Appendix C:
Fact Sheets

Appendix C: Fact Sheets

National Recovery Framework

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Debris Mission Information Paper

1. MISSION PURPOSE. The Debris Management Mission provides capabilities such as removal, reduction and disposal of disaster debris in support of the National Response Framework. Debris management missions may be executed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as a Direct Federal Assistance mission. In this scenario USACE is responsible for the entire debris management mission. Other alternatives are for USACE to provide FEMA and local governments with technical assistance and federal operations support.

2. MISSION DEFINITION. There are no "typical" debris management missions. There are three types of mission assignments: a) Direct Federal Assistance; b) Technical Assistance; and c) Federal Operations Support. Removal of contaminated debris generated by a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) incident is addressed in a separate Mission Doctrine Guide.

a. Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) missions may consist of one or more tasks, including, but not limited to:

(1) Right of Way (ROW) Debris Removal – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from the public right of way and other public property, such as parks and schools. This is the most common DFA mission.
(2) Emergency Clearance – A roadway clearance mission generally requires moving debris to the median or side of the ROW to allow for emergency traffic. Generally no removal of the debris is necessary to accomplish this mission.
(3) Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from private property, when directed by FEMA.
(4) Demolition – Removal, reduction and disposal of residential or commercial structures. FEMA PA funds may be used for demolition and removal of eligible disaster debris under the authority of Section 403, Essential Assistance, of the Stafford Act. This section allows for the demolition of unsafe structures that pose an immediate threat to life, property, and public health and safety.
(5) Debris Removal from Drainage Structures – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from natural streams, reservoirs and engineered channels. Debris must meet strict FEMA eligibility criteria.
(6) Waterway/Wet Debris – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from coastal waters where the debris impedes navigation or produces a hazard to safety. Debris must meet strict FEMA eligibility criteria. USACE will be the lead agency for the removal of waterway/wet debris including salvageable vessels that is not impacting the navigation channel if mission assigned by FEMA. Wet debris removal and disposal can be accomplished via the ACI. USACE responsibilities under our authorities for Federal channels remain the same.

(7) CDM - The Contaminated Debris Management (CDM) Mission results from a detonation that creates general construction debris, and the like, that is contaminated with a hazardous material or a chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear agent. Appropriate representatives from FEMA, USACE, and EPA will establish the boundaries of a debris zone. Mission assignments are issued to USACE directly by DHS/FEMA, or through the sub-mission assignment process by EPA. The USACE executes CD Mission Assignments through partial or full deployment of CDM Planning and Response Teams (PRT).

b. Technical Assistance (TA) missions may consist of one or more elements, including, but not limited to:

(1) Assistance to local governments in developing debris removal contracts. Tasks typically include estimating debris quantities and preparing scopes of work for debris removal and quality assurance oversight.
(2) Assistance with environmental issues.
(3) Assistance with training and coordination of FEMA and Local government debris monitors.

c. Federal Operations Support (FOS) missions provide FEMA with oversight of State and/or local debris operations. Such oversight includes, but is not limited to, observing and providing documentation for the FEMA Public Assistance Officer on local debris field operations and providing recommendations on increasing the efficiency of such operations.

3. GENERAL CONCEPT OF OPERATION for Direct Federal Assistance Missions. The concept of operations is built upon the premise that a highly trained Debris Planning and Response Team (PRT) is mobilized early in an emergency event to provide the impacted command the management strategy and foundation necessary to handle a debris mission of any size. The assigned Debris PRT, in coordination with the Supported District, will plan, direct and report emergency debris activities immediately following a disaster. This initial response effort is a necessary prerequisite to executing a full-scale debris management mission. As necessary to support the mission operations, the Supported District sets up a Recovery Field Office (RFO) and/or Emergency Field Office(s) (EFO) depending on the size of the mission.

Once a PRT is assigned a mission it remains the responsible PRT until completion and/or transition to a more long-term response organization. The PRT's home district directly coordinates with the Supported District to work out personnel rotations. The PRT will work with the Supported District to identify short-term and long-term resource requirements, such as contractors and USACE personnel. The PRT's goal is to establish a successful project structure and transfer that structure to the Supported District for long-term execution and mission closeout.

The Districts assigned debris missions are as follows:

Mobile - CESAM	Vicksburg - CEMVK
Louisville - CELRL	Baltimore - CENAB
Fort Worth - CESAW	Sacramento - CESPK
Portland - CENAP	New Orleans - CEMVN

Mississippi Valley Division is the Lead Division for Debris - cemvd-eoc@usace.army.mil.

4. Debris Removal Advance Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contracts/Contract Considerations:

a. Contract Provisions

(1) The contractor provides planning, supervision, labor, equipment and materials necessary for debris removal in support of Corps/ FEMA emergency response operations.
(2) These contracts are service contracts, and can be used for debris removal and demolition when directed by FEMA.
(3) These contracts are restricted to the specific geographical locations shown at paragraph 4C, below, and cannot be used at any other location within USACE.
(4) The contracts are performance-based, whereby the government may withhold payment for poor contract performance.
(5) The contracts provide for increased capacities over a 5-year period starting in 2008.

- $50M/year for each of 10 regional, unrestricted awards (Single Award Task Order Contracts - SATOC)

- $200M for each of three sub-regional set-aside pools (Multiple Award Task Order Contracts - MATOC) over the entire five-year contract period.

- Total capacity is $2.7B

b. ACI Contract Strategy

The new ACI contracts include (1) Regional, Single Award Task Order Contracts, (2) Multiple Award Task Order Contracts, and (3) Reach-back capability for additional SATOC resources when appropriate. The strategy effectively provides for the utilization of the significant management resources from the SATOCs while providing debris management opportunities for small businesses from geographically defined MATOC pools.

