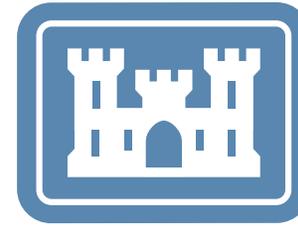


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# Civil Emergency Response Overview

*For Senior Leaders*

2020



• USACE •

# Civil Emergency Response Overview

*For Senior Leaders*

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## Overview

This desk reference is intended to provide an overview of both Stafford Act response and response under our own authorities, Public Law 84-99 (PL 84-99) for USACE Senior Leaders.

### Questions? Concerns?

Contact your District Emergency Management Office or Division Readiness and Contingency Operations personnel, or the ESF #3 Permanent Cadre member, ESF #3 Team Leader (TL) or Assistant Team Leader (ATL) supporting your MSC/Region during an event.

### For More Information

There are several online resources for additional information. A few of these resources are listed below:

- USACE Civil Level 1 Video: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9jyl6yEwMbj5YJP4F9D-pU3DiG9EsW0o>
- ESF #3 2019 Field Guide: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/ESF3-FG>
- ESF #3 Assistant Team Leader (ATL) Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/training/atl/>
- Semper Gumby Podcast Series: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9jyl6yEwMbhK5peRH9qfo2bTk7uOxAxQ> (also available on all major podcast apps)
- PL 84-99 Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/?q=training/miscellaneous/PL8499>
- FEMA IS 100.c, Introduction to the Incident Command System: <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-100.c>
- FEMA Independent Study Course 800.c, National Response Framework, An Introduction: <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-800.c>
- ESF #3 Annex to the NRF: [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1470148988566-5cc7d5a63192c921e08a3cd0cd5688d1/ESF\\_3\\_Public\\_Works\\_and\\_Engineering\\_20160705\\_508.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1470148988566-5cc7d5a63192c921e08a3cd0cd5688d1/ESF_3_Public_Works_and_Engineering_20160705_508.pdf)

## Important Authorities

### What is PL 84-99?

Public Law 84-99, Emergency Response to Natural Disasters, is the Corps of Engineers' basic authority to provide for emergency activities in support of State and Local governments prior to, during, and after a flood event. The Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) appropriation provides funding for PL 84-99 authorized activities. Under PL 84-99, the Corps can provide both emergency technical and direct assistance in response to flood and coastal storms, such as hurricanes and nor'easters. In addition, the Corps can assist if there is a flood threat from damage caused by earthquakes to flood risk management projects. The assistance must be requested by the State and it must be supplemental to State and Local actions including resources and capabilities, as well as National Guard assets. Policy for PL 84-99 is prescribed in ER/EP 500-1-1, and FCCE funding guidance is prescribed in ER/EP 11-1-320.

### What is the Stafford Act?

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 governs how the United States government provides a coordinated national response to disasters. Stafford Act disasters are declared by the President for incidents that are of sufficient severity to warrant federal assistance to state, territorial, or tribal governments to alleviate damage and loss caused by the event. Such incidents may include natural catastrophes, or regardless of cause, fires, floods, or explosions. Stafford Act incidents are eligible for programs available through the Act, which are funded by the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

Sections 402 and 502 of the Stafford Act give the President the authority to "direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law" (42 U.S.C. § 5170a(1)) in support of SLTTs and insular area response and recovery efforts for emergencies and major disasters. The Mission Assignment (MA) program is the mechanism through which FEMA executes this authority.

## What is the National Emergency Preparedness Program (NEPP)?

The National Emergency Preparedness Program (NEPP) Operations & Maintenance appropriation, category (500), provides funding for NEPP authorized activities. The following NEPP funding classes are budgeted annually:

- Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) (class 510)
- Catastrophic Disaster Response Planning (CDRP) (class 520)
- Emergency Operations Center Support (Divisions only) (class 530)

Additionally this category includes the following classes that are executed under out-of-budget cycle funding requests:

- Emergency Water Program (EWP) (class 540)
- Continuity of Government (COG) (class 550)
- Catastrophic Disaster Training, Exercises and Corrective Action (class 560)
- National Emergency Response (class 570)

## What is the National Response Framework (NRF)?

The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. The Stafford Act gives FEMA the lead, with help from contributing agencies, while the NRF assigns specific roles and responsibilities to each of these federal agencies. These designations are called Emergency Support Functions, or ESFs. USACE is the lead agency for ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.



