident/disaster purchasing process for the Incident/Unified Command(s).
- Coordinating with City departments on incident/disaster related equipment and personnel time recording and documentation for both cost tracking and future federal reimbursement.
- Estimating and tracking the City's response and recovery costs.
- Tracking damage to City owned equipment, facilities, and buildings and the cost to repair, restore, or reconstruct.
- Tracking City response and recovery related employee accidents and injuries.

Technical Specialists

MACC Technical Specialists work under the supervision of a Unit Leader, MAC Group Supervisor, or MAC Group Function Team depending on where their expertise is needed. MACC

Technical Specialists provide special expertise useful in providing coordination and support to the MACC, Incident Commands and Department Operation Centers.

Municipal Counselor

The Municipal Counselor's Office is represented in the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) as a member of the Policy Group. Legal guidance may be important to MACC operations in matters including but not limited to the formal declaration of an emergency and/or other public safety and law enforcement issues. Legal support will be provided by the Municipal Counselor, his designee, or any Assistant Municipal Counselor assigned by him to the MACC. They may provide legal coordination and support by either being present in the MACC or by electronic technology such as e-mail or telephone.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

The MACC uses the principles and concepts of the National Incident Management System's Command and Coordination component.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

Activation of the MACC

The Oklahoma City Emergency Management Director or designee may activate the MACC based on one or more of the following criteria listed in Table 2 – Activation Criteria.

Table 2 – Activation Criteria

1. Specific potential threat is identified (i.e. Winter Storm Watch, Severe Thunderstorm Watch, etc.)	9. Large scale planned event (i.e. Memorial Marathon)
2. Immediate specific threat is identified (i.e. Tornado Warning)	10. Major Emergency, Disaster, or Catastrophic Incident
3. Threat level – both natural and manmade	11. Local state of emergency
4. Multi-agency incident/event	12. Resource needs are beyond the capability of the city
5. Multi-jurisdictional incident/event	13. Need for critical resource management (ordering, tracking, allocation and reallocation)
6. Widespread structural damage due to incident/event	14. Duration of the incident/disaster
7. Mass casualty incident	15. Three or more incidents occurring at the same time, each with its own Incident Command
8. Mass evacuations	

Operational Levels

There are three operational levels which are consistent with 2017 NIMS guidance. The Operational Levels utilized in the Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC) are shown in Table 3 – Levels of Activation.

Table 3 – Levels of Activation

Operational Level	Trigger	Staffing	Functions
Normal Operations Steady-State	No immediate threat	OKC Office of Emergency Management Personnel	• Activities that are normal for OKC OEM when no incident or specific risk or hazard has been identified • Monitor a wide spectrum of threats
Partial Activation Enhanced Steady-State Operations	Credible threat, risk or hazard	OKC Office of Emergency Management personnel plus certain MACC AREPs, volunteers, and partner organizations. May be limited to one 12-hour operational period or less	• Monitor credible threat, risk, or hazard and/or support the response to a new and potentially evolving incident • Notification to and coordination of preparedness actions by response and recovery partners • Develop a Common Operating Picture • Provide updates to response & recovery partners with frequency of updates increasing with intensity of threat, risk, or hazard and/or complexity of incident
Full Activation	Hazard impact; Emergency or disaster operations	OKC Office of Emergency Management personnel plus all MACC AREPs, volunteers, and partner organizations.; May involve multiple 12-hour operational periods	• Coordinate & Support the response to a major incident or credible threat. • Develop a Common Operating Picture • Provide impact assessment and situation reports (SITREP)

Timeframe to Report to the MACC upon Activation

Personnel assigned to report to the OKC MACC upon activation should arrive within 30 minutes during normal business hours and within 60 minutes after hours and on weekends.

MACC Staffing Requirements

The assumption is that one-third of the Agency Representatives (AREP) to the OKC MACC will be unavailable at any given time. The remaining two-thirds will be split into two groups: one group will be on-duty working in the OKC MACC and the other group will be off-duty resting for their shift at the OKC MACC.

These are recommended staffing levels for the MACC when activated based on Activation Level. The size, scope, and complexity of the emergency or disaster will determine the actual staffing levels.

Table 4 – Recommended MACC Staffing Requirements

MACC POSITION	Partial Activation	Full Activation
MACC Director	1	1
Planning Support Unit	1	2
Communications Unit	1	4
Finance/Administration Support Unit	0	2
Resource Support Unit	1	2
Situation Unit	1	2
MACC Support Unit	1	2
AREP Public Information & Marketing	1	3
AREP EMSA	1[1]	1[1]
AREP Fire	1	1
AREP Police	1	1
AREP Public Works	1	2
AREP Utilities	Optional[2]	2
AREP Parks & Recreation	Optional[2]	1
AREP Airport	Optional[2]	1
AREP EMBARK	Optional[2]	1
AREP OCCHD	Optional[1]	1[1]
AREP RMRS	Optional[1]	1[1]
AREP United way	Optional[2]	1[2]
AREP American Red Cross	Optional[2]	1[2]
AREP NGO Other	Optional[2]	1[2]
AREP OG&E	Optional[2]	Optional[2]
AREP OEC	Optional[2]	Optional[2]
AREP ONG	Optional[2]	Optional[2]
AREP AT&T	Optional[2]	Optional[2]
AREP COX	Optional[2]	Optional[2]
TOTAL (Does not include Optional positions)	11	33

[1] Only if MERC is not activated.
[2] Situation dependent as to whether this position is filled. The alternative is to establish liaison with them.

MACC Action Plan

The MACC Action Plan (MACC AP) is similar to an ICS Incident Action Plan (IAP), but the MACC AP focus is on coordination and support. The MACC AP provides the organizational

structure and work assignments for the MACC. For no-notice events a generic MACC AP will be used at the outset and then an event specific MACC AP will be developed by the MACC Advanced Planning Unit for the next and subsequent operational periods. For notice or pre-planned events an event specific MACC AP will be developed.

MACC Position Checklists

MACC Position Checklists have been developed for each position which provides a detailed description of the responsibilities, duties, and tasks for each MACC Position.

Personnel assigned to the OKC MACC perform the Duties Common to All Positions which emphasize the following tasks:

- ☐ Check-In
- ☐ Report & receive briefing
- ☐ Set up workstation
- ☐ Establish and maintain Position Log (ICS 214)
- ☐ Determine your resource needs
- ☐ Ensure your computer is operational and connected to city network

During the Operational Phase of the OKC MACC the emphasis is on the following tasks:

- ☐ Maintain Situational Awareness (SA)
  - ☐ Monitor Conditions, Events, and Resources
- ☐ Rapid Damage Assessment
- ☐ Establish a Common Operating Picture
- ☐ Speak for your department
- ☐ Facilitate resource requests
- ☐ Obtain situation status information and response/recovery activity reports from your departments
- ☐ Coordinate interdepartmental and interjurisdictional activities
- ☐ Documentation
  - ☐ E-mails
  - ☐ ICS 213 – General Message
  - ☐ ICS 214 – Unit Log

Documentation – ICS 214 – Activity Log

Personnel assigned to work in the OKC MACC will document their activity using the ICS 214 – Activity Log (electronic or paper version). The ICS 214 will be completed following the instructions in the FEMA ICS Forms Book (2010 Edition). When completing the "Notable Activities" section of the form OKC MACC personnel should consider these guidelines when deciding what to document:

- Time notified of activation
- Time arrived at OKC MACC
- Time left OKC MACC to go home or return to work

- Three A's
  - Accidents
  - Agreements
  - Actions taken
- Three D's
  - Decisions
  - Discussions
  - Disputes
- Three I's
  - Information/Intelligence
  - Issues
  - Ideas/Inspirations

Each entry should endeavor to answer these questions in so far as practical:

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- Why
- How

Monitor Conditions, Events, and Resources

Emergency management personnel are in a constant state of monitoring and gathering information including the monitoring of a wide spectrum of threats.

Prior to an event/incident they may monitor a specific potential threat, which may begin days in advance of an event/incident. During an event/incident they may monitor an immediate specific threat.

After a threat or hazard has impacted the community, they gather information to provide impact assessment and situation reports (SITREP).

During the monitoring and gathering of information, emergency management personnel need to verify the reliability and accuracy of the information they are receiving. Unverified information should not be used in establishing the common operating picture or developing SITREPs. Personnel should be assigned to follow up on unverified information to resolve its status.

Emergency management personnel will have to resolve any conflicting information they have received.

There are about twenty four jurisdictions that comprise the central Oklahoma region which creates a challenge collecting information. The best approach to collecting information from so many jurisdictions is the following:

- Each jurisdiction provides information to the OKC MACC at a regular interval or at a scheduled time as determined by the MACC Director.
- The OKC MACC does not call or contact them for information. This is known as passive collection of information. If they send it, then it is considered vetted and ready for use and distribution.
- If jurisdiction doesn't provide information, then "No Report" is listed under that jurisdiction.

Information Gathering

Information gathering entails obtaining, consolidating, and retaining raw data from diverse sources, including: Human sources, Observation, Technical sources, and Open (unclassified) sources.

An important element in information gathering capability is the ability to recognize relevant indicators and warnings within the gathered data and immediately sharing them within the OKC MACC.

It is important to share and disseminate information and intelligence as appropriate among disciplines, departments, agencies, and organizations. In simplest terms, the goal is to get the right information to the right people at the right time.

Key information types include:

- Situation status information.
- Operational information.
- Resource information.
- Management and control information.
- Public information.

OKC MACC staff must verify the relevance, reliability, and validity of the information and the credibility of the source by: using trusted sources as the primary sources of information; collating and cross-checking against baseline data and against reports received from other sources; talking to secondary sources; and receiving positive verification that the information is accurate. Any discrepancies should be reconciled to ensure that accurate data are being used.

Information Flow

There are three categories of Information within the OKC MACC. The process for handling each category of information is described below:

- ☐ Emergency
  - ☐ Life safety issue
  - ☐ Requires immediate action to prevent loss of life or property.
  - ☐ NOTIFY ALL AT ONCE
  - ☐ Route to MACC Director

- ☐ MACC Director reviews it and routes it to the appropriate Functional Team, Department AREP, or MACC Unit for action
- ☐ MACC Director routes it to Situation Unit
  - ■ Log it, post it, record it

☐ Non-Emergent
- ☐ Does not involve life safety or immediate action to prevent loss of life or property
- ☐ Route to Situation Unit
  - ■ Log it, post it, record it
- ☐ Situation Unit routes it to the MACC Director
- ☐ MACC Director reviews it and routes it to the appropriate Functional Team, Department AREP, or MACC Unit for action

☐ Resource request
- ☐ Internal
  - ■ Route it to the appropriate Department AREP for interdepartmental assistance or support.
  - ■ Route it to the Finance/Administration Support Unit when it involves the purchasing & procurement of supplies, materials, or rental equipment from City contractor/vendor.
- ☐ External
  - ■ Route it to the MACC Director who reviews it and routes it to Resource Support Unit or appropriate AREP in the MACC.

Documentation of Information Flow

Personnel assigned to the OKC MACC will share information using e-mail. E-mail provides written documentation of the information flow; it automatically saves a copy of the sent document; and it provides ease of routing and distribution of messages. If e-mails are not available, then personnel assigned to the OKC MACC will share and distribute information using the ICS 213 – General Message. The ICS 213 will be completed following the instructions in the FEMA ICS Forms Book (2010 Edition).
Each message whether e-mail or ICS-213 should endeavor to answer these questions in so far as practical:

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- Why
- How

Issue Board

The Situation Unit will maintain an Issue Board either physically using white boards or electronically. The Issue Board provides an up-to-date list of significant issues that need to be resolved or are in the process of being resolved. The Issue Board minimally includes:

- Location

- Kind/Type of Issue
- Description
- Assigned to (who the issue was assigned to for resolution)
    - Function or ESF
    - Department/Agency
    - Jurisdiction
- Resources allocated to it

Rapid Damage Assessment

The Rapid Damage Assessment is conducted as soon as possible after a hazard impact to assess the impact the disaster or emergency has had on the City's infrastructure, ability to provide basic services, ability to provide disaster response and recovery, and ability to recover and reconstruct. The Rapid Damage Assessment looks at status, condition, and operation of:

- ☐ Water – Lines, treatment plants, booster stations
- ☐ Waste Water – Lines, treatment plants, lift stations
- ☐ Electrical power
- ☐ Natural Gas
- ☐ Telecommunications
- ☐ Airport
- ☐ Bridges & roads
- ☐ Fire Stations
- ☐ Police Stations
- ☐ City buildings and facilities
- ☐ City telecommunications capability
- ☐ Hospitals & medical facilities
- ☐ Long term care facilities
- ☐ Schools

Establish a Common Operating Picture

The Situation Unit analyzes and synthesizes the gathered information to develop a common operating picture.

A common operating picture offers an overview of an event/incident thereby providing information/intelligence which enables the Incident Commander/Unified Command, department/agency heads, elected/appointed officials and any other stakeholders and partner agencies to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.

The development of a common operating picture is a collaborative process by personnel working in the MACC.

The common operating picture is communicated and shared in the form of a Situation Report (SITREP).

Providing Information

The MACC provides information to the following entities:

- Incident Commanders/Unified Commands
- Area Commands
- Department/Agency Heads
- Elected officials
- Appointed officials
- Various non-profit and private sector stakeholders and response and recovery partners.
- Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

There are three types of Situation Reports:

- Snap Shot Report
- Situation Report (SITREP)
- Incident Status Summary – ICS 209

Snap Shot Report – These reports are issued more frequently and as needed and contain less detail than a SITREP. They usually address one topic, subject, or issue. They have life safety or "Got to know now" information.

Situation Report (SITREP) - Provides the Common Operating Picture and is compiled from gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing information. They may be issued a minimum every 8-12 hours, but more frequently during initial stages of the event such as 2, 4, or 6 hours. When the need for SITREPs is more than every 12 hours, then the response phase has likely ended, and the recovery phase is underway.

The current practice for preparing SITREPs is to:

- Gather, analyze, and synthesize information from departments, agencies, and AREPs
- Develop common operating picture and prepare the SITREP as an e-mail
- Submit to MACC Director or Emergency Management Director for review and approval
- Once approved it is distributed via e-mail using distribution lists and posted into WebEOC

ICS 209 – Incident Status Summary – Is used for reporting information on significant incidents. It is not intended for every incident and would not be used on a short duration event. It contains basic information elements needed to support decision making. They are prepared and issued every 12 or 24 hours.

The frequency of distributing information depends on the situation or circumstances and the kind and type of information to be distributed. A developing situation or changes in environmental conditions (i.e. wind shift) may require more frequent distribution of information. Updates may need to be distributed after National Weather Service products are issued or updated at scheduled times during the day. The following are guidelines relating to frequency of distribution.

- Pre-Event

    - At least once a day, usually after event updates or webinars
    - Factors that may increase frequency:
        - Type of event
        - Severity
        - Probability or confidence of occurrence
        - Threat to life and property
- During
    - Snap Shots are issued frequently and as needed to disseminate life safety and need to know now information. Consider preceding or following a threat to life or life safety Snap Shot with:
        - Telephone notification
        - Dispatch notification and request for broadcast
        - Direct broadcast over public safety radio
    - SITREPs may be issued a minimum every 8-12 hours, but more frequently during initial stages of the event such as 2, 4, or 6 hours.
    - 30 minutes before the start of each operational period
- Post Event
    - As soon as practical after event
    - At least once a day thereafter, usually at or near the close of business
    - 30 minutes before start of operational period briefing

Snap Shots, SITREPs, and Incident Status Summary should be vetted - reviewed and approved - by the MACC Director before they are distributed.

Resource Management

Key Resource Management Considerations

Safety, personnel accountability, managerial control, adequate reserves, and cost are all key considerations that must be taken into account when managing incident resources.

Critical Resources

Critical resources can best be described as resources that everyone needs, but are in short supply. Critical resources are allocated according to priorities established by the Chief Elected Official, Chief Executive Officer or the Multiagency Coordination System's Policy Group depending on the situation. Multiagency Coordination Center implements the critical resource allocation priorities.

Incident Resource Management Process

The incident resource management process includes several interactive activities:

- Identify requirements
- Order and acquire
- Mobilize
- Track and report
- Recover/Demobilize
- Reimburse

- Inventory

Mutual Aid Requests

The Oklahoma ***Intrastate*** Mutual Aid Compact applies to Mutual Aid Requests. Mutual Aid Requests from outside jurisdictions or agencies will be processed as follows:

1. Request comes to OKC OEM/MACC
2. OKC OEM/MACC discusses the request with the requestor and gathers necessary information, completes the Mutual Aid Worksheet, and forwards it to the appropriate department
3. Department analyzes the request to include whether or not they have the requested resources, availability, and cost to provide the requested resources
4. Department forwards the request to the City Manager for consideration
5. City Manager decision to approve or disapprove
6. OKC OEM and Department notified of the CM's decision
7. OKC OEM notifies requestor of the decision and secures a signed Mutual Aid Request
8. Department deploys the resources, tracking personnel and equipment costs
9. OKC OEM & Department work on the invoice for reimbursement

The information needed from the requesting agency or jurisdiction should be documented using a Mutual Aid Worksheet. This information includes:

- Who is requesting it
- Quantity, kind, and type of resources requested
- Mission, task, or assignment requested
- Support to be provided by requestor – Will they provide water, food, fuel, and sleeping accommodations?
- Where do you want them
- When do you want them
- Point of Contact (POC)

Internal resource requests will be documented using an e-mail or an ICS-213 if e-mail is unavailable. Internal resource requests are for:

- Interdepartmental (department to department) assistance or support
- Resource requests involving the acquisition of supplies, materials, or rental equipment from city vendors/contractors
- Requesting assistance or support from an NGO or Private Sector partner in the MACC

Disaster Volunteer Management

The role of the OKC MACC in disaster volunteer management is to coordinate and support the disaster volunteer management process with external partners. This may include the establishment and operation of a Disaster Volunteer Reception Center which may require the collaboration and support of these entities:

- Police
- Information Technology (IT)
- Public Works

- Public Information & Marketing (PIM)
- Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

In the event of a small scale disaster or before the establishment and opening of the Disaster Volunteer Reception Center, personnel working in the OKC MACC may receive requests from the public and others to volunteer. When this occurs, OKC MACC staff will:

- ☐ Add them to the list of unsolicited volunteers which will minimally capture this information:
  - Name
  - Contact information
  - Volunteering to do what?
  - Free or not
- ☐ The message the OKC MACC staff will communicate to them is:
  - Thank them for their offer, but tell them that they are not needed at this time
  - Tell them we will add them to our disaster volunteer resource list which we share with other organizations
  - Tell them they will be contacted when they are needed

Disaster Donation Management

The role of the OKC MACC in disaster donations management is to coordinate and support the establishment and operation of a Disaster Donations Center by leveraging existing community resources. This will likely require the collaboration and support of these entities:

- PIM
- NGOs
- OKC OEM

In the event of a small scale disaster or before the establishment and opening of the Disaster Donations Center, personnel working in the OKC MACC may receive requests from the public and others to give donations. When this occurs, OKC MACC staff will:

- ☐ Encourage them to make cash donations to a disaster assistance organization
- ☐ Add them to the list of unsolicited donation offers which will minimally capture this information:
  - Name
  - Contact information
  - Goods or service(s) offered
  - Are the goods or services free or not

- ☐ The message the OKC MACC staff will communicate to them is:
  - Thank them for their offer, but tell them that their goods or services are not needed at this time
  - Tell them we will add them to our disaster donations resource list which we share with other organizations
  - Tell them they will be contacted when they are needed

Establish and Coordinate Communications

Internal Communications

Internal communications refer to communications within the RMACC during emergency/disaster.