To illustrate this strategy, consider the following notional example:

A Category 3 hurricane strikes the coast of Alabama. The 2a Regional ACI contractor is mobilized before the storm makes landfall to assist in planning. After the storm makes landfall the impacted area may be divided geographically. The 2a Regional ACI SACTOC contractor and its SATOC reach-back contractor may be assigned the dense, urban areas. The Southern MATOC pool would compete for the geographic regions that are less populated and received less damage. In this way, the Government reduces performance risk while ensuring small business contribution to the recovery. Further, with three or more contractors working in the region, the negotiators have additional leverage in lowering prices and reducing costs.

The Regional ACI SATOC contracts include three conditions, any one of which will enable the Government to utilize a SATOC reach-back contractor: (1) A single event that has generated in excess of 10M CY of debris, (2) The Regional SATOC contractor has had two or more rating periods with a score of 50% or less on any task order, (3) The Government is unable to negotiate fair and reasonable prices for the task orders. In all cases, activation of reach-back capability may be executed when in the Government's interest to do so.

This unique concept of Regional SATOC Contractors with MATOC pools of small businesses maximizes small business participation in the process, while ensuring USACE will achieve its operational objectives.

c. ACI Debris Contract POCS

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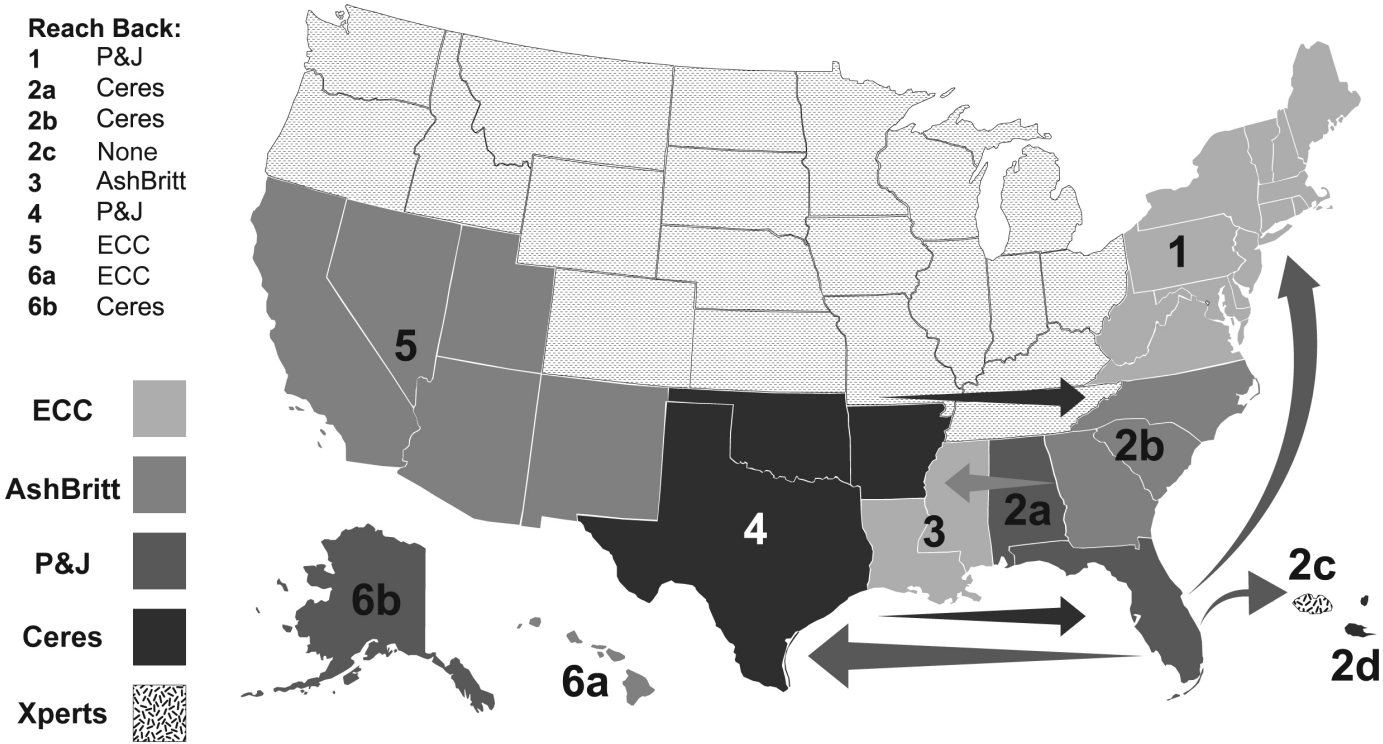
d. SATOC and MATOC Geographic Boundaries

The first map shows the SATOC contractors by region with annotation of the regional SATOC reach-back contractors. The second map depicts the MATOC pools reflecting the states included in each pool. These are followed by a complete listing of all contract awards.

SATOC


Reach Back:
1 P&J
2a Ceres
2b Ceres
2c None
3 AshBritt
4 P&J
5 ECC
6a ECC
6b Ceres
ECC
AshBritt
P&J
Ceres
Xperts
1
2a
2b
2c
2d
3
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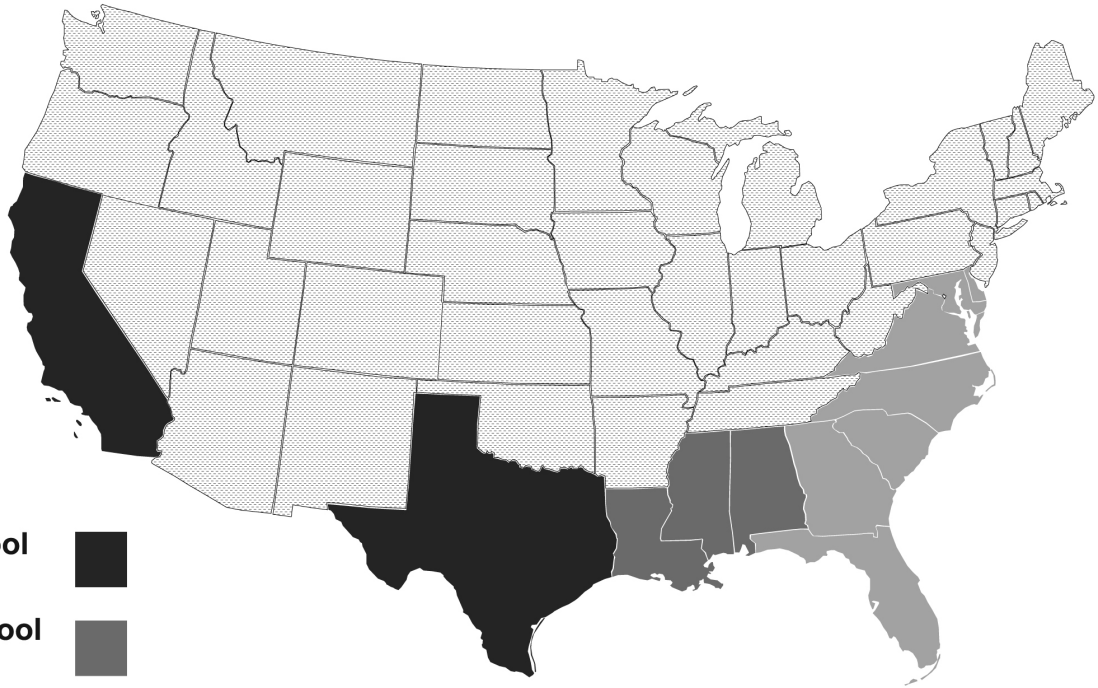
5
6a
6b

