Section 3:
Major ESF #3 Missions

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Commodities Mission Overview

- PSMAs are NIMS typed:
  - Type 1 - $800K - pre-dec, $6M - post-dec
  - Report and track 50 Points of Distribution
  - Assist FEMA with manning for commodities at three Staging Areas
  - 24 hour operations
  - Type 2 - $500K - pre-dec, $3.5M - post-dec
    - Report and track 25 Points of Distribution
    - Assist FEMA with manning for commodities at two Staging Areas
    - 24 hour operations
  - Type 3 - $200K - pre-dec, $750K - post-dec
    - Report and track 10 Points of Distribution
    - Assist FEMA with manning for commodities at one Staging Area
    - 12 hour operations
- Mission Execution Team deploys to ISB.
- Mission Liaison deploys to Impacted District Office or Impacted District COOP location.
- Personnel need to be in place at ISB prior to any Commodities trucks arriving at ISB.
- If the State establishes a state staging area, the Commodities team will man that area with a Commodities Site Manager and QAs for monitoring and tracking commodity trucks who acts as a liaison to the site manager if acceptable to the state.
- State and/or local governments will establish POD locations. Commodities Team QAs will serve as liaisons at the PODs.
- Commodities PRT may also be used to provide assistance to FEMA Log at various locations.
- The ATL overseeing the Commodities AO shall ensure that the daily strategic plan is accomplished (ATL to review document daily).

Commodities Mission Normal Execution Timeline

Orders based on actual burn rate

Orders based on Corps Models

D+2
- Most PODs now open, re-supply cycle begins
- Begin to establish burn rate
- Orders begin to be based on burn rate

D+1
- POD QAs make contact at PODs
- First deliveries made to PODS if opened in time

Disaster
- MA Post-Declaration issued
- IMAT coordinates with State Coordinating Officer on delivery site locations

D-1
- USACE Ice & Water delivered to CONUS/OCONUS ISB
- POD QA receive just-in-time training

D-2
- Ice & Water arrives at ISB
- Commodities Team issues order for state

D-3
- Commodities Team helps to stand up ISB
- Just-in-time training of ISB QAs
- Commodities Team arrives at ISB
- Mission Liaison arrives at Impacted District
- AO arrives at State EOC

D-4
- RRCC activated and Commodities MA issued
- Commodities Team prepares to deploy to ISB, State EOC, Impacted District
- IMAT activated

Assumptions: Roads and airfields are accessible for contractors to utilize. FEMA issues pre-scripted mission assignments on this time line.

Activities listed on D-Day are projected to begin after all clear is issued in area ISB is located.

Applicable to hurricane/typhoon relief: No-notice disasters (tornadoes/earthquakes) require a modified timeline starting at D-Day.

Commodities Mission No-Notice Execution Timeline

Orders based on actual burn rate

Orders based on Corps Models

D+3

- Most PODs now open, re-supply cycle begins
- Begin to establish burn rate
- Orders begin to be based on burn rate

- USACE Ice & Water delivered to OCONUS ISB

D+2

- Ice & Water arrives at ISB
- Commodities Team issues order for state
- POD QA receive just-in-time training
- POD QAs make contact at PODs

- Commodities Team helps to stand up ISB
- Just-in-time training of ISB QAs
- Commodities Team arrives at ISB
- Mission Liaison arrives at Impacted District
- AO arrives at State EOC
- IMAT coordinates with State Coordinating
- Officer on delivery site locations
- More PODs open today

D+1

Disaster

- RRCC activated and Commodities MA issued
- Commodities Team prepares to deploy to ISB, State EOC, Impacted District
- IMAT activated
- Some PODs may open

Assumptions: Roads and airfields are accessible for contractors to utilize. FEMA issues pre-scripted mission assignments on this time line.

Activities listed on D-Day are projected to begin after all clear is issued in area ISB is located.

Commodities Planning - Key Lessons Learned

- Commodities will be pushed forward before the logistical structures are in place.
- The critical planning factor for ordering commodities is “distribution” capability, not people without power.
- Distribution planning must be a priority with Local governments for the Commodities Mission to succeed.
- All levels of government must understand the distribution point concept.

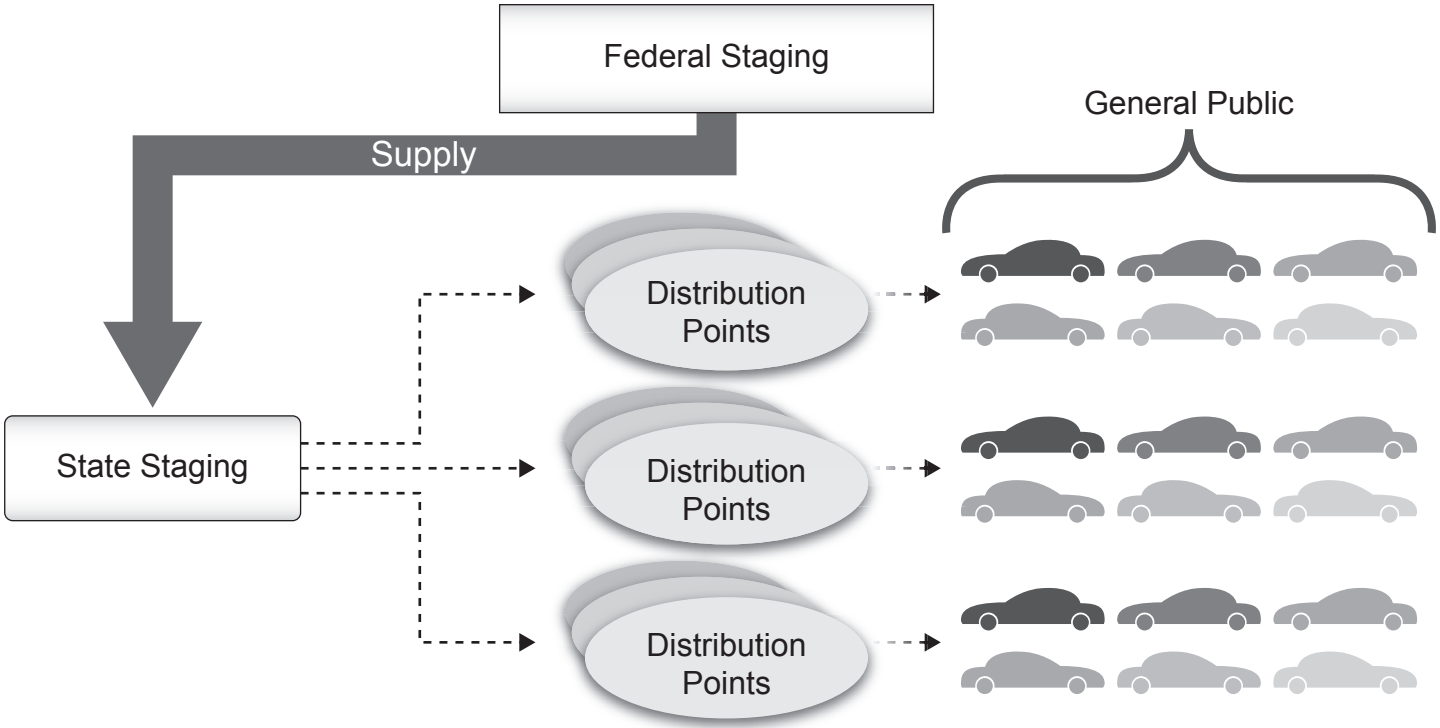
Key Planning Factors

- Ice: One truckload (40,000 lbs. 8 lbs./per) serves 5,000 people.
- Water: One truckload (18,000 liters, 3+liters/per) serves 5,000 people.
- Meals: One truckload (21,744 ea., 2 each/per) serves 10,000 people.
- Tarps: One truckload (4,400 ea.) serves 4,400 families with roof damage.
- One car represents one family or three people.
- Each car is provided the following:
    - Two or three bags of ice
    - One case of water (9-12 liters)
    - Six meals
    - One tarp, if car occupants state they have roof damage

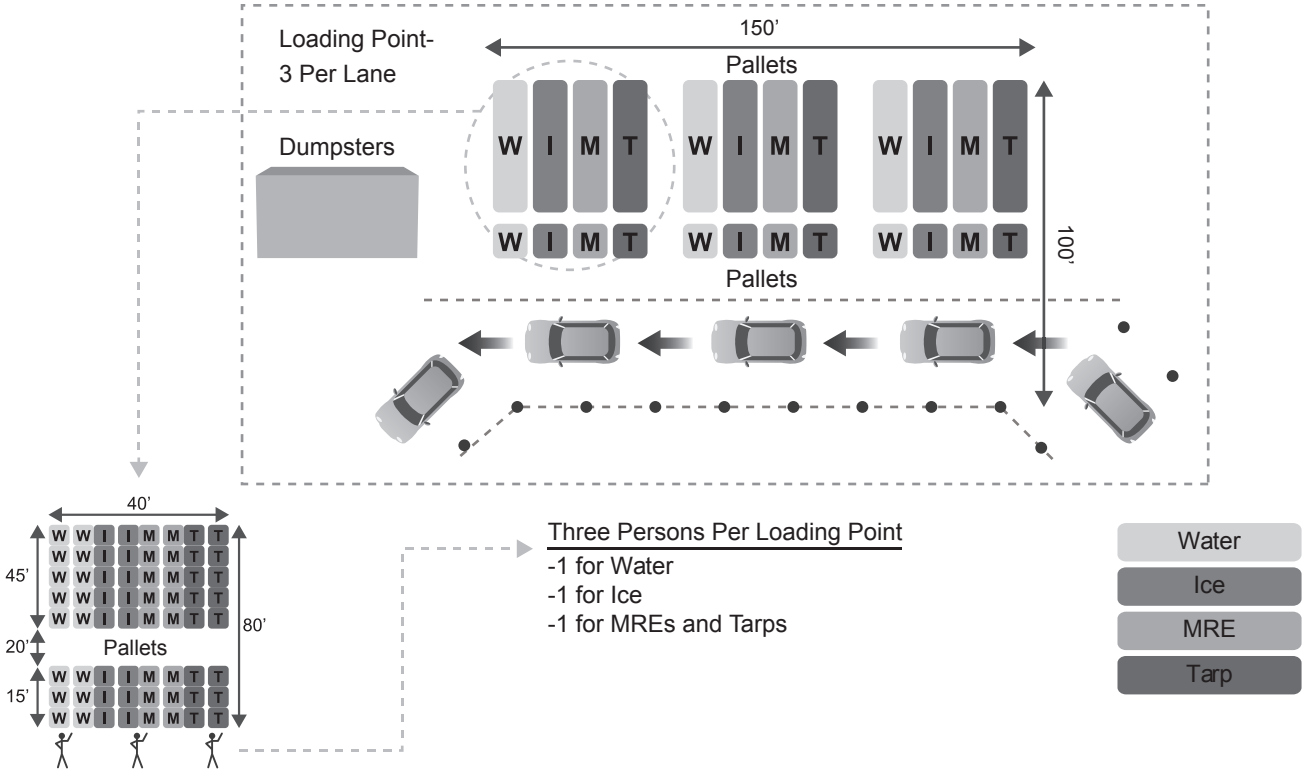
Key Planning Factors

- A distribution point (DP) with one supply lane can serve 1,660 cars or 5,000 people in one day (Type III Distribution Point).
- A Type II DP has two lanes.
- A Type I DP has four lanes.
- One Type III Distribution Point serves 5,000 people and requires the following per day:
    - One truckload ice
    - One truckload water
    - One-half truckload meals
    - One truckload tarps (Only if necessary, tarps should be distributed elsewhere)

Key Planning Factors



Key Planning Factors

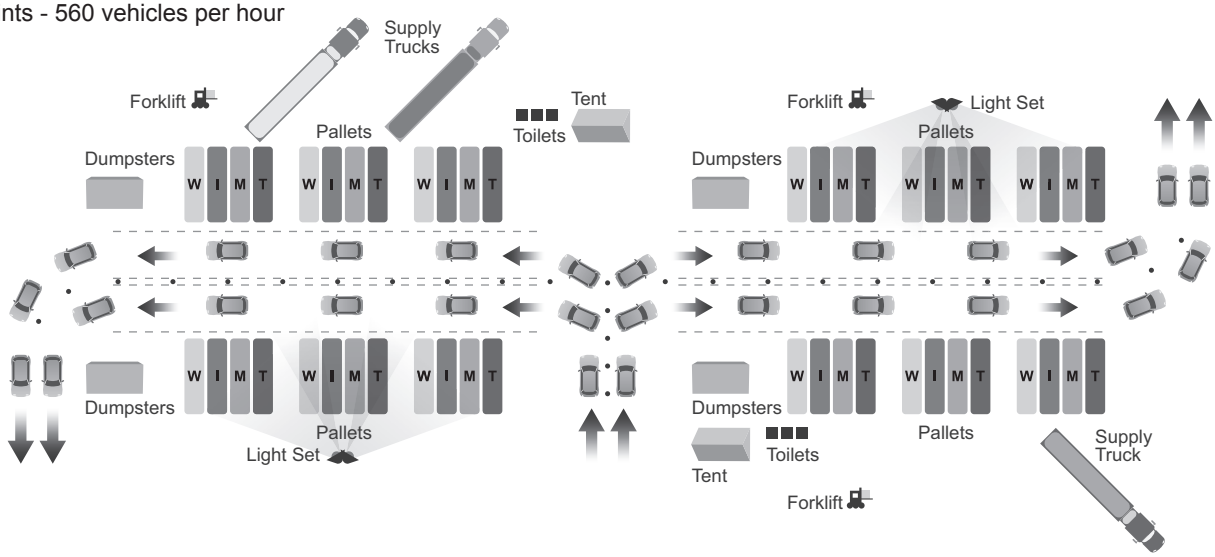


Key Planning Factors

Type 1 - Distribution Point

Serves 20,00 people per day

12 Loading Points - 560 vehicles per hour



Note: Individual vehicles drive through, and ice and water are loaded into their trunks. Recommend one case water, two or three bags of ice, and six MREs per vehicle.

Supply trucks for ice, water, MREs, and tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type 1

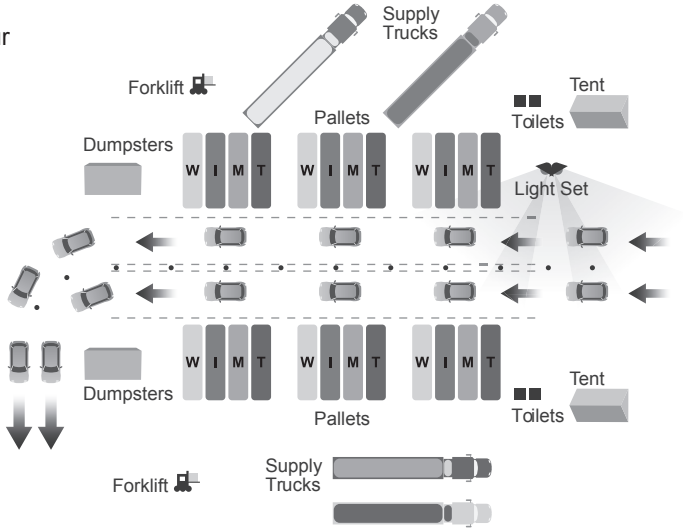
Water	4
Ice	4
MRE	2
Tarp	2

Type 1 Distribution Point
Resources Required

Type 1 Distribution Point						
Manpower					Equipment	
Type			Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Manager		1	0	Forklifts	3
	Team Leader		2	1	Pallet Jacks	3
	Forklift Operator		2	3	Power Light Sets	2
	Labor		57	4	Toilets	6
	Loading Point	36			Tents	2
	Backup Loading Point	18			Dumpsters	4
	Pallet Jacks Labor	3			Traffic Cones	30
	Totals		62	9	Two-way Radios	4
Others	Law Enforcement		4	1		
	Community Rel.		4	0		
Grand Total			70	10		

Key Planning Factors

Type 2 - Distribution Point
Serves 10,00 people per day
6 Loading Points - 280 vehicles per hour



Note: Individual vehicles drive through, and ice and water are loaded into their trunks. Recommend one case water, two or three bags of ice, and six MREs per vehicle.

Supply trucks for ice, water, MREs, and tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type 2

Water	2
Ice	2
MRE	1
Tarp	1

Type 2 Distribution Point
Resources Required

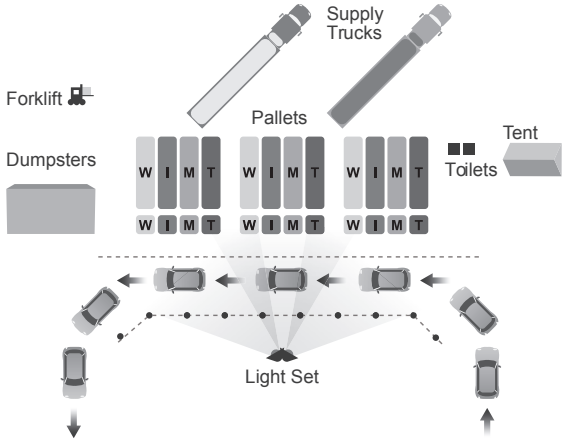
Type 2 Distribution Point						
Manpower					Equipment	
Type			Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Team Leader		1	0	Forklifts	2
	Forklift Operator		1	2	Pallet Jacks	2
	Labor		28	3	Power Light Sets	1
	Loading Point	18			Toilets	4
	Backup Loading Point	9			Tents	2
	Pallet Jacks Labor	1			Dumpsters	2
					Traffic Cones	15
	Totals		30	5	Two-way Radios	0
Others	Law Enforcement		2	1		
	Community Rel.		2	0		
Grand Total			34	6		

Key Planning Factors

Type 3 - Distribution Point

Serves 5,000 people per day

3 Loading Points - 140 vehicles per hour



Note: Individual vehicles drive through, and ice and water are loaded into their trunks. Recommend one case water, two or three bags of ice, and six MREs per vehicle.