# National Response Framework

*Fourth Edition  
October 28, 2019*



**Homeland  
Security**

## What are the 15 ESFs under the National Response Framework?

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### ***ESF #1: Transportation***

Primary Agency: Dept. of Transportation. Provide Federal and Civil transportation support and transportation safety.

### ***ESF #2: Communications***

Primary Agencies: DHS/National Protection and Programs/Cybersecurity and Communications/National Communications System. Provide telecommunications support.

### ***ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering***

Primary Agency: Department of Defense/U.S. Corps of Engineers. Restore essential public services and facilities.

### ***ESF #4: Firefighting***

Primary Agency: Dept of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. Detect and suppress fires, provide resource support to rural and urban firefighting operations.

### ***ESF #5: Information and Planning***

Primary Agency: DHS/FEMA. Collect, analyze, and disseminate information to facilitate overall Federal response and recovery operations.

### ***ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services***

Primary Agency: DHS/FEMA. Manage and coordinate provision of care and assistance.

### ***ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resources Support***

Primary Agencies GSA/FEMA. Provide equipment, materials, supplies, and personnel to Federal entities during response operations. Coordinate Federal law enforcement at the State's request.

### ***ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services***

Primary Agency: Dept. of Health and Human Services. Provide assistance with public health and medical care needs.

### ***ESF #9: Urban Search and Rescue***

Primary Agency: DHS/FEMA. Locate and extract individuals trapped in collapsed structures and provide initial medical treatments.

### ***ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response***

Primary Agencies: Environmental Protection Agency, DHS/U.S. Coast Guard. Support Federal response to actual or potential release of oil or other hazardous materials.

### ***ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources***

Primary Agencies: Dept. of Agriculture/Dept of Interior. Identify needs, ensure nutritional services and agricultural and natural resource protection and restoration.

### ***ESF #12: Energy***

Primary Agency: Dept. of Energy. Restore power systems, fuel supplies.

### ***ESF #13: Public Safety & Security***

Primary Agency: Dept. of Justice. Assist with law enforcement, criminal investigation, and response/recovery operations.

### ***ESF #14: NEW – Critical Infrastructure and Private Sector Supply Chain***

Primary Agencies: DHS and NPPD. Note: Once this becomes official in the NRF the actual ESF name may be different. The primary focus of this ESF is the identification of critical Lifeline impacting infrastructure and the implementation of actions required to make it operational, as well as the restrictions that may be impacting the private sector supply chain from reconstituting.

### ***ESF #15: External Affairs***

Primary Agency: DHS/FEMA. Integrate structure, resources, and coordination mechanisms for delivering timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public.

## What is the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)?

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is a guide that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted States, Tribes, Territorial and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It also focuses on how best to restore, redevelop and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient Nation.

The NDRF assigns specific roles and responsibilities to federal agencies within a coordinating structure under FEMA's Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator, or FDRC. There are six Recovery Support Functions, known as RSFs, umbrellaed under the FDRC. The goal is to provide a structure to facilitate problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster coordination among State and Federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders.

Each Recovery Support Function has coordinating and primary Federal agencies and supporting organizations that operate together with local, State and Tribal government officials, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector partners. USACE is the coordinating agency for the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS-RSF).