- Inside the RMACC
  - Oklahoma County EM
  - Oklahoma City EM
  - MERC
  - Units within the MACC – Situation, Resource Management, etc.
  - Functional Teams or ESF Groups
- Methods
  - Face to face
  - E-mail
  - Telephone
  - General Message - ICS 213
  - WebEOC

Interoffice meetings involving stakeholders facilitate the internal communication process during normal operations. During an event/incident, more frequent meetings may occur.

External Communications

External communications refer to communications outside the RMACC during an emergency/disaster.

- Oklahoma County, Oklahoma City and MERC stakeholders and/or parent organizations
- Communications with other response and recovery partners
  - Private non-profits
  - Private sector
  - State
  - Federal
- Methods
  - Radio
  - Telephone
  - E-mail
  - WebEOC

Emergency Public Information and Warnings

Emergency management personnel identify necessary warnings that need to be issued to the public living or working in the affected area. They either issue the warning or work with the appropriate entities to issue the necessary warning.

Emergency management personnel identify the necessary emergency public information that needs to be distributed to the public living or working in the affected area. MACC staff collaborates with the appropriate entities to develop uniform messaging. The emergency public information may be distributed through various means.

Joint Information Center

Emergency management personnel identify the need for a Joint Information Center. They request the activation of the JIC. MACC staff coordinates with the JIC the release of information to the media and public.

Severe Weather Operations

Severe Weather Operations may start when a Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado Watch/Warning is issued. The following severe weather essential elements of information (EEI) should be monitored and gathered during severe weather operations.

Table 5 – Severe Weather Operations EEI Table

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	PRE-EVENT	DURING	PRIORITY
• NWS Chat	•	•	1.1
• WeatherWarn		•	1.1
• Hazardous Weather Forecasts	•		1.1
• Watches	•	•	1.1
• Warnings	•	•	1.1
• Conference calls	•		1.1
• Multimedia briefings	•		1.1
• NWS WFO Enhanced webpage	•		1.2
• Storm Prediction Center (SPC) webpage	•	•	1.2
• Incident Meteorologist (IMET) OK County EM	•	•	1.1
• Radar First		•	1.1
• All-Hazard Alert Weather Radio		•	1.1
• OKFIRST	•	•	1.2
• Local media – TV	•	•	1.2
• Social Media		•	1.2
• Storm Spotters		•	1.2
• Public safety field units (radio)		•	1.2
• Amateur radio		•	1.2
• GR Analyst - Gibson Ridge – OK County EM		•	1.3
• OKC CAD – VisiNet		•	2
• WebEOC		•	3
• Other EOC's		•	3
• ODEMHS		•	3

Recommended staffing of the OKC MACC for Severe Weather Operations is listed in the below Table.

Table 6 – Severe Weather Operations Recommended Staffing

Severe Weather Position	Enhanced Steady-State Operations/Partial Activation	Full Activation	Virtual MACC
Radar Monitor	X	X	X
WeatherWarn Monitor	X	X	
Media Monitor	X	X	X
Social Media Monitor	X	X	X
Radio Operator			
• Amateur Radio[1]	X	X	
• Public Safety Radio			
○ OKC P25 System	X	X	X
○ OKWIN		X[4]	
○ UHF Radio		X[4]	
○ VHF Radio		X[4]	
• Oklahoma County EM Frequency		X	
IMET[2] - OK County EM		X	
VisiNet[3] CAD Monitor	X	X	X
Situation Unit Leader (SITL)	X	X	X
Display Processor (DPRO)	Optional	X	
Runner		X	
TOTAL	9	12 (15[4])	6

1 - Amateur Radio – Spotter network and NWS
2 - IMET – Incident Meteorologist
3 - VisiNet CAD – Authorized OKC Personnel
4 – Situation dependent – Staffed only if radio system is being used by participating response organizations.

The roles and responsibilities of the Severe Weather Operations positions are as follows:

Table 7 – Severe Weather Operations Roles & Responsibilities

POSITION	SEVERE WEATHER OPERATIONS ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Radar Monitor	1. Monitor radar for life threatening attributes using RADARFIRST 2. Provide updates to SITL, DPRO, Radio Operator, and IMET 3. Capture screen shots of life threatening attributes
WeatherWarn Monitor	1. Monitors WeatherWarn software. 2. When a tornado warning is issued confirm which OWS sectors should be activated.
Media Monitor	1. Monitor local television stations for current information on the storm, tornado, and situation. 2. Provide updates to SITL, DPRO, Radar Monitor, and Radio Operator
Social Media Monitor	1. Monitors social media sites/feeds to gather information on the current situation and rumor control. 2. Provide updates to SITL, DPRO, Radar Monitor, Radio Operator, IMET 3. Distributes approved non-emergency public information via social media
Radio Operator(s)	1. Monitor radio systems to gather information a. Amateur Radio b. Public Safety Radio c. OKC P25 System d. OKWIN e. UHF f. VHF g. Oklahoma County EM Frequency 2. Report information to NWS 3. Provide updates to SITL, DPRO, Radar Monitor
IMET- OK County EM	1. Incident Meteorologist monitors Gibson Ridge 2. Provide updates to SITL, DPRO, Radar Monitor, and Radio Operator
VisiNet CAD Monitor	1. Monitors OKC VisiNet CAD for storm/tornado related information 2. Provide updates to SITL, DPRO, Radar Monitor, and Radio Operator
SITL	1. Maintains situational awareness 2. Gathers information from Radar Monitor, Media Monitor, Radio Operator, IMET, VisiNet CAD Monitor, and Social media Monitor 3. Analyze and synthesizes information to create a common operating picture 4. Prepares Situation Reports
Display Processor (DPRO)	1. Plots storm spotter locations, storm attributes and damage on maps 2. Records significant events and activities of importance on Issue Board including time and location using WebEOC Unit Log
Runner	1. Distributes written messages between positions

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

Refer to the City Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan, Information Collection and Dissemination Section and Appendix D – Essential Elements of Information Needs and NIMS Communications and Information Management.

COMMUNICATIONS

Refer to the Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan, Communications Section.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

For details refer to the City Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan, Administration, Finance, and Logistics Section.

MACC STAFFING TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Managements is responsible for establishing the required and recommended training for personnel assigned to the City of OKC MACC when it's activated.

MACC ACTION PLAN

The MAC Forms and ICS Forms will be used to create a MACC Action Plan and document MACC actions and activities.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Appendix is maintained by Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management and is reviewed as part of the annual City Emergency Operations Plan review. Revisions are made to it as necessary.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Authorities

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5) – Management of Domestic Incidents

Oklahoma City Council Resolution of July 18, 2006 establishing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in The City of Oklahoma City.

References

FEMA EMI E-101 Foundations of Emergency Management Student Manual July 2012

FEMA IS-230 Principles of Emergency Management

FEMA IS 700.a NIMS, An Introduction

FEMA IS-701 NIMS Multiagency Coordination Systems

FEMA IS 703.a NIMS Resource Management (1-15-2010)

FEMA IS 704 NIMS Communications and Information Management (8-1-2009)

FEMA IS-775 EOC Management and Operations

ICS 100 – Introduction to ICS

ICS 200 – ICS for Single Resource and Initial Action Incidents

ICS 300 – Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents

ICS 400 – Advanced ICS Command and General Staff Complex Incidents

ICS 420-1 Field Operations Guide, FIRESCOPE, June 2004 and June 2007

National Incident Management System (NIMS), Third Edition, October 2017

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

PUBLIC PROTECTION & EVACUATION ANNEX

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This annex describes the processes for implementing and supporting protective actions taken by the public.

Scope

This annex applies to City of Oklahoma City residents, departments, non-profit organizations and private sector contractors.

This annex addresses shelter-in-place and large area or large-scale evacuations of Oklahoma City residents for incidents/disasters.

This annex incorporates the provisions of the Oklahoma Homeland Security Region 6&8 Evacuation Plan which addresses large-scale evacuations within the Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security Region 6 (Canadian County, Cleveland County, Lincoln County, Logan County, McClain County, and Pottawatomie County) and Region 8 (Oklahoma County).

Policies

Priority is given to 1) life safety (first responders and the public), 2) incident stabilization, and 3)property conservation, in that order.

Citizens have personal responsibility for emergency preparedness including evacuation and “Shelter-in-Place”. All residents are strongly encouraged to educate themselves, their family members and those for whom they have responsibility, in the proper methods and practices of family emergency plans, preparedness kits, “Shelter-in-Place” and evacuations.

Shelter-in-Place is the preferred protective action when it is practical and safe based on the totality of the circumstances. Shelter-in-Place offers the shortest distance to safety. Under certain circumstances, evacuation can unnecessarily expose people to greater hazard vulnerability and risk, than if they Sheltered-in-Place. Shelter-in-Place is simple, quick and does not require a lot of first responder or community resources.

Evacuation is not always indicated before, during, or after a hazard impact or incident/disaster. Evacuation is used when it offers the greatest safety and protection from a hazard. Evacuation may be the only safe protective action from hazards such as flash floods, flooding, hazardous material spills, acts of terrorism and wildland fires. After a hazard impact or incident/disaster, if a structure is habitable and safe to occupy, then

evacuation may not be indicated. Evacuations can be time consuming to complete, complex to manage, and can require tremendous first responder and community resources.

Emergency resources will initially be devoted to those in the greatest danger, followed by the largest threatened groups.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Situation and Assumptions

1. Oklahoma Homeland Security Regions 6 and 8 include over 6,000 square miles and an estimated population of 1.1 million. This includes The City of Oklahoma City which stretches into four counties Oklahoma County, Canadian County, Cleveland County, and Pottawatomie County.

2. Emergency resources within the region include Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, Fire/Rescue, Emergency Medical, Public Health, Hospitals and Public Works Departments.

3. This annex assumes that resources would be available to respond to evacuations of various sizes and if that were not the situation, mutual aid and/or state and federal assistance would be requested. Mutual aid resources are available through the Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact.

4. The probability of the region requiring a complete evacuation is extremely low; however, it is very likely that localized evacuations may be required in response to natural or man-made events such as those identified in this document.

5. This annex strongly encourages all individuals, families, businesses and others to acknowledge responsibility for their own safety, to make appropriate preparations and to take necessary actions, including but not limited to, evacuation and emergency planning, storage of provisions adequate to sustain themselves for a minimum of 72-hours, and other steps as may be deemed prudent for the protection of life and property.

6. Emergency resources will initially be devoted to those in the greatest danger, followed by the largest threatened groups. It is probable that some persons or groups, particularly during a large-scale event, may be forced to rely on their own planning, resources and provisions for extended periods until additional assistance becomes available.

7. In some situations, it may be safer and more effective to “Shelter-in-Place” instead of attempting to evacuate. If advised to “Shelter-in-Place” the personal emergency planning and provision of emergency supplies mentioned above may prove critically important.

8. People may take protective actions for the following reasons: 1). Environmental cues; 2) Authorities' evacuation warnings or recommendations; 3). Family or relatives' evacuation recommendations; and 4). Observations of others leaving.

9. 90% of the population may be home from 10:00 pm and 6:00 am, but only about one-third is there from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm.

10. The resident population may be less likely to comply with warnings and evacuation orders.

11. The transient population will be more likely to comply with warnings and evacuation orders. For this annex transients are defined as primarily those who stay in commercial lodging facilities such as motels and who are visiting Oklahoma City on business or pleasure.

12. Special facility populations consist of students in school, patients in hospitals and long-term care facilities, prisoners/inmates in jails and correctional facilities, and other custodial settings. Warning and evacuation of this population is different than residents and transients.

13. Spontaneous evacuation may occur. Spontaneous evacuation refers to the percentage of those who were not warned to evacuate but do so anyway.

14. Any warnings should also include the hazard or threat and protective actions to take. Information must be accurate, specific, and complete. People are less likely to comply with warnings and evacuation orders if information is vague and incomplete.

15. Contrary to popular belief, people do not panic when warned or ordered to evacuate. They typically react in a rational manner taking appropriate protective actions.

Individual Responsibility, Preparedness, and Planning

In addition to the acknowledgement of personal responsibility for evacuation, "Shelter-in-Place" and emergency planning issues, all residents are strongly encouraged to educate themselves, their family members and those for whom they have responsibility, in the proper methods and practices associated with "Shelter-in-Place" and evacuations. Additionally, all residents are urged to identify neighbors or other individuals or groups who may need additional assistance with emergency preparation and procedures in advance of an emergency situation and be prepared to assist whenever necessary.

In the event of an emergency situation requiring that "Shelter-in-Place" and/or evacuation related actions be taken, public notification of such will be made as expeditiously and thoroughly as possible, utilizing a variety of methods, as available. Those choosing to ignore or otherwise disregard lawful "Shelter-in-Place" and/or evacuation orders are solely

responsible for their own safety and that of all persons or animals under their care or charge, within the affected area.

Situations of this type may involve timeframes where it is simply not feasible for public resources to endanger themselves beyond a reasonable level, particularly to render aid to those who purposefully ignore or disregard official "Shelter-in-Place" and/or evacuation orders. Also, utilities and services such as natural gas, water, electricity, cable television, telephone, etc., may be unavailable during such an event, and potentially for an extended period of time.

All persons being evacuated as a result of an emergency situation should provide and take the personal supplies necessary for initial self-sustainment, to include at least a 72-hour period. Available resources will initially be very limited and staffing for the distribution of supplies, if available; will likely be involved in critical incident-related activities and not necessarily available for supply-related tasks.

Additional information on "Shelter-in-Place" evacuation and the development of a "disaster supply kit" is available at the FEMA website at www.fema.gov or www.ready.gov.

Recommended Protective Actions by Hazard

Natural Hazards

Central Oklahoma may potentially be affected by a variety of natural hazards as identified during routine hazard/threat analysis activities for the development of various Hazard Mitigation Plans, Emergency Operation Plans and other threat/vulnerability-related efforts. These hazards may include tornadoes, high winds, severe thunderstorms with accompanying hail and excessive lightning and rainfall, winter storms, flooding, extreme heat, drought, rural and urban fires, and earthquakes.

Tornadoes

Although tornadoes can cause major damage, it is typically limited to the immediately affected area along the path of travel and would not warrant large-scale evacuation. Residents in the path of a tornado are encouraged to "Shelter-in-Place" unless they are in a mobile or manufactured home or other vulnerable structure. Persons who are traveling and are in the potential path of tornadic activity are encouraged to seek shelter inside a substantial structure or designated shelter, or drive at right angles to the projected path of the storm.

Severe Storms

Severe thunderstorms including hail, substantial rainfall and high wind events, and severe winter storms can affect large areas, including the entire region. It is recommended that

residents "Shelter-In-Place" during these events. Depending on the type and severity of the storm, it may be necessary to evacuate some at-risk residents due to power outages or other factors which may interrupt utility delivery or present a significant life-safety threat.

Flooding

Flooding due to heavy rainfall is generally limited, involving only scattered areas requiring localized evacuation. Persons in flood-prone areas are encouraged to seek high ground and avoid low-lying areas during potential flooding events. Furthermore, motorists should never drive into flood waters regardless of their knowledge of the roadway or perception of water depth.

Heat and Drought

Extreme heat and drought are common throughout Oklahoma, but have not required large-scale evacuations. At-risk residents without air conditioning may be relocated to local shelters during periods of extreme heat.

Fires

Wildland fires often occur during the summer and fall months when drought, lowered humidity and strong winds can create high fire danger conditions. Rural wildland fires may require evacuation of some residents, or in some situations, entire communities. Should heavy smoke and/or toxic fumes be present in large or otherwise dangerous quantities, persons located downwind may require evacuation.

Earthquakes

Central Oklahoma has a low to moderate risk for significant seismic activity. As earthquakes are relatively unpredictable in both occurrence and strength, evacuation prior to a seismic event is unlikely.

Dam Failure

Dam failure may be associated with a natural or manmade event, which in either case; little or no notice of the impending failure may be received. Dam failures can also be the result of heavy rainfall causing the dam to "overtop" or the spillway to fail. These situations provide some warning, but still generally less than a few hours. If it is determined that a dam may potentially fail, immediate evacuation of downstream residents will likely be necessary in the inundation area.

Man-Made Hazards

Hazardous Materials Release

Several interstate highways, state highways, railways and pipelines routinely transport hazardous materials within central Oklahoma. The release of such materials could require implementation of "Shelter In Place" methodologies and/or localized evacuations.

Manufacturing, treatment and storage facilities throughout the region additionally pose a potential hazardous material threat. Should a release occur, the need for specific actions including "Shelter In Place" and/or possible evacuation will be determined based on the nature of the material, existing weather conditions, and proximity to the release.

Acts of Terrorism, Weapons of Mass Destruction

Acts of terrorism do not typically provide sufficient warning time to initiate a pre-event evacuation, and some events require quarantine, not evacuation. Depending on the event location and existing weather conditions, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) attacks could require post-event evacuation of large portions of the region.

Police Actions

There are numerous actions or situations that could require the evacuation of portions of the region. These include shootings or sniper attacks, bomb threats, barricaded subjects and civil unrest, and would typically require only the temporary evacuation of the immediate event area.

Decision to Shelter-in-Place or Evacuate

The decision to Shelter-in-Place or evacuate should be a collaborative effort involving first responders and other appropriate stakeholders and based on the totality of the circumstances. Life safety is the number one priority. The size of the area to be evacuated will be determined by conditions at the time of the emergency or disaster.

Incident/Unified Commands may issue protective action warnings and orders for the incidents/disasters they are managing.

The Oklahoma City Emergency Manager or Regional Multiagency Coordination Center if activated may recommend protective actions to include Shelter-in-Place and evacuation.

Warning and Notification

Warnings and notifications must be specific, accurate, and complete. They must include the hazard or threat and protective action to take.

Affected areas may be notified of the need for "Shelter-In-Place" or evacuation by multiple means including:

- "All-Hazards" Alert Weather Radio announcements,
- Local commercial radio,
- Local television announcements and television scrolling messages,

- Mass notification systems (if available),
- Emergency Alert Systems,
- Outdoor Warning Devices (tornado sirens),
- Amateur (HAM) Radio,
- Route Warnings - Announcements by public safety officials through vehicular public address systems,
- Door-to-door visits by public safety officials and other authorities, and
- Other available methods.

The effectiveness of a given warning method varies with the types of activities in which people are engaged and proximity to warning sources/devices. Those with sensory disabilities or reduced sensory abilities should ensure they have a method to receive warnings in an accessible format; this may include devices connected to the all-hazard alert weather radio such as strobe lights and vibrators, Braille readers, text-to-voice technology, service animals, etc..

Accessible Hazard Alert System

The City of Oklahoma City uses the Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS™) from DeafLinks. AHAS provides 24/7 capability to send accessible alerts in response to all Emergency Alert System (EAS) event codes for Warnings, Watches, and Emergencies, Civil Emergency Messages (CEM), Terrorism events, Amber Alerts, and National Weather Service (NWS) watches and warnings. AHAS is designed to respond primarily to "threat to life and property" events.