Supply trucks for ice, water, MREs, and tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type 3

Water	1
Ice	1
MRE	1/2
Tarp	1/2

Type 3 Distribution Point
Resources Required

Type 3 Distribution Point						
Manpower					Equipment	
Type			Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Team Leader		1	0	Forklifts	1
	Forklift Operator		1	1	Pallet Jacks	1
	Labor		14	2	Power Light Sets	1
	Loading Point	9			Toilets	2
	Backup Loading Point	4			Tents	1
	Pallet Jacks Labor	1			Dumpsters	1
					Traffic Cones	10
	Totals		16	3	Two-way Radios	0
Others	Law Enforcement		2	1		
	Community Rel.		1	0		
Grand Total			19	4		

USACE
PRE-EVENT Commodities Model

Enter # of people without power 500,000
(Equals number of customers x 3)

# of people requiring commodities 200,000

# of Type III Dist. Points Req'd 40

Type III Dist. Point				
Manpower	Day	Night	Equipment	
Local Req.			Forklifts	40
Forklift Oper	40	40	Pallet Jacks	40
Laborers	600	80	Traff Cones	400
Total	**640**	**120**	Light Sets	40
Law Enf	80	40	Toilets	80
Comun Rel	40	0	Tents	40
Grand Total	**760**	**160**	Dumpsters	40

Tarps	
Loads	Each
45	200,000

Number of truck loads required per day for 24 days	Days	Water		ICE		MREs	
		Loads	K Gal	Loads	K Pounds	Loads	Each
	1	40	190.0	40	1600	20	434,880
	2	37	173.7	37	1463	18	391,392
	3	33	157.4	33	1326	17	360,329
72 Hour Planning Total >		110		110		55	
	4	30	141.1	30	1189	15	323,054
	5	26	124.9	26	1051	13	285,778
	6	23	108.6	23	914	11.4	248,503
	7	19	92.3	19	777	9.7	211,227
60% Power back on-line >	**8**	16	76.0	16	640	8.0	173,952
	9	15	68.9	15	580	7.3	157,644
	10	13	61.8	13	520	6.5	141,336
	11	11.5	54.6	11.5	460	-	-
	12	10.0	47.5	10.0	400	-	-
	13	8.5	40.4	8.5	340	-	-
	14	7.0	33.3	7.0	280	-	-
	15	5.5	26.1	5.5	220	-	-
90% Power back on-line >	**16**	4.0	19.0	4.0	160	-	-
	17	3.5	16.6	3.5	140	-	-
	18	3.0	14.3	3.0	120	-	-
	19	2.5	11.9	2.5	100	-	-
	20	2.0	9.5	2.0	80	-	-
	21	1.5	7.1	1.5	60	-	-
	22	1.0	4.8	1.0	40	-	-
	23	0.5	2.4	0.5	20	-	-
	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	-
Total Loads		**312.0**	**1482.0**	**312.0**	**12480**	**125**	**2,728,095**

USACE
POST-EVENT Commodities Ordering Model

Enter Number of Type III Dist. Points to be used 32
- 1 Type II = 2 Type III
- 1 Type I = 4 Type III

Number of truck loads required per day for 24 days	Days	Water Loads	Water K Gal	ICE Loads	ICE K #	MREs Loads	MREs Each	Tarps Loads	Tarps Each
	1	32	152.0	32	1280	16	347,904		
	2	29	139.0	29	1170	15	318,084		
	3	27	125.9	27	1061	13	288,263		
Initial Order (72 Hour Planning Total) >		**88**		**88**		**44**		**36**	**160,000**
	4	24	112.9	24	951	12	258,443		
	5	21	99.9	21	841	11	228,623		
	6	18	86.9	18	731	9.1	198,802		
Next Order (next 72 Hour Planning Total) >		**63**		**63**		**32**			
	7	16	73.8	16	622	7.8	168,982		
60% Power back on-line >	**8**	13	60.8	13	512	6.4	139,162		
	9	12	55.1	12	464	5.8	126,115		
	10	10	49.4	10	416	5.2	113,069		
	11	9.2	43.7	9.2	368	-	-		
	12	8.0	38.0	8.0	320	-	-		
	13	6.8	32.3	6.8	272	-	-		
	14	5.6	26.6	5.6	224	-	-		
	15	4.4	20.9	4.4	176	-	-		
90% Power back on-line >	**16**	3.2	15.2	3.2	128	-	-		
	17	2.8	13.3	2.8	112	-	-		
	18	2.4	11.4	2.4	96	-	-		
	19	2.0	9.5	2.0	80	-	-		
	20	1.6	7.6	1.6	64	-	-		
	21	1.2	5.7	1.2	48	-	-		
	22	0.8	3.8	0.8	32	-	-		
	23	0.4	1.9	0.4	16	-	-		
	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	-		
Total Loads		**249.6**	**1185.6**	**249.6**	**9984**	**101**	**2,187,446**	**36**	160,000

National Ice Mission Overview

- Standard reefer (refrigerated truck) holds 40,000 pounds ice
  - 5- to 20-lb. bags, 2,000 lbs./pallet, 40,000 lbs./truck
- Personnel are on 24-hour mission the first seven-to-ten days
- Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment: $200,000, depending on location
- Estimate one bag/person
  - Bags 5 lbs. to 20 lbs
- Advance Contracting Initiative Quantity Limitations:
  - Single Orders (min) - 200,000 lbs. (5 Truckloads)
  - Single Orders (max) - 20,000,000 lbs. (500 Truckloads)
  - Total capacity of the existing contracts - $350M
- Reefers are a limiting factor, as reefers sitting longer than three days require maintenance
- Storage Capability: No minimum days. Daily rate only
- Contract schedule:
  - 3,000,000 lbs. (75 trucks) within 24 hours of receiving a Task Order (CONUS)
  - 1,000,000 lbs. within 48 hours PR & VI
- See National Ice ACI contract Section F.3 for required delivery scheduled and quantities.
- Beware of demobilization, pipeline effect

Emergency Ice Information Paper

Emergency Ice Mission Capabilities:
USACE supports Local, State, and Federal responders under the National Response Framework by providing emergency supplies of bagged ice and refrigerated storage for disaster response and recovery. USACE provides turn-key management of emergency ice missions to include planning, procurement, transportation, distribution, testing, and disposal. Two National Ice Planning and Response Teams (PRTs) are responsible for procurement, transportation, storage, and delivery of bagged ice as well as tracking the ice to the first point of delivery. The first point of delivery is expected to be an Incident Support Base (ISB) – a Federal logistics staging area. Seven other Commodities PRTs (further described in a separate document) are trained in planning support, receipt, and onward distribution to State and Local entities. These Commodities PRTs will track both the movement and delivery of ice after its arrival at the ISB until the trucks are unloaded at their final destination. The National Ice Team will obtain the final tracking information from the Commodities Team in order to document and make the proper payment for the contract. HQUSACE National Ice Mission Overview, OV-01-2007-008 identifies the requirement for one lead division, one lead district, a primary PRT, and an alternate PRT to execute emergency ice missions. South Atlantic Division (SAD) has been designated as the lead division; Charleston District (SAC) is the lead district and active until 31 March 2013 when Albuquerque District (SPA) will assume mission responsibilities. Both districts are tasked with fielding and training National Ice PRTs and rotate the primary PRT duties annually on 1 April.

Technical Assistance:
Technical assistance may be in the form of one or more of the following:

- Pre-disaster planning, PRT deployment needs and post-disaster recovery efforts
- Assessing emergency ice requirements based on Corps models and input from other agencies
- Determining requirements and optimum locations for ice staging and community distribution sites
- Coordination of ice transportation resources
- Technical capabilities and limitations of the Corps National Ice Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract

Procurement:
The Ice ACI contract provides daily delivery of packaged ice (5 to 20-pound bags) in 40,000 pounds increments (1 truckload). The maximum single order, per the contract is 30 million lbs (750 truckloads). A combination of orders could be as much as 60 million pounds. The Contractor has 48 hours to accept/reject orders of this magnitude or larger. Upon a negative answer, the Government may acquire the supplies or service from another source.

Transportation:
Contractor or Government-provided ice will be transported to one or more delivery sites within CONUS within 24 hours of delivery order issuance (up to 3M lbs, 75 trucks by day 2; 150 trucks by day 3; complete order by day 4); OCONUS deliveries to Puerto Rico and USVI (1M lbs, 25 trucks by day 2; 75 trucks by day 3; complete order by day 4), and to Alaska and Hawaii (160K lbs, 4 trucks by day 2; 25 trucks by day 3; complete order by day 4). Current ACI contract also covers American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands with more challenging delivery schedules.

Loading/Unloading:
The ACI contractor shall provide all labor, equipment and materials necessary to load the pallets of ice onto reefers for delivery to the ISB (or other location as directed). Unloading and distribution of the ice/reefers is generally done at Commodity Points of Distribution by the National Guard (or State/Local resources). The Ice ACI contract does however allow us to pay the contractor to perform this unloading.

Storage:
The contractor shall contract for and provide static storage (Ice Warehouse) for quantities of ice as directed by the Contracting Officer for up to 90 days unless otherwise specified. Mobile storage containers (reefers) shall not be used for this purpose.

Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMA):
Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments are available for pre-declaration and post-declaration missions and include all basic elements of an ice mission. Pre-Dec PSMAs for ice are typically funded at $1.4M and will deploy a PRT (CONUS) for one week and allow the purchase, delivery, and storage of up to 4M lbs of packaged ice. Post-Dec PSMAs are typically funded at $2.3M and will fund a typical mission for two weeks, including a deployed PRT and purchase, delivery, and storage of up to 6M lbs of packaged ice. Initial OCONUS costs are significantly higher based on air shipment versus ground. OCONUS costs vary greatly based on the specific theater and circumstances involved in response at any particular time.

Emergency Ice Advance Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract Considerations:
W912HN-10-D-0018
IAP Worldwide Services Inc.
413 Western Lane
Irmo, South Carolina 29063-9071 DUNS: 61 347 2638
803-798-1611 Ext 121 L.D. Hutto (e-mail ldh0001@aol.com)
803-798-1635 (Fax)
803-259-4779 (Cell)
Servicing District (questions or modification): Charleston (SAC) POC Lauri Newkirk (843) 329-8061

1. The Basic (1-year contract) was awarded on 26 February 2010. The contractor was awarded Option Year 2 in February 2012. There are two additional option years remaining that can be awarded based on satisfactory performance extending the overall period of performance through 31 August 2015.

2. The Ice ACI is a Supply and Services Contract. The contract includes purchase and delivery of packaged ice and associated services to transport and store purchased or government furnished ice, as required. The contractor transports in CONUS via ground and to OCONUS destinations via air or ship. If the situation dictates, the government could provide OCONUS transport. Local purchase of ice is an option for OCONUS locations. The contract includes the rental and O&M (short term) of reefers, but does NOT include purchase of reefers. The contract also includes rental and O&M of reefers for other uses, to include ice movement, storage of commodities (food, pharmaceuticals) and mortuary support and may be used for O&M and preventive maintenance on government-furnished reefers.

3. This contract may be used anywhere within CONUS (and some OCONUS locations as specified above in “Transportation”). It may also be used in other areas, but prices would need to be negotiated.

4. This is a “requirements” contract (i.e. the Government must order a minimum of 200,000 pounds of ice [5 truckloads]). The ACI contractor must be offered all work within the scope of the contract and may be offered work outside the contract (larger or smaller amounts). There are a few cases when outside contracts may be used; however, unacceptable contract performance (or contractor not accepting the Delivery Order) would likely be the only reasons USACE would choose to exercise other contractors.

5. Transportation and/or availability of suitable reefers may be a limiting factor in general (especially for orders exceeding contract limitations).

6. Delivery Orders are generally issued by one of the two National Ice PRT Districts (SAC or SPA). However, an impacted or supporting district may also issue a delivery order. In any case, the issuing district must be funded to issue a delivery order.

Points of Contact:

USACE National Water & Ice SME
Dubán Montoya (NAD) – (978) 318-8086 Email: duban.montoya@usace.army.mil

SAD National Ice
Joaquin "Jo" Cardenas (SAD) - 404-562-5155 Email: joaquin.a.cardenas@usace.army.mil

SAC
Gilbert Dent (SAC EM Chief) - (843) 329-8104 Email: gilbert.r.dent@usace.army.mil
Michael Hind (SAC Action Officer) - (843) 329-8106 Email: michael.b.hind@usace.army.mil
MAJ Kevin Wissel (SAC Action Officer) - (843) 329-8006 Email: kevin.d.wissel@usace.army.mil

SPA
Russ Jaramillo (SPA EM Chief) - (505) 342-3269 Email: russ.w.jaramillo@usace.army.mil
Craig Lykins (SPA Action Officer) - (505) 342- 314 Email: craig.m.lykins@usace.army.mil
MAJ Phil Bundy (SPA Action Officer) - (505) 342-3337 Email: philip.e.bundy@usace.army.mil

National Ice Mission Execution Timeline

D+2
- Follow-on ice deliveries made

D+1
- Follow-on DOs for ice issued to contractor

Disaster
- MA Post-Declatation issued
- DO issued to deliver ice (if tasked by FEMA)
- IMAT coordinates with State Coordinating Officer on delivery site locations

D-1
- Ice delivered to CONUS OSA/OCONUS point of embarkation

D-2
- USACE issues initial DO for pre-positioned ice
- National Ice PRT field team arrive at first delivery location (or ISB).

D-3
- Mission Assignment (MA) - Pre-Dec issued USACE
- USACE deploys National Ice PRT
- Delivery Order (DO) issued for activation of Contractor Operations Manager
- IMAT activated (ESF #3)

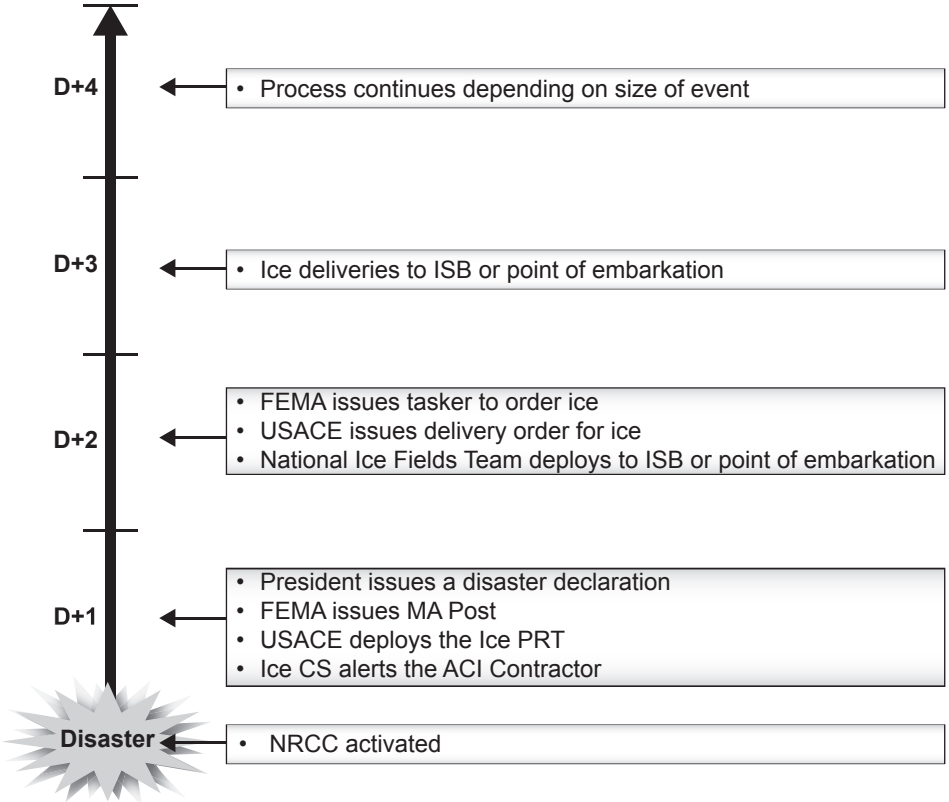
D-4
- RRCC Activated

Note:
- For Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) operations, add two days to start of ice deliveries. Also, little activity will occur at D-1, D+0, and D+1, due to weather and damage conditions.

Assumptions:
- Roads and airfields are accessible for contractors. FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Contract schedule:
- 3 M lbs. or 25% of order within 24 hours in Continental United States (CONUS) area
- 1 M lbs. within 48 hours PR and VI

National Ice No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline



Note:

- For Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) operations, add two days to start of ice deliveries. Activity during D+0 and D+1 may be limited due to weather and damage conditions.

Contract schedule requirements CONUS:

- Times measured from contractor acceptance of the order
- Within 24 hours: 100% of quantity ordered up to 3M pounds (75 truckloads)
- 24-48 hours: An additional 6M pounds or the balance of the order (if less than 6M lbs).
- After 72 hours: Remainder of the ordered quantity if not yet complete

ACI Fact Sheet: Ice

Contracting Provisions: Neither the government nor the contractor is obligated to use the ice contract for requirements of less than 200,000 pounds. The contractor is not obligated to honor any single order in excess of 30 million pounds, any combination of orders in excess of 30 million pounds, or any series of orders within 14 calendar days that together call for quantities exceeding 30 million pounds. If the contractor declines any such orders, the government may acquire ice elsewhere. The contractor is required to purchase, deliver, and store ice in accordance with the contract. This is a national contract, which includes provisions for any USACE District to place delivery orders for ice purchases. (See Policy on page 3-63.)