## What is the relationship between the NRF and the NDRF?

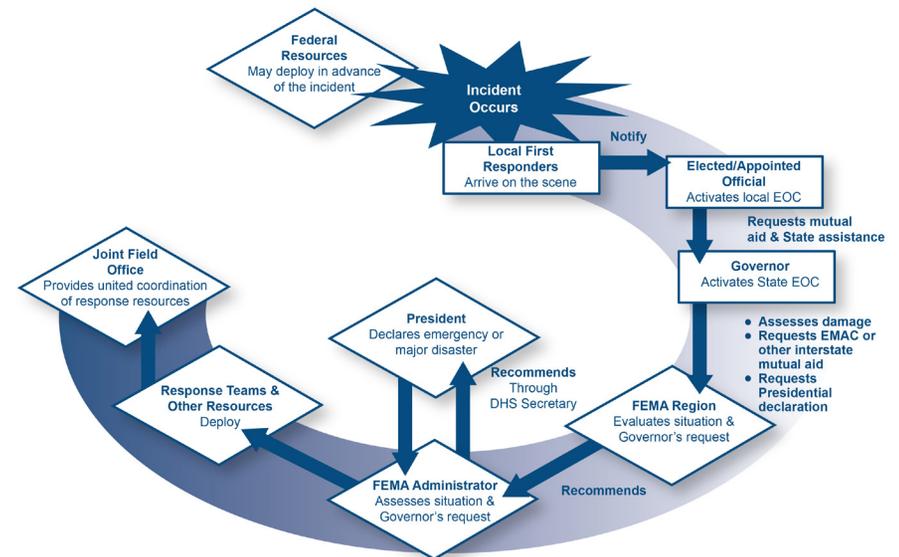
The NDRF is a companion to the National Response Framework, and is influenced by response activities conducted by the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that implement all aspects of early recovery. The NDRF does not address response activities with respect to life sustaining, property protection, and other measures intended to neutralize the immediate threats and stabilize the community. These activities, however, influence recovery efforts, necessitating the need for their incorporation into short term recovery planning.

Because of the natural relationship between response and recovery efforts and the fact that response and recovery activities often occur simultaneously, many times include the same agencies and people, the responsibilities of some ESFs correspond and integrate with the responsibilities of RSFs.

The shift from response to recovery activities depends on the nature of the activity, and may vary considerably between RSFs. In light of this fact, while there is a gradual ramping down of ESF activity as operations transition from response to recovery, there will often be a continuing presence of select ESF activity once RSFs are fully engaged in the recovery mission.

## How does the Federal Government initially get involved under the Stafford Act?

Response and recovery are federally supported, state managed, and locally executed. FEMA is responsible for managing the efficient and timely delivery of federal disaster relief to support and supplement the efforts and capabilities of state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) and insular area governments; eligible nonprofit organizations; and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. That support takes the form of coordinating and assigning federal assets in a unified response and offering grants to fund response and recovery efforts.



## Stafford Act Declarations

Using the Stafford Act, the President may issue two types of disaster declarations: Emergency or Major Disaster, both of which enable access to disaster relief assistance and funds appropriated by Congress in the Disaster Relief Fund. While an Emergency declaration definition is broader than that of a Major Disaster, the federal assistance provided under an Emergency declaration is narrower than for a Major Disaster declaration.

There is also what is known as pre-declaration, when an incident is imminent, or has occurred but has not been declared, and resources and assets are required to prepare for, be positioned for, or assess the effects of such imminent incident or declaration.