MATOC



Western Pool HUB Zone

Southern Pool 8(a)

Eastern Pool HUB Zone

ACI Debris Areas	States	Contractor
NAD **Area 1** **W912P8-08-D-0051**	NJ/NY/PA/CT/RI/MA/ VT/ NH/ME/MD/DE/DC/ VA /WV	Environmental Chemical Corporation 1240 Bayshore Hwy Burlingame, CA 94010
SAD **Area 2A** **W912P8-08-D-0052**	Alabama/Florida	Phillips and Jordan 8940 Gall Blvd Zephyrhills, FL 33541
SAD **Area 2B** **W912P8-08-D-0053**	Georgia/North Carolina/ South Carolina	AshBritt, Inc. 480 S. Andrews Ave, Ste 103 Pompano Beach, FL 33069
SAD **Area 2C** **W912P8-08-D-0054**	Puerto Rico	Xpert's, Inc. Mai Center 2000 Kennedy Ave 213 San Juan, PR 00920
SAD **Area 2D** **W912P8-08-D-0055**	Virgin Islands	BGM/Ceres Environmental Svs JV 101 Market Place Suites Enighed, St. John, USVI 00830
MVD **Area 3** **W912P8-08-D-0056**	Louisiana/Mississippi	Environmental Chemical Corporation 1240 Bayshore Hwy Burlingame, CA 94010
SWD **Area 4** **W912P8-08-D-0057**	Texas/Oklahoma/ Arkansas	Ceres Environmental Services, Inc. 3825 85th Ave Brooklyn Park, MN 55443
SPD **Area 5** **W912P8-08-D-0058**	California/Utah/Nevada/ Arizona/New Mexico	AshBritt, Inc. 480 S. Andrews Ave, Ste 103 Pompano Beach, FL 33069
POD **Area 6A** **W912P8-08-D-0060**	State of Hawai**i**	AshBritt, Inc. 480 S. Andrews Ave, Ste 103 Pompano Beach, FL 33069
POD **Area 6B** **W912P8-08-D-0059**	Alaska (state)	Phillips and Jordan 8940 Gall Blvd Zephyrhills, FL 33541

MATOC POOL CONTRACTORS

ACI Small Business Pool	States	Contractor
EASTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0004	Maryland/DC/Virginia/ North Carolina/South Carolina/Georgia/Florida	Dorado Services 204 N. Elm Ave, Ste 101 Sanford, FL 32771-1272
EASTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0005	Maryland/DC/Virginia/ North Carolina/South Carolina/Georgia/Florida	Anderson Construction 111 Anderson Ranch Rd Whitehorse, SD 57661
EASTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0006	Maryland/DC/Virginia/ North Carolina/South Carolina/Georgia/Florida	New England Industrial Engineering, Inc. 306 Edgewood Rd Portsmouth, VA 23701-1204
EASTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0007	Maryland/DC/Virginia/ North Carolina/South Carolina/Georgia/Florida	REOP 500 A Hwy 51 South Batesville, MS 38606
EASTERN POOL W912P8-07-D-0008	Maryland/DC/Virginia/ North Carolina/South Carolina/Georgia/Florida	Hubbard Trucking, Inc. 1017 KY 223 Flat Lick, KY 40935-6270
EASTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0009	Maryland/DC/Virginia/ North Carolina/South Carolina/Georgia/Florida	Robinson Tree Service, Inc. 2851 Lamb Place, Ste 11 Memphis, TN 38118-1550
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0015	Louisiana/ Mississippi/ Alabama	Environmental Safety & Health 10732 Dutchtown Rd Knoxville, TN 37932-3207
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0016	Louisiana/ Mississippi/ Alabama	Basulto Management, Inc. 467 Sunset Dr Hallandale, FL 33009-6539
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0017	Louisiana/ Mississippi/ Alabama	Q2 Remediation Services, JV 10500 Coursey Blvd, Ste 106 Baton Rouge, LA 70816-4045
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0018	Louisiana/ Mississippi/ Alabama	QPL, Inc. 800 S Acadia Rd Thibodaux, LA 70301-4850