- **Storage:** The contract requires the contractor to have the capability to provide on-site storage at the delivery site for the amount of ice ordered. When or if storage is required by the delivery order, the contractor shall provide daily storage in accordance with the storage line item specified in the contract bid schedule. The government reserves the right to obtain storage from other sources.
- **Packaging:** Ice will be sealed in 5- to 20-pound plastic bags and stacked on sanitized pallets. Each pallet shall contain 2,000 pounds of ice plus or minus 5%. Unless changed by the contracting officer, pallets of bagged ice shall be fully covered on all four sides with a minimum of four layers of stretch-wrap. Normally, there are 20 pallets in each reefer. A standard reefer holds 40,000 pounds of ice.
- **Testing:** The quality assurance requirements in the Scope of Work (SOW) require the vendor to deliver a pure product. Based on vendor certification, and in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency, Public Health Service, and the Center for Disease Control, the Federal government does not require additional testing of the ice beyond the requirements contained in the SOW, unless there is reason to suspect that the ice has been exposed to conditions that could result in contamination. (See Memorandum for Record, dated 7 June 99, in Ice Mission Guide.)
- A listing of the current ACI contract awards can be found at https://englink2.usace.army.mil/englink/documents

National Ice Mission: Essential Elements of Information

Cumulative to Date	
Ice Requested by RFA(s)	Pounds
Funding Provided in RFA(s)	Dollars
Ice Under Contract	Pounds
Ice Delivered to Mobilization Center	Pounds
Ice Delivered to Staging Area(s)	Pounds
Ice Distributed to Locals/State	Pounds
Ice on Hand at Staging Area(s)	Pounds

	Pounds	Last 24 Hours	Next 24 Hours
Received at Staging Area(s)	Pounds		
Distributed to Locals/State	Pounds		

Note: Each National Ice Mission Manager is responsible for collecting and regularly updating the information contained within this chart. These Essential Elements of Information collected at the field level will be entered into ENGLink for distribution and will be used by decision-makers at the regional and national levels. The Commodities Team Mission Managers are responsible for collecting and providing regular updates to the National Ice Mission Manager.

National Water Mission Overview

- Plan to support one million people per day for seven days (200 truck loads/day)
- The critical planning factor for ordering commodities is “distribution” capability, not people without power.
- The new contract requires the contractor to use an automated tracking system, such as mobile GPS transceivers reporting to a data collection computer for vehicles in transit.
- Pre-Declaration ordering and/or repositioning will be based on landfall minus three days, according to the USACE model.
- Post-Declaration ordering will be based on post-landfall modeling for the first 72 hours (L + 3 days), and then on the state’s capability to distribute commodities.
- OCONUS: Schedule of bottled water deliveries will be confirmed by the contractor before the issuance of a delivery order. Contractor must deliver a minimum of 75% of the daily amount ordered to meet the requirements of substantial performance.
- Pre-scripted Mission Assignment: $200K for team deployment (does not include commodity purchase).
  - Standard CONUS truckload is approximately 18,000 liters, or 5,000 gallons (1 gallon = 3.79 liters).
  - For OCONUS delivery, truckload is approximately 16,200 liters, due to barge container capability.
- Haulers are a limiting factor, especially on weekends.
- Cases are individually shrink-wrapped and stacked on pallets. Pallets are stretch-wrapped on all four sides with a minimum of four inches overlap on top.
- Water ACI contract calls for bottles to range from 12 ounces to 1.5 liters (24 Ounces preferred).
- Personnel are on 24-hour mission, first seven-to-ten-days.
- Estimate three (3) liters/person/day for drinking water only.
- Beware of demobilization, pipeline effect.
- ACI Quantity Limitations:
  - Single Orders (min): $25,000
  - Single Orders (max): 24 million liters
  - Combination Orders (max): 28 million liters
  - Multiples of 18,000 liters (1 truckload) ordered
  - Minimum OCONUS single order: 36,000 liters

Emergency Water Information Paper

Scope of the Water Mission: The Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes the President to provide financial support and other forms of assistance to State and Local governments, certain nonprofit organizations, and individuals to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts following Presidentially-declared major disasters and emergencies. The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. One of the assignments to USACE under the NRF to support local, State and Federal response efforts is to provide emergency supplies of potable water. USACE management of this mission includes planning/scoping, procurement, transportation, delivery and tracking of the supply of water.

Contract for the National Water Mission: The primary purpose of the USACE Emergency Water Advance Contracting Initiative (ACI) contract is to provide bottled water, to include vendor managed storage, transportation, loading and unloading, drayage, additional ground mileage, dry storage trailers, etc., to sites including possible future Government or vendor warehouse storage in the 48 States and the District of Columbia in the Continental United States (CONUS) and to sites Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) in the States of Alaska and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U. S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The contract also includes requirements for participation in partnering efforts and provision of strategic planning services.

Emergency Water Advance Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract:
Contract #W9121WJ-08-0001. Awarded to International American Products (IAP) Worldwide Services, Inc.
413 Western Lane, Irmo, South Carolina 29063-9071

Contract Details:

- The Basic 1-year Contract was awarded on 4 April 2008 and expired 31 March 2009. The contract has four option years, which may be exercised on 1 April of a given year. The first option year was exercised on 1 April 2009. If all options are exercised the contract will expire 31 March 2013.

- This is a supply and services contract. The contract includes purchase and delivery of bottled water and associated services to transport, load and unload either purchased or government-furnished water, establish a warehouse for bottled water in FEMA Regions IV and/or VI, as required. The contractor transports in CONUS via ground and to OCONUS destinations via ground, air or ship. If the situation dictates, the government could provide OCONUS transportation. Local purchase of water is an option for OCONUS locations. The contract also includes requirements for participation in partnering efforts and provision of strategic planning services.

- This is also a requirements contract. The Government is required to use the ACI contractor for all supplies and services within the scope of the contract for orders of $25,000 or more. The Government may offer the ACI contractor work outside the contract (larger or smaller amounts). There are a few cases when outside contracts may be used; however, unacceptable contract performance would likely be the sole reason USACE would chose to exercise other contractors.

- The contractor is not obligated to accept Delivery Orders larger than $10 million for a single order; or a combination in excess of $20 million in any series of orders within a three-day period. The contractor has four hours to decline large orders. There is no dollar limit, nor annual limit to the contract.

- Delivery Orders may be issued by the National Water Teams in either New England or Kansas City District. In either case, the issuing district must be funded to issue a delivery order.

Areas of ACI Contract Coverage (CONUS/OCONUS):

CONUS	Puerto Rico	Federated States of Micronesia
Alaska	U.S. Virgin Islands	Republic of Marshall Islands
Hawaii	Northern Mariana Islands	American Samoa
Guam	FEMA Distribution Centers	

USACE Emergency Water Subject Matter Experts (SMEs):
USACE has a cadre of Emergency Water SMEs to call on for any assistance and guidance. They are:

Dubán Montoya	VOICE: (978) 318-8086	FAX: (978) 318-8378	CELL: (978) 502-0720
CENAD	E-Mail: duban.montoya@usace.army.mil		
David Goodrich	VOICE: (978) 318-8776	FAX: (978) 318-8891	CELL: (978) 502-4428
CENAE	E-Mail: david.j.goodrich@usace.army.mil		
Michael Keegan	VOICE: (978) 318-8087	FAX: (978) 318-8891	CELL: (978) 502-4575
CENAE	E-Mail: michael.f.keegan@usace.army.mil		
Sheila Winston	VOICE: (978) 318-8159	FAX: (978) 978-8207	CELL: (978) 831-3021
CENAE	E-Mail: sheila.m.winston@usace.army.mil		
Josh Marx	VOICE: (816)389-3658	FAX: (816) 389-2036	CELL: (816) 604-9905
CENWK	E-Mail: joshua.a.marx@usace.army.mil		
Eugene Kneuvean	VOICE: (816) 389-3281	FAX: (816) 389-2036	CELL: (816) 820-7803
CENWK	E-Mail: eugene.j.kneuvean@usace.army.mil		

USACE National Water Planning and Response Team (PRT) Locations:
CENAD – North Atlantic Division (Lead Division)
(Alternating Districts) CENAE – New England District
CENWK – Kansas City District

Contract Performance Requirements:
Bottled water is normally ordered in multiples of standard truckloads of approximately 18,000 liters per truck (suitable for ~ 5,000 people/day @ ~ 3+L/person/day). The Government recognizes that the Contractor will need time to fully mobilize significant water production and transportation assets to establish a steady flow of bottled water to disaster sites. The following CONUS Contractor performance schedule has been established. For CONUS orders in excess of 720,000 liters (40 truckloads) of bottled water per day, delivery amounts required for substantial performance of the contract are shown below.

- Within 24 hours from issuance of delivery order, 720,000 liters (40 truckloads).
- Between 24 hours and 48 hours from issuance of delivery order, 1.8 million liters (100 truckloads) or if less the remaining quantity scheduled for delivery.
- After 48 hours from issuance of delivery order, 3.6 million liters (200 truckloads) daily or if less the remaining quantity scheduled for delivery.
- For subsequent orders placed at least 48 hours prior to the first scheduled delivery, substantial performance will be 3.6 million liters (200 truckloads) daily until the order is fulfilled.

National Water Mission Execution Timeline

D+2
- Follow-on water deliveries made

D+1
- Follow-on DOs for water issued to contractor

Disaster
- MA Post-Declaration issued
- DO issued to deliver water (if tasked by FEMA)
- IMAT coordinates with State Coordinating Officer on delivery site locations

D-1
- Water delivered to OCONUS point of embarkation

D-2
- Water delivered to CONUS Mob Site

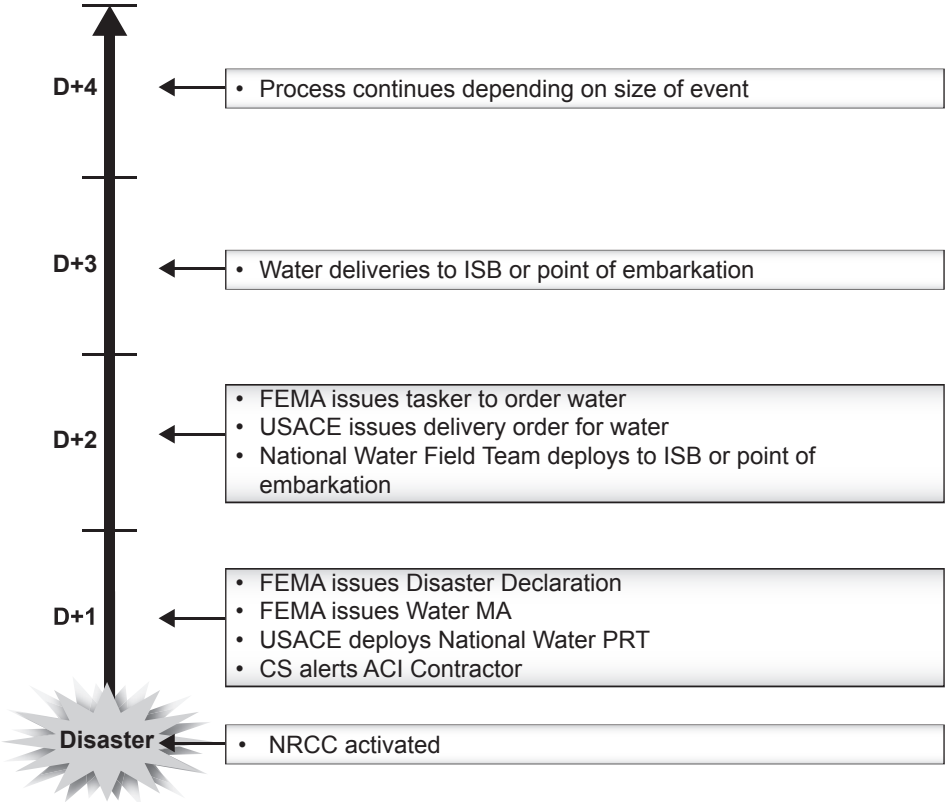
D-3
- USACE issues initial DO for pre-positioned water
- National Water team arrives at 1st delivery location, or ISB

D-4
- USACE deploys National Water PRT
- CS alerts ACI Contractor

D-5
- NRCC activated
- USACE deploys National Water PRT
- Pre-Dec Mission Assignment (MA) issued

- For OCONUS operations, add two days to start of water deliveries from point of embarkation. Little activity will occur at D-1, D+0, and D+1, due to weather and damage conditions. However, some aerial assessments may be accomplished to determine the impacts and magnitude.
- Assumptions: Roads and airfields are accessible for contractors. FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.
- Contract schedule CONUS: 100% of quantity ordered, up to 720,000 liters within 24 hours. For orders of 720,000 plus:
  - Within 24 hours: 720,000 liters (40 truckloads)
  - 24-48 hours: 1,800,000 liters (100 truckloads)
  - After 48 hours: 3,600,000 liters (200 truckloads) daily

National Water No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline



Note:

- For OCONUS operations, add two days to start of water deliveries from point of embarkation. Little activity will occur at D-1, D+0, and D+1, due to weather and damage conditions. However, some aerial assessments may be accomplished to determine the impacts and magnitude.

Assumptions:

- Roads and airfields are accessable for contractors. FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.

Contract schedule requirements CONUS:

- 100% of quantity ordered, up to 720,000 liters within 24 hours. For orders of 720,000 plus:
  - Within 24 hours: 720,000 liters (40 truckloads)
  - 24-48 hours: 1.8 million liters (100 truckloads)
  - After 48 hours: 3.6 million liters (200 truckloads) daily

ACI Fact Sheet: Water

Contracting Provisions: The contract is intended to purchase bottled water. It includes the purchase, delivery, and unloading of water, as well as additional ground mileage and standby time for trucks transporting the bottled water for requirements for CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The government reserves the right to use any stored water to meet initial mission requirements. The contract includes loading and ground transportation of government-furnished water. The ACI contract includes contractor-provided warehouse with inventory managed supplies of bottled water in FEMA Regions IV and VI, along with GPS tracking devices on all trucks. (See Policy on page 3-64.)

- **Minimum Order:** When the government requirement is less than $25,000, the government is not obligated to purchase nor is the contractor obligated to furnish supplies/services under this contract.
- **Maximum Order:**The government is not required to order, in full or in part, and the contractor is not required to honor certain large orders:
  - Any order for a single item in excess of ~20M liters (~1,000 truckloads)
  - Any order for a combination of items in excess of ~38M liters (~2,100 truckloads)
  - A series of orders from the same ordering office within three days that together call for quantities exceeding the limitations stated above
- **Contractor's Acceptance/Decline of Maximum Order:** If the government opts to place an order exceeding the maximum outlined above, the contractor is required to decide accepting or declining this order within four hours of notification. If he declines, the government may seek the water from another source.
- **Packaging:** Water will be provided by the contractor only in containers ranging from 12 ounces to 1.5 liters (24 ounces preferred), with the size at the contractor's discretion. Bottled water shall be packed in cases with a cardboard bottom and are individually shrink-wrapped and shipped in industry standard size pallets. Pallets will be covered on all four sides with a double layer of stretch-wrap.

ACI Fact Sheet: Water

- **Quantities:** Bottled drinking water orders must be in multiples of 18,000 liters/5,000 gallons (one truckload). For CONUS daily quantities of 720,000 liters (approx. 40 truckloads), full quantity delivery is required. For CONUS orders in excess of 720,000 liters, delivery amounts required for substantial performance of the contract are:
  - Within 24 hours from issuance of delivery order 720,000 liters (40 truckloads)
  - Between 24 & 48 hours 1,800,000 liters (100 truckloads)
  - After 48 hours 3,600,000 liters (200 truckloads)
- **Pricing:** Contract price for water within CONUS includes product and delivery. Unloading, additional ground mileage, and standby time (in excess of four hours) for trucks are included in the contract and should be ordered when needed. Contract price for water OCONUS includes product, delivery, and unloading. Additional ground mileage and standby time (in excess of four hours) for trucks are included in the contract and should be ordered when needed.
- **Testing:** The Contractor must maintain an inspection system that ensures the quality of bottled water to be provided under this contract. See ACI contract Sec. C.2.5.1 for testing details. When requested, the Contractor shall provide this data within six (6) hours of such request.
- **Storage trailers:** The contract provides for the leasing of truck trailers for storage of water, which may provide savings.
- **Drayage** (truck with fifth wheel and driver): This item is available for order when a truck is required to move trailers, usually from the staging area to distribution sites.
- **Government-Furnished Bottled Drinking Water:** The contract includes provisions for loading and transporting water that is not purchased from the contractor. Loading and transportation are individual items and can be ordered separately (e.g., FEMA-stored water can be loaded by the government and transported by the contractor, or the contractor can load and transport).
- A listing of the current ACI contract awards can be found at http://englink2.usace.army.mil.

Emergency Power Information Paper

Emergency Power Mission Capabilities:
USACE has the capability to provide local and state officials broad support for their unmet temporary emergency power needs. This support ranges from technical expertise/assistance through complete management of an emergency power mission including the procurement, installation and operation of generators. USACE assets include elements of the U.S. Army 249th Engineer Battalion “Prime Power”, Emergency Power Planning and Response Teams (PRTs) from across USACE, USACE-contracted forces, and USACE Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) for communications. USACE also coordinates with other Federal partners such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Energy (DOE). These assets can provide Technical Assistance before, during or after an event which includes, but is not limited to:

- Assessing emergency power requirements needed at a facility
- Assessing conditions and capabilities of existing emergency generation equipment
- Troubleshooting, repair, and operation of emergency generation/distribution equipment
- Installation, operations, fueling and maintaining emergency power generation equipment
- Safety inspections of electrical distribution systems and equipment
- Assessing damaged electrical distribution systems and equipment
- All hazards emergency power planning

Emergency Power Information Paper

The execution of a power mission in an emergency involves the combined efforts of the 249th, the Power PRT, DTOS, the Advance Contracting Initiative (ACI) contractor, and our State and Federal partners. During these missions, the Technical Assistance items discussed above are brought to bear along with the following:

- Provide assistance to State and Local officials in determining priorities for assessing and installing generators at critical public facilities
- Assessing facilities to determine suitability for a generator, location for its placement and matching with the correct generator configuration
- Preparation, hauling, and installation of generators
- Operation, fueling, service, and maintenance of installed generators
- De-installation and return of generators; This can also include remediation of the generator installation site to its pre-installation site condition.
- Service, maintenance, and repair of generators prior to their return to long-term storage to ensure they are Fully Mission Capable (FMC); This may also include load testing.
- Replenishing any Bill of Materials (BOM) used during execution of the mission

Operational maintenance of FEMA generators is performed by a combination of 249th, PRT, and contractual support. Generator procurement and/or leasing can be performed by USACE through a contracting team which has pre-established contracting tools.