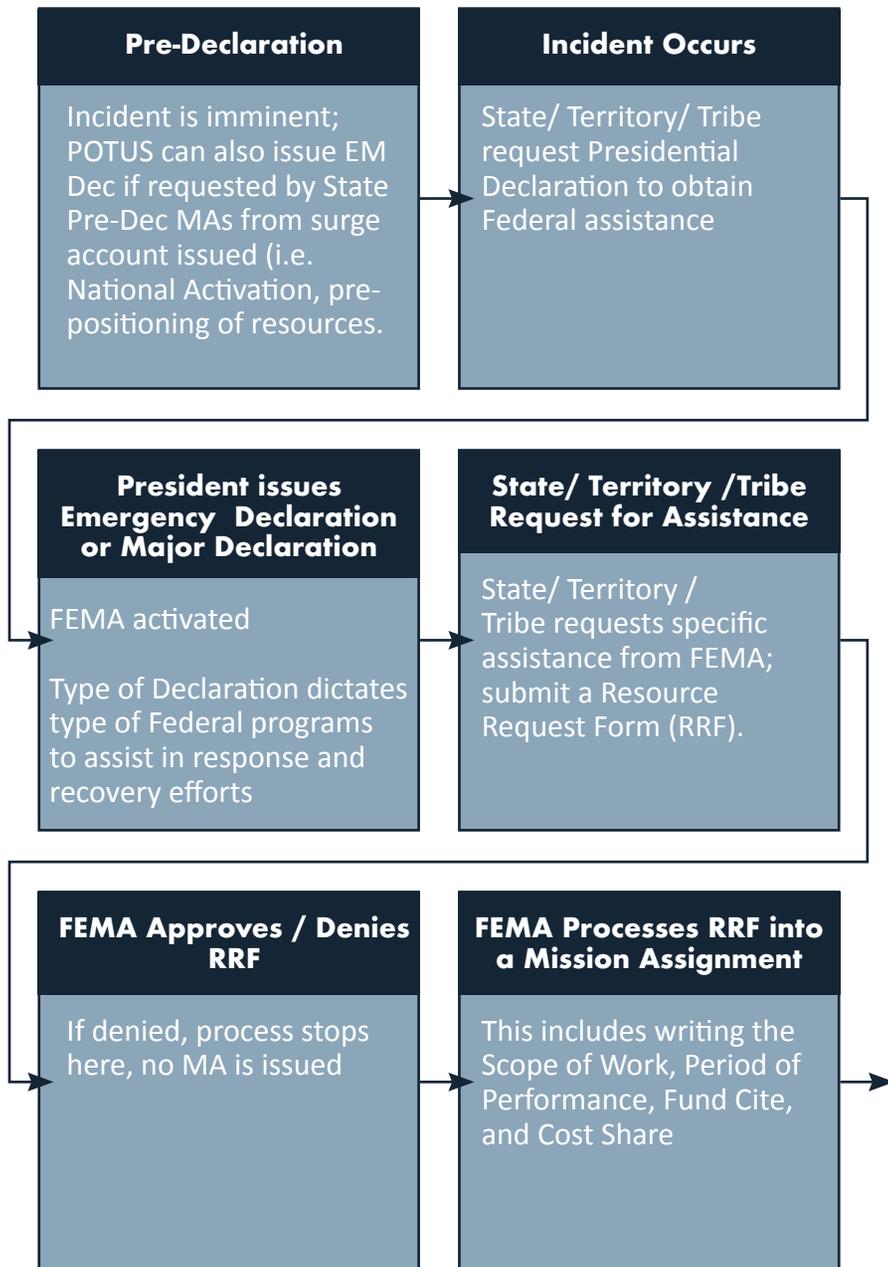
The Stafford Act definitions for both disaster declaration types are provided in the table below.

<b>Emergency Declaration</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States (42 U.S.C. § 5122(1)).</p> <p><b>FEMA Assistance:</b> Assistance may not exceed \$5 million for a single incident; limited to immediate and short-term assistance essential to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. The President shall report to Congress if this amount is exceeded.</p>
<b>Major Disaster Declaration</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami earthquake, volcanic eruption landslide, mudslide snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby (42 U.S.C. § 5122(2)).</p> <p><b>FEMA Assistance:</b> Triggers involvement of FEMA's disaster assistance and grant programs: Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and Hazard Mitigation Assistance.</p>