AHAS provides the capability to send accessible video alerts in American Sign Language (ASL), English Voice, and English Text. AHAS alerts are Short Message Service (SMS) compatible for delivery of text alerts (with embedded video links) to cell phones, web, or mobile communication systems. AHAS Alerts are also created in Broadcast quality formats for local TV stations.

The AHAS-IN™ (individual notification) component of the AHAS™ program is a subscriber based service allowing Deaf Link to deliver accessible alerts to computers, tablets, web/video capable phones, web capable braille readers and other devices as selected by the subscriber. This service is free to the subscriber other than any carrier costs associated with their broadband (phone or internet) service provider. Alerts are sent to subscribers with zip codes in the affected area of the event or disaster.

The City's use of the AHAS ensures compliance with federal law, regulations, and initiatives.

- Rehabilitation Act of 1973 – Section 504
- Americans with Disability Act (ADA) of 1990
- Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Amendments Act of 2008
- FEMA's efforts to integrate people with disabilities into emergency management pursuant to the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) of 2006

Emergency Alert System

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency. ***The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information, such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to specific areas.*** Oklahoma City Emergency Management contacts the National Weather Service (NWS) in Norman, OK and requests they issue a warning and evacuation notice via the EAS.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property.

Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrated local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All-Hazards Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

Public Storm Shelters

The City of Oklahoma City does not maintain, open, or operate emergency public storm shelters. Opening public storm shelters in the current inventory of publicly-owned City buildings would expose the public to more risk than if they sheltered in place at home, as long it's not a mobile home.

Taking shelter in one of our publicly-owned City buildings would only give people a false sense of security and no more protection than a well-built house. The City's public buildings are not built to FEMA guidelines to provide near absolute protection from a tornado, including EF-4 and EF-5 tornadoes. Since about 98% of all tornadoes are EF-3 or less, a well-built home can give people survivable protection from an EF-3 or less tornado.

Public Storm Shelters are virtually non-existent outside the City of Oklahoma City. Determining whether a jurisdiction provides public storm shelter opportunities is a personal responsibility that must be accomplished during severe weather planning before severe weather occurs.

Those living in manufactured housing, mobile homes or otherwise vulnerable locations are encouraged to identify suitable shelter locations well in advance of approaching severe weather, and make plans to move to those locations prior to the arrival of severe weather or pending threat. Persons who are traveling and are in the potential path of tornadic activity are encouraged to seek shelter inside a substantial structure, or drive at right angles to the projected path of the storm.

Shelter-In-Place

The practice of "Shelter-In-Place" is recognized as a potentially life-saving action in a variety of situations. As previously stated, some situations will necessitate "Shelter-In-Place" instead of evacuation in order to protect residents to the highest possible level.

Severe Weather

Severe Weather events requiring "Shelter in Place" may include tornadic activity, excessively high winds, or other situations potentially causing significant structural damage. Occupants should seek shelter in a substantially constructed building on the lowest possible level, in a small interior room or closet away from exterior walls or openings such as doors and/or windows. The additional use of heavy padding, clothes or other methods to protect from flying debris is encouraged.

Also, occupants may "Shelter-in-Place" in an above or below ground safe room built to FEMA 320 and/or 361 guidelines.

It is a best practice to have a battery-powered flashlight and radio or digital television (with extra batteries) available to help obtain updated weather condition reports and other important information.

Hazardous Atmosphere

Hazardous atmospheres requiring "Shelter-In-Place" may occur at any time, from a variety of sources including an accidental or intentional hazardous material release, chemical release, radiological release or other threat as a result of an airborne contaminant within a relatively close proximity to the involved person(s). Primary considerations during a situation of this type include the nature and amount of material released, distance to/from the point of release, and existing weather conditions.

If instructed to "Shelter-In-Place" because of a hazardous atmosphere situation, several steps should be taken as quickly and safely as possible:

- Immediately ensure that all pets and people are kept indoors.
- Close and lock all doors, windows or other exterior openings.
- Turn off HVAC systems and any air circulating devices (fans, heating/air conditioning, etc.).
- Enter a previously identified small interior room, at or above ground level, preferably with no windows or exterior openings, equipped with a hard-wired telephone if possible. Your emergency supply kit should be kept in this same area.
- Use plastic sheeting and duct tape to seal all openings in the room, including doors, vents, etc.
- Monitor your emergency radio or television and await further instructions.

Evacuation - General

A variety of factors, including the type and magnitude of an event, anticipated duration and weather conditions may determine the extent of an evacuation area, the direction of evacuation and the amount of time provided for evacuation. For planning purposes, three scenarios are presented including:

- Extended Notice (1 to 3 days warning)
- Short Notice (less than 24 hours)
- No Notice (immediate), including evacuation after an event

Evacuation - Transportation

There are multiple transportation services that move large numbers of people in and through Oklahoma City. During an evacuation, it may be necessary to notify any or all of these services in order to delay, postpone or re-direct incoming traffic so they do not add to the number of persons requiring evacuation. Affected modes may include; airports and aircraft, rail stations and railway lines and bus stations or bus lines.

Mass transit may be used to transport persons without transportation out of the evacuation zone or affected area. In order to effect a timely, large scale evacuation, coordination with mass transit entities must take place at the earliest possible stage of the emergency. To assist with this effort, points of contact have been identified and a contact list will be maintained in the Regional Multiagency Coordination Center.

Collection points will be established as needed. Evacuees without vehicles will be instructed to go to the nearest collection point for evacuation outside of the affected area.

Evacuation Routes

In general, initial evacuation should be away from the impacted area or threat, toward safer areas or regions, unless otherwise instructed by a competent authority.

Traffic movement during evacuation will be controlled by the use of designated routes and traffic control points. In so far as practical, there should be at least two routes of egress out of or away from the evacuated area. One lane should be kept open for ingress of emergency vehicles.

Multiple highways converge in central Oklahoma and will be utilized as primary evacuation routes. Specific evacuation route recommendations, including direction, travel routes, and recommended travel distances will be provided at the time of need. They are dependent on the specific nature and location of the actual event, existing and predicted weather conditions and other incident-specific factors, and cannot be accurately predetermined.

Primary evacuation routes from Oklahoma City will likely include all State Highways (SH) such as SH 3, SH 4, SH 37, SH 74, SH 92, SH 152; Interstates (I) I35, I40, I-44, I235, and I240; U.S. Highways (US): US 62, US 66, US 77, US 270; and Turnpikes: H.E. Bailey, John Kilpatrick, and

Turner. Should the need dictate, area turnpikes may be utilized as primary evacuation routes pending approval of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol and Oklahoma Turnpike Authority.

Rest areas and/or comfort stations which provide fuel, water, food, sanitary facilities, vehicle service or repair and information should be established along evacuation routes when evacuating large numbers of people to adjoining counties and/or states.

Vehicles that experience mechanical breakdowns on the evacuation routes will be moved off the roadway. Incident Action Plans need to include picking up and evacuating these stranded motorists. Wrecker services may need to be contracted to provide dedicated tow and recovery services to keep evacuation routes open.

Evacuation - Traffic Management Coordination

Traffic movement will be directed to a safe area, evacuation center, and/or mass care shelters.

Evacuation efforts will require coordination between the Oklahoma City Police Department, Oklahoma City Public Works, Oklahoma Department of Transportation, Oklahoma Turnpike Authority, and Oklahoma Highway Patrol to keep roads and highways open and moving as freely as possible. Traffic signal lights may be manually operated by the Oklahoma City Police Department to effectively manage the flow of traffic during an evacuation. Other efforts to keep roads and highways open and moving may include moving disabled vehicles or other obstructions from the traffic lanes, providing traffic control barricades, signage and barriers, and providing some limited roadside assistance if necessary.

Oklahoma City Public Works – Traffic Management may develop traffic management plans, routes, and maps for an evacuation.

Sign/message boards (fixed and portable) may be utilized as available and applicable to assist in directing evacuation efforts.

Evacuation - Proximate Destination and Ultimate Destination

The proximate destination is the initial point evacuees move to in order to distance themselves from the risk area. The proximate destination is dependent on the type and complexity of the incident and the existing weather conditions. The location of the proximate destination will be given during evacuation notifications.
The ultimate destination is the place where evacuees want to stay until they can return home. Evacuees may choose their ultimate destination. This can be with family or friends, or commercial lodging (hotels/motels). Depending on the incident, evacuees may also choose a congregate care shelter as their ultimate destination.

Evacuees

Residents who are able to evacuate themselves will be directed to recommended evacuation routes, proximate destinations, evacuation centers and/or congregate care shelters.

Residents unable to evacuate themselves would be directed to the nearest specified collection points/temporary shelters. They may walk or smaller multi-passenger vehicles will be used to provide transportation to designated collection points/temporary shelters to await transportation out of the area. Larger vehicles including school buses, charter buses, multi-passenger vehicles and other such resources will be used to transport these evacuees from the collection points/temporary shelters to proximate and ultimate destinations.

Evacuees – People with Disabilities and People with Access and Functional Needs

This population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include people with disabilities; those using assistive technology (wheelchairs, etc.); those in institutionalized settings; the elderly; children; people from diverse cultures, people with limited English proficiency or are non-English-speaking; and the transportation disadvantaged.

In the context of this document and relevant planning, this category may include all residents (citizens) who are unable to self-evacuate. This could potentially include residents of long-term or short-term care or custodial facilities, nursing homes, assisted-living centers, mental health facilities, jails, prisons, drug treatment facilities, and/or other groups of individuals who may have limitations in regards to self-evacuation, or non-institutionalized citizens who genuinely require outside assistance.

Primary responsibility for "Shelter-in-Place" or evacuation of persons with disabilities and persons with access and functional needs rests with the individual, individual's family, and/or health care organizations, providers, agencies or businesses that are currently providing care for these individuals.

Some individuals may be cared for at home by family and/or a health care organization. Primary responsibility for "Shelter-in-Place" or evacuation of these persons rests with the family and care provider. The Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC) may provide coordination of and support to the "Shelter-in-Place" or evacuation efforts.

The public will be given a telephone number(s) for persons with disabilities or access and functional needs without transportation. Incident Action Plans need to include provisions to pick-up these individuals using a task force approach that provides a range of capabilities to meet the needs of these individuals.

In some situations, "Shelter-in-Place" will provide a greater level of protection and better care than to relocate. However, this does not preclude the need to identify applicable evacuation measures for all individuals or groups with disabilities and access and functional needs.

Persons with impaired health or limited mobility may be evacuated to a designated site by ambulance, non-emergency medical transport resources, handicapped accessible mass transit, or by other identified resources.

Evacuation - Schools

There are numerous school districts, schools, and campuses within OKC, which are separate legal entities. The decision to "Shelter-in-Place" or evacuate students rests with the school administration, district superintendent, or school principal. The City of Oklahoma City will coordinate its evacuation and shelter-in-place efforts with the affected school districts. Depending on the kind and type of incident coordination may include notification to the school district of the hazard or risk, recommended protective actions (evacuation or shelter-in-place), and providing requested assistance and support.

In Extended Notice situations potentially affected schools will be closed. The decision to close schools, dismiss the school children and return them to their home or normal drop-off point is the responsibility of the school principal or administrator. If the decision is made to immediately dismiss the school children and return them to their home or normal drop-off point, then this will be accomplished according to existing school emergency response plans and/or transportation plans.

During Short Notice or No Notice situations, children may be transported to a designated safe site where they would be released to their parents or family members with proper identification. Citizens should refer to the details of their respective school system emergency response plan and/or transportation plan.

Evacuation - Household Pets and Domestic Animals

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS Act), Public Law-109-308 (2006) requires household pets and domestic animals be evacuated, transported, and sheltered. The evacuation, transportation, and sheltering of household pets and domestic animals will be in accordance with Oklahoma City ESF #11- Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex, Oklahoma City Reception of Evacuees Plan, and Oklahoma City Congregate Shelter Plan.

As with all other aspects of personal emergency preparedness, domestic animal owners are expected to be responsible for their animals/pets, to make appropriate preparations and to take necessary actions, including but not limited to, emergency preparedness planning, evacuation, transportation, storage of provisions adequate to sustain the animal(s) for a minimum of 72-hours, and other steps as may be deemed prudent for their protection.

An initial estimate of the numbers and types of animals that may need to be evacuated will be made by those assigned such responsibility including farm animals, animals in kennels, veterinary hospitals, zoos, pet stores, animal shelters, university laboratories, etc.

Resources specific to animal and pet evacuation, transport, and sheltering will be identified and requested, including transport vehicles (stock trailers, trucks equipped with animal cages, etc.), that may be used to evacuate animals.

In so far as practical, records of animals found, including locations and descriptions, will be maintained to help facilitate the return to their owners.

Evacuation – Hospitals, Medical Facilities, and Long Term Care Facilities

In the case of hospitals, medical facilities, and long term care facilities (LTCF), the RMRS will be notified by such facilities of the need to evacuate. Upon notification of the need to evacuate, the RMRS will notify the Oklahoma State Department of Health. The Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC) will coordinate evacuation efforts from start to finish. During the evacuation process, the MERC will maintain communications with the evacuating facility, the receiving facility(s), and the necessary transport resources.

Evacuation – Correctional & Detention Facilities

Correctional and detention facilities include prisons, jails, and alternative to incarceration facilities. Correctional and detention facilities should develop and maintain their own plans and procedures for the evacuation and relocation of their prisoners, inmates, and detainees to a safe and secure location outside the affected area. Law enforcement may provide assistance to correctional and detention facilities.

Reception of Evacuees

Evacuees will be received and processed in accordance to the Oklahoma City Reception Plan.

Mass Care and Sheltering

Initially, Evacuation Center(s) may be established. These centers are located in a safe area and provide limited services and generally are intended to provide care and comfort for short duration evacuations.

For longer duration events requiring dormitory operations (overnight sleeping arrangements) a Mass Care Congregate Care Shelter may be opened. An Evacuation Center may transition to a Mass Care Congregate Care Shelter. Mass Care and Congregate Care Sheltering will be provided in accordance with the Oklahoma City Congregate Shelter Plan and Oklahoma City Emergency Support Function #6.

Public Safety and Security

Law enforcement will provide public safety and security for evacuations to include collection points/temporary shelters, evacuation routes, reception sites, and congregate care shelters.

Law enforcement will direct traffic and facilitate the orderly flow of traffic out of the affected/evacuation area on the evacuation routes. Oklahoma City Public Works will assist law enforcement by deploying traffic control devices such as portable/temporary barriers or barricades to close traffic lanes and/or redirect traffic around evacuated areas.

Law enforcement will secure the perimeter of evacuated areas and provide law enforcement patrols of the affected area or within the evacuated zone. If available, National Guard troops may be used to supplement and assist in securing the perimeter and patrolling of the evacuated areas.

Law enforcement will enforce the evacuation orders in accordance with applicable state statutes: 63 O.S. Sec(s). 683.8 & 683.9 (Emergency Management Act); and 63 O.S. Sec. 6403 (The Catastrophic Health Emergency Act). The use of force will be in accordance with statutes, case law, and department policies and procedures.

Law enforcement officers encountering persons who refuse to evacuate will request their name and identifying information such as date of birth and record their physical/clothing description, and their address. This information will aid in later missing person investigations, search and rescue operations, and identification of deceased persons. Law enforcement officers will make sure the address or location of the person(s) refusing to evacuate is recorded in the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system.

ORGANIZATION

Emergency incident activities are organized using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command Structure (ICS).

Incident/Unified Commands are responsible for directing all public protection and evacuation actions at the scene of an emergency or incident/disaster. During a large-scale evacuation, The City of Oklahoma City may be divided into sections and an Incident/Unified Command assigned to each one.

Oklahoma City Emergency Management or the Regional Multiagency Coordination Center (RMACC) if activated is responsible for coordinating all large-scale public protection and evacuation actions before, during, and after an incident/disaster.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinator/Primary City Department:

Oklahoma City Police Department

- Public warning and evacuation orders
- Conduct and coordinate evacuations
- Enforcement of evacuation orders
- Traffic control
- Establish perimeter around affected/evacuation area and restrict access
- Law enforcement patrols of affected/evacuated areas.
- Protection of key assets and critical infrastructures within affected/evacuated area.
- Public information support.
- Reception Site support
- Congregate care shelter support.
- Liaison and coordination with other agencies.
- Assist correctional and detention facilities with evacuations
- When OKC Emergency Management is unavailable, Police 911 may interface with DeafLinks to issue watches and warnings via the AHAS.

City Support Departments:

Oklahoma City Animal Welfare

- Domestic pet and animal containment.
- Domestic pet and animal evacuation, transportation and sheltering.

Oklahoma City Municipal Counselor's Office

- Legal advice

Oklahoma City Emergency Management

- Coordination of City Departments in support of the Public Protection and Evacuation Plan functions and activities.
- Gathers and analyzes information to establish a common operating picture and assess possible cascading events.
- Coordination of ESF #6 in support of Public Protection and Evacuation
- The Regional Multiagency Coordination Center, when activated as part of the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) will perform these responsibilities.
- Interface with the National Weather Service to issue warnings via the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Oversee the Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) from DeafLinks and interface with

DeafLinks to issue watches and warnings via the AHAS.

Oklahoma City Fire Department

- Support to the evacuation of hospitals and long-term care facilities
- Support to evacuation of Medical At-Risk patients
- Evacuation support

Oklahoma City Public Transportation and Parking

- Provide buses to evacuate people without transportation
- Provide handicapped accessible vehicles to evacuate people with mobility impairment

Oklahoma City Public Works

- Traffic management
- Traffic control devices, barricades, signs, etc.
- Emergency outdoor lighting
- Mapping
- Evacuation support

Public Information and Marketing

- Emergency Public Information
- Joint Information Center (JIC)

Support Agencies / Entities:

Emergency Medical Service Authority (EMSA)

- Support to the evacuation of hospitals and long-term care facilities
- Support to evacuation of Medical At-Risk patients
- General evacuation support

Medical Emergency Response Center (MERC)

- Coordination and support to the evacuation of hospitals and long-term care facilities
- Coordination and support of Shelter-in-Place or evacuations of Medical At-Risk patients

Other local, state, and federal supporting agencies/entities will assist in providing support to evacuation functions and activities as necessary with personnel, material, supplies, and /or equipment as dictated by the nature of the incident / disaster.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003, Oklahoma § Title 63, Supplement 2006
2. Oklahoma Attorney General Opinion 07-11 of April 23, 2007, the Governor and Political Subdivisions have the authority to require evacuation during an emergency for the health and safety of the public.
3. Oklahoma Homeland Security Region 6 & 8 Evacuation Plan, May 2007
4. Evacuation and Re-Entry Planning Course, G358, Student Manual, Emergency Management Institute, Federal Emergency Management Agency, January 2006.
5. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) (PL 100-707, signed into law 1988)
6. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS Act), Public Law-109-308 (2006)
7. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), including changes made by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-325) which became effective on January 1, 2009.

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

https://c1.staticflickr.com/1/53/134551857_e9e49e591f_b.jpg

WARNING ANNEX

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This annex describes the systems that provide reliable, timely, and effective warnings to the public before, during, and after an incident/disaster.

Scope

This annex applies to City of Oklahoma City residents, departments, non-profit organizations and private sector contractors.

Policies

Priority is given to 1) life safety (first responders and the public), 2) incident stabilization, and 3)property conservation, in that order.