During Emergency Power response activities, facilities requiring generators are typically prioritized in the following order:

1. Life-Saving Facilities (911 centers, police, fire stations, and medical facilities)
2. Life-Sustaining Facilities (water and wastewater treatment and pumping facilities)
3. Other municipal facilities to reinstitute local command and control and post-event recovery

A video highlighting the USACE Temporary Emergency Power mission has been developed to assist emergency planners in understanding the capabilities and implementation of temporary emergency power missions in a disaster: www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOGaPwlxu0w

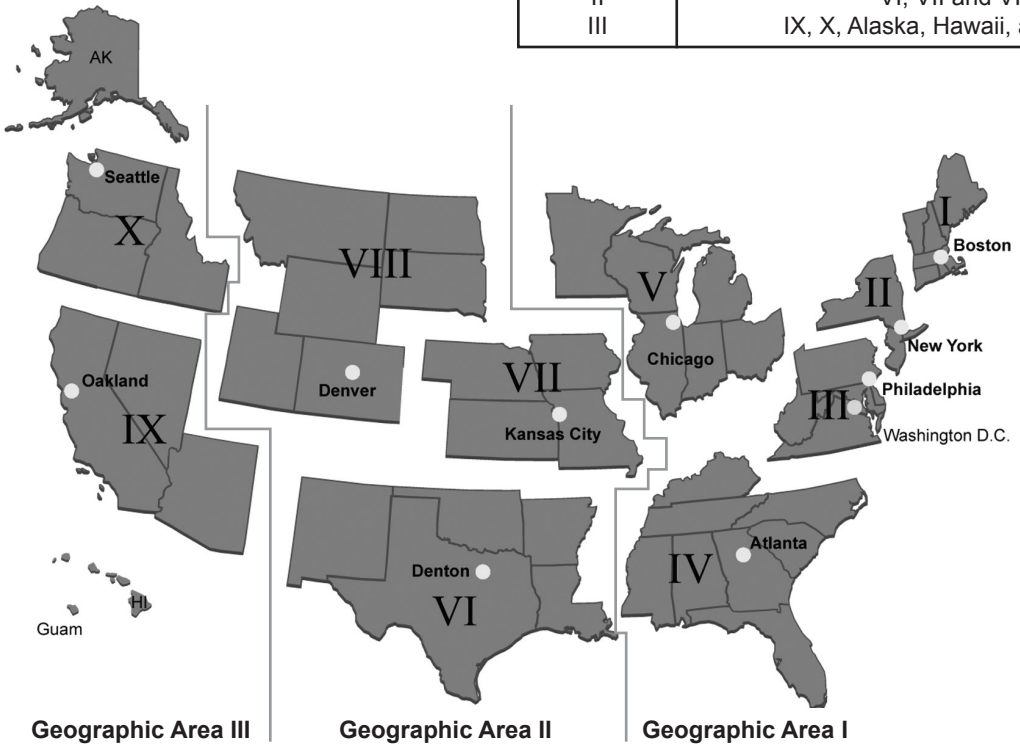
Emergency Power Contracting:
The ACI Contracts serve specific FEMA regions as shown below.

Contract Area	Serving FEMA Regions/Territories
I	I, II, III, IV, V, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands
II	VI, VII and VIII
III	IX, X, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam

Area I
IAP Worldwide Services

Area II
IAP Worldwide Services

Area III
Kellogg, Brown and
Root Services, Inc



- In addition to the three ACI contracts which are Area-specific, USACE also provides additional capabilities through the Worldwide Power (WWP) Contingency Response Contracts. Three firms hold the WWP contracts: Berger Cummings JV, Fluor Corp., and IAP Worldwide Services. The WWP contracts provide for a wide array of electrical services, which include the following:

  - Performance of world-wide emergency power services in locations not covered by the ACI Contracts
  - Procurement and transportation of generators not in the FEMA inventory
  - Procurement and shipment of BOM or other necessary supplies and equipment
  - Procurement of specialized personnel including translators
  - Maintenance and repair of generators

USACE Emergency Power Planning and Response Team (PRT) Locations:

CELRD - Great Lakes and Ohio River Division (Emergency Power Proponent Division)
CELRP - Pittsburgh District
CENAP - Philadelphia District
CESAS - Savannah District
CEMVM - Memphis District
CESWT - Tulsa District
CENWW - Walla Walla District
CEPOH - Honolulu District

Emergency Power Points of Contact

HQUSACE
Pete Navesky
Permanent Cadre Member
Peter.Navesky@usace.army.mil
202-341-0537 (cell)

USACE Proponent
Dave Bishop
Emergency Power SME
David.a.bishop@usace.army.mil
412-215-9200 (cell)

Contract Information
T.J. Fichera
District Chief, EM/Emergency Power SME
Thomas.j.fichera@usace.army.mil
412-292-2538 (cell)

Power Interagency Task Force (PITF)

1. Purpose. The Power Interagency Task Force (PITF) will be activated at the onset of any Power Mission Assignment (MA) issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The PITF will serve as the lead to identify, communicate and coordinate the logistics of providing temporary emergency power resources to ensure successful execution of an Emergency Power Mission.

2. Membership. PITF membership will include representatives from various levels within FEMA, USACE, and when necessary, other agencies such as DOE and State(s) Emergency Management. At a minimum, recommended PITF membership shall initially include the following, with overall participation determined by the specific event(s) and ultimate requirements of the Emergency Power Mission(s):

a. USACE

- Great Lakes and Ohio River Division (CELRD) Emergency Manager and/or Emergency Power SME: Proponent for USACE power mission activities
- Pittsburgh District (CELRP) Emergency Manager: Responsible for Emergency Power ACI activities and initial mobilization/deployment of USACE power assets
- 249th Engineer Battalion (S-3 or staff NCO): Prime Power mission coordination and execution
- USACE Logistics Agency (ULA) at LRD: Assist LRP in resources movement coordination, both internally and externally with FEMA LMD, Philadelphia District contracting office (WWPCs), DOT and others
- ESF #3 TL or ATL at the NRCC, IOF/JFO
- Emergency Power PRT Mission Manager: Manages the power mission at Staging Area
- Emergency Power PRT Action Officer and 249th EN BN Mission Controller: Coordinates with FEMA, the State and other ESFs at the IOF/JFO, and the Mission Liaison at the District/RFO and the PIT Boss at the Staging Area
- Emergency Power SME assigned to the mission
- Supported District's Emergency Manager
- Philadelphia District Contracting: generators contract/leasing lead
- Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, Common Operating Picture and Mission Modeling (GIS) staff
- USACE Operations Center (UOC): deployment and movement of PRTs, 249th EN BN, and DTOS resources
- NRCC USACE Liaison

b. FEMA

- Fleet Manager: Primary FEMA POC for FEMA NRCC Logistics organization. For Regional Activations the FEMA Logistics Chief at the IOF/RRCC will be the primary POC.
- Logistics Fly-Away-Team Leader or staging area Manager: Primary FEMA Logistics POC and interface between USACE Power PRT Mission Manager and FEMA Logistics at Staging Area.

3. Teleconference Phone Numbers. PITF conference call numbers will be established and distributed by LRD at the time of the event.

4. Topics of Discussion. Anticipated PITF topics of discussion may include, but should not be limited to the following:

- Location of Staging Area or Incident Support Base (ISB), and Initial Operating Facility (IOF) or JFO
- Designation and identification of generator operations area within the staging area
- Generator and BOM requirements from FEMA and inventory management
- Identify generators that need to be leased to complete a “Power Pack” and potential larger size generator requirements
- District PRT, 249th EN BN, ACI Contractor. Report any problems meeting the Type I, II, III, or IV configuration requirements
- SME requirements/availability
- GIS services (LRD): Mission modeling (storm tracking, commercial power outages, critical facilities), and mission tracking
- DTOS: type, arrival schedule, ACE-IT support, SATCOM status, BGAN activation
- RSOI: Lodging and life support for Power responders (USACE, FEMA and Contractors)
- Establish PITF battle rhythm

249th Engineer Battalion Information Paper

Purpose: To provide information about the 249th Engineer Battalion's (Prime Power) organization, emergency power resources, support requirements, and coordination information.

Responsibilities:

a. Corps of Engineers. The USACE Operations Center (UOC) will task the Battalion to provide personnel and equipment in support of the disaster operation. This support will often include the staffing of the Initial Operating Facility (IOF)/ESF #3 Cell(s), the RFO(s), support to the FEMA Territory Logistics Centers, and the Disaster Staging Areas.

b. 249th Engineer Battalion. During actual operations under the National Response Framework, the 249th Engineer Battalion is an ESF #3 (USACE) asset tasked through the ESF #3 Cell in the EOC/IOF.

(1) If required, be prepared to assign an officer and an experienced 12P (Prime Power Technician) to the Initial Operating Facility (IOF) or the Joint Field Office (JFO) within 12 hours of notification.

(2) Operate a Battalion Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when required on a 24-hour basis. The EOC will enable the Battalion to rapidly respond to requests for further support. If the Battalion EOC is not conducting 24-hour operations, the UOC will have emergency points of contact for the key personnel within the battalion.

(3) Provide soldiers in the required deployment configurations to support relief missions based on ESF #3 requirements. Deployment time for the Battalion's soldiers and equipment is dependent on the availability of transportation. It is a Battalion requirement that all equipment and soldiers be deployable within 72 hours. In many cases, equipment and soldiers are ready to move well before transportation becomes available.

Resources And Support Requirements:

a. Organization. The 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power) is a USACE asset with headquarters at Fort Belvoir, VA. It consists of three line companies, and a Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC).

(1) HHC: BN Command Group, Battalion Staff and Heavy Maintenance Section: Fort Belvoir, VA
(2) A Company: Schofield Barracks, HI (4 Platoons)
(3) B Company: Fort Bragg, NC (4 Platoons)
(4) C Company: Fort Belvoir, VA (4 Platoons)

(a) The company HQs are command and control cells for the companies' platoons. Each company HQ consists of seven personnel to perform operations and supply functions. Each platoon is authorized one warrant officer, one 12X (Non-commissioned Officer in Charge) and 16 12P/R soldiers.

(b) There is one Prime Power platoon and three Power Line platoons in the Reserve Component which can be activated if required. Activation of these Reserve Component platoons requires a Presidential Call-up, however, an individual Reservist may volunteer for active duty. At present, these Reserve Component platoons have no generation or transformation capability, but are fully trained and qualified to perform the same missions as their active duty counterparts.

b. Assets. During disaster relief operations, a vast majority of the power generation equipment will come from the FEMA Territory Logistics Centers or additional USACE contractors. However, there have been several cases when the Battalion's larger generators were required and employed in support of these operations.

(1) Each platoon is equipped with a power plant consisting of four MEP-810B power units. Each power unit is 840KW, consisting of two 420kW generators that can be operated separately or in parallel. The power plant produces 3.36 MW at peak load with an output voltage of 4,160.

(2) The MEP-810B power units produce 4160 volts and require transformers to convert the voltage to a user level (120/208/277/480 volts). The 249th EN BN has seven Ruggedized Army Transformers (RAT) rated at 1 MVA that will transform 4160 volts to 480/277 volts. The transformers are a Battalion asset to be used when needed.

(3) The Battalion also maintains a limited amount of 5 to 15 kV cables to set up medium voltage distribution systems using the Battalion's transformers.

c. Additional Capabilities. Advice and Assistance to the Mission Manager on the Emergency Power PRT and Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). Battalion soldiers possess the expertise to provide assistance and advice in the following areas:

(1) Preparation of detailed Statements of Work (SOW). This includes assessing the requirements for power generation at each job site.

(2) Recommend priorities for generator placement.

(3) Install generators as assigned by the PRT Mission Manager.

(4) Preparation of Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) on electrical generation and distribution systems.

(5) Verification/Quality Assurance of work performed on electrical generation and distribution systems.

(6) Limited troubleshooting and repair of power generation and distribution systems.

d. Accounting. Deployment of Battalion soldiers requires no special accounting procedures. Man-hours worked by these soldiers do not have to be accounted for by specific project, nor do these soldiers count against the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) of a supported District or Division. The Battalion must be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in the disaster recovery effort to include TDY costs, generator operating cost, generator deployment and recovery, materials and supplies, etc. Once activated, the Battalion will need contact information for the USACE district finance POC to execute the transfer of funds via CEFMS.

e. Support.

(1) The Battalion requires transportation support to move equipment from home station to the area of the operation. The Battalion will coordinate for transportation; however a formal request for transportation must be submitted either to the Department of Defense Directorate of Military Assistance (DOMS) or the Defense Coordination Office (DCO) in the DFO. Once the request for transport has been forwarded to DOMS or the DCO, the Battalion will prepare an Deployment Equipment List (DEL) which contains all pertinent information needed to transport the equipment (physical dimensions, eight, etc.). This list will be forwarded through the 249th Engineer Battalion command channels to USTRANSCOM for scheduling of transportation assets. All equipment is transportable using a combination of Air Force cargo aircraft (C-17 or C-5).

(2) The power units are transportable using a 5th wheel tractor. All transformation and switching equipment organic to the Battalion will require a forklift (10,000 lbs) to handle the equipment and a flatbed trailer for transportation. A cable reel trailer is normally required to recover the cable. Most platoons have a cable reel trailer.

(3) The Battalion has no refueling assets and limited fuel storage capabilities. Refueling support is required during a deployment. Each platoon is equipped with five (5) 600 gallon fuel pods. Storage capacity of at least 5,000 gallons is required at sites where power units are operating continuously. Each power unit consumes approximately 60 gallons of diesel fuel per hour, operating at full load.

(4) Life support is required for soldiers in the area of operations. Soldiers are normally placed in a TDY status. Soldiers will deploy with the capability to be self-sustaining for up to 72 hours.

(5) Communication is a key to success in providing and restoring power to critical facilities.

(a) The 249th Engineer Battalion uses the BERC/BGANS Satellite communication system but at times will require additional communication support. The supported MSC and/or ESF #2 will normally provide additional cellular phones as required. The Philadelphia District Contracting Office is responsible for activating the BERC/BGANS contract once the decision has been made to deploy 249th personnel for inspections and installations.

f. Coordination.

(1) Procedure for requesting support.

(a) During actual operations under the National Response Framework, the ESF #3 TL will send a verbal support request to the UOC requesting support from 249th Engineer Battalion.

(b) 249th EN BN support will be requested using the following deployment configurations.

(1) Type I: When required, the 249th EN BN Prime Power will deploy 25+ soldiers and equipment for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. Two (2) soldiers are at the EOC/IOF for command and control and 18+ are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. This type is capable of completing 40+ Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day.

(2) Type II: When required, the 249th Prime Power will deploy 18 soldiers and equipment for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. Two (2) soldiers are at the EOC/IOF for command and control and 16 are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. Capable of completing 25-40 Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day.

(3) Type III: When required, the 249th Prime Power will deploy nine (9) soldiers, equipment and operating system for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. One (1) soldier is at the EOC/IOF for command and control and eight (8) are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. Capable of completing 15-25 Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day

(4) Type VI: When required, the 249th EN BN will deploy seven (7) soldiers to provide limited technical support for localized events within a state or US Territory. Coordinate with local government representatives to establish relationships and assist in developing their emergency power requirements/needs and power mission strategy. This configuration is capable of providing 8-14 Pre-Installation Inspections per day.

(2) The 249th Engineer Battalion's point of contact for planning is the S -3 (Operations) Section at Fort Belvoir, VA.

(a) Phone: (703) 805-2469/9981
(b) Fax: (703) 805-2608
(c) Email: 249eoc@usace.army.mil
(d) Mail: 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power)
1418 Jackson Loop
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5837

(3) Any request for support from the 249th Engineer Battalion must come through the USACE UOC, Telephone: (202) 761-1001.

Temporary Emergency Power Common Operating Picture (TEP-COP)

The TEP-COP is a web-based geo-referenced power mission modeling and mission tracking tool (accessed via the internet on the public domain) that can be used by all USACE, FEMA, State, and other disaster response agencies with a “need to know” about potential/current USACE NRF power missions.

As the Proponent MSC for Temporary Emergency Power, the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division (LRD) currently has the task of developing the TEP-COP for each event.

For notice events, the TEP-COP can be used for Emergency Power mission modeling by using geo-referenced data available from sources such as the NWS, NOAA, USGS ENGLink and EPFAT, to provide information that can be used to estimate the “Types/Configuration” of FEMA/USACE packages that may be required, or which Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments to use.

During USACE Emergency Power Missions the TEP-COP will provide up to date geo-referenced mission tracking and other pertinent information such as the following:

- Locations of RRCCs, State EOCs/IOFs, Emergency Power ISBs/staging areas, USACE District boundaries, FEMA Region boundaries, etc.
- Locations of FEMA and USACE leased generators in route to the staging areas (under development)
- Location and information on critical public facilities that are assessed, generator installation taskings issued to the ACI contractor, generators installed, generators de-installed, and generator no longer required or tasking closed-out
- Location and information of earthquake activity, weather/storm warnings and watches, flooding, etc.
- Can be used as a routing tool to determine the best way to get from point A to point B, and includes the ability to plot transportation barriers such as closed bridges, washed-out roads and flooded underpasses
- Will show the locations for USACE facilities that could potentially be used as emergency power staging areas (under development)

Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool (EPFAT)

EPFAT facts:

- The EPFAT is a web-based tool accessed via the internet that can be used by critical public facility owners/operators or government emergency response agencies to input, store, update and/or view temporary emergency power assessment data.
- Critical facility assessments can be completed by qualified electricians who are on-site/staff, contracted, or volunteers.
- A data entry guidebook is available in EPFAT to print and filled-in before entering data into the program; and hard copies can be stored at the facility.
- Information and data is stored in a “Google-Map” type geo-referenced database.
- Information can be viewed by authorized emergency response personnel at the City, County, State, FEMA Region, or National levels.
- Information and data is easily retrieved and/or updated.
- Facility assessment data will periodically be exchanged to/from EPFAT and ENGLink for use in mission modeling, disaster response planning and mission execution.
- An EPFAT informational video is accessible from the ENGLink Public, Temporary Emergency Power web page.
- The URL for EPFAT is: https://epfat.swf.usace.army.mil/Welcome.aspx.
- In order to access the Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool for the first time you may be required to download the DoD Certificate to acquire the proper security features (Instructions are provided on the welcome page).