## What are the different types of Stafford Act Declarations?

	Pre-Declaration	Emergency Declaration (EM)	Major Disaster Declaration (DR)
<b>When is it declared?</b>	When an incident is imminent, or has occurred but has not been declared, and resources and assets are required to prepare for, be positioned for, or assess the effects of such imminent incident or declaration	Requested by the state to FEMA Region and declared when POTUS agrees the potential damages will meet the requirements of a Major Declaration.	Requested by the state to FEMA. Declared by POTUS after preliminary damage assessments show the damages meet the per capita dollar threshold.
<b>Funding Source</b>	FEMA Base (Surge Account)	FEMA Base	FEMA Disaster Relief Fund
<b>Types of Mission Assignments (MAs)</b>	Federal Operations Support (FOS; 100% Federally funded)	Federal Operations Support (FOS; 100% Federally funded)  Direct Federal Assistance (DFA; Subject to Non-Federal Cost Share [0%, 10%, 25%])	Federal Operations Support (FOS; 100% Federally funded)  Direct Federal Assistance (DFA; Subject to Non-Federal Cost Share [0%, 10%, 25%])
<b>Eligible FEMA programs</b>	Limited FEMA Programs	Limited FEMA Programs	All FEMA Programs that are designated in the Disaster Declaration
<b>Why it's important</b>	<p>Allows FEMA and other federal agencies to deploy at 100% federal cost to be in the disaster area when the event occurs and immediately respond to state requests after the event.</p> <p>Pre-Dec MAs come from FEMA's surge account, funded from the much SMALLER Base Account.</p> <p>Pre-Dec MAs are no longer issued once a Declaration has been made.</p>	<p>Allows FEMA to provide some response programs immediately before or after an event occurs. The EM DEC is capped at \$5M, FEMA Region requests increases as needed; funded from the much SMALLER Base.</p> <p>DFA MAs are typically cost-shared with the non-Federal (i.e. State, Tribe, Territory)</p>	<p>Allows all Stafford Act programs to be used in response, recovery and mitigation. DFA MAs under a DR are funded from the much LARGER FEMA Disaster Relief Fund</p> <p>DFA MAs are typically cost-shared with the non-Federal (i.e. State, Tribe, Territory) partner</p>

## What is the Declaration to Mission Assignment process?



## Mission Assignments

### What is a Mission Assignment (MA)?

A MA is a work order issued by FEMA, with or without reimbursement, that directs OFAs to utilize its authorities and resources granted to it under federal law to support federal or SLTT response and recovery efforts during an Emergency or Major Disaster. This authority is provided by the Stafford Act and delegated to the FEMA Administrator by the President. Federal agencies may be reimbursed for MAs from the Disaster Relief Fund.

The MA includes a broad statement of work and provides the funds to perform work when the specific work items are approved under a Mission Assignment Task Order (MATO); for USACE receives a Temporary Emergency Power Mission for a specific state through an MA.

### What is a Mission Assignment Task Order (MATO)?

The FEMA signed document that states USACE can proceed to perform specific work under an MA; may include personnel, resource movement, and locations for delivery and duty stations. This is similar to a 'notice to proceed' under a contract; for example, USACE receives a specific generator install task for a specific location within the state through a MATO.

### What is a Mission Assignment Amendment?

In the execution of the MA, it may be necessary to amend the original MA. MAs must be amended for changes in:

- Funding Amount
- Period of Performance
- FEMA Project Manager (usually in conjunction with another change)

An MA can never be amended for a change in the Statement of Work. Changes to the SOW require a new Mission Assignment. Changes in cost share for specific timeframes (not the life of the MA) also require a new MA.

## What are the different types of MAs?

### Federal Operations Support (FOS)

- Requested by the Federal Government for any type of support to Federal operations
- 100% Federally funded
- Eligible before or after a declaration

### Direct Federal Assistance (DFA)

- State must prepare a request for assistance (RFA) to FEMA for resources beyond the State's capability to provide or contract for
- Subject to cost share provisions—normally 75% Federal share, 25% Non-Federal share,
- Requires State approval
- Eligible ONLY after a declaration
- No federal agency may accept an RFA from a State other than FEMA.
- No federal agency may adjust an MA other than FEMA.
- Specific work under an MA may start when FEMA provides a MATO, the notice to proceed.