MATOC POOL CONTRACTORS

ACI Small Business Pool	States	Contractor
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0019	Louisiana/Mississippi/ Alabama	American Remediation Solutions And Environmental Corporation 2609 N. River RoadPort Allen, LA 70767-3469
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0021	Louisiana/Mississippi/ Alabama	Dorado Services 204 N. Elm Ave, Ste 101 Sanford, FL 32771-1272
SOUTHERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0022	Louisiana/Mississippi/ Alabama	James Kelly/Ceres Environmental, JV 720 NE Seabrook Cir Lees Summit, MO 64064-1158
WESTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0010	California/Texas	Robinson Tree Service, Inc. 2851 Lamb Place, Ste 11 Memphis, TN 38118-1550
WESTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0011	California/Texas	REOP 500 A Hwy 51 South Batesville, MS 38606
WESTERN POOL W912P8-08-D-0012	California/Texas	Hubbard Trucking, Inc. 1017 KY 223 Flat Lick, KY 40935-6270
WESTERN POOL W912P8-07-D-0013	California/Texas	Anderson Construction 111 Anderson Ranch Rd Whitehorse, SD 57661
WESTERN POOL W912P8-07-D-0014	California/Texas	Dorado Services 204 N. Elm Ave, Ste 101 Sanford, FL 32771-1272

POC for Debris:
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Fax 601-634-7310
Email jim.l.garner@usace.army.mil

Debris Removal From Waterways Information Paper

Mission: Commonly referred to as wet debris, the work performed under this task to the US Army Corps of Engineers addresses the removal of eligible obstructions, debris and vessels from waterways impacted by an event. The debris removal boundaries are within the waterway and include shorelines of the waterway itself. Anything in a waterway that creates an obstruction to the movement of vessel traffic in a commercial or commonly used waterway and within the task defined area is eligible. Debris within Federal maintained channels is not eligible. Wet debris may include objects that have been carried by the flood waters, tidal/storm surge, and/or the wind and deposited in the waterway. Debris may include but not limited to Styrofoam containers, barrels, construction and demolition debris, automobiles, i.e., anything man-made and remains resident in the water. Hazardous waste materials and receptacles are eligible but will be removed by ESF#10, USCG or EPA. The secondary focus will be to collect eligible debris along shoreline to the mean high-tide level.

1. Coordination:

- Coordination with FEMA, State, Local and other Federal agencies (to include but not limited to USCG (ESF-10), EPA and NRCS). Establishment of an interagency debris task force is recommended. Such task force is to be chaired by State or FEMA (Public Assistance) applicant.

2. Debris Eligibility:

- Eligible debris can be classified as either recoverable or non-recoverable.
- Non-recoverable debris can be placed within ordinary debris streams, recycled, or sent directly to an approved landfill.
- Recoverable debris is defined as a vessel or property traceable back to the owner.
- Typical debris consists of over wash along shorelines, submerged and semi-submerged targets.
- If debris located within the commonly navigated waterway is an obstruction that represents a threat to the public safety, such debris will be deemed eligible for removal. The USACE and FEMA will make those determinations, however FEMA has ultimate responsibility in determining all eligibility.

3. Responsibilities and Authority:

- It is the applicant's responsibility to determine ownership and recuperate funds if insurance monies were issued to owner for loss of property.
- Staging areas for transferring debris will be identified and provided by the applicant. The USACE contractor may be tasked to manage these staging areas.
- Debris removal from Federal waters may not be covered by the Stafford Act.
- Debris removal and dredging within federal project limits will be performed under normal Corps authority.
- All work will be accomplished in accordance with applicable Local, State and Federal regulations. All necessary rights-of-entry and legal instruments will be provided by the applicant and reviewed/approved by USACE.

4. Execution:

- USACE will utilize surveys for determining location and estimating volumes of debris in areas of limited visibility. Specialized surveying techniques can also be used for quality assurance monitoring.
- NEPA compliance is the responsibility of the host USACE District.
- Recommend breaking up debris fields in manageable geographic areas (or sectors) to expedite NEPA requirements and scoping.
- Determination of impact of debris removal operation will be made in an effort to minimize excessive environmental/ecological damage. In some cases debris removal may be more environmentally damaging than leaving the debris in place.
- Contract methods may vary based on site conditions. Unit cost, lump sum, and equipment rental contracts are common.

5. Lead MSC:

- Mississippi Valley Division, Jim Garner, 601-634-7970.

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 & 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

The execution of a power mission in an emergency involves the combined efforts of the 249th, the Power PRT, DTOS, the 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.

Purchase of generators during disaster response should be avoided if possible. The USACE pre-established contracts allow leasing and rental of generators if the FEMA inventory cannot satisfy needs. Historically, most generators purchased during disaster responses required extensive modifications to meet FEMA acceptance criteria to be included into their inventory.

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

Emergency Power Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOGaPwlxu0w

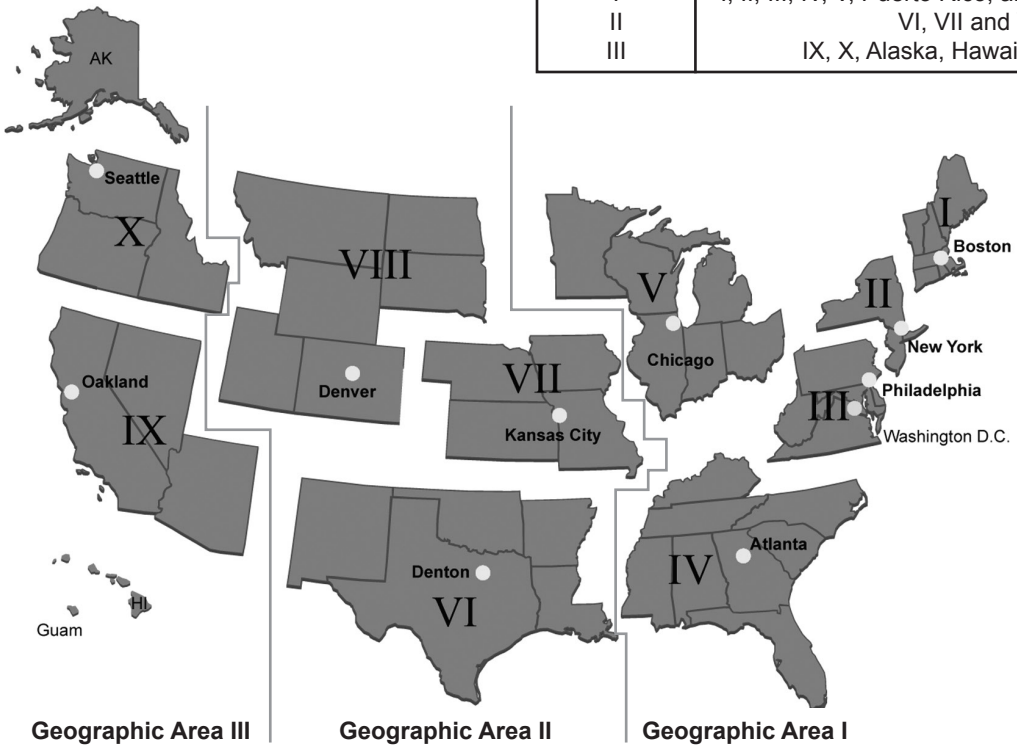
ACI Geographic Areas

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



Emergency Power Information Paper

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.