EPFAT Q&As:

- Can multiple facility assessments be added at one time?
- Users can not do it, but they can email the EPFAT support team using the link in the EPFAT program and request it.

- Why was EPFAT developed?
- To explain the USACE ESF #3 role in assisting FEMA with disaster response, and how Local and State governments can benefit.

- Who developed and maintains it?
- The DOD/USACE developed the site and maintains the security and integrity of the system.

Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool (EPFAT)

- Why should anyone use it, and how do facility owners, cities, counties, State, and the Federal government benefit?
- Maintaining the facility assessment data will speed up the time that it takes for Local, State, and/or Federal agencies to acquire the proper generators and associated bill of materials (BOM) needed to connect emergency power generators at a critical facility

- Who is “qualified” to do facility assessments?
- Journeyman or master electricians, electrical engineers, or others with an equally strong electrical background.

- Who should enter the data into the system/be the POC?
- Any contractor or someone from within an agency or facility who is a qualified electrician can do the assessment on a paper copy, but the facility POC who registers as a User can enter and maintain the data in the EPFAT.

- How secure is the web site?
- It is a secure DoD web site.

- What else can a facility owner/manager do to speed up getting a generator installed during a disaster?
- Purchase and install a generator pre-disaster, transfer switches, discuss with the County Emergency Management Office if the facility is considered “a Critical Public Facility” and qualifies for State or Federal assistance.

Emergency Power PRT Deployment Configurations

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Positions	Multiple deployments of Type I and/or Type II configurations to one event **(Total Pax: Varies)**	JFO – 2 AO, 1 MS (3 Pax) RFO – 2 ML, (2 Pax) ISB – 2 MM, 2 MS, 2 LS, 2 CS, 6 QA (13 Pax) 1 SME **(Total Pax: 20)**	JFO – 1 AO, 1 MS (2 Pax) RFO – 1 ML (1 Pax) ISB – 2 MM, 2 MS, 2 LS, 1 CS, 2 QA (9 Pax) 1 SME **(Total Pax: 13)**	1 SME **(Total Pax: 1)**
Event Type	• Catastrophic event covering one or more states • Multiple missions within one state • 24/7 operations • High demand on generators and BOM	• Catastrophic event with the deployment of FEMA generators (i.e., CAT III + Hurricane, major earthquake, etc.) • 24/7 operations • Greater than 100 generators • High demand on generators	• CAT II or less tropical event • Any tropical event in the Islands (known trans issues) • Any event in which FEMA generators are deployed (1 Power Pack) • Extended hours of operations • Up to 100 generators	• Ice storm • Severe weather • Flooding • Tropical storm
Cost	**COST WILL VARY**	Pre-Dec: $90,000 (5 Days) Daily: $20,000 Weekly: $150,000 Monthly: $600,000	Pre-Dec: $65,000 (5 Days) Daily: $15,000 Weekly: $95,000 Monthly: $365,000	$1,500 per day
Remarks	• Extensive Power Interagency Task Force coordination • Anticipate high demand/ shortfall of generators/ BOM. • Both NAP and LRL are available to assist in procuring and/or lease generators and/or BOM.	• C2 of the larger power staging area (> 5 acres) • Anticipates having to install up to 200 generators from 10kw to 2MW • Additional CS supports KO at RFO • All costs assume minimum 12 hour days for Pre-Dec labor.	• C2 of the standard power staging area (5 acres) • Anticipates having to install 50-75 generators of less than 500 KW. • All costs assume minimum 12 hour days for Pre-Dec labor.	• To assist states that want to install the FEMA generators themselves • Technical support similar to American Samoa, PR/VI

249th Engineer Battalion NRF Deployment Team Configurations

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Positions	(CO) MC Node (1-2 Pax) 2 + PP C2 Nodes 2 + Yard Dog / PIIT Boss (2-4 Pax) 7 + PIITs (14 PAX) **(Total Pax: 20+ = Platoon +)**	MC Node (2 Pax) Yard Dog (I Pax) PIIT Boss (1 Pax) 6 ea. PIITs (12 Pax) **(Total Pax: 16 = 1 X Platoon)**	MC Node (2 Pax) Yard Dog/PITT Boss (1 Pax) (DUAL HAT) 3 PIITs (6 Pax) **(Total Pax: 9 = 1 X Section)**	MC Node (1 Pax) Yard Dog/PITT Boss (1 Pax) (DUAL HAT) 2 PIITs (4 Pax) **(Total Pax: = 6)**
Event Type	• Confirmed catastrophic event covering multiple locations • Expect to perform 24 hours OPS at the JFO	• Catastrophic event with the deployment of FEMA generators (i.e. CAT IV + Hurricane, major earthquake, etc.) • Expect to perform 24 hours OPS at the JFO	• Tropical event of CAT I or II • Any tropical event in the islands (known trans issues) • Any event in which FEMA generators are deployed (1 Power Pack) • Expect to perform 24 hour operations at the JFO	• Ice storm • Severe weather • Flooding • Tropical storm
Cost	**COST WILL VARY**	Pre-Dec: $40,000 Daily: $8,000 Weekly: $56,000 Monthly: $220,00	Pre-Dec: $27,000 (5 days) Daily: $5,400 Weekly: $38,000 Monthly: $140,000	Pre-Dec: $18,000 (5 days) Daily: $3,600 Weekly: $25,000 (7 days) Monthly: $100,000 (4 weeks)
Remarks	• This package will require a higher level C2 and will be used during multiple location events. This package will grow depending on the event requirements.	• This package will increase the number of daily inspections to 30-50. • Ability to perform inspection and assess need for follow on forces	• This package will add the ability to perform yard duties as well as conducting 15-25 inspections daily. • Ability to perform inspection and assess need for follow on forces	• To assist states that want to install the FEMA generators themselves • Technical support similar to American Samoa, PR/VI

Emergency Power ACI Deployment Configurations

	Type I	Type II	Type III
Assets	**Total Staff: 147** Management/Admin: 20 Install/Assessment: 62 Mechanics: 15 Truck Drivers: 40 MHE/Laborers: 10 **Total Equipment: 125** Hauling Equipment: 30 Fuel Trucks: 8	**Total Staff: 101** Management/Admin: 18 Install/Assessment: 42 Mechanics: 10 Truck Drivers: 23 MHE/Laborers: 8 **Total Equipment: 100** Hauling Equipment: 18 Fuel Trucks: 6	**Total Staff: 68** Management/Admin: 13 Install/Assessment: 22 Mechanics: 7 Truck Drivers: 20 MHE/Laborers: 5 **Total Equipment: 69** Hauling Equipment: 12 Fuel Trucks: 2
Event Type	• Catastrophic event covering one or more states • Multiple missions within one state • 24/7 operations • High demand on generators and BOM	• Catastrophic event • Significant FEMA generators (i.e., CAT II, major quake, etc.) • 24/7 operations • Greater than 100 generators Installs for the Mission • High demand on generators	• CAT I or less tropical event • Any tropical event in the islands (known trans issues) • FEMA generators are deployed (1 Power Pack) • Extended hours operations • Up to 75 Installs for Mission
Cost	Pre-Dec: $900,000* (4 Days) Daily: $190,000 Weekly: $1,330,000 Monthly: $5,320,000 * Includes Mob/De-Mob costs	Pre-Dec: $720,000* (4 Days) Daily: $150,000 Weekly: $1,050,000 Monthly: $4,200,000 * Includes Mob/De-Mob costs	Pre-Dec: $530,000* (4 Days) Daily: $105,000 labor/equip Weekly: $735,000 Monthly: $2,900,000 * Includes Mob/De-Mob costs
Remarks	• Capable of installing 30-35 generators per day • Anticipates having to install > 200 generators with many “high end” generators • 24/7 operations with 60% of installs occurring during the day, 40% installs and prep-work on staging area at night	• Capable of installing 20-25 generators per day • Anticipates having to install 100-175 generators up to 2 MW • 24/7 operations with 60% of installs occurring during the day and 40% installs and prep-work on staging area at night	• Capable of installing 10-15 generators per day • Anticipates having to install 50-75 generators of less than 500 KW • 24/7 operations with majority of installs occurring during the day and prep-work on staging area at night

DTOS Emergency Power Deployment Configurations

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Assets	**Total Staff: 4** **Total Equipment: 1** • ECCV	**Total Staff: 2** **Total Equipment: 1** • ECCV	**Total Staff: 2** **Total Equipment: 1** • ECCV	**Total Staff: 2** **Total Equipment: 1*** • *Possible Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV)
Event Type	• Catastrophic event covering one or more states • Multiple missions within one state • **24/7 operations** • **Supporting 25+ USACE team members** • **Additional bandwidth**	• Catastrophic event • Significant FEMA generators (i.e., CAT II, major quake, etc.) • **24/7 operations** • **Supporting 15+ USACE team members** • **Additional bandwidth**	• CAT I or less tropical event • Any tropical event in the islands (known trans issues) • **Extended hours operations** • **Supporting 10 USACE team members**	• Ice storm • Severe weather • Flooding • Tropical storm
Cost	Pre-Dec: $20,000* (4 Days) Daily: $5,000 labor/per diem Weekly: $40,000 (includes fuel) Monthly: $160,000	Pre-Dec: $10,000(4 Days) Daily: $2,500 labor/per diem Weekly: $20,000 (includes fuel) Monthly: $80,000	Pre-Dec: $10,000 (4 Days) Daily: $2,500 labor/per diem Weekly: $20,000 (includes fuel) Monthly: $80,000	**COST WILL VARY**
Remarks	• Two person team works 12-hour shift with overlap with second two person team	• Each person works 12-hour shift with overlap	• Team works extended day together, possibly staggering start/end of shifts	• To assist states that want to install the FEMA generators themselves • Accompanies 249th EN BN in Technical support similar to American Samoa, PR/VI

Temporary Power Mission Execution Timeline

D+3
- ACI contractor begins installations

D+2
- Prime Power completes initial generator installations

D+1
- Prime Power, PRT and ACI contractor on site
- Prime Power conducts initial power assessments
- Generators arrive at FOSA
- IMAT coordinates with SCO on initial priorities

Disaster
- MA Post-Declaration issued

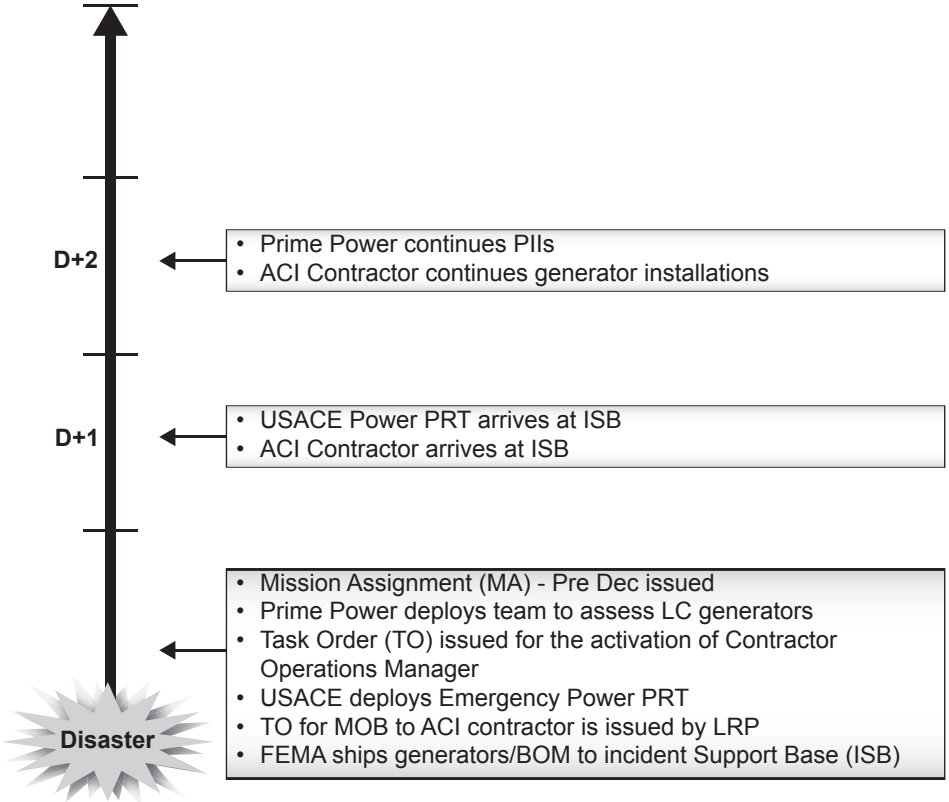
D-2
- Generators arrive at FOSA
- Contractor signs for and preps Gensets

D-3
- ACI contractor starts mobilization

D-4
- Mission Assignment (MA) - Pre-Dec issued
- Prime Power deploys team to assess LC generators
- Task order (TO) issued for the activation of Contractor Operations Manager
- USACE Deploys Emergency Power PRT
- TO for MOB to ACI contractor is issued by LRP
- FEMA ships generators/BOM to OSA

- Note for D-1: Timeline is keyed to the mobilization of the ACI contractor.
- Note for D+1: Arrival of all three players (Prime Power, PRT, and Haul and Install Contractor) is critical for the rest of the timeline. Should PP or PRT be unable to reach disaster site, timeline will slide accordingly.
- Actual assessments would be D+1, but the reporting may not be until D+2, based on when the reporting time ends (e.g., 500 hrs on D+1). Assessments could be done after 1500 hrs, but not reported until D+2.
- Little activity will occur during D-1, D+0, and D+1, due to weather and damage conditions. However, some aerial visual assessments may be accomplished to determine the impacts and magnitude.
- Assumptions: Roads and airfields are accessible for contractor crews. FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments. FEMA has generators and BOM available at Federal operational staging areas.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Temporary Power No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline



Notes:

- Timeline is keyed to the mobilization of the ACI contractor
- Note for D+1: Arrival of all three players (Prime Power, PRT, and Haul and Install Contractor) is critical for the rest of the timeline. Should PP or PRT be unable to reach disaster site, timeline will slide accordingly.
- Actual assessments would be D+1, but the reporting may not be until D+2, based on when the reporting time ends (e.g., 1500 hrs on D+1). Assessments could be done after 1500 hrs, but not reported until D+2.
- Little activity will occur during D-1, D+0, and D+1, due to weather and damage conditions. However, some aerial visual assessments may be accomplished to determine the impacts and magnitude.
- Assumptions: Roads and airfields are accessable for contractor crews. FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.

Temporary Power: Essential Elements of Information

1. Taskings
- Pre-Installation Inspection (PII) requests in the last 24 hours
- PII requests total
- PIIs completed in the last 24 hours
- PIIs completed total

2. Facilities
- Facilities requiring a generator based on PIIs above
- Facilities that no longer require a generator
- Facilities that still require generators
- Facilities with needs unable to be met

3. Generators
- Generators installed in the last 24 hours
- Generators installed total
- De-installs in the last 24 hours
- De-installs total
- Generators assigned to the mission

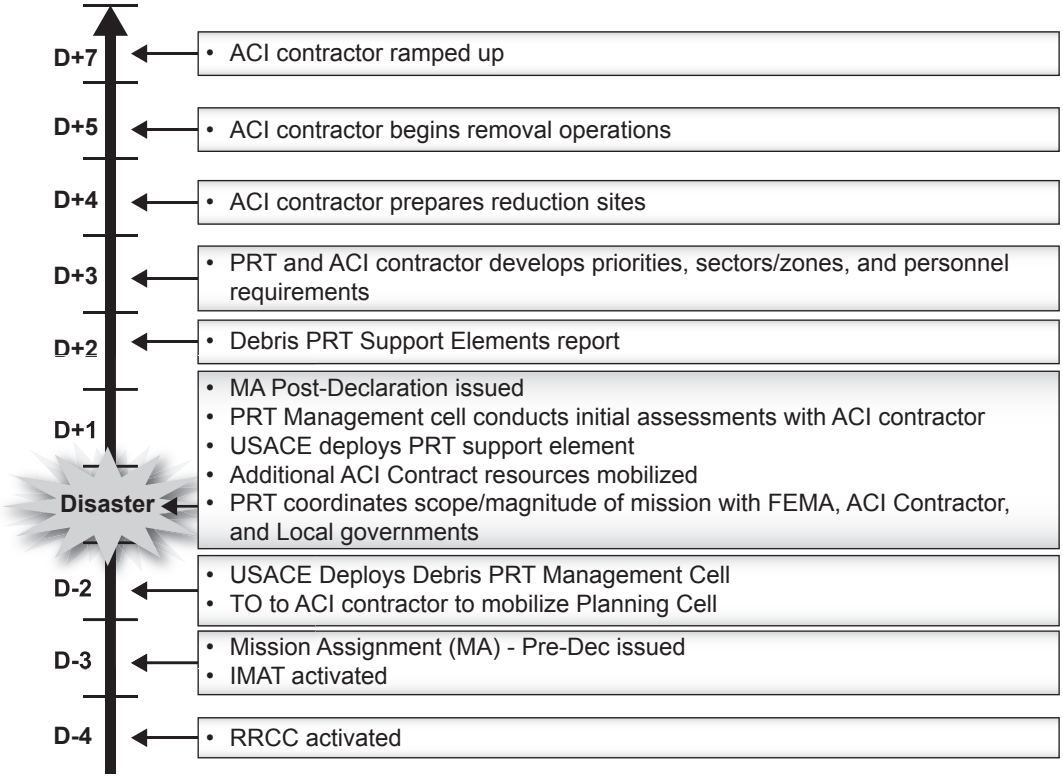
4. Personnel
- Total number of PRT members
- Total number of 249th personnel
- Total number of PII Teams (PIIT)
- Total number of contractor personnel
- Total number of installation teams

Note: Each Mission Manager is responsible for collecting and regularly communicating this information to the Mission Liaison to be entered into ENGLink for distribution and the use by decision makers at the regional and national levels.