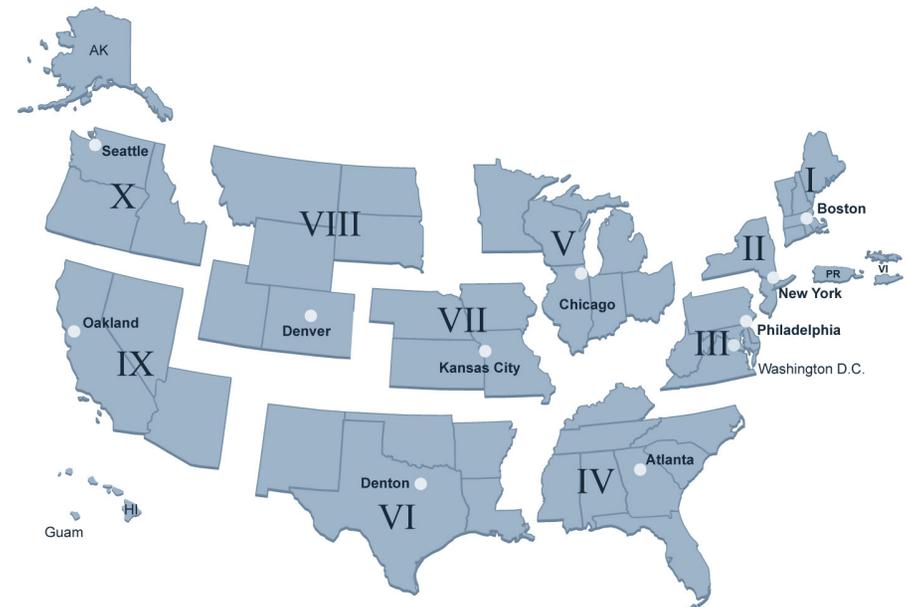
## What is a Pre-scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA)?

A Pre-scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA) is a pre-written mission assignment an agency has in place with FEMA which provides mutually agreed upon language to expedite deployment of response assets and allow the agency to be proactive in moving personnel and equipment/supplies in anticipation of a disaster declaration. USACE has more than 30 PSMAs with FEMA both operational and for activation of Emergency Support Function #3 (ESF #3) resources to key FEMA response nodes.