USACE Emergency Power Planning & 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
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USACE Proponent
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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)

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 to download the DoD Certificates and enter for registration is: http://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.

- Why should anyone use it, and how do facility owners, cities, counties, states, 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.

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. 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 the 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 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. PITF Conference Call Numbers will be established and distributed by LRD.

4. Anticipated PITF topics of discussion may include, but not be limited to the following:
   - Location of NLSA 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, satellite communications 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 lb) 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.

249th Engineer Battalion Information Paper

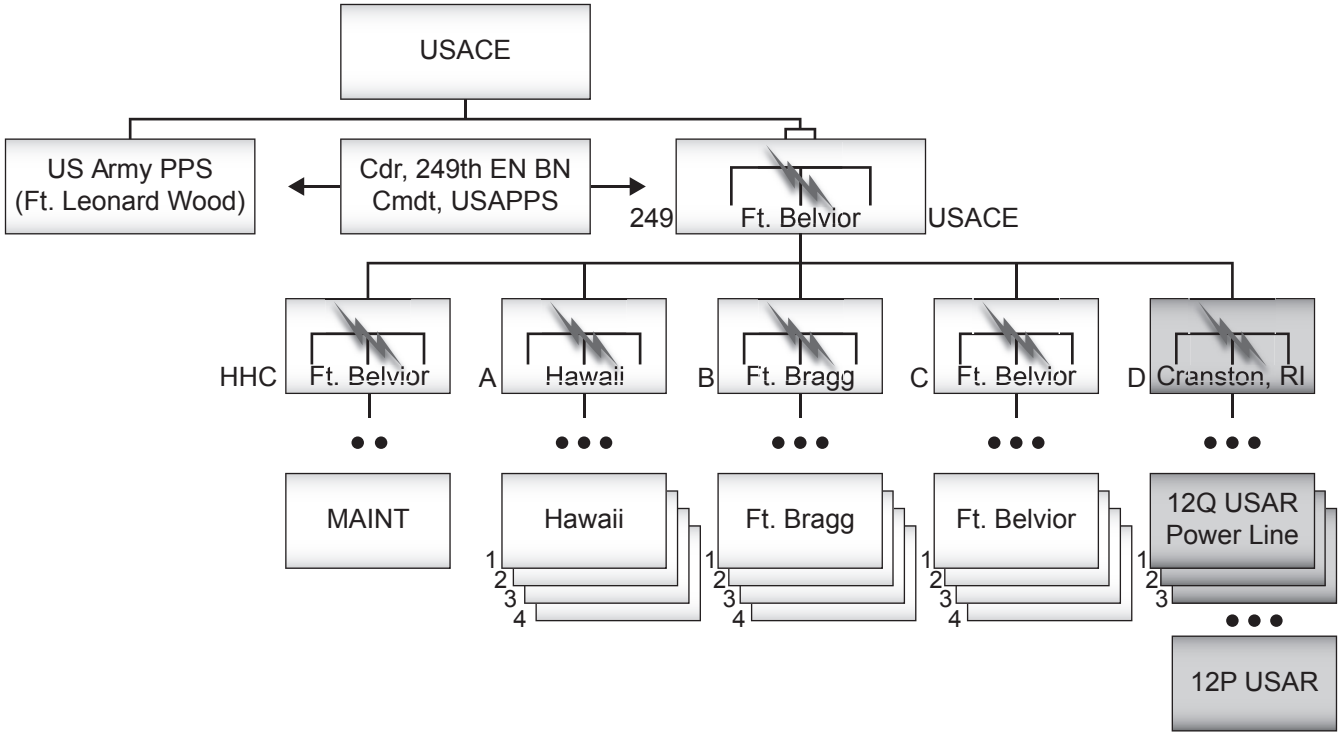
249th Engineer Battalion Mission

On order, deploy worldwide to provide prime electrical power and electrical systems expertise in support of military operations and the National Response Framework.

Mission Essential Task List

- Provide Prime Electrical Power
- Support Prime Power Operations
- Provide Electrical Power Systems Expertise
- Protect the Force
- Deploy
- Command and Control

Battalion Organization & USAPPS



Prime Power Platoon Personnel and Equipment

Personnel

1 - CW3 (120A)
1 - MSG (12X)
2 - SFC (12P)
6 - SSG (12P)*
6 - SGT (12P)*
2 - E1-E4 (12R)

HQ
0-1-1

Power Section
0-0-8

0-0-8

Equipment

4 - MEP-PU-810B (840 kW)
4 - Operator Remote Terminal
3 - (PSC) 600 A
11 - (SDC) 150 KVA
34 - (PDP) 25 kW
2 - (PDP) 35 kW
2 - (RALS)
1 - M998
1 - 2-1/2 TLMVT with trir
1 - Contact Truck
1 - 10k Fork Lift

***ASI Distribution:**

4 ea S2 - Mechanic
6 ea S3 - Electrician
2 ea E5 - Instrumentation Technician

Prime Power Platoon Capabilities

- Assess and repair commercial power production systems
- Assess and repair critical infrastructure
- Design, install, and operate interim power generation and distribution systems
- Maintain and repair distribution systems and substations
- Install, maintain, and repair aerial and underground distribution systems
- Assess and repair commercial power distribution systems
- Assess and repair critical infrastructure

HQ After Action Report Fact Sheet

Formerly known as Independent Assistance and Assessment Team (IAAT)

Purpose:
Provide the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Works and Emergency Operations an independent assessment of ongoing USACE emergency operations, identify successes/lessons learned from the perspectives of engaged commands, customers, and partners, and apply those lessons learned to future responses.