An attempt will be made to warn all of Oklahoma City of an impending danger or threat.

One or more types of warning methods will be used to issue and distribute a warning.

Not all of Oklahoma City may be involved in an event; however, all of Oklahoma City should be notified of the event.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Situation and Assumptions

1. Disaster related research has found that most people will seek confirmation of an official warning from one or more sources such as environmental clues, media or friends and family.

2. The resident population may be less likely to comply with warnings and evacuation orders.

3. The transient population will be more likely to comply with warnings and evacuation orders. For this annex transients are defined as primarily those who stay in commercial lodging facilities such as motels and who are visiting Oklahoma City on business or pleasure.

4. Special facility populations consist of students in school, patients in hospitals and long-term care facilities, prisoners/inmates in jails and correctional facilities, and other custodial settings. Warning and evacuation of this population is different than for residents and transients.

5. Any warnings should also include the hazard or threat and protective actions to take. Information must be accurate, specific, and complete. People are less likely to comply with warnings and evacuation orders if information is vague and incomplete.

6. Contrary to popular belief, people do not panic when warned or ordered to evacuate. They typically react in a rational manner taking appropriate protective actions.

Individual Responsibility, Preparedness, and Planning

Residents of Oklahoma City have personal responsibility to be aware of their surroundings and approaching hazards or threats. When there is an approaching or developing hazard, they should monitor sources of information and warnings. They are encouraged to obtain All-Hazard Alert Weather Radios so they can receive warnings from the National Weather Service or sign up for services offered by local television stations.

Decision to Warn

In some situations, the decision to warn is immediate and based on an immediate threat to life and safety situation or warnings issued by the National Weather Service. In other less emergent situations, the decision to issue a warning may be a collaborative effort involving first responders and other appropriate stakeholders and based on the totality of the circumstances. Regardless of the situation, life safety is the number one priority.

Incident/Unified Commands may issue warnings and protective action orders for the incidents/disasters they are managing.

The Oklahoma City Emergency Manager or the Oklahoma City Multiagency Coordination Center (OKC MACC) if activated may recommend the issuance of warnings and protective action orders.

Warning and Notification

Warnings and notifications must be specific, accurate, and complete. They must include the hazard or threat and protective action to take.

Affected areas may be notified by multiple means including:

- "All-Hazards" Alert Weather Radio announcements,
- Local commercial radio,
- Local television announcements and television scrolling messages,
- Mass notification systems (if available),
- Emergency Alert Systems,
- Outdoor Warning Devices (tornado sirens),
- Amateur (HAM) Radio,
- Route Warnings - Announcements by public safety officials through vehicular public address systems,

- Door-to-door visits by public safety officials and other authorities,
- Social media such as Twitter and Facebook, and
- Other available methods.

The effectiveness of a given warning method varies with the types of activities in which people are engaged and proximity to warning sources/devices. Those with sensory disabilities or reduced sensory abilities should ensure they have a method to receive warnings in an accessible format; this may include devices connected to the all-hazard alert weather radio such as strobe lights and vibrators, Braille readers, text-to-voice technology, service animals, etc.

Accessible Hazard Alert System

The City of Oklahoma City uses the Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) from DeafLink. AHAS provides 24/7 capability to send accessible alerts in response to all Emergency Alert System event codes for Warnings, Watches, and Emergencies, Civil Emergency Messages (CEM), Terrorism events, Amber Alerts, and National Weather Service (NWS) watches and warnings. AHAS is designed to respond primarily to "threat to life and property" events.

AHAS provides the capability to send accessible video alerts in American Sign Language (ASL), English Voice, and English Text. AHAS alerts are Short Message Service (SMS) compatible for delivery of text alerts (with embedded video links) to cell phones, web, or mobile communication systems. AHAS Alerts are also created in Broadcast quality formats for local TV stations.

The AHAS Individual Notification (AHAS-IN) component of the AHAS program is a subscriber based service allowing Deaf Link to deliver accessible alerts to computers, tablets, web/video capable phones, web capable braille readers and other devices as selected by the subscriber. This service is free to the subscriber other than any carrier costs associated with their broadband (phone or internet) service provider. Alerts are sent to subscribers with zip codes in the affected area of the event or disaster.

The City's use of the AHAS ensures compliance with federal law, regulations, and initiatives.

- Rehabilitation Act of 1973 – Section 504
- Americans with Disability Act (ADA) of 1990
- Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Amendments Act of 2008
- FEMA's efforts to integrate people with disabilities into emergency management pursuant to the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) of 2006

Outdoor Warning System

Purpose

A responsibility of The City of Oklahoma City is to warn the public of tornado threats, which requires immediate protective actions in order to save lives and reduce injuries. Outdoor Warning Systems (OWS) are one method to warn the public. The purpose of this

section is to ensure the coordination of activations, operation, and testing of the City's OWS. This section also addresses the desired public action upon activation of the OWS.

Overview of OWS

The OWS consists of sirens designed to alert citizens of a tornado threat, which require immediate protective actions in order to save lives and reduce injuries. The City of Oklahoma City has 182 Outdoor Warning Sirens in its OWS. The OWS is designed to alert citizens who are outside or outdoors. It is not designed to penetrate buildings and warn those inside structures. Citizens should not wait to hear a siren as their only source of warning information. They should have multiple sources to receive warnings. Other sources of warnings may include: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All-Hazards Radio with Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) technology, radio, television, subscription weather and warning services (that use text messages, e-mails, and telephone messages), electronic device applications (apps) that provide warnings and information, Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS), and other sources.

OWS Activation Guidelines – Tornado Warning

The system's primary point of activation is at 911 Communications. On-duty 911 Dispatchers have the primary responsibility for activating the OWS. The Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management (OKC OEM) provides an alternate or backup capability for OWS activation at the OKC MACC when it is operational. OKC OEM may activate the OWS when 911 Dispatchers are unable to activate it.

OKC OEM is responsible for monitoring a developing severe weather situation and providing recommendations to 911 Communications regarding OWS activation including what sectors of the OWS to activate. OKC OEM may direct 911 Communications to activate the OWS in the absence of a tornado warning or for other hazardous conditions or threats specified below.

The City of Oklahoma City uses a threat-based warning approach to activate the OWS. The OWS is divided into nine sectors. 911 Communications activates the OWS sectors in the portion of the city threatened by a tornado. OWS sector(s) are activated when:

- The National Weather Service (NWS) issues a Tornado Warning and the Storm-Based Warning Polygon within the Tornado Warning covers one or more OWS sectors in whole or in part.
- The City of Oklahoma City public safety personnel in the field report a tornado.
- There is other credible evidence of a tornado threatening or occurring in Oklahoma City.
- There is a recommendation from the Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management.

When in doubt or there is no clear decision on sectors to activate, 911 Communications or OKC OEM staff should err on the side of caution and activate the OWS sector(s) in

question. The City assumes no liability for any failure to warn and/or any failure of any outdoor warning sirens.

When one or more of these criteria are met, the 911 Dispatcher immediately notifies the on-duty 911 Supervisor. Upon the supervisor's authorization, the appropriate OWS sector(s) are activated simultaneously.

OKC OEM Recommendation Criteria – Tornado Warning

OKC OEM makes recommendations to 911 Communications regarding OWS activation including what sectors of the OWS to activate. Recommending what sector(s) of the OKC OWS to activate is based on the following criteria:

- Sector(s) that the NWS Tornado Warning Storm-Based Warning Polygon covers in whole or in part.
- Current location of the storm/tornado in relation to the City and its OWS sectors.
- Direction of travel and speed of the storm/tornado in relation to the City and its OWS sectors.
- Location of known planned events (either indoors or outdoors occurring within Oklahoma City where large numbers of people have gathered) in relation to the storm/tornado movement.
- Timing of the storm/tornado in relation to the City and its OWS sectors.

OKC OEM will maintain communications with 911 Communications to provide recommendations on which sector(s) to activate. When it is an event with advanced notice, an open conference call bridge between OKC OEM and 911 Communications will be maintained for immediate voice communication. When the event is spontaneous and without notice, voice communications, via public safety radio or telephone, will be used. If radio communications is established, communications will occur on the radio channel known as PDEMMGT.

New Tornado Warnings or Threats

911 Communications may activate OKC OWS sector(s) more than once when new or additional Tornado Warnings are issued by the NWS, or new or additional threats are identified and move into or across the City.

No “All Clear” signal

When activated, the OKC OWS sounds for three-minutes. That does not mean the threat or hazard has dissipated. No “All Clear” signal is given. Citizens must remain aware of their environment and situation to know when the threat no longer exists by monitoring various sources of information including their NOAA All Hazards Alert Weather Radio, television, radio, various computer, smart phone, and tablet applications.

Desired Public Action upon Activation of the OWS

When the OWS is activated, the public should take shelter and seek more information. Taking shelter is a personal decision and responsibility and may include moving indoors into a sturdy structure, going to a safe room or into a storm shelter. Seeking more information may include looking at or listening to various electronic media to learn the nature of the hazard or threat, its location, and timing as to impacting them. Once they have received more information, citizens can make informed decisions on what further protective measures to take.

OWS Activation Guidelines – Other Threats

The City of Oklahoma City retains the option to activate its Outdoor Warning System for other hazardous conditions or threats that pose an immediate and significant threat to life safety. Some examples could include: potential dam breaches, wildland fires, hazardous material incidents, or enemy attack. When the OWS is activated for other hazardous conditions and threats, OKC Public Information and Marketing should immediately follow-up with additional emergency public information to the community regarding the hazard or threat and the appropriate protective measures to be taken by the public.

OWS Activation Notifications

911 Communications notifies on-duty Police Department personnel via public safety radio of OWS activation.

The primary method of internal notification is through the use of notification e-mails that are automatically sent to designated recipients when the OWS is activated.

The primary method of external notification is through NWSChat. OKC OEM will make an entry into the National Weather Service's NWSChat which will notify the NWS, other jurisdictions, and the media that the City's OWS sector(s) have been activated. The NWSChat entry will state:

- OKC OWS has been activated,
- Which OKC OWS sector(s) have been activated, and
- The reason for activation.

OWS Testing

911 Communications is responsible for testing the Outdoor Warning System weekly on Saturday at noon.

The weekly Saturday test of the OWS may be suspended for the following reasons:

- When the National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm/Tornado Watch or Warning for the Central Oklahoma region
- Imminent threat of severe weather
- Freezing temperature below 32 degrees F
- Requests to not sound the system because of large outdoor special events, sporting events or ceremonies
- When directed by the OKC City Manager's Office

911 Communications is responsible for conducting a silent test of the OWS. In addition to the weekly audible test, the OWS is silently tested daily at 0900 hours. This daily test is an automated test that does not sound the sirens, but does generate a status report that is automatically emailed to the maintenance team..

Other Warning/Alert Systems used Concurrently with the OWS

The City's Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) will be used to distribute warnings concurrently with the OWS activation or as soon as practical thereafter.

Emergency Alert System

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency. ***The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information, such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to specific areas.*** The EAS allows authorized Federal, state and local authorities to provide emergency messages utilizing virtually all area public broadcast media methods (radio, television, etc.) simultaneously, providing additional effectiveness during "no-notice" or "short-notice" evacuation efforts, and will be utilized as applicable.

EAS Guidelines

Oklahoma City Emergency Management contacts the National Weather Service (NWS) in Norman, OK and requests they issue a warning and evacuation notice via the EAS.

EAS alerts should be issued for life-threatening emergencies only. Issuing EAS Alerts for less-serious conditions could compromise the confidence of local broadcasters and cable operators, all of whom are carrying alerts on a voluntary basis. EAS activation for weather-related incidents will generally be the responsibility of the National Weather Service. During non-weather events the local Emergency Management Office is responsible for activation through the National Weather Service.

Attempted activations outside of the State and Local EAS Plan may be classified as a "false or deceptive EAS transmission" as per 47 CFR 11.45. Local activations are restricted to the EAS event codes established by the Federal Communication Corporation (FCC). Aside from weather-related codes, the only two codes appropriate for local civil use are Civil Emergency Message (CEM) and Evacuation Immediate (EVI). A third code potentially available for local civil use is Flash Flood Warning (FFW), based on IFLOWS or other reliable information concerning imminent danger from a dam failure.

EAS Procedures

When the Incident Commander, Unified Command or highest ranking official at the scene of an incident deems that an EAS message must be initiated and the basic criteria are met, they will contact OKC OEM for message initiation. OKC OEM will contact the National Weather Service to request activation. If there is any question as to the validity of the request or instructions provided in the message, the Emergency Manager/designee will verify that the incident has occurred and/or clarify the instructions before contacting the National Weather Service.

All requests for activation must meet the following criteria:

- Lives must be in danger
- Direction provided via the EAS has the potential to save lives
- Effective warning cannot be accomplished by any other means

Designated officials shall use the following format when contacting the National Weather Service (NWS) for EAS activation:

"This is (Name/Title) of (Organization). I request that the Emergency Alert System be activated for the _____area because of (Description of emergency)."

Predetermined authentication procedures (not published for operational security reasons) will be utilized as necessary. Upon authentication, designated officials and NWS personnel shall determine transmission details (i.e., live or recorded, immediate or delayed).

All EAS messages sent will include the following information:

- The name and title of the person delivering the message
- What will happen?
- When will it happen?
- Geographic area affected
- Emergency protection measures for the public
- If evacuation is required, identify the hazard area and specify desirable transportation routes
- Reassurance that officials are addressing the incident
- Identify radio and television stations that the public should monitor for further information and instructions

All broadcast stations and cable systems are monitoring via EAS equipment and may retransmit the State or local EAS messages.

To avoid unnecessary public confusion, all stations and cable systems must be cautioned in providing news and information pertaining to the emergency. All messages must be based on definite and confirmed facts. The public must not be left to decide what is or is not factual.

Table 1: EAS Stations by County

COUNTY	STATION	FREQ	TYPE	CITY SERVED
Canadian	KZUE	1460	AM	El Reno
	KNAH	99.7	FM	Mustang
Cleveland	K46DP	46	TV	Norman
	KGOU	106.3	FM	Norman
	KMSI	88.1	FM	Moore
	KREF	1400	AM	Norman
	KWPN	640	AM	Moore
Oklahoma	KATT	100.5	FM	OK City
	KAUT	43	TV	OK City
	KCSC	90.1	FM	Edmond
	KGHM	1340	AM	OK City
	KETA	13	TV	OK City
	KFOR	4	TV	OK City
	KBRU	94.7	FM	OK City
	KJYO	102.7	FM	OK City
	WWLS	98.1	FM	The Village
	KMGL	104.1	FM	OK City
	KOPX	62	TV	OK City
	KOCB	34	TV	OK City
	KOCO	5	TV	OK City
	KOKF	90.9	FM	Edmond
	KOKH	25	TV	OK City
	KOKC	1520	AM	OK City
	KOMA	92.5	FM	OK City
	KOMA	92.9	FM	OK City
	KOMA	103.1	FM	OK City
	KOPX	62	TV	OK City
	KKWD	104.9	FM	Bethany
	KQCV	800	AM	OK City
Oklahoma	KROU	105.7	FM	Spencer
	KRXO	107.7	FM	OK City
	KRXO	104.5	FM	OK City
	KRXO	96.5	FM	OK City
	KSBI	52	TV	OK City
	KXOC-LP	41	TV	OK City
	KTBO	14	TV	OK City

COUNTY	STATION	FREQ	TYPE	CITY SERVED
	KTLV	1220	AM	Midwest City
	KTOK	1000	AM	OK City
	KTST	101.9	FM	OK City
	KTUZ	30	TV	OK City
	KUOT-CD	19	TV	OK City
	KRMP	1140	AM	OK City
	KWTV	9	TV	OK City
	KXXY	96.1	FM	OK City
	KYIS	98.9	FM	OK City
	KYLV	88.9	FM	OK City
	K221FQ	92.1	FM	OK City
	WKY	930	AM	OK City
	K243BW	104.5	FM	Ok City

A complete listing of the EAS stations can be located on the Internet at http://www.okeas.org

EAS References

Title 47 U.S.C. 151, 154 (i) & (o), 303 & 606; and 47 C.F.R. Part 11, FCC Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property.

Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrated local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All-Hazards Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

ORGANIZATION

Emergency incident activities are organized using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command Structure (ICS).

Incident/Unified Commands are responsible for issuing warnings and public protection orders at the scene of an emergency or incident/disaster.

The Police Department has primary responsibility to disseminate warnings and protective actions.

911 Communications has primary responsibility for activating the Oklahoma City Outdoor Warning System.

The Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management or the Oklahoma City Multiagency Coordination Center if activated has secondary responsibility for activating the Oklahoma City Outdoor Warning System. OKC OEM is responsible for coordinating all large-scale or city-wide warnings and public protection actions before, during, and after an incident/disaster.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Incident/Unified Command

- Issue public warnings and protective action orders for the incident they are managing

Oklahoma City Police Department – Operations Bureaus

- Dissemination of warnings and protective action orders using uniformed personnel

Oklahoma City Police Department - 911 Communications

- Activation of the City's Outdoor Warning System
- When OKC Emergency Management is unavailable, 911 Communications may interface with DeafLinks to issue watches and warnings via the AHAS

Oklahoma City Office of Emergency Management

- Coordination of the City's warning activities
- Develop and maintain City of Oklahoma City Policy on the activation of the Outdoor Warning System
- Monitors hazards and gathers and analyzes information to establish a common operating picture and assess possible cascading events
- Recommend issuing warnings or protective action orders
- Interface with the National Weather Service to issue warnings via the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Oversee the Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) from DeafLinks and interface with DeafLinks to issue watches and warnings via the AHAS
- The Oklahoma City Multiagency Coordination Center, when activated as part of the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) will perform these responsibilities

Information Technology

- Design and oversee the construction of the Outdoor Warning System
- Oversee maintenance and repair of the Outdoor Warning Device System
- When needed, oversee and direct upgrade and improvements to the Outdoor Warning System

Public Information and Marketing

- Provides warnings and protective action orders over social media
- Monitor social media
- Coordination of Emergency Public Information
- Activation and operation of the City's Joint Information Center (JIC)

Authorities and References

Article II, Section 15, of the Municipal Code of The City of Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

https://www.ancorafischiailvento.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/download-12-768x560.jpeg2958826_1280.jpg

PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN
ANNEX

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PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN COORDINATOR, PRIMARY & SUPPORTING AGENCIES

RSF Coordinator:

Planning Department Director

Primary City Departments:

Development Services Department
Emergency Management
Planning Department Public Works Department
Utilities Department

City Support Departments:

Public Information and Marketing

Other Support Agencies/Entities:

Oklahoma City Urban Renewal Authority (OCURA)
Oklahoma City County Health Department (OCCHD)
Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Oklahoma Archeological Society
Oklahoma Historical Society
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
State & Federal Natural Resource Conservation Agencies
American Red Cross
United Way
Non-Profit Organizations
Chamber of Commerce
Private Sector

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The City's Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex provides a framework for the coordination of City of Oklahoma City Departments, non-profit organizations (NPOs) and the private sector to enable the community to recover from the consequences of an incident/disaster.