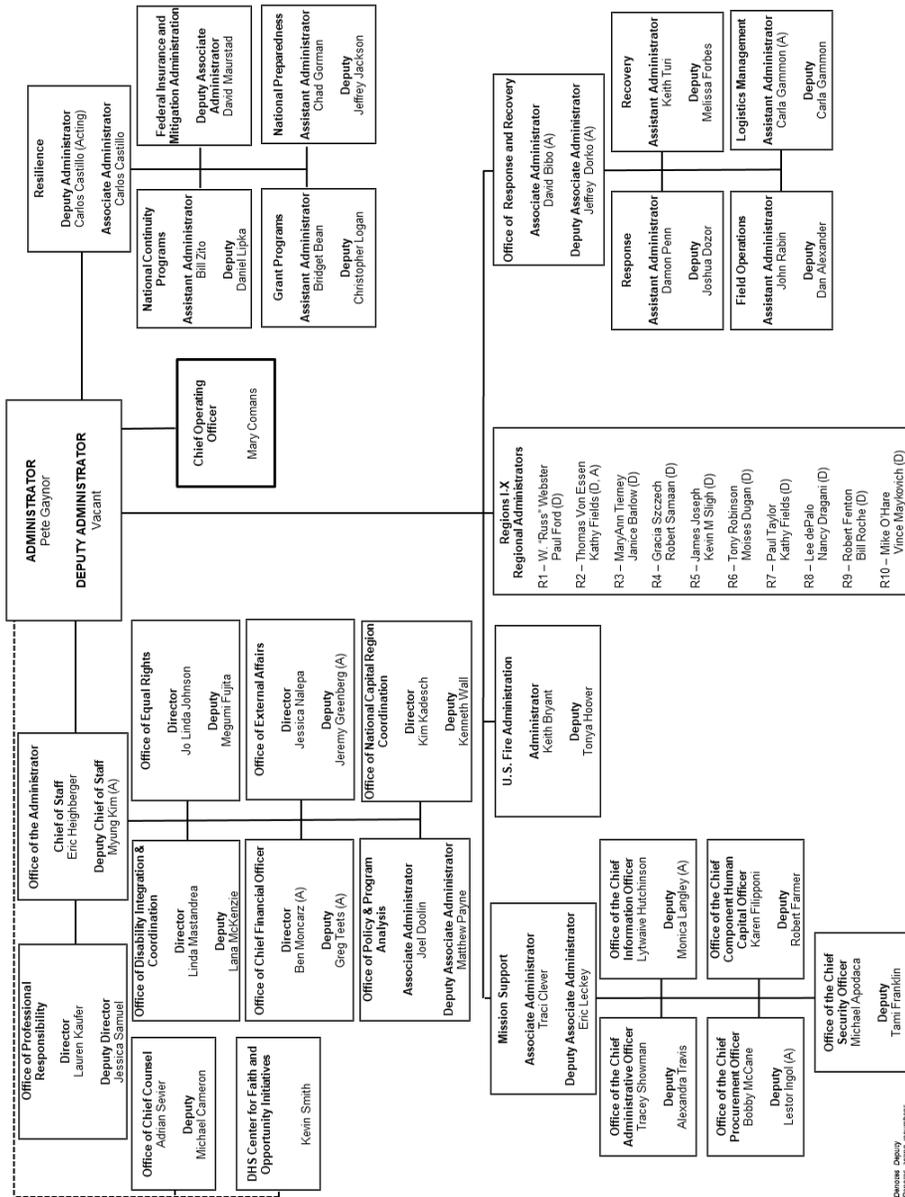
## FEMA Overview

### How is FEMA organized?

FEMA is organized regionally. There are 10 FEMA Regions throughout the U.S., with sub-regional offices in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and higher FEMA Headquarters in Washington, D.C. A breakdown of FEMA regions as well as an org chart, current as of FEB 2020, can be found below.



*PR/USVI included in Region II*



(1) Revised: February 2019  
(2) Deleted: January 2019

## Who are the Key FEMA Leaders during an event?

### FEMA National Administrator

FEMA's most Senior Leader, must be confirmed by the Senate

### FEMA Regional Administrator

Head of a particular FEMA Region; some Regional Administrators are appointed by the Presidential administration, others are career SES employees

### Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

The person (FEMA employee) appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance in the designated area following the declaration of a major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act; leads all field operations on behalf of FEMA

### FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) Team Leader

Team Lead of the IMAT, a full-time, rapid-response team with dedicated staff able to deploy within two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours to support the local incident commander; leads field operations on behalf of FEMA until an FCO is designated

### FEMA Operations Section Chief (OSC)

Manages all tactical operations and progress related to the incident; tracks and monitors Mission Assignments to ensure agencies are mission assigned to carry out response activities providing necessary support to affected States.

### FEMA Infrastructure Branch Chief

Responsible for coordination of infrastructure-related activities performed by staff assigned to the Infrastructure Branch, and field leadership of the Public Assistance Program

### FEMA Logistics Section Chief

Provides all incident support needs and logistics (with the exception of logistics support to air operations) including all facilities, transportation, communications, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, food and medical services for incident personnel, and all off-incident resources

## What are the key FEMA-led response nodes in a Stafford Act response?

### FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)

- Located at FEMA HQ in Washington, D.C.
- Multiagency center; coordinates overall Federal support for major incidents

- and emergencies
- Coordinates with the affected region(s) and provides resources and policy guidance in support of the incident
- Staff consists of FEMA personnel, appropriate Emergency Support Functions from various federal agencies, and other appropriate personnel/agencies