Objectives:
- Assess the USACE Concept of Operations and mission execution procedures.
- Evaluate progress and success of new initiatives.
- Identify command-wide issues/Lessons Learned.
- Analyze results to identify priorities for corrective action.

Local Government Liaison Program Fact Sheet

Mission Definition:
The Local Government Liaison (LGL) Cadre is managed from HQ USACE; its purpose is to coordinate with local governments on mission scoping, assignments, and significant issues to ensure they understand USACE roles during Federal response and recovery. Members of the cadre are deployed in response to a Mission Assignment from FEMA. LGLs facilitate understanding of the proper procedures to request assistance through the state and FEMA. They may also assist local governments in identifying available resources and methods for mission execution (e.g., debris reduction sites, Point-of-Distribution (POD) sites, Rights-of-Entry (ROE) collection sites and potential community sites for housing). LGLs encourage and assist local government to prioritize their needs and transmit them through the appropriate process. They also identify and facilitate resolution of issues and concerns of both the local government and USACE PRTs.

Background:
The Local Government Liaison Program was born out of the need to provide local governments with hands-on assistance following major disasters. The LGL concept dates to Hurricane Charlie in 2004 when FEMA sent FCOs, SMEs, and other Corps personnel to the hardest hit communities in Florida who had not experienced hurricane devastation for 35 years. The County Liaison, as it was known then, served as a Forward Observer and Federal liaison to the local government and helped the local government identify and prioritize their needs while providing technical assistance as to what Federal resources were available. FEMA renamed the responders in 2005 to FEMA Agency Representative (FAR) and deployed them throughout the gulf coast in response to a series of storms that year. In 2006, FEMA changed the name to Federal Agency Representative (FAR) and USACE established the Local Government Liaison Cadre to clarify that support was often required at governmental levels other than the county level. In 2007, FEMA implemented a new ICS structure resulting in the establishment of the Area Operating Facility which included several government services to include LGL functions.

Local Government Liaison Program Fact Sheet

Facts:
The LGL Cadre members are trained and credentialed to facilitate an effective Federal response through their presence and interaction with local governments. An Action Officer and/or Mission Manager will deploy as part of the LGL team in order to coordinate efforts at the Joint Field Office and Recovery Field Office. As evidenced in the 2008 deployment of 17 LGLs to Texas in response to Hurricane Ike, LGL team members coordinated with deployed USACE PRTs in each of Texas' impacted counties and major cities where they served on the FEMA Division Supervisor's staff to address critical local needs. In 2011, LGLs deployed to Alabama following severe tornados in April. The LGLs served as USACE counterparts to FEMA and State geographic supervisors in each of five regions. After action reports from various sources all cited the deployment of LGLs as a best practice to be retained in future events.

Points of Contact:
For additional information regarding the Local Government Liaison Program please contact one of the following POCs:

CECO-GO, Patsy Fletcher, (202) 341-2342,	patsy.l.fletcher@usace.army.mil
CELRH-OR-SUM, C. J. Hamilton, (304) 872-3412,	cj.hamilton@usace.army.mil
CESPK-PD-R, Elizabeth Holland, (916) 557-6763,	elizabeth.g.holland@usace.army.mil
CESWL-OP-R, Miles Johnson, (479) 968-5008,	miles.s.johnson@usace.army.mil
CENAO-WR-RS, Todd Miller, (804) 323-3782,	todd.m.miller@usace.army.mil

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 & 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 sole reasons USACE would chose 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

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 4 option years, which may be exercised on 1 April of a given year. The second option year was exercised in 2011. 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 Somoa
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 & Response Team (PRT) Locations:
CENAD – North Atlantic Division (Lead Division)
(Alternating Districts) CENAE – New England District
CENWK – Kansas City District

Contract Performance Requirements:
Current CONUS cost per liter of delivered bottled water is $0.52, unloading per liter is $0.04. 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.

Temporary Housing and Critical Public Facilities Information Paper

Mission Definition
The temporary housing mission consists of the placement of temporary housing units at individual home sites, existing mobile home parks or newly designed and constructed community group sites when an event has rendered existing homes uninhabitable. Because of the expense of this mission, FEMA uses this mission as a last resort after exhausting all other options such as rental properties.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Housing Planning Response Teams (PRT) may also be tasked to provide Critical Public Facilities such as government office space, police stations, fire stations, medical clinics, and school classrooms. These units may be modular, interior office space constructed within a large warehouse type building, pre-engineered steel buildings, or large inflatable structures. The processes for accomplishing temporary housing and critical public facilities are very similar.

USACE Capabilities
A successful temporary housing or critical public facilities mission incorporates the combined USACE functions of Contracting, Real Estate, Environmental, Project Management, Design, Construction Oversight, and Emergency Management. Close coordination and partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), State and Local governments, and other Federal agencies is essential. USACE assets can provide the following:

- Technical Assistance to FEMA Planning Teams to determine housing or critical public facilities need
- Technical Assistance to FEMA's Individual Assistance, Technical Assistance Contracts (IA-TAC)
- Contracting and oversight of units on individuals sites ("haul and install" mission)
- Identification and recommendations on potential sites
- Design and construction of Community Group Sites from undeveloped land or an existing park
- Site layouts for critical public facilities under FEMA's Public Assistance Program
- Procurement of temporary modular office/classroom/medical - units for critical public facilities.

Contracting
FEMA has several large IA-TAC contracts in place to address the full spectrum of possible missions. However, these are not available for Critical Public Facilities, which falls under FEMA's Public Assistance Program. If USACE is assigned a mission, the best contracting method is coordinated with the local District. Past methods have included using existing local Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts, special emergency contracting, Base Development Contracts and procuring units as Commercial Items. Unlike other missions such as Debris and Emergency Power, USACE has no Advance Contract Initiative (ACI) contracts in place for Temporary Housing or Critical Public Facilities.