Debris Removal Mission Overview

- Usually the largest Corps mission, funding, and personnel.
- Requires experienced/knowledgeable personnel to guide initial planning.
- Requires team effort: FEMA, USACE, ACI Contractor, other ESFs, and State/Local governments.
- Debris Clearance: Moving debris off roadway.
- Debris Removal: Load, haul, reduce, and dispose of debris.
- Disposal sites are key to scoping the mission.
- Units reported in cubic yard or tons. It is important to maintain debris volume records even if units are not contracted per cubic yard or ton (e.g, time and material, lump sum).
- FEMA debris eligibility requirements can vary with each disaster.

Debris *Removal and Disposal* Mission Execution Timeline



Notes:

- For OCONUS operations, add four days to start of removal operations.
- Note for D+5: A limited workforce (two-to-three contractor crews) can begin initial debris removal operations at approximately D+3 if existing local landfills can be utilized until the reduction sites are located and operational.
- Assumptions: FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments. ACI contracts will be utilized. If no ACI contract is in place or a combination of ACI and additional local contracts are required by FEMA, then ACI standard acquisition or technical assistance procedures will be used.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Debris *Clearance* Mission Execution Timeline

D+3
- PRT and ACI contractor develops priorities, sections/zones, and personnel requirements for transition from clearance to removal mission

D+2
- Debris Support Element reports
- ACI Contractor begins clearance operations

D+1

Disaster
- MA Post-Declaration issued
- Debris PRT Management Cell conducts initial assessments with ACI Contractor
- USACE deploys PRT Support Element
- PRT coordinates scope/magnitude of mission with FEMA, ACI Contractor, and Local governments

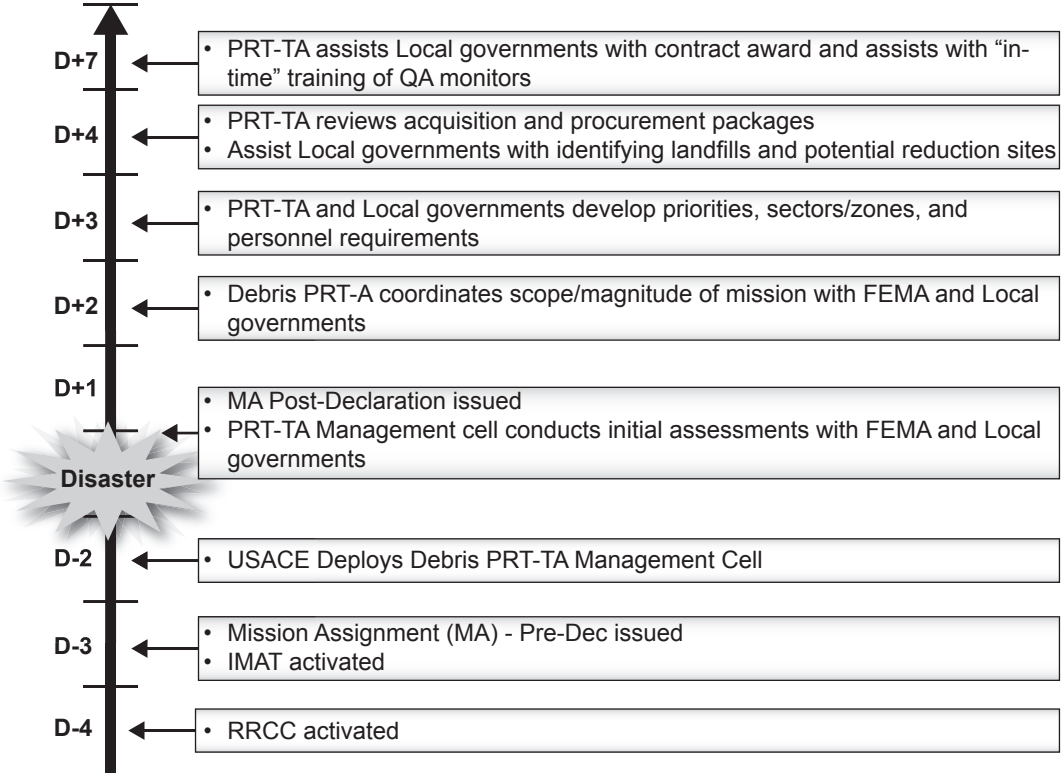
D-2
- USACE Deploys Debris PRT Management Cell
- TO for ACI Contractor to mobilize planning cell

D-3
- Mission Assignment (MA) - Pre-Dec issued
- IMAT activated

D-4
- RRCC activated

Notes:
- For OCONUS operations, add four days to start of removal operations.
- Assumptions: FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments. ACI contracts will be utilized. If no ACI contract is in place or a combination of ACI and additional local contracts are required by FEMA, then ACI standard solicitation and acquisition procedures will be used.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Debris *Technical Assistance* Mission Execution Timeline



Notes:

- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Debris No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline

D+5
- ACI contractor prepares reduction sites
- ACI contractor starts removal if local landfills are available

D+4
- ACI contractor starts emergency clearance

D+3
- ACI contractor mobilizes
- PRT and ACI contractor develops priorities, sectors/zones, and personnel requirements

D+2
- FEMA issues tasker for Debris DFA
- USACE activates ACI contractor
- Debris PRT Support Elements report

D+1
- President issues a disaster declaration
- FEMA issues MA for Debris Removal
- Debris PRT is deployed
- CS alerts the ACI contractor

Disaster
- NRCC activated

Notes:
- Removal will start at D+5 if permitted local landfills are available.
- If local permitted landfills are not available, removal will be delayed indefinitely until suitable sites are provided, environmentally documented, and cleared.

Assumptions:
- Timeline is based on early issuance of the MA.
- ACI contract will be used.
- If no ACI is in place or a combination of ACI and additional local contracts are required by FEMA, then emergency aquisition procedures will be used and the timeline will have to be extended.

ACI Fact Sheet: Debris Missions

- **Contracting Provisions:** The Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) contract is structured to begin debris removal within 24 hours. The ACI includes both Single Award Task Order Contracts (SATOC) and Multiple Award Task Order Contracts (MATOC). Each Task Order under the Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) portion of the contract has a $10 million maximum.

- **SATOC:** Coverage includes 10 regional boundaries. Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) has the ability to issue Firm Fixed Price or Time & Material Task Orders. Total capacity is $2.5 billion given over 5 years, $50 million per region per year. Contract length is one base year with four option years. Scope includes planning, debris removal, debris reduction, and demolition. Other key features include an Automated Debris Management System (ADMS) and an electronic load ticket system, which is provided by the contractor. Reachback capability is available, which allows bringing in another regional contractor.

- **MATOC:** Coverage includes Western, Southern, and Eastern Pools with four to eight awards per pool. Pools include set-asides for 8(a) and HUBZone contracts. Total capacity is $200 million for sub-regional set-asides. Contract length is one base year with four option years. Scope includes debris removal, debris reduction, and demolition. Other key features include opportunities for small businesses to get prime contracting experiences and the ability to have more than one firm operating in an area, which can drive down cost through competition (Task Orders will be competed within each pool). Coverage also provides an additional $200 million of contract capacity (redundancy) on each coast of the United States.

- **Mission Time-Line:** The contractor will begin removing debris within 24 hours of receiving a Task Order or Notice To Proceed (NTP) and will reach full mobilization within four days after receipt of NTP. The total length of the mission will depend on the weather, debris quantities, available disposal/reduction sites, and political factors. The debris PRT will develop a close-out plan within the first two to three weeks of the mission.

A listing of the current ACI contract awards can be found at https://englink.usace.army.mil/web/contracts/index.html.

Debris Modeling

The modeling methodology described below was developed by the Mobile District, USACE Emergency Management staff using actual data from Hurricanes Frederick, Hugo, and Andrew. The estimates produced by the model are predicted to have an accuracy of +30%. (Accuracy is limited due to the many variables inherent to the debris removal process.) The primary factor the model uses to estimate storm-generated debris is the total number of households in a developed urban/suburban area. Other factors are cubic yards of debris generated per household per storm category, vegetative cover, commercial density, and precipitation. The household debris includes debris generated from damage to the house, including contents and surrounding shrubs/trees. Vegetative cover includes all trees /shrubbery and other debris located on public rights-of-way. Commercial density includes debris generated by damage to businesses and industrial facilities. The majority of commercial-related debris will be removed by private contractors, but disposal/reduction space is still required. The amount of precipitation generated by a storm has a direct relationship on debris quantities. Very wet storms will cause ground saturation, which increases tree fall.

See models for active storms at http://www.englink.usace.army.mil.

Debris Mission: Essential Elements of Information

	MIssion Status (% Complete)	Cumulative to Date	Next 24 Hours
MIssion Status (% Complete)			
Hauled (CY)			
Reduced (CY)			
Funding			
Authorized Funding ($)			
Funds Obligated ($)			
Funds Committed ($)			
Funds Expended ($)			

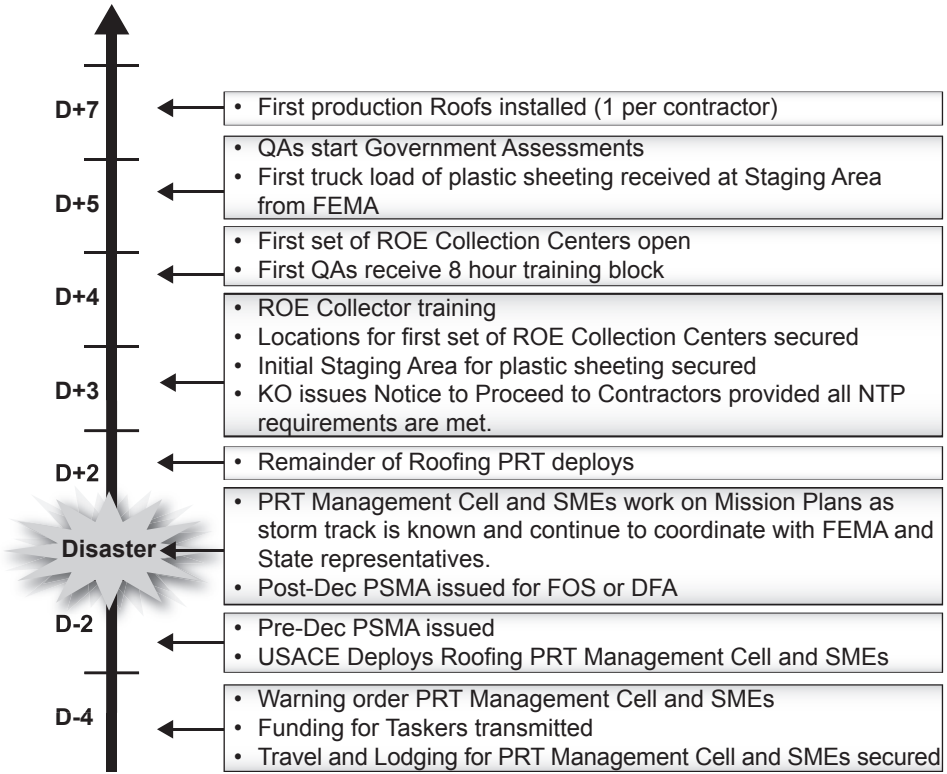
Note: Each Mission Manager is responsible for collecting and regularly updating the information contained within this chart. These Essential Elements of Information collected at the field level will be entered into ENGLink for distribution and the use by decision-makers at the regional and national levels.

Temporary Roofing Mission Overview

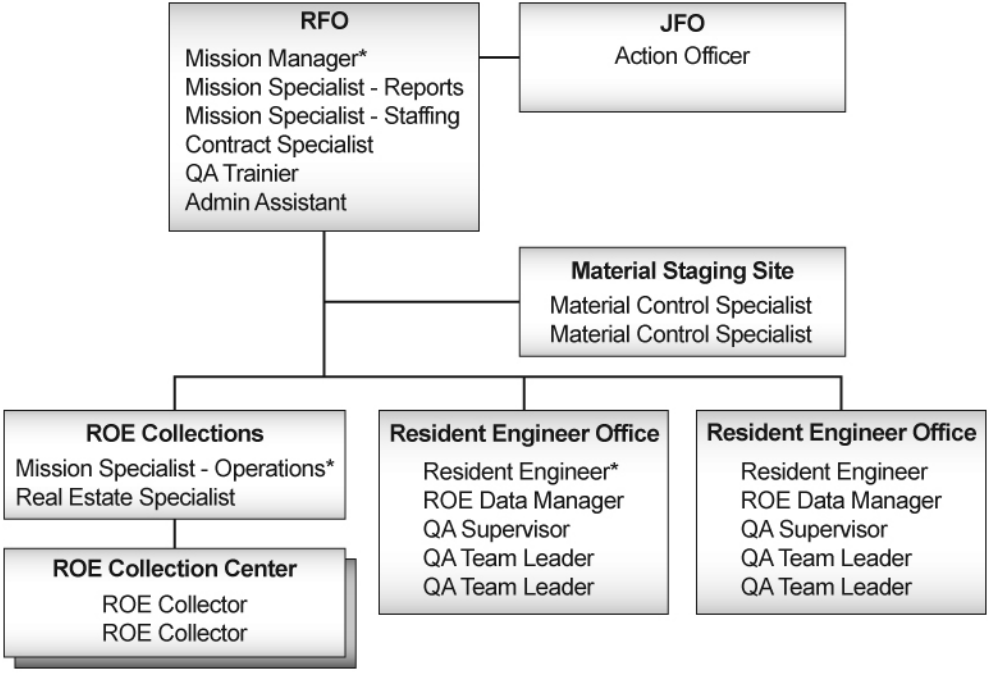
The main intent of the Temporary Roofing Mission is to shelter in place. It is considered an ESF #6 mission.

- ACI Contracts are in place for coastal states from Texas to Maine (8), Puerto Rico (1), U.S. Virgin Islands (1), Hawaii (1) and Guam and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) (1). If no ACI Contract is in place for the disaster area then emergency contracting procedures will be used.
- Plastic Sheeting is furnished by FEMA. Contractors provide all other materials.
- A database is used to track Rights of Entry (ROEs), Assessments and contractor activities.
- A National or Event Policy will clearly define which buildings are eligible by building use (occupancy) and roof type and will specify the amount of coverage for the structure.
- The minimum threshold for a Temporary Roofing mission is 5,000 roofs.
- The ROE Collection Centers require a large number of ROE Collectors.
- To perform Assessments and final spot checks of contractor installs, large numbers of Quality Assurance Inspectors (QAs) are required. Only Federal QAs can perform spot checks on contractors.
- The speed at which a Temporary Roofing Mission “ramps up” is largely dependent on the number of QAs performing Assessments.

Roofing Mission Execution Timeline



Temporary Roofing PRT Structure 2012



NOTE: Once a Roofing Mission is fully staffed, there may be from 10 to 45 ROE Collection Centers and up to four Resident Engineer Offices.

Temporary Roofing Process

ROE Collection
Home owners sign a Right of Entry request allowing USACE access to their property to perform an Assessment and if warranted install a Temporary Roof.

Assessments
Quality Assurance Inspectors (QAs) perform conduct an Assessment of the damage and if warranted prepare a contractor Work Order.

Installations
Contractors are given a Work Order for each individual structure. To allow scheduling flexibility, contractors have up to 10 days to complete the work. Once a Contractor has installed the temporary roof and performed the quality control, the roof is reported as being complete to USACE.

Spot Checks
Spot checks of the contractors work and quality control program are then conducted, the minimum being 10% and the max being 20%. Increasing Quality Assurance spot checks (finals) above 20% for any single contractor requires FEMA concurrence. State concurrence is also required if cost sharing is in effect.

ACI Contractor Production

Refer to existing contracts for terms and conditions.

Days after Notice to Proceed	Single Contractor Production Rate	Multiple Contractors Simultaneous Start*
Day 4	1 roofs / day	5 roofs / day
Day 5	5 roofs / day	15 roofs /day
Day 6	20 roofs / day	55 roofs / day
Day 7	40 roofs / day	125 roofs / day
Day 8	60 roofs / day	200 roofs / day
Day 9	120 roofs / day	400 roofs / day
Day 10	300 roofs / day	600 roofs / day

*Note: Multiple Contractors production ramp up is based on availability of crews not contractors. Not every contractor will be able to ramp up to a full contract production rate of 300 roofs per day by Day 10.

Types of Roofs Covered

The roof to be repaired is composed of standard roof shingles, or a similar material which lends itself towards temporary repair with plastic sheeting or similar method. Metal roofs will be repaired as practical on a case by case basis. Roofs composed of materials such as slate, asbestos or clay tile, or other material which would be exceptionally difficult to repair, or likely to be damaged, shall not be roofed. Mobile homes will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will be covered if practicable.

Temporary Roofing Mission: Essential Elements of Information

Essential Elements of Information: Update by 1,500 each day, the progress made during the previous day or longer period. These are reported in the SitRep.