SCOPE

The City's Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex applies to all City of Oklahoma City Departments, non-profit organizations and private sector incident/disaster response and recovery partners. It encompasses four activities:

- Damage and Disaster Assessment
- Short-Term Recovery
  - Disaster Assistance
- Long-Term Recovery and Reconstruction
- Recovery Management

POLICIES

Priority is given to 1) life safety (first responders and the public), 2) incident stabilization, and 3) property conservation, in that order.

Recovery, repair and reconstruction activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable historic preservation acts, federal and state statute, municipal code, and applicable building, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, and fire codes.

Repair and reconstruction permitting processes and procedures may be modified in so far as practical and safe to expedite repair and reconstruction activities.

Recovery and reconstruction includes restoration of social routines and the local economy.

Hazard mitigation measures and actions will be incorporated into recovery and reconstruction and will be consistent with the Oklahoma City Hazard Mitigation Plan and plan**okc**, the City's comprehensive plan.

During recovery and reconstruction actions should be taken to develop a disaster resilient community. These actions should reduce property damage, economic disruptions, and loss of lives and ensure that quality of life remains at or quickly returns to pre-disaster levels.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Incidents/Disasters have the potential to cause extensive property damage, personal injury and death, disruption of the social routine, and disruption of the local economy. Recovery from large-scale incidents/disasters may require assistance from state, federal, and private sector resources.

Hazard insurance, both homeowner and business, is the primary source of funding for individual and business recovery. Some individuals, homeowners, and businesses may not have insurance or may be underinsured creating a challenge to recovery.

State and federal disaster assistance programs are available to assist individual victims, businesses, state and local governments and certain non-profit organizations in dealing with the financial ramifications associated with major disasters.

Federal disaster assistance may come from one or more sources of funding: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Small Business Administration (SBA) low-interest loans, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance Program, Individual Assistance Program and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

When a Presidential Disaster Declaration is issued, and Individual Assistance is authorized - state and federal agencies may provide disaster assistance grants and low-interest loans to individuals, homeowners, and businesses to assist with recovery and reconstruction.

The City of Oklahoma City, non-government organizations (NGO), and State of Oklahoma have expertise in locating grants and low interest loans. Additionally, several agencies have the ability and/or expertise to assist The City of Oklahoma City in developing budgetary strategies that can alleviate some of the negative consequences of an incident/disaster.

Assumption

Incidents/disasters will create an economic hardship on Oklahoma City residents and businesses.

Disaster assistance programs, grants and low interest loans will be available to assist with recovery and reconstruction following an incident/disaster in Oklahoma City.

The State of Oklahoma Public Assistance Program may provide funds to help local

governments when damages are not severe or wide spread enough to warrant a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

GENERAL

During the Recovery Phase, The City of Oklahoma City will carry out the four principal disaster recovery functions:

- Damage and disaster assessment,
- Short-term recovery,
- Long-term recovery and reconstruction,
- Recovery management.

NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK (NDRF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is a conceptual guide designed to ensure coordination and recovery planning at all levels of government before a disaster, and defines how the federal government will work together, following a disaster, to best meet the needs of states, local and tribal governments and communities and individuals in their recoveries. The framework establishes coordination structures, defines leadership roles and responsibilities, and guides coordination and recovery planning at all levels of government before a disaster happens. It involves better utilization of existing resources.

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (RSF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework introduces six recovery support functions that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies. The Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders. The Recovery Support Functions and designated federal coordinating agencies are:

• Community Planning and Capacity Building:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
• Economic:	U.S. Department of Commerce
• Health and Social Services:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
• Housing and community development:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
• Infrastructure Systems:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
• Natural and Cultural Resources:	U.S. Department of Interior

LEADING RECOVERY

The framework identifies and recommends key recovery positions designed to allow for more concentrated focus on community recovery. These positions include a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (when warranted in large-scale or catastrophic disasters), State/Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinators and Local Disaster Recovery Managers.

ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE WHOLE COMMUNITY

The framework incorporates whole community values, with emphasis on core principles, such as individual and family empowerment and partnership and inclusiveness. The National Disaster Recovery Framework outlines how important state, local and tribal leadership and participation of community members in decision-making and coordinated engagement of a wide array of supporting organizations is critical for successful recovery.

LOCAL DISASTER RECOVERY MANAGER (LDRM)

The role of the Local Disaster Recovery Managers is to organize, coordinate and advance the recovery at the local level. The experience and skill sets of these individuals should include a strong basis in community development and good knowledge of the community's demographics. While these positions will often interact with the emergency management community, it is not necessary that these individuals be emergency management professionals.

Their primary role is to manage and coordinate the redevelopment and rebuilding of the community. The Local Disaster Recovery Manager serves as the jurisdiction's primary point of contact with the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator.

DISASTER RECOVERY TASK FORCE (DRTF)

A multiagency Disaster Recovery Task Force (RTF) may be established to coordinate and support the recovery and reconstruction process after a disaster or catastrophic incident. It is made up of individuals representing a broad range of disciplines and interests in the community including the Planning Department, Development Services Department, Public Works Department, Emergency Management, City Manager's Office and private non-profit (PNP) organizations. The DRTF meets after an in-depth damage assessment has been completed and emergency response activities are over. Management or oversight of the DRTF may be assigned to the Local Disaster Recovery Manager.

PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

Emergency Operations Plan Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex provides a general framework for the City's disaster recovery.

POST-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

After a disaster occurs, the LDRM may develop a Post-Disaster Recovery Plan specific to the disaster's recovery and reconstruction needs.

DAMAGE AND DISASTER ASSESSMENT

Disaster assessment should include both physical and social impact assessment. Physical impact assessment should involve assessment of casualties, injuries, and damage. Social impact assessment should examine the psychological, demographic, and economic impacts of disaster.

- **Types of Damage Assessments**
  - **Rapid Damage Assessment**: Rapid Damage Assessment is a process to determine the scope of the emergency/disaster and the status and condition of the City's infrastructure, critical facilities, and ability to provide both disaster response and recovery activities and normal services to unaffected portions of the city.
  - **Initial Damage Assessment**: The Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) is a standardized process to determine the extent of damage and destruction to residential structures, apartments, mobile homes, and businesses from the hazard impact. The IDA is conducted by OKC Emergency Management in partnership with the American Red Cross. The IDA is non-conclusive and shall be conducted based solely on initial damage reports provided by various agencies, entities and private sector partners throughout the city and windshield surveys conducted by staff in the field. This is a preliminary assessment that provides only initial numbers that are given to the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (ODEM) to make a decision to request a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment. The IDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention by the American Red Cross. Depending upon the magnitude of the incident or disaster, the IDA may take several days to complete.
  - **Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment**: The Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Individual Assistance is a standardized process to determine the extent of damage and destruction to residential structures, apartments, mobile homes, and businesses from the hazard impact. The PDA is conducted by FEMA, the Small Business Administration (SBA), ODEM, and OKC Emergency Management. This is a preliminary assessment that provides the official numbers that are used to prepare a Governor's request for a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration.
  - **Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Public Assistance**: The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for Public Assistance is a joint assessment used to determine the magnitude and impact of an event on the local government. A FEMA/State team will usually visit local applicants and view their emergency work costs and their facility and infrastructure damage first-hand to assess the damage, determine the scope of work, and estimate repair costs. The State uses the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the State and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental Federal assistance.
- **Debris Assessment**: The Debris Assessment is a survey of the affected area to estimate the kind, type, and quantity (cubic yards or tons) of debris to be removed and taken to its final resting place. This information from this assessment is used for debris management planning and decision making. The Debris Assessment may be a solo effort of the City of Oklahoma City or a joint effort with ODEM, FEMA, and/or US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

- **Site Assessment**: The Site Assessment is a detailed inspection or analysis of damage and destruction to structures and infrastructure to determine the cost to repair, replace, or rebuild.
- **Damage Assessment of Properties in Special Flood Hazard Areas** (SFHA): This is a damage assessment conducted by Floodplain Managers of structures damaged by the event and located in SFHA. The result of this assessment may determine whether or not the owner can rebuild and if they can what additional conditions may be imposed, such as raising the structure to one foot above the base flood elevation.
- **Victim's Needs Assessment**: The Victim Needs Assessment is typically performed by a non-profit organization such as the American Red Cross to determine the needs of the victims and survivors – clothing, housing, food, etc.

SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

Table 1: Short-Term Recovery

Recovery Function	RSF	City Department
Impact area security and reentry	13	Police
Temporary shelter/housing	6	Emergency Management
Infrastructure restoration • Transportation • Utilities • Energy	1, 3, 12	Airports Public Works Utilities Private Sector Energy
Debris management	3	Public Works
Emergency demolition	3	Public Works Development Services Planning (for HP, Design Districts & cultural resources)
Repair and reconstruction permitting	14	Development Services Planning (for HP & Design Districts)
Donations management	7	Emergency Management
Disaster assistance	6	Emergency Management

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

- Local
    - If no Presidential Disaster Declaration is awarded or the decision is pending, Oklahoma City Emergency Management and non-profit organizations through a coordinated effort will deliver local recovery assistance programs and services within the scope of their existing authorities and mission at a Community Disaster Recovery Center (CDRC) or Multiagency Resource Center (MARC).
    - Local disaster assistance will be delivered in accordance with ESF #6 of the Oklahoma City Emergency Operations Plan.

- State & Federal
    - If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is awarded, the Federal Joint Field Office (JFO) is the central coordination point among Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and voluntary organizations for delivering recovery assistance programs.
    - If Individual Assistance is authorized in the Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA and the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (OEM) may open a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) to deliver the recovery assistance programs.
    - State & Federal disaster assistance will be delivered in accordance with the State Emergency Operations Plan and the National Response Framework.

LONG-TERM RECOVERY & RECONSTRUCTION

Table 2: Long-Term Recovery And Reconstruction Functions

Recovery Function	City Department or Agency
Hazard source control and area protection	Varies based on type of hazard
Land-use practices consistent with the City's comprehensive plan	Planning
Building construction practices	Development Services Planning Department and its Office of Sustainability
Public health and mental health recovery	Oklahoma City County Health Department Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Economic development	City Manager's Office Chamber of Commerce
Infrastructure resilience	Utilities Private sector energy companies Private sector telecommunication companies
Historic preservation	Planning Oklahoma Historical Society
Design districts: Bricktown, Stockyards, Urban Design, Downtown & Scenic River	Planning
Environmental remediation	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Disaster memorialization	Private sector

Table 3: Long-Term Environmental Recovery Functions

Recovery Function	City Department
Cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences;	All City Departments Home & Business owners Private sector restoration contractors
Re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources;	State & federal natural resource conservation agencies Planning Dept/Office of Sustainability
Protection of cultural/archeological sites; and natural, cultural, and historical resources from damage during other recovery operations	Planning Oklahoma Archeological Survey Oklahoma Historical Society

ORGANIZATION

THE CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY LOCAL DISASTER RECOVERY MANAGER (LDRM)

The City of Oklahoma City Planning Department Director (Director) or their designee shall serve as the City's designated Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM). The Director may also designate staff to fulfill pre- and post-disaster recovery responsibilities as needed. The primary purpose of the LDRM is to manage and coordinate the long-term disaster recovery functions, which include the redevelopment and reconstruction of the community. The LDRM addresses, with the City's recovery partners, any long-term recovery issues such as those listed in this plan.

OKLAHOMA CITY DISASTER RECOVERY TASK FORCE (OKCDRTF)

A multiagency Disaster Recovery Task Force (DRTF) may be established to provide coordination and support to recovery and reconstruction process after a disaster or catastrophic incident. It is made up of individuals representing a broad range of disciplines and interests in the community including the Planning Department, Development Services Department, Public Works Department, Emergency Management, City Manager's Office and private non-profit (PNP) organizations. The DRTF meets after an in-depth damage assessment has been completed and emergency response activities are over.

The Local Disaster Recovery Manager serves as the DRTF chairperson and provides management and oversight of the DRTF. The DRTF may also have a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary/recorder, and members.

RESPONSIBILITIES

RSF COORDINATOR: THE CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY LOCAL DISASTER RECOVERY MANAGER (LDRM)

The following responsibilities have been adapted from the NDRF:

Pre-Disaster LDRM Responsibilities

- Promulgate principles and practices that further resiliency and sustainability in development and strategic planning initiatives.
- Coordinate development and maintenance of the City's Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex.

Post-Disaster LDRM Responsibilities

- Serve as the chairperson, co-chair/vice chairperson of the City's Disaster Recovery Task Force.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the City's Post-Disaster Recovery Plan to meet the disaster's recovery and reconstruction needs.
- Participate in damage and impact assessments with Oklahoma City Emergency Management, Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management, FEMA and other recovery partners.
- Coordinate with other City departments and recovery partners the completion of long-term disaster recovery functions listed in the EOP Basic Plan and Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex.
- Coordinate with other City departments to facilitate the repair, reconstruction, development or redevelopment of the built environment, through permitting, etc.
- Work with the City's Public Information Office in coordination with the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management to develop a unified and accessible communication strategy.
- Work closely with the recovery leadership at all levels to ensure a well-coordinated, timely and well-executed recovery.
- Serve as the City's representative on any community based organizations' Long Term Recovery Committee which works to fill the unmet needs of disaster survivors.
- Work with the community to develop post-disaster recovery plans by performing the following functions:
    - Lead the development of the community's recovery plans and ensure that they are publicly supported, actionable and feasible based on available funding and capacity.
    - Incorporate critical mitigation, resilience, sustainability and accessibility-building measures into the recovery plans and efforts.
    - Organize recovery planning processes to reflect the community's visions, priorities, resources, capability and capacity.

- Ensure inclusiveness in the community recovery process, including persons with disabilities, seniors, members of underserved communities and those with limited English proficiency.
- Communicate recovery priorities to State and Federal governments and other recovery stakeholders and supporters.
- Collaborate with State, Federal and other stakeholders and supporters, such as the business and nonprofit communities, to raise financial support (including long-term capital investment in local businesses) for the community's recovery, leverage the resources where possible and resolve potential duplication of assistance.
- Develop and implement recovery progress measures and communicate adjustments and improvements to applicable stakeholders and authorities.

OKLAHOMA CITY DISASTER RECOVERY TASK FORCE (OKCDRTF)

- Assist with the development of a Recovery Operations Plan
- Recommend restoration priorities
- Develop procedures to carry out build back policies
- Develop policies for redeveloping areas with repeated disaster damage
- Promote mitigation
- Develop priorities for relocating and acquiring damage property
- Review damage reports
- Recommend economic recovery program
- Recommend procedural changes for non-vital regulations
- Participate in community redevelopment planning
- Identify funding sources for mitigation

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

- Repair and reconstruction permitting
- Building construction practices and inspections
- Non-emergency demolition of buildings and structures (coordinated with Planning)
- Participate in redevelopment planning

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Coordination and support (ESF #5)
- Coordinate mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services (ESF #6)
    - Delivery of local disaster assistance
- Resource management (ESF #7)
    - Coordination of donation management
- Gather and analyze information to establish a common operating picture and assess possible cascading events.
- Coordinate state and federal disaster assistance and reimbursement
- Coordinate damage assessment
- Develop and maintain the Oklahoma City Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Chair the Oklahoma City Hazard Mitigation Committee

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

- Fill Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) position
- Participate in redevelopment planning
- Non-emergency demolition of buildings and structures (coordinate with Development Services)
- Emergency demolition of buildings and structures, particularly in HP and Design District areas (coordinate with Public Works)
- Ensure consistency with plan**okc**, the City's Comprehensive Plan
- Coordinate review related to historic resources and archeological sites/Section 106 Review for federal agency requirements (federal funds only)
- Repair and reconstruction permitting in HP and Design District areas
- Coordinate protection of natural, cultural, and historic resources from damage during recovery operations
- Identify Federal resources to aide in long-term recovery
- Provide technical guidance and support to other City departments to implement recovery solutions that are more resilient than the situation that existed before the disaster

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

- Debris clearance
- Emergency demolition of buildings and structures (coordinate with Planning, particularly in HP and Design District areas)
- Repair and restoration of bridges, roads, and storm water control structures

UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

- Debris removal and management
- Repair and restoration of water and waste water infrastructure

Support Agencies/Entities

Other supporting agencies/entities will assist in providing support to recovery functions and activities as necessary with personnel, materials, supplies, and/or equipment as dictated by the nature of the incident/disaster.

PUBLIC INFORMATION & MARKETING

- Coordinate and synchronize pre and post-disaster recovery public information with City departments and external partners.
- Perform public information functions and activities as needed

OKLAHOMA CITY URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY

- Support or perform work on the following activities as authorized by Council:
  - Recommending restoration priorities
  - Developing procedures to carry out build back policies
  - Developing policies for redeveloping areas with repeated disaster damage
  - Developing priorities for relocating and acquiring damage property
  - Recommending economic recovery program
- Recommendations for relocation and acquisition of property in damage areas
- Property owner notification program for relocation or acquisition of property
- Participate in community redevelopment planning
- Prepare requests for proposals (RFP) for redevelopment of property

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS ANNEX

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INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

This is a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) for the City of Oklahoma City (City). The term "Planning Area" as used in this HVA refers to the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Oklahoma City. The City covers about 620 square miles and stretches into four different counties – Canadian, Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Pottawatomie. Most of the City and the seat of City government are in Oklahoma County.

The City shares a common border with or surrounds in whole or in part multiple incorporated municipalities. Each of these municipalities has their own Emergency Operations Plan which may or may not have a HVA component or annex. Also, they may have their own hazard mitigation plan or have participated in their county's hazard mitigation plan, but which only contains a natural hazard vulnerability analysis.

The City is served by twenty-three public school districts. Many of these school districts' boundaries stretch into multiple municipal jurisdictions serving more than just the City and a few cross-county lines. These school districts may have their own Emergency Operations Plan which may have a HVA component or annex. Also, they may have their own hazard mitigation plan or have participated in their county's hazard mitigation plan, but which only contains a natural hazard vulnerability analysis.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (HVA)

A HVA is a key component of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The HVA is a systematic approach to identifying hazards that may impact the City, determining their probability of occurrence, and identifying which parts of the City are vulnerable to that hazard. This process helps to prioritize hazards and threats as well as preparedness efforts.

Minimally the HVA is updated every five (5) years at the same time the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan is updated. Any annual changes to the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reflected in the HVA too.

Reserved for future use

HAZARD INDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

OVERVIEW

In this section, an effort was made to identify the following hazards that have affected or may affect the Planning Area. Hazards are placed in one of three categories: (a) natural, (b) adversarial/human-caused, and (c) technological/accidental.

