



# Critical Public Facilities Mission Overview



## **US Army Corps of Engineers®**

Questions, comments, and suggestions related to this overview are encouraged. For more information, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of Homeland Security, Civil Emergency Management, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20314-1000.

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## Scope of Critical Public Facilities Mission

FEMA performs the Critical Public Facilities (CPF) mission in extreme events when essential public facilities have been severely impacted, other temporary facilities are not available, and lengthy recovery times are anticipated. CPF can include a variety of different types of modular units to meet the needs of the full spectrum of public facilities. Typically they have included prefabricated modular units for offices, classrooms, courtrooms and laboratories, but can also be double-wide mobile homes for fire stations.

Critical Public Facilities fall under Direct Federal Assistance with very distinct and separate guidelines from Temporary Housing Missions. Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Paragraph 206.5- 10 spells out the requirements for Public Assistance. USACE supports FEMA in providing critical public facilities through a FEMA Mission Assignment (MA) or Interagency Agreement (IA) with the Public Assistance (PA) Branch. Given the similarities to a Temporary Housing Mission, USACE will use their Temporary Housing PRT's to accomplish the mission. FEMA may choose to have USACE perform the full mission, have GSA supply the units, allow the Local Government to install the unit and be reimbursed under the PA program, or some combination of all three. The tasks associated with having the full mission may include, but are not limited to:

1. Coordinate with local and FEMA officials to define scope of mission and determine need.
2. Let and administer the contract for fabrication and hauling of the units.
3. Locate, design, construct, and manage a staging area for the prefabricated units.
4. Assist the Local Government with identifying appropriate sites that will meet the needs of the occupants, are outside of the floodplain, and meet NEPA compliance. Sites are usually on existing public property.
5. Work with locals and state to expedite permitting and ensure all codes are identified and that the requirements met or properly waived.
6. NEPA Compliance Phase I investigation
7. Prepare NEPA documentation such as a categorical exclusion or an environmental assessment. Because most sites ideally would be on previously disturbed property with existing utilities, adjacent to the damaged permanent facilities, a categorical exclusion is usually appropriate.
8. Design and or design review of site layout and utilities.
9. Let and administer the contract for site and utility design, construction, and installation. Construction typically includes steps, ramps, decking, and lighting.
10. Coordinate the supply and delivery of furnishings.
11. QA all USACE contractors and their actions.
12. Ready for Occupancy (RFO) inspections (may also be performed by FEMA)
13. Sign-in/lease-in of occupants to units (may also be performed by FEMA – and USACE prefers FEMA to perform)
14. Under the terms of the agreement between FEMA and the Local Government Licensor, long term maintenance is the responsibility of the Licensor. Any extenuating circumstances are most often addressed by FEMA. (USACE prefers FEMA to perform this function.)
15. Site/unit deactivation: This includes removing and refurbishing units to be returned to inventory or surplus and removing all materials used to install the unit or infrastructure for the site. This is often performed by a separate FEMA contract eighteen months after site construction and USACE prefers that method.
16. Site remediation: This would include bringing the site back to pre-federal use condition. To date, FEMA has not made this a part of the USACE mission and USACE prefers that meth-



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## USACE Contracting Strategy for Critical Public Facilities

There are no Advance Contracting Initiatives (ACI) in place for the Critical Public Facilities. The Public Assistance Branch does not have a Technical Assistance Contract (TAC) that includes construction as the Individual Assistance Branch does for temporary housing. Acquisition of services and materials to execute a critical public facilities mission requires the letting of contracts. Sample contracts, as well as other supporting documents such as a FEMA/USACE Partnership Agreement are available. It is possible that USACE would issue a solicitation under emergency provisions of the FAR, if necessary, to meet mission requirements. However, since preparation of contract documents and actual contract negotiations can be a time-consuming process, use of pre-executed contracts will greatly expedite the CPF mission. Types of pre-executed contracts, which may be available for use in emergency situations, include:

- Indefinite Delivery Contracts/Indefinite Quantity Contracts
- Existing Service or Construction Contracts
- Basic Ordering Agreement for Military Work

Omaha District's RAPID contract has been successfully used within the South Atlantic Division (SAD) to provide temporary housing and it can be used across the US. Mobile District's Civil Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contract was successfully used for Temporary Housing Missions in Florida and Alabama and it can be used within SAD for a catastrophic event. Huntington District's Construction Indefinite Delivery Contract (IDC) has been successfully used for Temporary Housing in Missouri and it can be used across the US. Rather than letting a new contract, these are good resources to quickly execute the CPF mission if an existing contract in the responding district is not available. Using an in-place contract can greatly reduce the time to have the first units installed. In Mississippi in 2005, USACE hired labor crews to install units and provide decking at some of the smaller sites. FEST Teams are a good resource for additional design support.