Temporary Housing and Critical Public Facilities Information Paper

Eligibility
Temporary Housing eligibility is determined by FEMA. Applicants must call 1-800-621-FEMA to apply for assistance. FEMA qualifies the applicants for assistance then passes the eligible applications to USACE to provide a temporary housing unit when USACE is tasked to perform mission execution.

Critical Public Facilities eligibility is determined by FEMA's Public Assistance Branch. Local agencies have the option of doing the work themselves and submitting the costs for reimbursement by completing Project Worksheets.

Mission Considerations
Utility locations, specifically sewer and water availability are key considerations for site selection. A thorough environmental assessment must be completed prior to the initiation of construction. Wetlands and culturally sensitive areas must be avoided or mitigated. Construction within the floodplain is prohibited in nearly all situations. Local codes must be considered and coordinated with local agencies.

Temporary Housing Planning and Response Team
There are currently five Temporary Housing PRTs located in district offices in Huntington, West Virginia (LRH), Los Angeles, California (SPL), New York, New York (NAN), Jacksonville, Florida (SAJ), St. Paul, Minnesota (MVP) and Huntsville, Alabama (HNC). Each team is comprised of a Management Element and Support Element with the Management Element deploying first as an advance party, and the Support Element following as the mission matures. The initial responsibility of the Management Element is to effect coordination with FEMA, Local and State governments, scope the mission requirements, and prepare a mission Management Plan and Execution Plan.

Temporary Housing Points of Contact

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Temporary Roofing Information Paper

Mission
To shelter in place and protect the primary structure from further damage.

The support that the Corps can provide FEMA and State and local governments for Temporary Roofing needs is far ranging. The mission can range from providing technical assistance to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), State and Local governments, to executing the entire Temporary Roofing Mission. FEMA usually tasks the Corps when all other resources have been exhausted.

Mission Planning
This is primarily provided by Planning and Response Teams (PRTs) to advise FEMA, State and Local governments on the need for Temporary Roofing assistance and to assist in scoping the magnitude of mission requirements and impacts on the affected communities. These teams perform area assessments as part of an Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and evaluate the capabilities of local governments to perform the installation of temporary roofing in their communities.

Temporary Roofing Information Paper

Federal Temporary Roofing Mission
Once a Direct Federal Assistance Mission Assignment has been received, the Corps will begin to establish Right of Entry Collection Centers. Rights of Entry (ROEs), must be in place prior to entering private property. The ROE allows Corps Quality Assurance (QA) personnel to enter the property and perform a damage assessment. If within the scope of the mission, the QA determines the amount of the roof that is to be covered. The ROE also allows contractors to install the temporary roof. The Corps may also utilize contractors to assist in the collection of ROEs and in performing assessments of roof damage.

After an assessment has been performed a Work Order will be issued to a contractor for the property. To be prepared to execute the Temporary Roofing Mission, the Corps of Engineers maintains Advance Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contracts for Temporary Roofing for coastal areas of the continental United States, Hawaii and other overseas Territories. The contractors provide supervision, labor, equipment and materials necessary to make temporary roof repairs, primarily installation of government-furnished plastic sheeting, in support of Corps/FEMA emergency response operations.

Once a Work Order has been issued, a contractor has 10 days to complete the work. To ensure the temporary roof is installed correctly and the Work Order has been followed, the Corps will perform spot checks using Quality Assurance Inspectors to evaluate the contractor's Quality Control.

In addition to Corps contractors, other groups and organizations such as the National Guard and volunteer groups may install temporary roofs. The Corps has the responsibility for managing all aspects involved in the execution of the Temporary Roofing Mission.

Technical Assistance
On a smaller scale, the Corps can provide just-in-time training to the National Guard, volunteer organizations, local governments or contractors that may be involved in the execution of a roofing mission.

The Urban Search & Rescue Program

Mission:

- The US Army Corps of Engineers Urban Search & Rescue Program (US&R Program) deploys specially-trained and equipped structural engineers (Structures Specialist Cadre) to augment FEMA Urban Search & Rescue Task Forces, incident support teams, military technical rescue organizations, and general purpose troops during structural collapse incidents and other disaster response missions.
- This rescue engineering capability provides technical support and advice to task force leaders and commanders to assess damage, mitigate hazards, enable safe entry, and assure mobility throughout a disaster site to enable rescue and life saving operations.
- The US&R Program develops doctrine, training programs, and national standards for structural collapse response operations, conducts initial training courses, advanced coursework, exercises and continuing education for all FEMA Urban Search & Rescue Structures Specialists and others, under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 of the National Response Framework.
- On order, the program deploys its Cadre to conduct heavy structural assessments, in support of USACE ESF #3 responsibilities and other military and civil contingency requirements.

Additional Mission Capabilities:

- Provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions regarding rescue efforts.
- Provide other agency technical support (e.g., FBI, DEA, ATF, NIST, etc.).

Background

The National US&R Response System was established in response to the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989. USACE was formally tasked by US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) in 1991 to develop a cadre of specially trained structural engineers for worldwide response. Past major deployments include Oklahoma City (1995), the World Trade Center (2001), and the Haiti earthquake response (2010). The pilot training course was conducted in 1992, and the formation of the Structures Specialist Cadre was initiated.

The Urban Search & Rescue Program

Facts

Urban Search & Rescue is a dangerous undertaking conducted in buildings that are fully or partially collapsed. Typically, these structures are multi-storied and contain heavy debris with a high potential for additional collapse. Engineers trained as Structures Specialists evaluate damaged buildings or hazards in order to reduce the risks to rescue personnel and victims.

The Structures Specialists are trained in rescue techniques. They also receive instruction in structural collapse patterns, hazard identification and building monitoring, rapid assessment of buildings, building triage and marking systems, advance shoring and shoring calculations. Mission durations are short, usually 6 to 10 days. StS deploy within 6 hours of notification with an equipment cache and are able to self-sustain for 72 hours to a limited degree.