This section will identify hazards and provide a hazard probability rating for each one.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

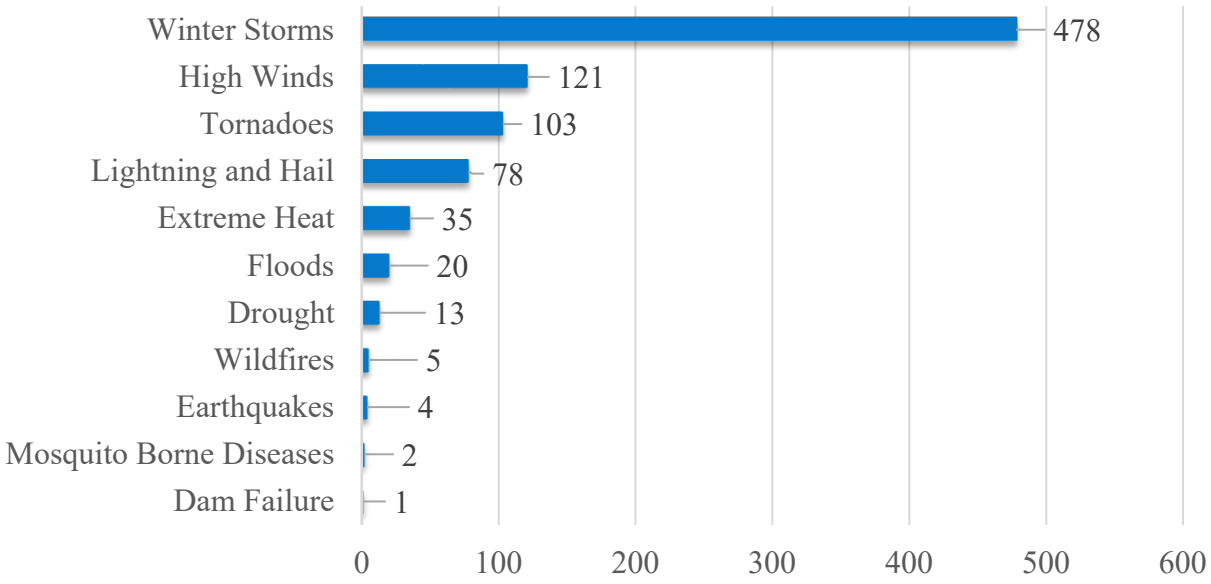
Hazards that may impact the City were identified by:

- Review of disaster declarations and Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG)
- Review of OKC OEM Event/Incident Reports
- Review of historical records
- Review of computer aided dispatch data
- Input from the Emergency Manager and OKC OEM staff
- Input from resident surveys
- Input from Local Planning and Preparedness Committee/Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (LPPC/HMPC) members
- Input from City departments
- Input from the Emergency Medical Service Authority
- Input from the U.S. Geological Survey
- Input and data from the Oklahoma Geological Survey
- Input and data from the Oklahoma City County Health Department
- Input and data from the Oklahoma State Department of Health
- Input from the National Weather Service
- Review of data from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), formerly known as NCDC
- Review of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)
- Review of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Repetitive Loss Properties
- Review of State of Oklahoma Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Review of available data from regulatory agencies that oversee technological or manmade hazards
- Oklahoma Water Resources Board – Inventory of Dams

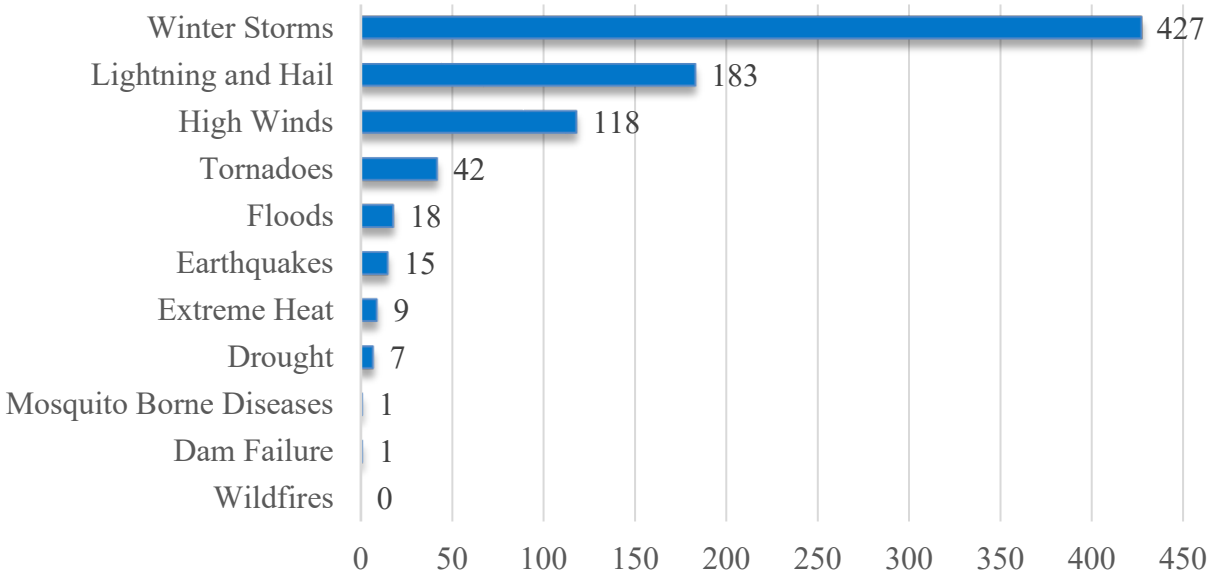
RESULTS OF SURVEYS

As part of the 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update surveys were conducted online, and with members of the LPPC/HMPC. The objective of the surveys was to assess which natural hazards had the most impact on daily activities, and which natural hazards were believed to have had the most impact on property. The below graphs depict a summary of the results of those surveys:

Graph 1: Natural Hazards-Greatest Impact on Daily Activities



Graph 2: Natural Hazards-Greatest Impact on Property



DISASTER HISTORY

Oklahoma has 217 federal declarations since 1955. Nationally, Oklahoma ranks third for the number of federal declarations. These declarations include Major Disaster declarations, Emergency Declarations, and Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG). The Planning Team researched the FEMA database of Declarations by State to analyze the data to identify declarations affecting the City of Oklahoma City. Each Major Disaster Declaration (Declaration) and Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) listed was further researched to identify whether the Declaration or FMAG included one or more of the counties lying within the City of Oklahoma City.

Major Disaster Declarations

The below table represents the Major Disaster Declarations for one or more of the counties the Planning Area stretches into for the past ten years. Although frequently only one or two of the four counties the Planning Area stretches into are listed this does not mean that the remaining counties were not affected by the event, it may simply mean the thresholds for Individual and/or Public Assistance were not met by those counties.

Table 1: Major Disaster Declarations

Declaration Number	Declaration Date	Incident Description	Declaration Type	County or Counties
4117	5/20/2013	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian, Oklahoma, Cleveland & Pottawatomie
4222	5/26/2015	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian, Oklahoma, Cleveland & Pottawatomie
4247	12/29/2015	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian & Oklahoma
4256	2/10/2016	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian
4438	6/1/2019	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian & Pottawatomie
4575	12/21/2020	Severe Winter Storms	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian, Oklahoma, Cleveland & Pottawatomie
4587	2/24/2021	Severe Winter Storms	Major Disaster Declaration	Canadian, Oklahoma, Cleveland & Pottawatomie

Fire Management Assistance Grants

The below table lists the FMAGs for wildfires that occurred in the past ten years within the Planning Area. These wildfires were the responsibility of the City of Oklahoma City Fire Department to contain and extinguish. In addition to the two FMAGs listed in the below table, within the past ten years there have been five FMAGs issued for wildfires occurring in jurisdictions adjacent to and in close proximity to the City of Oklahoma City (Planning Area). The City of Oklahoma City provided mutual aid to the agencies having jurisdictional authority for these wildfires.

Table 2: FMAGs

FMAG Number	FMAG Date	Incident Description	Declaration Type	County or Counties
5168	2/12/2017	OKC Fire Complex	Fire Management Assistance Declaration	Cleveland
5459	3/31/2023	Hefner Road Fire	Fire Management Assistance Declaration	Oklahoma

Small Business Administration Disaster Declarations

Not all events result in a Major Disaster Declaration. If the Governor's request for a Major disaster declaration is denied by the President of the United States, then the Small Business Administration (SBA) acting under its own authority may issue a Disaster Declaration. An SBA Disaster Declaration limits federal disaster assistance to low interest disaster loans only. The Planning Team researched SBA Disaster declarations. The below table shows standalone SBA Disaster Declarations over the past ten years not associated with a Major Disaster Declaration for one or more of the counties within the Planning Area.

Table 3: SBA Disaster Declarations

Declaration #	Incident Period	Incident	County or Counties
14263, 14264	3/25/2015 through 3/26/2015	OK-00091 – Tornadoes, Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Cleveland
15973, 15974	5/7/2019 through 6/9/2019	OK-00130, OK-00132 – Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding	Canadian, Cleveland, Oklahoma & Pottawatomie

Declaration #	Incident Period	Incident	County or Counties
16373	1/31/2020 and continuing	OK-00135 – Coronavirus (COVID-19)	Canadian, Cleveland & Oklahoma
16826, 16827	10/26/2020 through 10/29/2020	OK-00144 – Severe Winter Storm	Canadian, Cleveland, Oklahoma & Pottawatomie
16882	2/8/2021 through 2/20/2021	OK-00145 – Severe Winter Storms	Canadian, Cleveland & Oklahoma

IDENTIFIED NATURAL HAZARDS

A **natural disaster** is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth. They have influenced, shaped, and modified human behavior, changing the way people live with and respond to the environment. Moreover, natural disasters have resulted in enormous intangible losses, causing grief through the loss of life and personal possessions, and had a profound effect on the population's resilience or ability to recover

The natural hazards that have a potential impact on the planning area and are addressed in this HVA are as follows:

1. Tornadoes
2. High winds
3. Lightning
4. Hail
5. Winter Storms
6. Flood
7. Extreme heat
8. Drought
9. Wildfires
10. Earthquakes
11. Dam Failure
12. Mosquito-borne diseases

IDENTIFIED ADVERSARIAL/HUMAN-CAUSED

The adversarial/human-caused hazards that have a potential impact on the planning area and are addressed in this HVA are as follows:

1. Cyber incident
2. Workplace violence or active threat
3. Terrorism
    a. Weapon(s) of mass destruction (WMD)
    b. Conventional weapons attack
    c. Vehicle ramming attack
    d. Improvised explosive devices
4. Human pandemic outbreak
5. Civil disorder/unrest

IDENTIFIED TECHNOLOGICAL/ACCIDENTAL

The technological/accidental hazards that have a potential impact on the planning area and are addressed in this HVA are as follows:

1. Urban fire
2. Hazardous material release
3. Train derailment
4. Dam failure
5. Radiological release
6. Airplane crash
7. Natural gas or propane explosion

HAZARD PROBABILITY RATING

OKC OEM staff gathered data and information from various sources to identify the frequency of events over a given time period in the Planning Area. OKC OEM staff then used this data to calculate the probability rating for a hazard event occurring. The results are displayed in the following tables.

Probability Rating Criteria

The frequency of a hazard impact occurring was quantified as follows:

High	=	Event probable in next year
Medium	=	Event probable in next 3 years
Low	=	Event probable in next 5 years
Very Low	=	Event probable in next 10 years

Based on history and using the previously mentioned probability statements, probability was quantified as follows:

High	=	Event has 1 in 1 year chance of occurring ……. 100%

Medium = Event has 1 in 3 years chance ……. 33%
Low = Event has 1 in 5 years chance ……. 20%
Very Low = Event has 1 in 10 years chance …….. 10%

Which result in the following probability ratings:

High = greater than 33%
Medium = greater than 20%, but less than or equal to 33%
Low = greater than 10%, but less than or equal to 20%
Very Low = 10% or less

Example: The Big City USA has had 158 Hail events recorded in the last 58 years.
158 / 58 =2.724 x 100% = 272% which would make it "High."

Table 4: Natural Hazard Probability Rating Table

Hazard	Source	Frequency	Time Period	Frequency/ Time Period		Result	Probability Rating
Extreme Heat	NCEI	30	10 years	3	X 100	300%	High
Flooding	NCEI	42	10 years	4.2	X 100	420%	High
Hail	NCEI	37	10 years	3.7	X 100	370%	High
High Winds	NCEI	74	10 years	7.4	X 100	740%	High
Lightning	Vaisala	8,041.9	10 years	804.2	X 100	80,420%	High
Tornadoes	NCEI	9	10 years	.9	X 100	90%	High
Winter Weather	NCEI	27	10 years	2.7	X 100	270%	High
Drought	NCEI	8	10 years	.8	X 100	80%	High
Wildfire	OKCFD	9,804	10 years	980.4	X100	98,040%	High
Earthquake	OGS	136	10 years	13.6	X100	1,360%	High
Dam Failure	OKC OEM	0	10 years	0	X100	0%	Very Low
Mosquito Borne Disease	OCCHD	5	5 years	1	X100	100%	High

All but one natural hazard has a high probability of occurring in the Planning Area. However, per the research conducted during the 2022 OKC Hazard Mitigation Plan review, there is a relatively low number of events that resulted in death, injury, or property destruction or damage for some of these natural hazards.

Table 5: Adversarial/Human-Caused Probability Rating Table

Hazard	Source	Frequency	Time Period	Frequency/ Time Period		Result	Rating
Cyber Incident (Major)	City IT	34	10 years	3.4	X100	340%	High
Workplace Violence or Active Threat	OKCPD	1	10 years	0.10	X100	10%	Very Low
Terrorism	OKCPD	1	27 years	0.045	X100	4.5%	Very Low
Human Pandemic Outbreak	OCCHD	2	10 years	0.20	X100	20%	Low
Civil Disorder/Unrest	OKCPD	2	10 years	0.2	X100	20%	Low

Table 6: Technological/Accidental Probability Rating Table

Hazard	Source	Frequency	Time Period	Frequency/ Time Period		Result	Rating
Urban Fire	OKCFD	11,914	11 years	1,083.0	X100	108,300%	High
Hazardous Material Release	OKCFD	8,512	11 years	773.8	X100	77,380%	High
Train Derailment (OK/CL Counties)	FRA	29	10 years	2.9	X100	290%	High
Dam Failure	OKC OEM	2	10 years	0.2	X100	20%	Low
Radiological Release	DEQ	0	10 years	0	X100	0	Very Low
Airplane Crash	FAA	27	15 years	1.8	X100	180%	High
Natural Gas or Propane Explosion	OKC OEM	4	10 years	0.40	X100	40%	Medium

HAZARD PROFILES

TORNADOES

Background

A tornado is traditionally defined as a violently rotating column of air that reaches from the bottom of a cumulonimbus cloud to the ground. Tornadoes are found in severe thunderstorms, but not all severe thunderstorms will contain tornadoes. While all tornadoes touch both the ground and the bottom of a cloud, it is possible for only part of the tornado to be visible.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

A tornado may be on the ground for only a few seconds, or last for over an hour.

Areal Extent

A tornado may affect an area as large as one mile wide or several miles in length.

Speed of Onset

Speed of onset is fast for tornadoes.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion of a tornado would be citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random as tornadoes can and have occurred during every month of the year but mostly commonly during spring months, particularly the month of May.

Risk

The risk for tornadoes in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents 2010-2021

- **May 10, 2010:** An EF4 tornado 2,000-yards-wide touched down in Cleveland County and continued on an 11-mile path, resulting in two fatalities and widespread damage to trees, utility infrastructure, commercial buildings, and residences. Property damage was estimated to be $100,000.
- **May 31, 2013:** An EF1 tornado about 600-yards in width moved along a 4.1-mile-path from Canadian County into western Oklahoma City; before dissipating near SW 15th Street and Meridian Avenue, the tornado damaged buildings, utility infrastructure, and trees. Another EF1 tornado, 300-yards in width, touched down west of SW 59th Street and South Pennsylvania Avenue and moved along a 1.13-mile path to the east with property damage estimated at $80,000.

- **October 9, 2018:** An EF0 tornado about 10 yards in width developed near NE 23rd Street and Kelley Avenue and moved on a path of about 1 mile; damage was estimated to be about $10,000 due to utility infrastructure and damage to a residence on Prospect Avenue.
- **May 25, 2019:** An EF0 tornado about 50-yards-wide touched down west of NW 20th Street and Blackwelder Avenue and moved on a path of about 0.7 miles; this tornado damaged nearby commercial buildings, trees, powerlines, street signs, and at least one residence, costing an estimated $20,000 in damage.
- **October 13, 2021:** An EF0 tornado from a QLCS (quasi-linear convective system) developed just east of the Oklahoma State Fairgrounds near General Pershing Blvd just east of May Ave and dissipated just southeast of NE 23rd and Interstate 235. No significant structure damage observed. Damage was generally confined to trees including some snapped tree trunks.
- **October 13, 2021:** An EF1 tornado approximately 75-yards in width, from a QLCS touched down on the west edge of the City of Mustang and dissipated at SW 29th & County Line Rd in southwest Oklahoma City. The most significant structure damage was southeast of SW 44th Street and Czech Hall Road where a home received roof damage, and a pickup truck parked on the street was rolled over. A few other homes along the path also received damage to shingles, otherwise damage was generally confined to trees, including some tree trunks snapped.
- **October 26, 2021:** An EF1 tornado about 50-yards in width tracked an estimated 7 miles across SW and SE Oklahoma City. An NWS Assessment Team found damage and evidence of a tornado noting some tree damage in front of a home on the immediate southwest corner of SE 179th and Douglas. Additionally, there was a large tree snapped or uprooted on the west side of Westminster about 0.15 miles north of SE 164th.

HIGH WINDS

Background

Wind is defined as the movement of air relative to the earth's surface. High winds can result from thunderstorms, strong cold front passages, or gradient winds between high and low pressure moving across Oklahoma. High winds, sometimes referred to as "straight-line" winds, are speeds reaching 58 mph or greater, either sustaining or gusting. Wind is defined as the movement of air relative to the earth's surface. Downdraft winds are a small-scale column of air that rapidly sinks toward the ground, usually accompanied by precipitation as in a shower or thunderstorm. A downburst is the result of a strong downdraft associated with a thunderstorm that causes damaging winds near the ground. These winds can range from light breezes to sustained speeds of 80 to 100 mph. The ratio of spring and summer storms that produce high, non-tornadic winds is expected to increase relative to storms that produce tornadoes, according to a study by the National Severe Storms Laboratory (Brooks 2013). Whether the overall number of spring and summer storms will remain stable or change over time is unknown.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

High Winds can occur over hours to days.

Areal Extent

The area that is affected by this type of incident is widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for high winds will be different for each event.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion of high winds is citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing of high winds is random.

Risk

The risk for high winds in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents 2012-2021

- **May 29, 2012:** A surface low developed over the Texas Panhandle through the day, a stationary front northward as a warm from across Oklahoma. Storms began during the mid to late afternoon over parts of north-central and northwest Oklahoma and migrated southward in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area by evening. Significant damage occurred across the Oklahoma City area due to very large hail and severe winds. Ten power poles were blown down near 150th & Western Ave.
- **May 31, 2013:** Amid a tornado outbreak, wind of up to 61 knots or 70 miles per hour damaged meteorological sensors, trees, and buildings on the grounds of Will Rogers World Airport, with total damages estimated at $100,000. An outbuilding was destroyed at Western Heights High School near SW 44th Street and Council Road with winds estimated at 95 mph.
- **June 25, 2016:** Severe winds associated with a line of thunderstorms reached 61 knots or 70 miles per hour and blew the roof off an apartment complex for an estimated $30,000 in property damage.
- **May 25, 2019:** A quasi-linear convective system moved across Oklahoma City causing a large area of wind damage from approximately NW 10th Street and Meridian Avenue to NE 34th Street and Santa Fe Avenue; these strong winds, estimated at about 70 knots or 80 miles per hour, damaged residences, trees, and fences for an estimated $80,000 in property damage.
- **On October 14, 2021:** Scattered thunderstorms developed during the evening of the 14th and quickly obtained super cellular characteristics. Numerous reports of large hail and wind damage were reported in the Oklahoma City metro area with these storms. Power poles downed across the county.