SitRep

C.05 Temporary Roofing Mission

C.050 Temporary Roofing Mission Overview

Mission assigned date	Date from PRT
Current estimate	# from PRT
Current funding	# from PRT
ROE collection to end on (PD+30)	Date from PRT
Last roof target date (D+45)	Date from PRT

C.051 ROE Collection

ROEs collected previous day	# from ENGLink
Total ROEs collected	# from ENGLink
Cancelled ROEs	# from ENGLink
Valid ROEs	# from ENGLink
ROE Collection Centers	# from PRT

C.052 Assessments

Assessments completed previous day	# from ENGLink
Total Assessments completed	# from ENGLink
Assessments on track to be complete by	D+33 PRT yes/no
Roofing QAs performing Assessments	# from PRT

C.053 Roof Installs

Work Orders given to Contractors	# from ENGLink
Roofs reported installed previous day (contractor reported)	# from ENGLink
Total roofs installed	# from ENGLink

C.054 Installation Spot Checks of contractors

Spot checks last 24 hours	# from ENGLink
Federal Roofing QAs performing Spot Checks	# from PRT

Spot checks by contractor	Number of installs	Number of checks	Percentage
Contractor name	ENGLink	PRT	%
Contractor name	ENGLink	PRT	%
Contractor name	ENGLink	PRT	%

C.055 Plastic Sheeting

Rolls on hand previous report	# from PRT
Rolls received	# from PRT
Rolls issued	# from PRT
Rolls currently on hand	# from PRT

Estimate of additional rolls needed to complete mission	# from PRT

C.056 Staffing

Total number of personnel assigned to Temporary Roofing Mission	# from PRT
PRT/SMEs	# from PRT
ROE Collectors	# from PRT
Roofing QAs	# from PRT
Data Entry	# from PRT

C.057 Temporary Roofing Comments

Short comment (Short paragraph)

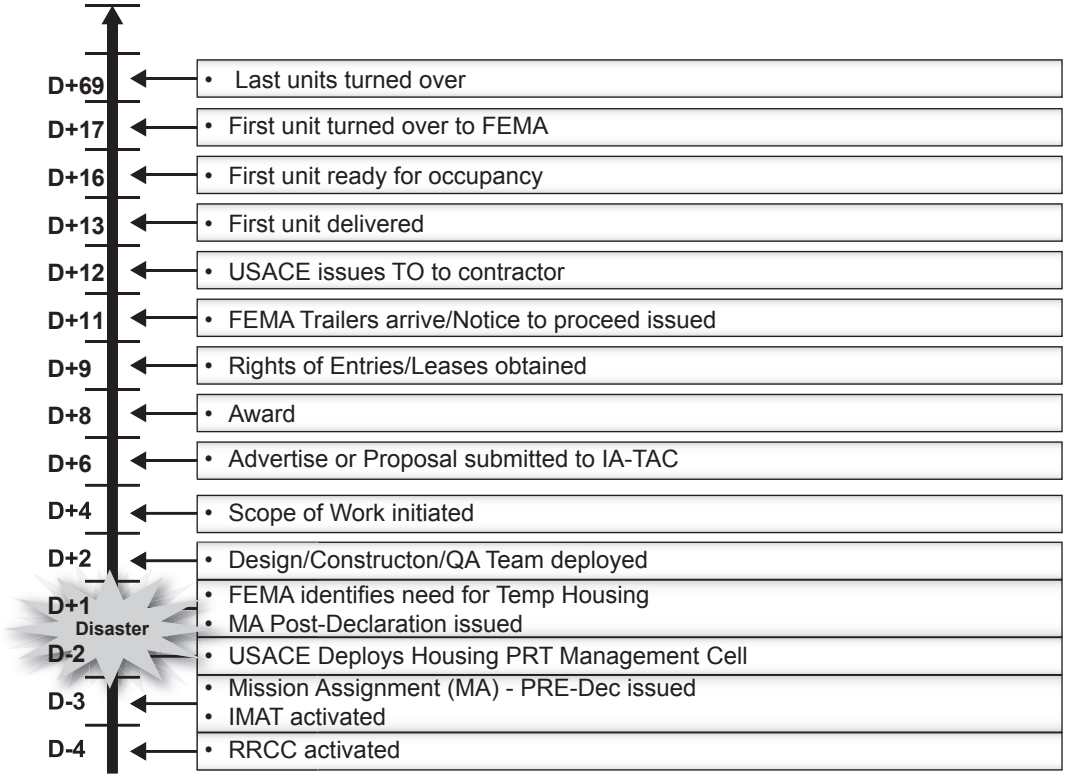
Note: Graphs, charts, etc. are not to be added to the SitRep.

Temporary Housing Mission Overview

- Temporary Housing is a highly visible mission.
- Success requires teamwork (FEMA/COE/State/Local) and advanced planning.
- FEMA's steps to providing housing relief:
  1. Provide rental and home repair assistance.
  2. FEMA may consider increasing limits on individual assistance (home repair limits, rental limits, self-help Temporary Housing Unit [THU] assistance).
  3. As a last resort, temporary housing Temporary Housing Units (THUs) may be considered:
     a. Depending on capabilities, the State may procure, transport, and set up units.
     b. In some cases, the Federal Government may take the lead (with State/Local cooperation).
- Options for Temporary Housing:
- Temporary Community Group Sites
- Replacement/rehabilitation of existing parks
- Development of new Community Group Sites
- Installation of THUs at private home sites
- Minimum state requirements:
  - Site identification
  - Leasing and right-of-ways
  - Assistance with codes/permits
  - Community Group Site management
  - Deactivation/site restoration

Temporary Housing Mission Execution Timeline: *Existing & Private Home Sites*

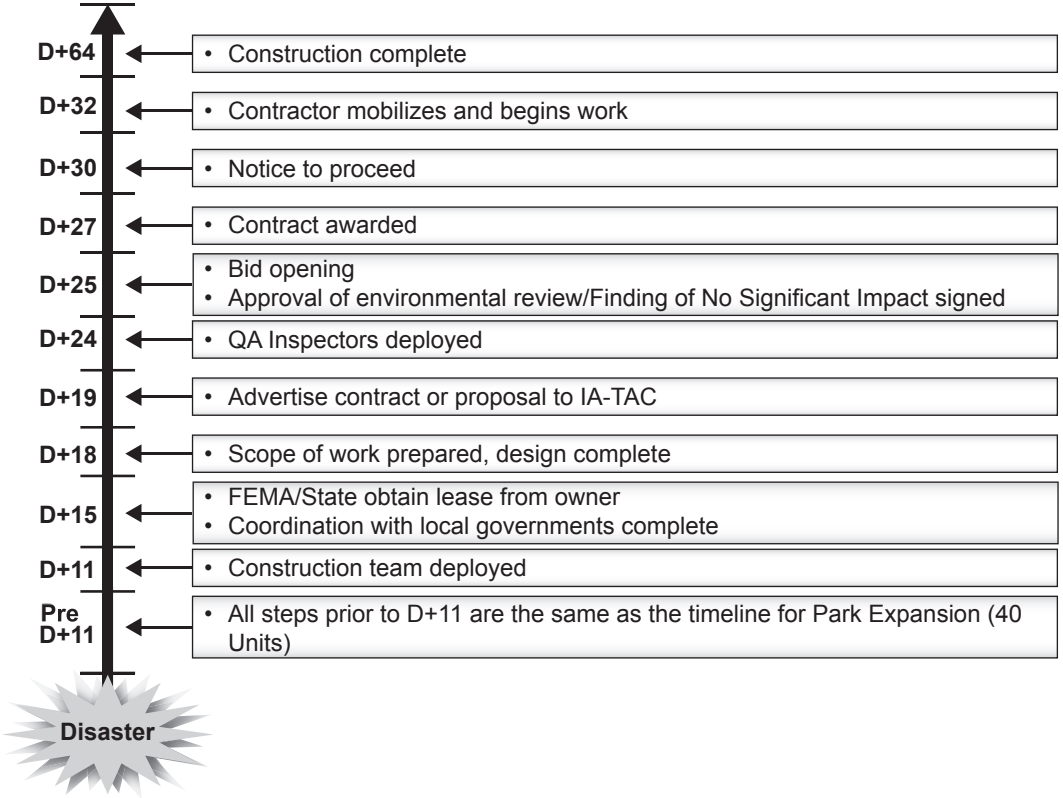
(250 Temporary Housing Units [THUs])



Assumptions:

- These timeframes are contingent on the weather, availability of sites, and FEMA having the necessary THUs readily available.
- Roads are accessible for contractor crews.
- FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.
- No ACI is in place.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Temporary Housing No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline: *New Group Site*



Assumptions:

- Schedule assumes housing need identified early. Typically does not happen until D+30.
- These timeframes are contingent on FEMA having the necessary THUs readily available.
- These timeframes are contingent on responders being able to get into the area and assess the damage.
- FEMA has issued mission assignments.
- Roads are accessable for contractor crews to utilize.
- No ACI is in place.
- Timelines are dependent on FEMA tasking for specific sites and FEMA's Individual Assistance eligibility process.
- FEMA may utilize its IA-TAC contract and mission assign USACE only portions of mission such as design review and QA services.

Temporary Housing Mission Execution Timeline: *Park Expansion*

(40 Units)

D+33	• Construction complete
D+21	• Contractor mobilizes
D+19	• Notice to proceed
D+17	• Contract Awarded/QA Inspectors Deployed
D+16	• Bid opening/FEMA trailers arrive at OSA
D+14	• Advertise contract
D+13	• Scope of work prepared or Design completed
D+12	• FEMA obtains lease from owner
D+11	• Environmental clearance complete
D+9	• Complete local coordination/survey conducted
D+8	• Begin environmental clearance
D+6	• Site inspected
D+5	• Design/Construction Team deployed
D+4	• FEMA issues housing mission assignment
Pre D+4	• All steps prior to D+4 are the same as the Existing and Private Home Sites (250 THUs)

Assumptions:

- Schedule assumes housing need identified early. Typically does not happen until D+30.
- Schedule assumes environmental review is a categorical exclusion (Cat-Ex).
- These timeframes are contingent on the weather, availability of sites, and FEMA having the necessary THUs readily available.
- Roads are accessible for contractor crews.
- FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.
- No ACI is in place.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Temporary Housing No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline: *Park Expansion*

D+37	• Construction complete
D+25	• Contractor mobilizes
D+23	• Notice to proceed
D+21	• Contract awarded/QA inspectors deployed
D+20	• Bid opening/FEMA trailers arrive at ISB
D+18	• Advertise contract
D+17	• Scope of work prepared, design completed
D+16	• FEMA obtains lease from owner
D+15	• Environmental clearance complete
D+13	• Complete local coordination/survey conducted
D+12	• Begin environmental clearance
D+10	• Site inspected
D+5	• Design/Construction team deployed
Pre D+4	• All steps prior to D+4 are the same as the Existing and Private Home Sites (250 THUs)

Disaster

Assumptions:

- Schedule assumes housing need identified early. Typically does not happen until D+30.
- Schedule assumes environmental review is a categorical exclusion (Cat-Ex).
- These timeframes are contingent on FEMA having the necessary THUs readily available.
- These timeframes are contingent on responders being able to get into the area and assess the damage.
- FEMA has issued mission assignments.
- Roads are accessable for contractor crews to utilize.
- No ACI is in place.
- Timelines are dependent on FEMA tasking for specific sites and FEMA's Individual Assistance eligibility process.
- FEMA may utilize its IA-TAC contract and mission assign USACE only portions of mission such as design review and QA services.

Temporary Housing Mission Execution Timeline: *New Group Site*

(100 Units)

D+59	• Construction completed
D+27	• Contractor mobilizes and begins work
D+25	• Notice to Proceed
D+22	• Contract Awarded
D+21	• Bid Opening • Approval of environmental review/Finding of No Significant Impact signed
D+19	• QA Inspectors deployed
D+15	• Advertise contract or proposal to IA-TAC
D+14	• Scope of work prepared, design completed
D+11	• FEMA/State obtain lease from owner • Coordination with local governments complete
D+10	• Construction team deployed
Pre D+10	• All steps prior to D+10 are the same as the timeline for Park Expansion (40 Units)

Assumptions:

- Schedule assumes housing need identified early. Typically does not happen until D+30.
- These timeframes are contingent on the weather, availability of sites, and FEMA having the necessary THUs readily available.
- Roads are accessible for contractor crews.
- FEMA issues Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments.
- No ACI is in place.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Temporary Housing No-Notice Mission Execution Timeline: *Existing & Private Home Sites*

(250 Units)

D+72	• Last units turned over
D+21	• First unit turned over to FEMA
D+20	• First unit ready for occupancy
D+17	• First unit delivered
D+15	• FEMA Trailers arrive/Notice to proceed issued • USACE issues TO to contractor
D+13	• Rights of Entries/Leases Obtained
D+12	• Award
D+10	• Advertise or proposal submitted to IA-TAC
D+6	• Scope of work initiated
D+5	• Design/Construction/QAs deployed
D+4	• FEMA issues Housing Mission Assignment
D+2	• USACE deploys Housing PRT Management Cell
D+1	• FEMA issues disaster declaration • FEMA identifies need for Temporary Housing • Post Declaration Mission Assignment issued
Disaster	• RRCC activated • NRCC activated • IMAT activated

Assumptions:

- These timeframes are contingent on FEMA having the necessary THUs readily available.
- These timeframes are contingent on responders being able to get into the area and assess the damage.
- FEMA has issued mission assignments.
- Roads are accessable for contractor crews to utilize.
- No ACI is in place.
- Timelines are dependent on availability of sites and weather.
- Timelines are dependent on FEMA tasking for specific sites and FEMA's Individual Assistance eligibility process.
- FEMA may utilize its IA-TAC contract and mission assign USACE only portions of mission such as design review and QA services.

Solicitation and Acquisition Procedures - Design

Each MSC should:

- Review existing IDIQ A-E contracts to assure this type design is within the Scope of Work.
- Prepare a list of those A-E contracts available for such use by 1 June annually.
- Identify Section 8(a) A-E firms within Major Subordinate Control (MSC) area of response (AOR) that could perform this work, negotiate price quickly, accept a letter contract if needed, and prepare a list of those firms by 1 June annually.
- Coordinate with appropriate SBA offices to establish expedited procedures for Section 8(a) award, if necessary.
- Contract for Site Adaptation issuing Task Orders under existing IDIQ A-E contracts or by letter contracts if no IDIQ A-E contracts available. Use of Section 8(a) A-E firms can be considered. In making decision, remember that there is a preference for A-E firms located in disaster area as well as a requirement for maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting in disaster location by A-E firms (Stafford Act). Assure contract requires daily reporting of local hiring and subcontracting in the disaster area until all hiring/subcontracting for each Task Order is completed, then as required by the Contracting Officer.
- Consider that SADBU floors apply to this work (Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, Small Woman-Owned Business) in selecting the A-E. If the selected A-E is a large business, a provision must be added to require submission of SF 294 weekly and at the completion of each ordering period. If all optional ordering periods are exercised, a final SF 294 must be submitted within one month after contract ending date.

Acquisition Fact Sheet: Temporary Housing Missions

Solicitation and Acquisition Procedures - Construction

Contracting Actions:

- Specification and Schedule of Bid Items are developed and available on CD-ROM for Construction of Community Group Sites and Individual Sites. A draft solicitation is also developed and available.

Each MSC should:

- Develop, using the draft solicitation as a guide, a complete draft solicitation in standard procurement system (SPS) procurement desktop 2 (PD2) by 1 June annually. Construction contracts will be IDIQ.
- Develop construction contractor source lists and update annually by 1 June.
- Consider establishing a pre-qualification process for construction firms to perform this type of work.
- If an established pre-qualified bidders list is available, use sealed bid procedures for pricing. If not, use competitive negotiation procedures (Best Value Source Selection) for award of construction contract.
- Scopes of Work includes construction of Community Group Site to include water, sewer, power, pads, etc. Also includes hauling Temporary Housing Units from Staging Area to group sites or individual sites, installation, and hook-up.
- Each Community Group Site should have a single construction contractor. A separate construction contract should be awarded for individual sites.
- Note that there is a preference for construction companies located in the disaster area as well as maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting by prime contractors in the disaster area (Stafford Act). Assure contract requires daily reporting of local hiring and subcontracting in the disaster area until all hiring/subcontracting for each Task Order is completed, then as required by the Contracting Officer.
- Note that small and disadvantaged businesses (SADBU) floors apply to this work (Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, Small Woman-Owned Business). For any awards to Large Business concerns, the contract must include a provision to require submission of SF 294 weekly and at the completion of each ordering period. If all optional ordering periods are exercised, a final SF 294 must be submitted within one month after the contract ending date.

Acquisition Fact Sheet: Temporary Housing Missions

Solicitation and Acquisition Procedures - Temporary Housing Units (THUs)

Each MSC should:

- Develop a general specification detailing items, such as location of power, sewer, and water hook-ups.
- Establish a source list of THU manufacturers, as well as retailers in their AOR and update annually by 1 June.
- Develop a draft solicitation and update annually by 1 June. The solicitation should be developed with Commercial Contracting Procedures in the IDIQ contract format with an option for increased quantities with a time frame for ordering increased quantities.
- Acquisition of THUs should be from THU manufacturers, if given purchasing mission is for Community Group Sites, and local retailers, if purchasing mission is for Individual Sites. Manufacturers/retailers are to deliver THUs to the designated Staging Area.
- Manufacturers/retailers must have workers at Staging Area to make repairs or adjustments needed for government acceptance. Government inspection and acceptance will be at the Staging Area. THUs that cannot be repaired at the Staging Area must be removed by the manufacturer or local retailer.
- There is a preference for THU manufacturers or retailers located in the disaster area to include maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting in the disaster location by prime contractors (Stafford Act). Assure contracts require daily reporting of local hiring and subcontracting in the disaster area until all hiring/subcontracting for each Task Order is completed, then as required by the Contracting Officer.
- SADBU floors apply to these contracts (Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, Small Woman-Owned Business). Add a provision to require submission of SF 294 weekly and at the completion of each ordering period. If all optional ordering periods are exercised, a final SF 294 must be submitted within one month after contract ending date.