The Corps Structures Specialist Cadre is an essential component of the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces and the IST with the ability for fast deployment in a life saving mission. The Structures Specialist brings engineering expertise to the US&R Task Force. Responsible for evaluating the immediate structural conditions at the incident and recommending the appropriate hazard mitigation, the Structures Specialist serves a vital function to the Task Force or the Rescue/Recovery Team.

The Cadre maintains three prepositioned equipment caches in the eastern, central and western regions of the country to enable rapid deployment to support life saving operations.

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NDRF/Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS RSF)

NDRF Purpose
The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) defines how federal agencies will more effectively organize and operate to support states, tribes, and other jurisdictions affected by a disaster. Recovery begins with pre-disaster preparedness and includes a wide range of planning activities. The NDRF clarifies the roles and responsibilities for stakeholders in recovery, both pre- and post-disaster.

The foundation of the NDRF is the six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs):

Recovery Support Function	Coordinating Agency
Community Planning and Capacity Building	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Economic Development	Department of Commerce (DOC)
Health and Social Services	Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)
Housing	Department of Housing and Uban Development (HUD)
Infrastructure Systems	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Natural and Cultural Resources	Department of Interior (DOI)

Infrastructure Systems RSF (IS RSF)

As the coordinating agency for Infrastructure Systems RSF, USACE seeks to maximize and coordinate the post-disaster planning and assistance efforts of the IS RSF's Primary and Supporting Agencies. USACE will achieve this through the designation and deployment of a Field Coordinator. The Field Coordinator works with the other IS RSF member agencies as well as the other activated RSFs to facilitate long–term infrastructure recovery in conjunction with Local, State, Tribal, and private sector representatives. USACE's current focus is restricted to post-disaster planning as no additional external funding has been provided for pre-disaster planning, establishment of a full-time IS RSF cadre, or creation of training programs. Accordingly, USACE will only perform as a Coordinating Agency upon an activation request by the FDRC and receipt of a mission assignment from FEMA.

- USACE will leverage its Major Subordinate Commands (8 Divisions and their associated Districts spread throughout the United States) to conduct Long-term Recovery Operations under the NDRF.
- It is anticipated that the designated IS RSF Field Coordinator for each event will come from the District or MSC whose AOR was impacted. It is also expected that initially there will be a full-time commitment for the Field Coordinator to be located within the JFO. However, this commitment will gradually transition to intermittent work that can be accomplished primarily from his/her home station.

Post-Disaster Responsibilities:

- Activates and deploys as required and coordinates the efforts of primary agencies and supporting organizations to ensure the deployment of resources from these agencies to the disaster-impacted area.
- Supports the long-term recovery of infrastructure systems, dependent on the nature and scope of the disaster.
- Participates in the national-level coordination of damage and community needs assessments as appropriate to ensure infrastructure considerations integrate into the post-disaster public- and private sector community planning process.
- Deploys RSF resources, as required by the specific disaster situation, to the field to assist the affected community in developing an Infrastructure Systems Recovery action plan that:
    - Avoids the redundant, counterproductive, or illegal use of limited capital resources necessary for infrastructure/recovery.
    - Helps resolve conflicts, including those across jurisdictional lines, resulting from the competition for key resources essential to infrastructure systems recovery.
    - Sets a firm schedule and sequenced time structure for future infrastructure recovery projects.
    - Works with RSF partners to leverage available financial and technical assistance, both from governmental and nongovernmental sources, in the execution of the community's Infrastructure Systems Recovery action plan.
    - Promotes rebuilding infrastructure in a manner which will reduce vulnerability to future disasters impact.
    - Maintains robust, accessible communications throughout the recovery process between the federal government and all other partners.

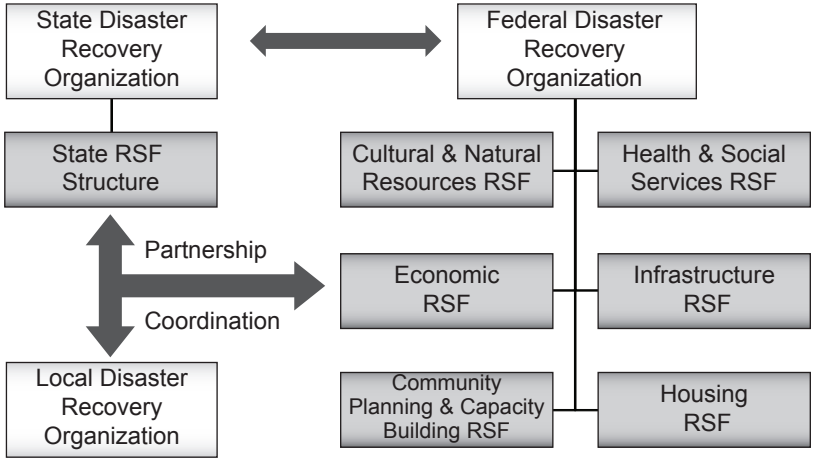
NDRF/Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS RSF)

The table below draws some of the comparisons between the NRF/ESFs and the NDRF/RSF in the post-disaster environment:

NRF-ESF vs. NDRF-RSF

NRF - ESF	NDRF - RSF
Focus on response and short-term recovery to save and sustain lives, minimize damage to property and stabilize the situation	Focus on long-term recovery activities that are outside the scope of the NRF
Activation primarily in a post-disaster response and short-term recovery environment	Equal emphasis on pre-disaster mitigation, planning, preparedness and post-disaster long-term recovery
Time span = days to months	Time Span = months to years
Task-oriented approach	Flexible, context-based and collaborative approach
Skill Set: Task oriented with an action officer mindset with an emphasis on urgency and making quick decisions with the best information available	Skill Set: Strong communication and coordination skills with a focus on collaborative planning and decision-making based on long-term results PM Type
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC)
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC)
ESF #3 ATL/TL Cadre	IS RSF Cadre (conceptual)

National Disaster Recovery Framework
RSF Coordinating Structure



FEMA