LIGHTNING

Background

Lightning is a discharge of intense atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light, from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the ground. Lightning is formed by the separation of positive and negative charges that occur when ice crystals collide high up in a thunderstorm cloud. As lightning passes through the atmosphere, the air immediately surrounding it is heated, causing the air to expand rapidly. The resulting sound wave produces thunder. The majority of lightning bolts strike from one cloud to another but can also strike the ground. Over three-quarters of the electrical discharge associated with lightning are used in heating the gases in the atmosphere in and immediately around the visible channel. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), temperatures can raise to over 18,000 °F in microseconds, resulting in a violent pressure wave, composed of compression and rarefaction.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

Lightning can occur over hours.

Areal Extent

The area that is affected by this type of incident is widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for lightning is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion of lightning is citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random.

Risk

The risk for lightning in Oklahoma City is very low.

Previous Incidents 2011-10/2022

- The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) database reports that there were 2 lightning events from January 2011 to October 2022, with an estimated $3,050,000 of property damage.

HAIL

Background

Hail is a form of solid precipitation that consists of balls or irregular lumps of ice, which are individually called hailstones. Most large hail is the product of supercell thunderstorms, which have a sustained rotating updraft that moves growing hailstones a long distance through the height of the cloud before falling to the ground.

The percentage of spring storms that produce hail is expected to decrease, according to a study by the National Severe Storms Laboratory (Brooks 2013). Whether the overall number of spring and summer storms will remain stable or change over time is unknown.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

Hail can occur over hours.

Areal Extent

The area that is affected by this type of incident is widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is moderate for hail events.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion of hail is citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing of hail events is random.

Risk

The risk for hail in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents 2012-2021

- **May 29, 2012:** Hail estimated at 2.75" (baseball-sized) was reported at SW 74th Street and May Avenue, with reports of damage to vehicles and residences across the Oklahoma City metro. Property damage was estimated to be $50 million.
- **August 26, 2019:** Reports of hail associated with intense thunderstorms included hail sized 1.25" (half dollar-sized) to 1.50" (walnut- or ping pong ball-sized).
- **March 27, 2020:** Hail estimated at 1.75" (golf ball-sized) fell across the Oklahoma City metro as part of early afternoon thunderstorms.

WINTER STORMS

Background

Winter Storm can refer to a combination of winter precipitation, including snow, sleet and freezing rain. A winter storm can range from freezing rain or sleet to moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions and extremely cold temperatures that lasts several days.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

Winter weather varies, can occur over hours and into days.

Areal Extent

The area that is affected by this type of incident is widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset will vary from each event.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for winter weather is citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is seasonal for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for winter weather in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents 2007-2021

- **December 9 - 11, 2007**: A devastating ice storm affected most of Oklahoma with the governor declaring a State of Emergency for all 77 counties. Damage to trees and electrical infrastructure was widespread in addition to structure fires. Oklahoma Gas & Electric estimated total customer outages to be around 300,000 with estimated total costs of $54 million with full restoration of electrical service taking 12 days and representing 450,000 labor-hours
- **December 20 – 21, 2008**: Freezing rain fell across several counties, including Oklahoma County, that resulted in slick area roadways and numerous automobile accidents. The I-44 bridge in Oklahoma City was briefly shut down as were NW 51st Street and NW 55th Street, all due to ice. Overall damage was estimated to be $270,000 with $200,000 occurring in Oklahoma County.
- **December 24, 2009:** Snowfall accumulated from seven to eleven inches over much of Oklahoma City with isolated totals over a foot. Will Rogers World Airport measured a record 13.5 inches; frequent wind gusts of 50 to greater than 60 miles

per hour caused considerable blowing and drifting snow, greatly reducing visibility. A peak wind gust of 62 miles per hour was measured at Will Rogers World Airport

- **February 8, 2013**: Behind an arctic front were very cold temperatures, with temperatures falling into the single digits, and even sub-zero readings across many areas of Oklahoma. Precipitation, some of it heavy, developed behind the front as a strong low-level jet transported relatively warm and moister air north over-top of the front. As a result, snow growth was maximized, which in turn caused moderate to heavy snowfall to occur. Four to six inches of snow was measured around Oklahoma County, including 5.9 inches at Will Rogers World Airport. Numerous wind gusts over 30 mph were reported for several hours greatly reducing visibilities and causing considerable blowing and drifting of the snowfall.
- **March 4, 2015:** A strong cold front brought light freezing rain mixed with sleet during the morning hours and transitioned to snow into the afternoon and evening. By the time snow had ended, 3" had fallen across Oklahoma City.
- **November 27 - 29, 2015:** A four-day rain event shifted to freezing rain as temperatures dropped with 0.75" ice accumulation observed.
- **February 20 – 22, 2018:** Three rounds of freezing rain and sleet impacted travel with sleet accumulation reaching 0.5" on the 21st alone.
- **October 26 - 28, 2020:** A historic early season ice storm occurred over several days; freezing rain and sleet were reported across much of central and western Oklahoma. Extreme freezing rain accumulations of at least 1.5" were reported in west-central Oklahoma over the three-day period. Oklahoma Gas & Electric estimates 475,000, or 60% of their customer base, were without power and extensive tree and power line damage was reported across much of the area. Oklahoma Gas & Electric estimated costs to be at least $174 million with full restoration of electrical service taking 16 days and representing 907,722 labor-hours.
- **February 8-20, 2021:** Oklahoma experienced a historic cold air event during February, boosting the month into the company of other legendary frozen periods from calendar pages long torn away and discarded. The frosty 2-week span took a tremendous toll on Oklahoma. A state of emergency was declared by Gov. Kevin Stitt on Feb. 12 for all 77 Oklahoma counties, and President Joe Biden declared all 77 counties as federal disaster areas on Feb. 18 at the request of Gov. Stitt.

FLOODING

Background

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States including Oklahoma. Flooding is the deadliest thunderstorm hazard in the U.S. annually (followed by lighting). Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community; or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states. The two general types of flooding are river flooding and flash flooding.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration will vary depending on the kind of flooding which occurs.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of a flood would be limited.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is usually fast, however that my also vary on the kind of flooding which occurs.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is concentrated.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for a flooding event.

Risk

The risk for flooding in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents 2019-2022

- **May 18, 2019:** Thunderstorms caused flash flooding that required high water rescues across Oklahoma City, including a person trapped in their vehicle with high water reported up to their vehicle's windows.
- **June 6, 2019:** Widespread thunderstorms produced extensive flash flooding requiring high water rescues to assist stranded motorists.
- **August 31, 2020:** Slow-moving thunderstorms inundated Oklahoma City with more than 6" of rain, resulting in a resident losing their life when their vehicle became stranded in high floodwater before being swept away.

- **June 27, 2021** a very moist airmass and slow-moving storms led to a multi-day heavy rainfall event for much of the area. Six to Eight inches fell in a swarth from southwest Oklahoma northeast along the I-44 corridor. Several storms also produced isolated severe weather with hail and strong winds reported. Overflown lake at the myriad botanical garden in OKC resulted in temporary closure of lower level.

EXTREME HEAT

Background

Extreme heat and humidity with temperatures above 90 degrees for at least two to three days. In extreme heat your body works extra hard to maintain a normal temperature, which can lead to death. Extreme heat is responsible for the highest number of annual deaths among all weather-related hazards. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall and a heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

An extreme heat event or heat wave is a period of excessive daytime and nighttime heat in association with high humidity relative to geographic location and time of year. This definition would be coupled with the specific criteria in use (temperatures, humidity, duration, etc.), which may vary from location to location.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration will vary, but can last several days, weeks, or even months.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of extreme heat would be widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is slow, because of the required time before temperatures are considered extreme.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is seasonal for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for extreme heat in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents

- **July 2 – July 25, 2018:** The Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) issued a heat alert for the Oklahoma City metropolitan area; during this period, maximum temperatures ranged from 90°F to about 110°F and EMSA reported receiving 185 heat-related calls.
- **August 29, 2020:** High temperatures and high humidity pushed heat indices to a range of 105-110°F across central and southern Oklahoma.
- **July 19, 2022:** After several days of triple digit weather across much of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City reached a high of 110°F. Though not the highest temperatures seen in Oklahoma City, it did result in EMSA extending its third heat alert of 2022.

DROUGHT

Background

A drought is a period of drier-than-normal conditions that results in water-related problems. Precipitation (rain or snow) falls in uneven patterns across the country. When no rain or only a small amount of rain falls, soils can dry out and plants can die. When rainfall is less than normal for several weeks, months or years the flow of streams and rivers declines causing water levels in lakes and reservoirs to fall, and the depth of water in wells decreases. If dry weather persists and water supply problems develop, the dry period can become a drought.

Frequency

Frequency is medium.

Duration

The duration will be long.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of drought would be widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is slow and last for a long period of time.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion would be Citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for drought in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents

- **January 1996 – November 2020:** 52 drought events occurred in the Planning Area, all of which are classified as Severe (D2), Extreme (D3), or Exceptional (D4) according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. These events span anywhere from several weeks to months.
- **August 1, 2000:** An extended period of unusually dry weather began in early August and lasted for 2 months. Many parts of the state did not receive rain in August, with portions of southwest and south-central Oklahoma remaining dry for almost 90 days, starting in June. Due largely to Oklahoma's major crops of wheat, cotton, and peanuts, which greatly suffered, total agricultural losses were estimated between $600 million and $1 billion statewide. Reservoir levels were low across southwest and south-central Oklahoma, averaging 50 per cent of normal.
- **July 4, 2001:** An extended period of excessive heat and lack of precipitation affected all western and central Oklahoma. Daily mean temperatures ranged from the mid-80s to near 90 degrees, four to five degrees above normal. Most areas regularly experienced high temperatures at or above 100 degrees, particularly western and north central Oklahoma. Statewide, eight fatalities resulted from the heat, with five of those fatalities occurring in Oklahoma City.
- **February 1, 2017 – April 11, 2017:** Severe drought conditions persisted in central Oklahoma until the arrival of abundant spring rainfall.
- **January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018:** Central Oklahoma, including Oklahoma City began and remained abnormally dry throughout 2018. This resulted in stressed crops and a decline in stock pond levels.
- **January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021:** Though 2020 began with only a few abnormally dry areas within the Oklahoma City area, a relatively dry Fall resulted in the majority of the Planning Area falling under moderate to severe drought conditions by the end of the year. As a result, OKC was at an increased risk of wildfires and water levels in area ponds and lakes had declined.
- **January 1, 2022 – November 15, 2022:** The majority of the Planning Area began 2022 under severe drought. The drought continued throughout most of the year resulting in stressed livestock, regular burn bans to mitigate the wildfire risk, and a sharp decline in water levels of area reservoirs. By the end of November, 98% of the Planning Area was experiencing extreme drought conditions.

WILDFIRES

Background

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire in a rural or wilderness area. Most wildfires in Oklahoma occur in the late fall through winter and into early spring, which coincides with dormant vegetation and the time of the year the state receives the least amount of precipitation. A wildfire often begins unnoticed and can spread quickly, lighting brush, trees and even homes on fire. Wildfires may be started by a campfire that was not doused properly, a tossed cigarette, burning debris, lightning or arson.

The risk of wildfire has a high correlation with temperature, humidity, and wind. Changing temperature and precipitation patterns may increase the risk of wildfires by the end of the century. Periods of prolonged drought present an especially high risk for wildfire.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration varies on several factors.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of wildfires varies.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset of wildfires is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion will be diffuse.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is seasonal for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Wildfires in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents

- **2012 – 2021:** According to the Oklahoma City Fire Department, there have been 9,804 wildfire incidents in the last ten years in the Planning Area. Furthermore, the Oklahoma City Fire Department has documented a total of $7,548,106.00 in property loss due to the 9,804 wildfires.

EARTHQUAKE

Background

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the Earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the Earth's surface. Most earthquakes occur as the result of slowly accumulating pressure that causes the ground to slip abruptly along a geological fault plane on or near a plate boundary. The resulting waves of vibration within the earth create ground motion at the surface that vibrates in a very complex manner. Earthquakes can be one of nature's most damaging hazards; the severity of an earthquake is dependent on the amount of energy released from the fault or epicenter.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration is short.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of earthquakes varies.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset of earthquakes is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion varies.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Earthquakes in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents

- According to the Oklahoma Geological Survey, within or near the Planning Area:
  - **2021:** 0 earthquakes occurred
  - **2020:** 3 earthquakes occurred
  - **2019:** 0 earthquakes occurred
  - **2018:** 1 earthquakes occurred
  - **2017:** 4 earthquakes occurred
  - **2016:** 6 earthquakes occurred

- **2015:** 16 earthquakes occurred
- **2014:** 45 earthquakes occurred
- **2013:** 52 earthquakes occurred
- **2012:** 1 earthquakes occurred
- **2011:** 8 earthquakes occurred

MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES

Background

Mosquito borne diseases occur when a mosquito that is carrying a virus or a parasite bites a person and makes them sick. While there are many different types of mosquitoes in Oklahoma and worldwide, not all mosquitoes carry viruses or parasites that make people sick. Mosquitoes can transmit these harmful organisms from one host to another. These include West Nile Virus, Chikungunya Virus, and Zika Virus.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration is long.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of Mosquito-Borne Diseases is widespread.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion varies.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is seasonal for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Mosquito-Borne Diseases in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents

- **West Nile Virus (WNV):** There have been 445 non-fatal cases of human WNV disease reported and 42 Oklahomans have died from this virus from 2011 through 2021. The

highest number of cases and deaths occurred in 2012. During 2012, 161 cases of WNV and 15 deaths due to WNV were reported, per the Oklahoma State Department of Health.

- **Chikungunya Virus:** There have been 18 cases in Oklahoma from 2014 through 2020. There were no locally transmitted cases only those who had traveled per the CDC.
- **Zika Virus:** There have been 30 cases in Oklahoma from 2015 through 2021. There were no locally transmitted cases only those who had traveled outside of the United States, per the Oklahoma State Department of Health.

CYBER INCIDENT

Background

A cyber incident involves an attack upon computers and networks, and the information contained within them. A cyber-incident could potentially disrupt communications, banking systems, power systems, and emergency networks. The City of Oklahoma City classifies cyber incidents in two categories: Normal, and Major. Normal incidents typically only affect a single person or very small group, while Major incidents are those incidents that can cause a breach and/or loss of data, or even a major outage. For the purposes of the HVA, only the Major incidents were used to quantify the risk to the City.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration varies.

Areal Extent

The areal extent is limited.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is Citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for cyber incident in Oklahoma City is high.

Previous Incidents

In a period between 2013 and 2024, the City of Oklahoma City experienced 34 cyber incidents classified as Major.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE OR ACTIVE THREAT

Background

Workplace violence can occur at or outside the workplace and can range from threats and verbal abuse to physical assaults and homicide. It is one of the leading causes of job-related deaths. Incidents may be triggered by stress, increased workloads, financial problems, firing, or disciplinary actions. Active threat can be an active shooter or assailant. Active Shooter is an individual(s) actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined, and populated area typically though the use of firearms. Active Assailant is a person(s) actively in the process of killing, inflicting serious bodily injury or otherwise causing serious imminent danger to others.

Frequency

Frequency is very low.

Duration

The duration is short.

Areal Extent

The areal extent is limited.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is citywide.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Workplace Violence or Active Threat is very low.

Previous Incidents

- **May 24, 2019:** An armed subject fired shot at customers inside a lakeside restaurant with multiple 9-1-1 calls elevating the incident from assault with a deadly weapon to an Active Threat incident. The threat was stopped by two armed private individuals who shot and killed the suspect; three gunshot victims were transported for medical attention and another individual sustained a broken wrist while taking cover/fleeing the scene.
- **December 19, 2019:** Shot fires at Penn Square Mall resulted in an Active Threat response on the part of OKCPD, OKCFD, EMSA, and mall representatives/security; following evacuation, the shooting was determined to be an assault with a deadly weapon between parties familiar with one another and thus not a Workplace Violence or Active Threat incident.
- **January 18, 2020:** Shot fires at Penn Square Mall resulted in an Active Threat response; it was later determined the shooting was a result of a fist fight between the intended victim and suspect thus not considered a Workplace Violence or Active Threat incident.

TERRORISM

Background

The threat of terrorism persists and continues to evolve. Today's threats no longer originate from one specific group or individual. The threats come from both foreign lands as well as from within our local communities. Terrorist threats of today can range from improvised explosive device (IED), vehicle borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), conventional weapon attacks, vehicle ramming attacks, use of a weapon of mass destruction, asymmetrical attacks, or a well-coordinated cyber-attack against critical infrastructure and key resources.

Frequency

Frequency is very low.

Duration

The duration is short.

Areal Extent

The areal extent varies.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset is fast.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is concentrated.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Terrorism is very low.

Previous Incidents

- **April 19, 1995:** A vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated and destroyed the 9-story Alfred P. Murrah federal building. A total of 168 people were killed, and 850 people were injured.

HUMAN PANDEMIC OUTBREAK

Background

A widespread pandemic or epidemic could plausibly become an incident in the Oklahoma City area. Pandemics or epidemics are a danger to the emergency responders and the public. This can include seasonal or novel influenza, tuberculosis, pertussis, polio, smallpox, SARS, H1N1, and other health-related events. Bioterrorism incidents can also be included in this identified hazard area.

Frequency

Frequency is very low.

Duration

The duration varies.

Areal Extent

The areal extent varies.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset varies.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is concentrated.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Human Pandemic Outbreak is low.

Previous Incidents

- **April 12, 2009 to April 10, 2010:** An Influenza A (H1N1) virus emerged. CDC estimated that there were 60.8 million cases, 274,304 hospitalizations, and 12,469 deaths in the United States due to the H1N1 virus.
- **March 16, 2020 to April 30, 2021**: An emergency was declared in Oklahoma City due to the emergence and community transmission of a novel coronavirus, COVID-19. CDC estimated 32.4 million cases, 2.1 million hospitalizations, and 578,520 deaths in the United States due to the novel coronavirus as of May 2021.

CIVIL DISORDER / UNREST

Background

Any domestic situation such as a demonstration, strike, riot, or public panic that has the potential of causing casualties and/or major property damage could be considered civil disorder or unrest. This type of incident could be the result of global events, politics, religion, etc.

Frequency

Frequency is very low.

Duration

The duration varies.

Areal Extent

The areal extent varies.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset varies.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion is concentrated.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing is random for this type of event.

Risk

The risk for Civil Disorder/Unrest is low.

Previous Incidents

- **May 30-31, 2020:** Two separate nights saw violence, arson, and vandalization near the Oklahoma City Police Department headquarters in downtown Oklahoma City, prompting significant mobilization including the issuance of a curfew.

URBAN FIRE

Background

Urban fire refers to fires occurring in and involving built structures such as apartments, homes, businesses, and other structures. Fire is the third leading unintentional cause of injury and death in homes within the United States, behind falls and poisonings. In the past few years, deaths and injuries associated with fires have gradually decreased, but the loss of life, public health, and property loss still ranks high in communities across the nation. Nearly all home and other building fires are preventable, even arson fires. Juveniles, who often respond to counseling, cause the majority of arson fires, and the rest, can be deterred in a number of ways.