Temporary Emergency Housing Essential Elements of Information: Overall Summary

Projected Requirement (Provided by FEMA)	
Units RFOed to Date (Private Sites)	
Units RFOed to Date (Community Group Sites)	
Projected Units to be RFOed in Next 24 Hours	
Units RFOed Past 24 Hours	
Personnel Deployed	
Contractor Personnel Deployed	
Install Capabilities (How Many Crews)	

Temporary Emergency Housing Essential Elements of Information: Private Home Sites

(Breakout by County)

Number of Sites Tasked (Work Orders Received)	
Number of Sites Assessed	
Number of Sites – Haul Orders Received	
Number of THUs RFOed	

Temporary Emergency Housing Essential Elements of Information: Commercial Parks

(Breakout by County)

Number of Parks Assessed/Visited	
Number of Pads Feasible	
Number of Pads Tasked for Installation	
Number of THUs RFOed	

Temporary Emergency Housing Essential Elements of Information: Community Group Sites

(Breakout by County)

Number of Sites Assessed	
Number of Parks Tasked for Construction	
Number of Parks Constructed	
Number of Pads Constructed	
Number of Units RFOed	

Critical Public Facilities

- Critical Public Facilities (CPF) is a highly visible mission.
- Success requires teamwork (FEMA/COE/State/Local) and advanced planning.
- FEMA's steps to providing Critical Public Facilities:
  - Provide office space for affected State and Local governments.
  - Provide classroom space for affected public school districts.
- FEMA funds CPF mission with Public Assistance (PA) funds.
- Options for CPF:
  - Temporary office/classroom complex
  - Rehabilitation of existing office/classroom space
- Minimum state requirements:
  - Site identification
  - Leasing and right-of-ways
  - Assistance with codes/permits
  - Site management
  - Deactivation/site restoration

Critical Public Facilities Execution Timeline

(25 Office/Classroom Buildings)

D+35	• First Units Ready for Occupancy (RFO)
D+17	• First Units delivered to site
D+16	• USACE issues Task Order to Contractor
D+14	• FEMA supplied Office/Classroom Units arrive at staging
D+13	• QA Inspector deployed
D+12	• Award contract; Notice to proceed issued
D+5	• Advertise Construction CT; RE obtains Right of Entry/Save & Hold Harmless
D+4	• Scope of Work Complete; Site Assessments begin
D+2	• Design/Construction/Support Team deployed
D+1	• FEMA identifies need for Critical Public Facilities; MA Post Declaration issued
D-2	• USACE Deploys Housing/CPF PRT Management Cell
D-3	• Mission Assignment (MA) Pre-Dec issued • IMAT activated
D-4	• RRCC Activated

Assumptions:

- Timeframes are contingent on the weather, availability of sites, and FEMA having the necessary office units readily available.
- With USACE supply contract, add ten days.
- Roads are accessible for contractor crews, and power is available.
- FEMA issues pre-scripted mission assignments.
- No ACI is in place.
- Categorical exclusion for NEPA compliance; if EA is required, add seven days.
- No-notice disaster events (e.g., tornado, earthquake) require a modified timeline starting at D+0.

Solicitation and Acquisition Procedures - Design

Each MSC should:

- Review existing IDIQ A-E contracts to assure this type design is within the Scope of Work.
- Prepare list of those A-E contracts available for such use by 1 June annually.
- Identify Section 8(a) A-E firms within Major Subordinate Control (MSC) Area of Response (AOR) that could perform this work, negotiate price quickly, accept a letter contract if needed, and prepare a list of those firms by 1 June annually.
- Coordinate with appropriate SBA offices to establish expedited procedures for Section 8(a) award if necessary.
- Contracting for site adaptation can be accomplished by issuing Task Orders under existing IDIQ A-E contracts or by letter contracts if no IDIQ contracts are available. Use of Section 8(a) A-E firms can be considered. In making decision, remember there is a preference for A-E firms located in disaster area as well as a requirement for maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting in disaster location by A-E firms (Stafford Act). Assure contract requires daily reporting of local hiring and sub-contracting in the disaster area until all hiring/subcontracting for each Task Order is completed, then as required by the Contracting Officer.
- SADBU Floors apply to this work (Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, Small Woman-Owned Business) and should be considered in selecting the A-E. If the selected A-E is a large business, add a provision to require submission of SF 294 weekly and at the completion of each ordering period. If all optional ordering periods are exercised, a final SF 294 must be submitted within one month after contract ending date.

Acquisition Fact Sheet: Critical Public Facilities

Contracting Actions:

- Specification and Schedule of Bid Items are developed and available on CD-ROM for Construction of Office and/or classroom sites.

Each MSC should:

- Develop a draft solicitation and update annually by 1 June, using Commercial Contracting Procedures and an IDIQ contract format with an option for increased quantities with a timeframe for ordering increased quantities.
- Develop construction contractor source lists and update annually by 1 June.
- Consider establishing a pre-qualification process for construction firms to perform this type of work.
- If an established pre-qualified bidders list is available, use sealed bid procedures for pricing.
- If such a list is not available, use competitive negotiation procedures (Best Value Source Selection) for award of construction contract.
- Scopes of Work consist of construction of multi-unit sites to include water, sewer, power, pads, etc., as well as hauling units from Staging Area to worksite.
- Each site should have a single construction contractor. A separate construction contract should be awarded for individual sites.
- Note that there is a preference for construction companies located in the disaster area, as well as maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting by prime contractors in the disaster area (Stafford Act). Assure contract requires daily reporting of local hiring and subcontracting in the disaster area until all hiring/subcontracting for each Task Order is completed, then as required by the Contracting Officer.
- Note that small and disadvantaged businesses (SADBU) floors apply to this work (Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, Small Woman-Owned Business). For any awards to Large Business concerns, contract must include a provision to require submission of SF 294 weekly and at the completion of each ordering period. If all optional ordering periods are exercised, a final SF 294 must be submitted within one month after contract ending date.

- Develop a general specification detailing items, such as the location of power, sewer, and water hook-ups.
- Establish a source list of office and classroom building retailers and manufacturers in their AOR and update annually by 1 June.
- Acquire office/classroom units from temporary office manufacturers, if given purchasing mission from FEMA.
- Manufacturers/Retailers would normally deliver CPF units to a designated Staging Area. Manufacturers/Retailers must have workers at Staging Area to make repairs or adjustments needed for government acceptance. Government inspection and acceptance will be at the Staging Area. CPF Units that cannot be repaired at the Staging Area must be removed by the manufacturer or local retailer.
- Show preference for temporary office manufacturers or retailers located in the disaster area to include maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting in the disaster location by prime contractors (Stafford Act). Assure contracts require daily reporting of local hiring and sub-contracting in the disaster area until all hiring/subcontracting for each Task Order is completed, then as required by the Contracting Officer.
- SADBU floors apply to these contracts (Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, Small Woman-Owned Business). Add a provision to require submission of SF 294 weekly and at the completion of each ordering period. If all optional ordering periods are exercised, a final SF 294 must be submitted within one month after contract ending date.

Infrastructure Assessment Mission Overview

- Infrastructure Assessment (IA) is a highly scalable and visible PRT with two main functions:
  - Augments local public works' post-earthquake/flood structural safety assessment efforts
  - Provides an overarching management cell for a broad range of special inspections (e.g. electrical, mechanical, geotechnical, water/wastewater infrastructure, heavy structural) and other ad hoc technical assistance missions that are not otherwise covered by a PRT
- IA PRT capabilities include Applied Technology Council-20 (ATC-20) Post-Earthquake (or ATC-45 Post-Flood) Training Officers who provide just-in-time training to Structural Safety inspectors. Sources of these inspectors include: local hire/public works, State assets, USACE Engineering and Construction community of practice, Forward Engineer Support Teams (FESTs), contractors, retired annuitants, and other Federal agencies (e.g. Bureau of Reclamation).
- IA PRT also coordinates Water/Wastewater Infrastructure Assessment/Repair missions.
- Mission success requires interagency collaboration (FEMA/USACE/EPA/State/local) during all phases of emergency management (planning, response, recovery, long-term recovery).
  - Logistical support requirements for IA assistance:
    - Lodging
    - Transportation (e.g., car rentals, buses, vans, taxis, local hire, ATVs)
    - Office space/training facilities
  - Information Management support requirements
    - Communications with field teams (e.g., radios, cell phones)
    - Computers and audio visual needs
    - Work station/smart phones for portable data collection
  - Cost Estimates
    - 10,000 inspections @ $3M
    - 50,000 inspections @ $12M

Infrastructure Assessment Mission Execution Timeline

(10,000 Inspections)

D+37	• Redeploy PRT and Support Elements
D+36	• After Action Review with Management Cell and ITL
D+35	• Out Process Inspectors
D+34	• Complete Inspections
D+21	• Mission Execution IPR (Re-evaluate Requirements)
D+9	• Develop Transition/Close-out Plan
D+7	• Full Production Rate of 375 Inspections/Day
D+6	• Deploy 25 Inspection Teams
D+5	• Train 1st 50 Inspectors Alerted
D+4	• ATC-20/45 Inspectors (50) Arrive RFO
D+3	• Inspection Team Leaders Deploy and Identify Training Facility
D+2	• Mission Assignment Scoping with FEMA/State/Local • Identify Resource Requirements to RFO/UOC
D+1	• Receive Mission Assignment (MA)/PRT Management Cell Deploys
D+0	• PRT Alerted

Assumptions:

- No-notice event
- Rapid inspections
- 15 inspections/team/day
- 25 inspection teams
- One management cell for identified mission
- Inspection rate includes some downtime due to unforeseen circumstances

Infrastructure Assessment Mission Execution Timeline

(50,000 Inspections)

D+76	• Redeploy PRT and Support Elements
D+75	• After Action Review with Management Cell and SITL/ITL
D+73	• Complete Inspections
->	• Continue to Perform Inspections and QA/QC
D+60	• Mission Execution IPR (Re-evaluate Requirements)
D+36	• Complete Transition of Management Cell
D+33	• Begin Transition of Management Cell (2-3 day overlap)
D+8	• Full production rate of 750 inspections/day
D+7	• Deploy 2nd 25 Inspection Teams
D+6	• Deploy 25 Inspection Teams • Train 2nd 50 Inspectors
D+5	• Train 1st 50 Inspectors
D+4	• ATC-20/45 Inspectors (50) Arrive at RFO
D+3	• Inspection Team Leaders Deploy and Identify Training Facility
D+2	• Mission Assignment Scoping with FEMA/State/Local • Identify Resource Requirements to RFO/UOC
D+1	• Receive Mission Assignment (MA)/PRT Management Cell Deploys
D+0	• PRT Alerted

Assumptions:

- No-notice event
- Rapid inspections
- Fifteen (15) inspections/team/day
- 50 inspection teams
- Two Management Cells for identified mission
- Inspection rate includes some downtime due to unforeseen circumstances

Policy on Use of ACI National Contracts for Ice and Water

Policy:
Although contracts contain minimum/maximum ordering limitations provision, USACE will use these contracts for all orders unless oral/electronic coordination with the contractor results in contractor's stating they do not wish to honor the order. If the contractor rejects the order, they must provide rejection in writing and via electronic means or facsimile.

Exception to Policy:
If there is a response requiring a quantity below the minimum and there is no reasonable expectation of any further needs, then you may contract locally. If contractor's right to proceed is terminated for default and no re-procurement contract is in place, coordinate with the responsible Contracting Office to ascertain when a re-procurement contract will be awarded and available for placement of orders.
May contract for ice and/or water using emergency contracting procedures in the FAR until such time as the re-procurement contract is awarded and available.

- Utilize line item descriptions and appropriate portions of the Scopes of Work in the National Ice and Water Contracts in those contract actions.
- Limit emergency contracting procedure contract actions to only those necessary to meet requirements until the replacement National Contract is awarded.
- Assure emergency contract actions include the Stafford Act provisions regarding maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting in the disaster area as is in the National Contracts.
- SADBU Floors apply to these emergency contract actions.
- Section 8(a) Contracting Procedures shall not be utilized for the emergency contract actions.
- Actions of Responsible MSC in Termination for Default: The responsible CT will contact other offers (in order of ranking in the competitive range) to determine if they are still interested in the award of the contract for the remainder of the contract period.
- If affirmative, quickly negotiate any change in pricing and make an award under the terminated contractor's account.
- Immediately provide necessary data to all USACE MSCs and Districts currently engaged in an emergency response.
- Post contract on webpage as rapidly as possible.
- Distribute hard copy and CD ROM copy of contract to all USACE Districts and MSCs within one week of award.

Policy on Use of ACI Contracts for Temporary Power, Temporary Roofing, and Debris Management

Policy:

- Although contracts contain a minimum/maximum ordering limitations provision, use these contracts for all requirements unless oral/electronic coordination with contractor results in contractor stating they do not wish to honor order below minimum or above maximum. If contractor rejects order, must require rejection to be in writing and provided via electronic means and facsimile.
- If disaster site is divided into zones or areas and multiple ACI contracts have been awarded for the MSC, ACI contracts will be utilized for responses. The primary geographic ACI contractor will be evaluated and consulted to determine how many or which zones/areas are capable of performing. Other ACI contractors will be evaluated to determine which will be utilized for given zones/areas that will not be performed by primary geographic contractor.

Exceptions to Policy:

- If response requires a quantity below the minimum and no reasonable expectation of any further needs, may contract locally using standard solicitation and acquisition procedures detailed in following paragraphs.
- If there is no ACI contracts or only a single ACI contract and have determined contractor is not capable of performing full extent of mission or FEMA directs award of additional contracts in addition to the ACI contract(s), use standard solicitation and acquisition procedures.
- If ACI Contractor's right to proceed with work under an ACI contract for a specific geographic area is terminated for default and reprocurement contract is not yet in place, coordinate with responsible Contracting Office to ascertain when a reprocurement contract will be awarded and available for placement of orders. If work needs to proceed before reprocurement contract is awarded, use standard solicitation and acquisition procedures to award contracts sufficient to meet needs until the replacement ACI contract is awarded.

Actions of Responsible MSC in Termination for Default of ACI Contract for Specific Geographic Area:

- Responsible Contracting Officer will contact other offerors (in order or ranking) in the competitive range to determine if still interested in award of the contract for the remainder of the contract period. If affirmative, quickly negotiate any change in pricing and make an award under the terminated contractor's account. Immediately provide necessary data to all USACE MSCs and Districts currently engaged in an emergency response in that geographic location sufficient to issue Task Orders. Post contract on webpage as rapidly as possible. Within one week of award, distribute paper and CD ROM copies of contract to geographic MSC/Districts, Lead MSC, and all appropriate PRTs.

ACI Temporary Power, Temporary Roofing, Debris Management Standard Solicitation & Acquisition Procedures

Lead Divisions: CELRD for Temporary Power
CENWD for Temporary Roofing
CEMVD for Debris Management

Advance Contracting Actions:

- Lead Divisions will develop standard solicitations in both Sealed Bidding Invitation for Bid (IFB) (FAR Part 14) and Request for Proposal (RFP) using Best Value Source Selection Procedure (FAR Part 15) formats. These standard solicitation formats will be used by districts for which no ACI contract(s) has been awarded, only a single ACI contract is in place, or when FEMA requires award of additional contracts restricted to local contractors in addition to ACI contract(s).
- Develop adjusted mission timelines to reflect use of the standard solicitation and acquisition procedures in coordination with appropriate mission PRTs in other MSCs and with POD and SAD for coordination with FEMA Regions II and IX.
- The above will be completed and standard solicitation and acquisition procedures issued to all MSCs by 30 June 2000.
- A Source Selection Plan (SSP) will be provided with the standard solicitation for use when using negotiated procedures or in establishing a pre-qualified bidders list. The price evaluation section of the SSP will not be used in the pre-qualification process.
- The POC in Lead MSC Directorate of Contracting or District CT will be provided if additional guidance or clarification is needed.
- The Standard Solicitation will contain the Schedule of Bid Items and Scope of Work and will follow special requirements as in the ACI contracts:
    - Partnered Contract: Operations Manager/Strategic Planning Services/Hiring and Subcontracting Reporting (Stafford Act)/Small Business Subcontracting Reporting (Large Business prime contractors).
    - Provide for award of Firm-Fixed Price (FFP) IDIQ contract(s) for amounts not to exceed $100K with an option to increase the dollar value (capacity) up to a stated maximum amount. The capacity maximum amount should be based on the estimated value of response required plus 20%. The solicitation must provide for exercise of the optional capacity in any $ increment not to exceed the maximum capacity. The minimum guarantee will be 2% of the dollar value of contract award and 2% of the dollar value of each incremental exercise of optional capacity. Temporary Power can have an initial award in excess of $100K, if needed (no performance and payment bonds required).

ACI Temporary Power, Temporary Roofing, Debris Management Standard Solicitation, & Acquisition Procedures

Advance Contracting Actions:

- Include requirement for furnishing performance and payment bonds for Temporary Roofing and Debris Management work exceeding $100K.
- Limited to $100K for the initial contract award so contractors can start working without bonds. The first Task Order will include requirement for providing performance and payment bonds in an amount sufficient to meet mission needs for three or more weeks. Once bonds are received, they can start exercising options for additional capacity.
- Limit contract performance to a given emergency/disaster response or a set period of time (e.g., hurricane season, calendar year, fiscal year) if the possibility of additional events in the geographic location covered by the contract is anticipated.
- Provide for multiple awards if it is determined the disaster site will be divided into zones/areas.
- Will ensure that Task Orders can be issued within any location in the disaster area and specify how those Task Orders will be competed among all the contractors. Each contract should have a specific geographic location identified (zone/area).
- Contain a preference for companies located in the disaster area and require a maximum practicable hiring and subcontracting in the disaster area by prime contractors (Stafford Act).
- Consider SADBU Floors and FAR Part 19 requirements (small business, small disadvantaged business, and small, woman-owned business).
- Establish maximum capacities ($ amount) to meet disaster requirements and maximize the ability of small business concerns to compete.
- Use small business set-asides for Temporary Power and Debris Management.
- Do not utilize Section 8(a) contracting procedures for the initial response. For larger, longer-term missions, a segment of a mission can be identified for breakout for performance by 8(a) concerns if there is sufficient time to negotiate a single source award or a competitive 8(a) award and it has been determined 8(a) firm(s) are located in the disaster area and capable of performing at a reasonable cost in a timely manner. The 8(a) solicitation will use the standard solicitation format with Schedule of Bid Items and Scope of Work tailored as appropriate to reflect the work to be performed.

ACI Temporary Power, Temporary Roofing, Debris Management Standard Solicitation, & Acquisition Procedures

Each MSC will ensure that its District Contracting Offices:

- Create a draft standard solicitation for each of these mission areas in SPS/PD2, in both IFB and RFP formats, within two weeks of receipt from the Lead MSC. All draft standard solicitation clauses/provisions must be kept current. Each District Contracting Office must establish and develop source lists for each mission area that includes Small, Small Disadvantaged, and Small, Woman-Owned Business concerns and update at least annually.
- Consider establishing a pre-qualification process for companies to perform the type of work required for these missions.
- If districts have an established pre-qualified bidders list, they may use sealed bid procedures (IFB) for awards of contracts based on a low bid.
- This pre-qualification process should provide that IFBs may be issued only to those sources located in the disaster area if the government determines there is an adequate number of sources to meet needs.
- Use hurricane season start date (1 June) to have pre-qualified bidder's list in place; utilize through 30 November of next FY.
- If no pre-qualified bidders list has been established, competitive negotiation procedures (RFP - Best Value Source Selection) must be utilized for the award of contracts.