Frequency

Frequency is high.

Duration

The duration of most urban structure fires is from minutes to hours depending on the nature of the fire, the construction of the structure, and the extent the fire has spread within the structure.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of urban fires is usually limited to a single structure/building.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for an urban fire is usually fast with little or no notice.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for urban fires is diffuse. Urban fires can occur anywhere in the City and more than one can occur at the same time.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for urban fires is random as they can occur at any time.

Risk

The risk for urban fires in Oklahoma City is high. They are likely to occur and when they do occur, they may cause death, injuries, and damage and destroy property.

Previous Incidents

- The typical fire scenario in Oklahoma City occurs in a single family, residential structure. These fires are often referred to as "room and contents" fires and "food on the stove" fires. Fires originating in the kitchen are the primary cause of residential fires.
- The highest incidence of fires occurring outside of single family residential structures are those occurring in apartment complexes, again usually from cooking.
- In a 11-year period (2011-2023), the Oklahoma City Fire Department responded to 11,914 urban/structure fires within Oklahoma City.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE

Background

Hazardous materials are substances that, because of their chemical or toxic nature, pose a potential risk to life or health. Many of the properties of these substances that make them valuable to us, such as their ability to kill dangerous bacteria in water, can cause a hazard for people and the environment if they are mishandled. Some hazardous materials can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to property. They can be stored in various containers and tanks at fixed sites or facilities and transported over highways, railroads, and through pipelines. Oklahoma City has multiple sites that store and use hazardous materials in the course of their business operations or manufacturing. Hazardous materials are transported over the railroads, interstates, and highways that crisscross the City. Hazardous materials are transported through multiple pipelines that also crisscross the City. Large quantities of anhydrous ammonia are used in commercial refrigeration systems used at food production and storage facilities.

Frequency

The frequency for hazardous material releases is high.

Duration

The duration of a hazardous material release varies from minutes to hours depending on the cause and nature of the release, the amount of hazardous material in the tank, container, or pipeline; and whether the release can be quickly stopped.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of a hazardous material release is usually limited to the immediate area of the traffic collision. In a few instances the hazardous material release may generate a cloud or plume of the hazardous material which may move offsite carried downwind by the breeze/wind.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for a hazardous material release is fast with little or no notice.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for a hazardous material release is diffuse. Hazardous material releases can occur anywhere in the City and more than one can occur at the same time.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for hazardous material releases is random as they can occur at any time or the year although they are more likely to occur during daytime hours.

Risk

The risk of hazardous material releases in Oklahoma City is moderate. They are likely to occur but have produced few events causing death, injury, and/or damage and destruction of property.

Previous Incidents

- The typical hazardous material spill either involves spilled fuel the result of a traffic collision or mishandling of the product during fueling of a vehicle or the rupture of a pipeline by a third-party during excavation.
- In a 11-year period (2011-2023) OKCFD responded to 8,512 hazardous material releases.

TRAIN DERAILMENT

Background

Oklahoma City is home to several railways transporting persons and cargo. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF), Stillwater Central (SLWC), Union Pacific (UP), Southern Kansas and Oklahoma (SKOL) and Arkansas Oklahoma (AOK) Railways have or share tracks within Oklahoma City. On occasion a locomotive or train has left the rails which is known as a derailment. Derailments can result in damage to the tracks, locomotives, rail cars, hazardous material releases, fires, and disruption of rail and vehicular traffic. There are a variety of causes for train derailments including switch improperly aligned, excessive lateral motion (gib clearance), and collision with objects on the tracks (e.g., vehicles).

Frequency

The frequency for a train derailment is high.

Duration

The duration of a train derailment varies. The actual derailment is short, but the consequence management phase can last hours or days.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of a train derailment is limited to those portions of the City that railroad tracks pass through and where the railroad tracks cross surface streets and highways.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for a train derailment is fast with little or no notice.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for a train derailment is diffuse. A train derailment can occur anywhere in the City where there are railroad tracks and because there are multiple rail lines and railroad companies in the City more than one train derailment could occur at the same time.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for train derailments is random as they can occur at any time of the year.

Risk

The risk of train derailments in Oklahoma City is moderate. They are likely to occur and have the potential to produce events causing death, injury, and/or damage and destruction of property. The train derailments to date have produced only damage to railroad property (e.g., tracks, locomotives, etc.).

Previous Incidents(2012-2021)

- The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) records indicate within Oklahoma County there were 18 derailments between 2013 and 2023.
    - 2023: 2 train derailments
    - 2022: 0 train derailments
    - 2021: 1 train derailment
    - 2020: 4 train derailments
    - 2019: 3 train derailments
    - 2018: 2 train derailments
    - 2017: 1 train derailment
    - 2016: 1 train derailment
    - 2015: 1 train derailment
    - 2014: 1 train derailment
    - 2013: 2 train derailments

- The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) records indicate within Cleveland County there were 11 derailments between 2013 and 2023.
    - 2023: 1 train derailment
    - 2022: 2 train derailments
    - 2021: 1 train derailment

- 2020: 0 train derailments
- 2019: 2 train derailments
- 2018: 2 train derailments
- 2017: 0 train derailments
- 2016: 1 train derailment
- 2015: 0 train derailments
- 2014: 2 train derailments
- 2013: 0 train derailments

DAM FAILURE

Background

A dam is defined as any artificial barrier or structure constructed across a watercourse for the purpose of storage, control, or diversion of water. Dams typically are constructed of earth, rock, or concrete. A dam impounds water in the upstream area, referred to as the reservoir or lake.

The amount of water impounded is measured in acre-feet. An acre-foot is the volume of water that covers an acre of land to a depth of one foot. As a function of upstream topography, even a very small dam may impound or detain many acre-feet of water.

A dam failure is the collapse, breach, or other failure resulting in downstream flooding.

The Oklahoma Water Resources Board identifies total of 66 dams within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Oklahoma City that includes parts of Canadian, Cleveland, and Oklahoma Counties. OWRB classifies 24 of these as high hazard dams, 3 significant dams, and 39 of these as low hazard dams. There are 7 high hazard dams outside Oklahoma City limits if dam failure would occur, they would affect Oklahoma City.

The City of Oklahoma City owns and operates 21 dams and 17 are classified by OWRB: 10 of them as high hazard dams and 7 as low hazard dams. The remaining thirty-four 34 high hazard dams are privately owned. A variety or private individuals, companies, and organizations such as Homeowner Associations (HOA) maintain these privately owned dams. In addition, there are numerous earthen dams creating ponds and small lakes on private property which are not identified or regulated by OWRB or any other agency.

Frequency

The frequency for a dam failure is low.

Duration

The duration of a dam failure varies depending on the acre-feet of water impounded behind the dam.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of a dam failure varies depending on the acre-feet of water impounded behind the dam. Typically, downstream areas in the inundation zone will flood.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset of a dam failure varies. A poorly constructed or maintained dam could suddenly fail without notice. In other situations, there may be indications of a potential dam failure allowing time to prevent or mitigate the failure.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for dam failures is diffuse. A dam failure can occur wherever there is a dam and dams are scattered throughout the city.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for dam failures is random as they can occur at any time of the year. However, experience has shown they are more likely to occur during the rainy season(s) when there is excessive rainfall runoff.

Risk

The risk of dam failures in Oklahoma City is moderate. They may occur and have the potential to produce events causing death, injury, and/or damage and destruction of property. To date the only recent dam failure produced minor property and infrastructure damage.

Previous Incidents

- **June 2015:** A privately-owned stock pond dam in southeast Oklahoma City suddenly failed without notice producing a small-scale flash flood event damaging private driveways, a small portion of City owned street, and covering private property in mud and silt.
- **May 22 – 29, 2019:** A privately-owned dam considered high hazard by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board caused a Level 2 Dam Emergency due to potential for failure due to existing erosion in addition to heavy rainfall. Because nearby homes were at risk, nearby streets were closed off and the area voluntarily evacuated; OKCPD maintained two uniformed officers on scene to monitor the spillway, reinforce the barricades, and provide additional police presence. Water levels were reduced via pumping on May 24 and repair was completed and streets reopened on June 19.

RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE

Background

A radiological release is the unintentional or accidental release of or exposure to materials that emit ionizing radiation. There are no nuclear power plants in Oklahoma or in adjoining states that are close enough to the City to pose a threat. Other sources of ionizing radiation include

medical and diagnostic X-ray machines, certain surveying instruments, some imaging systems used to check pipelines, radioactive sources used to calibrate radiation detection instruments, and even some household fire detectors. Different categories of radiological sources used for medical and industrial purposes are present in the City. Per Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, there are 53 radiological licensees with physical addresses in Oklahoma City. These include 79 authorized locations with physical addresses in OKC (a license may have multiple authorized locations).

Frequency

The frequency for a radiological release is very low.

Duration

The duration of a radiological release is short.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of a radiological release is limited to the immediate area of the radiological source.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for an unintentional or accidental radiological release is fast with little or no notice.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for a radiological release is concentrated to those sites/locations that have a radiological source.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for a radiological release is random as they can occur at any time of the year.

Risk

The risk from a radiological release is moderate in Oklahoma City. A radiological release may occur, but the type of radiological source and duration of exposure determines the potential to produce death, injury, or illness. A radiological release does not destroy property per se, but it can contaminate property making it inaccessible or unusable.

Previous Incidents

- There have been no radiological releases or spills within the City in the last ten years. There may have been some releases/spills within a facility, but the radiation was confined to the building and did not go offsite.

AIRPLANE CRASH

Background

An airplane crash is an accident in which an aircraft hits land or water and is damaged and destroyed. The pilot and passengers on the airplane may be injured or killed. The airplane crash may result in casualties and property damage on the ground. Airplane crash includes fixed and rotary wing (helicopter) aircraft. The City owns and operates three airports plus there are several private airports or airparks in the City.

Frequency

The frequency for airplane crashes is high.

Duration

The duration of an airplane crash is short; however, the consequence management phase may take hours or days.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of an airplane crash is limited to the immediate area of the crash site.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for an airplane crash is usually fast with little or no notice.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for an airplane crash is concentrated to within a few miles of an airport as crashes have typically occurred.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for an airplane crash is random as they can occur at any time of the year.

Risk

The risk from an airplane crash is high. An aircraft crash is likely to occur and may cause death, injuries, and property damage/destruction.

Previous Incidents

- According to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) , 27 airplane crashes have occurred in Oklahoma City since January 2008. Of these crashes, 10 were classified as fatal and resulted in a total of 16 deaths. All of the 27 reported airplane crashes occurred between January 3, 2008 and December 12, 2023.

NATURAL GAS OR PROPANE EXPLOSION

Background

A natural gas explosion for purposes of the HVA is an explosion resulting from mixing of natural gas, typically from a natural gas leak, with air in the presence of an ignition source inside a structure. The explosion typical damages/destroys the structure and damages nearby structures. The explosion may also result in a fire. Most residential and commercial structures in the City receive and use natural gas for heating. There are various causes for a natural gas leak including punctured natural gas lines resulting from excavation or directional boring, defective connections and pipes, and malicious acts.

Frequency

The frequency for a natural gas or propane explosion is medium.

Duration

The duration of a natural gas or propane explosion is short.

Areal Extent

The areal extent of a natural gas or propane explosion is limited to the immediate area of the explosion and nearby structures.

Speed of Onset

The speed of onset for a natural gas or propane explosion is fast with little or no notice.

Spatial Dispersion

The spatial dispersion for a natural gas or propane explosion is diffuse as they are neither concentrated or localized and may occur in multiple locations in the City.

Temporal Spacing

The temporal spacing for a natural gas or propane explosion is random as they can occur at any time of the year. However, the three recorded incidents have occurred in the first three months of the calendar year.

Risk

The risk from a natural gas or propane explosion is high. A natural gas or propane explosion may probably occur and when one does occur is can cause death, injuries, and property damage/destruction.

Previous Incidents

- **January 2013:** An occupied home in south Oklahoma City exploded in the late afternoon after a directional boring company punctured a natural gas line allowing natural gas to leak into the home. The home was destroyed in the subsequent explosion and fire.
- **January 2016:** An occupied home in northwest Oklahoma City exploded late at night after natural gas built up in the home from a nearby defective natural gas pipe connection.
- **February 2016:** An unoccupied newly constructed home exploded during the early afternoon after thieves stole the new gas stove from the kitchen, breaking the flexible connection and allowing the home to fill with natural gas.
- **September 2020:** An occupied home in northeast Oklahoma City exploded in the morning hours which leveled the home, killing one occupant and injuring three others.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RISKTABLE

OKC OEM staff developed a HVA Risk Assessment Table for the three categories of hazards and the individual hazards under each category. The following factors were used to develop the Risk Assessment Table which **appears at the end of this Annex:**

- Hazard – Type of hazard
- Frequency – Probability Rating calculated for the hazard. What is the likelihood of the hazard impacting the City and causing a hazard event
- Duration – How long the hazard impacts the City
- Areal Extent – How much of the City can this hazard impact
- Speed of Onset – What is the speed of onset for the hazard
- Spatial Dispersion – How is the hazard or hazard impact dispersed across the City
- Temporal Spacing – When or what time of the year does this hazard occur or impact the City
- Risk – A combination of probability of occurrence and severity of a hazard impact on people, property, and infrastructure

These factors are quantified as follows:

FREQUENCY – The Probability Rating calculated for the hazard.

DURATION

- Short = Event lasts from seconds to hours
- Intermediate = Event lasts for hours up to a day
- Long = Lasts from a day or longer
- Varies = Duration varies based on multiple factors – it may be short, intermediate, or long

AREAL EXTENT

- Limited = Impacts a small or defined portion of the City
- Widespread = Impacts most or all of the City
- Varies = Multiple factors can influence whether the area impacted is limited or widespread

SPEED OF ONSET

- Fast = Develops or occurs with little or no notice
- Moderate = Develops over a period of hours up to a day
- Slow = Develops over a period of days
- Varies = Multiple factors can influence the speed of onset so the onset may be fast, moderate, or slow

SPATIAL DISPERSION

- Concentrated = Localized to specific sites or locations in the City
- Diffuse = Not concentrated nor localized, may occur in multiple locations of the City, but not citywide
- Citywide = Impacts or occurs in all parts of the City
- Varies = Multiple factors can influence whether its concentrated, diffuse, or citywide

TEMPORAL SPACING

- Seasonal = Occurs during certain seasons or times of the year
- Random = Can occur at any time of the year

RISK

- High = Hazard is likely to occur and may cause death, injuries, property damage/destruction, and/or disruption to infrastructure.
- Moderate = Hazard may probably occur and may cause severe injury, illness, property damage, and short-term disruption to infrastructure.
- Low = May occur in time and may cause minor injury, illness, property damage, and little to no disruption to infrastructure
- Very Low = Unlikely to occur but probability is not zero and poses minimal threat to life safety, property, or infrastructure.

Table 7: Risk Index Table – Natural Hazards

Hazard	Frequency	Duration	Areal Extent	Speed of Onset	Spatial Dispersion	Temporal Spacing	Risk
Tornadoes	High	Short	Limited	Fast	Citywide	Random	High
High Winds	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Lightning	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Citywide	Random	High
Hail	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Winter Weather	High	Varies	Widespread	Varies	Citywide	Seasonal	Moderate
Blizzard	Very Low	Varies	Widespread	Varies	Citywide	Seasonal	Very Low
Ice Storm	Low	Varies	Widespread	Varies	Citywide	Seasonal	Moderate
Flood	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	High
Extreme Heat	High	Long	Widespread	Slow	Citywide	Seasonal	High
Drought	Medium	Long	Widespread	Slow	Citywide	Random	Low
Wildfires	High	Varies	Varies	Fast	Diffuse	Seasonal	High
Earthquakes	High	Short	Varies	Fast	Varies	Random	High
Mosquito-Borne Diseases	High	Long	Widespread	Fast	Varies	Seasonal	High

Table 8: Risk Index Table – Adversarial / Human-Caused

Hazard	Frequency	Duration	Areal Extent	Speed of Onset	Spatial Dispersion	Temporal Spacing	Risk
Cyber Incident	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Citywide	Random	High
Workplace Violence or Active Threat	Very Low	Short	Limited	Fast	Citywide	Random	Moderate
Terrorism	Very Low	Short	Varies	Fast	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Human Pandemic Outbreak	Very Low	Varies	Widespread	Varies	Diffuse	Random	Moderate
Civil Disorder/Unrest	Very Low	Varies	Varies	Varies	Concentrated	Random	Low

Table 9: Risk Index Table – Technological / Accidental

Hazard	Frequency	Duration	Areal Extent	Speed of Onset	Spatial Dispersion	Temporal Spacing	Risk
Urban Fires	High	Short	Limited	Fast	Diffuse	Random	High
Hazardous Material Release	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Diffuse	Random	Moderate
Train Derailment	High	Varies	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Dam Failure	Low	Varies	Varies	Varies	Diffuse	Random/Seasonal	Moderate
Radiological Release	Very Low	Short	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	Moderate
Airplane Crash	High	Short	Limited	Fast	Concentrated	Random	High
Natural Gas or Propane Explosion	Medium	Short	Limited	Fast	Diffuse	Random	Moderate

OKLAHOMA CITY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

https://www.castren.fi/globalassets/blog-images/teaser_kuvat/yritysvastuulaki_1200.jpg

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION MATRIX

CITY DEPARTMENT / ENTITY ***P**=Primary department responsible for management of the ESF.* ***S**=Support department responsible for supporting the primary department.*	**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION**														
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**#**
	TRANSPORTATION	**COMMUNICATIONS**	**PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**	**FIREFIGHTING**	**INFORMATION & PLANNING** (Formerly Emergency Management)	**MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES**	**LOGISTICS**	**PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**	**SEARCH & RESCUE**	**OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**	**AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**	**ENERGY**	**PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY**	NOT ASSIGNED	**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**
Airport	**P**			**S**	**S**		**S**								**S**
Animal Welfare					**S**	**S**	**S**				**P**				**S**
City Auditor					**S**										**S**
City Clerk					**S**										**S**
City Council					**S**										**S**
City-County Health Dept.					**S**	**S**		**P**							**S**
City Manager					**S**										**S**
Development Services			**S**		**S**										**S**
Embark	**P**				**S**	**S**	**S**								**S**
Emergency Management	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**P**	**P**	**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**
Emerg. Medical Services Authority (EMSA)					**S**	**S**	**S**	**P**							**S**
Finance					**S**		**S**								**S**
Fire Department				**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**P**	**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**
General Services	**S**		**S**		**S**	**S**							**S**		**S**
Information Technology		**P**			**S**	S									**S**
Mayor's Office					**S**										**S**
Municipal Counselor					**S**		**S**						**S**		**S**
Municipal Court					**S**								**S**		**S**
Parks & Recreation			**S**		**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**							**S**
Personnel					**S**		**S**								**S**
Planning					**S**										**S**
Police Department					**S**	**S**	**S**						**P**		**S**
Public Info. & Marketing					**S**	**S**	**S**						**S**		**P**
Public Works	**P**	**S**	**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**	**S**			**S**		**S**
Regional Med. Response System (RMRS)					**S**	**S**	**S**	**P**							**S**
Utilities			**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**								**S**
Zoo					**S**	**S**	**S**				**S**				**S**
Private Sector												**P**			