### **Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)**

- Standing multiagency center that FEMA operates in each of the 10 regional offices
- Provides response and recovery support to each of the states and tribal governments within the regional jurisdictions.
- Functions as the regional interface between the states and tribal governments and the FEMA NRCC, maintaining situational awareness and executing mission objectives until a JFO opens
- Provides federal support for activities responding to federally declared disaster response.
- Coordinates personnel and resource deployments to support disaster operations and prioritizes interagency allocation of resources

### **Initial Operating Facility (IOF):**

- Typically in, or near, a State Emergency Operations Center
- Established when FEMA takes actions in anticipation of a Presidential declaration during the period between a declaration and the opening of a JFO
- Only key personnel critical to immediate incident management functions, such as an IMAT, are deployed to an IOF
- The IOF closes when the Joint Field Office (JFO) opens

### **Joint Field Office (JFO):**

- Temporary federal facility for working with the impacted State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) Coordinating Officer to meet state, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area assistance requirements and priorities
- Provides a central location, either a single facility or multiple facilities, for multiagency coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery
- Separate JFO will be established for each declared state if an incident impacts multiple regions and states

### **FEMA Branch/Division Office**

- A federally leased facility (or county or city EOC) supporting geographical operations, typically led by members of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) cadre who are not serving as the event FCO

## **What are the main FEMA Programs<sup>1</sup> eligible in Disaster Declarations?**

### **Public Assistance Grants**

The mission of FEMA’s Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to provide assistance to State, Local, Tribal, Territorial (SLTT) and insular area governments and certain types of private nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.

### **Cost-Sharing**

75 percent Federal / 25 percent grantee. The recipient (usually the State/Tribe) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the sub-recipients (eligible applicants).

### **Exceptions**

- FEMA will recommend an adjustment to 90 percent Federal share if a disaster is so extraordinary that actual Federal obligations, less Federal administrative costs, exceed \$137 per capita of State population. This indicator is adjusted each year to compensate for inflation rates.
- If warranted by the needs of the disaster, FEMA may recommend up to 100 percent Federal funding for emergency work for a limited period.

### **Services may include:**

- Debris removal
- Emergency protective measures
- Repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities, and some private nonprofit facilities for major disaster declarations only
- Hazard mitigation assistance for facilities damaged by a major disaster event

### **Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG)**

January 2016

[www.fema.gov/public-assistance-policy-and-guidance](http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-policy-and-guidance)

## Individual Assistance Grants

The Individual Assistance (IA) Program provides supplemental assistance to individuals and households adversely affected by a major disaster. The President may authorize some or all IA programs in major disaster declarations. Only the Individual and Households program may be authorized under an Emergency Declaration.

### Cost-Sharing

100 percent Federal with the exception of Other Needs Assistance, which is provided at a 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal cost share.

### Programs and Services may include:

- Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program
- Individuals and Households Program (IHP)
  - Housing Assistance
  - Other Needs Assistance
- Disaster Legal Services
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance
- Mass Care Services
- Voluntary Agency Coordination and Volunteer/Donations Management
- Disaster Case Management

### Individuals and Household Program Unified Guidance

(IHPUG) September 2016

The IHPUG applies to disasters declared between September 30, 2016 and February 28, 2019.

[www.fema.gov/ihp-unified-guidance](http://www.fema.gov/ihp-unified-guidance)

### Individuals Assistance Program and Policy Guide (IAPPG) March 2019

The IAPPG applies to any disaster declared on or after March 1, 2019.

<https://www.fema.gov/individual-assistance-program-and-policy-guide>

## Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The HMGP is designed to take advantage of mitigation opportunities in the reconstruction process following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration by funding projects that will significantly reduce or permanently eliminate future risk to lives and property from natural hazards. HMGP funding is usually 15 percent of the amount of Federal assistance provided in a State or tribal land following a Presidential declaration.

### Cost-Sharing

75 percent Federal / 25 percent grantee. HMGP may be used to fund up to 75 percent of the eligible activity costs. The program may provide funds to SLTT and insular area governments and eligible private nonprofit entities following a declaration; however, a FEMA-approved mitigation plan is required prior to the obligation of funds.

### Program Management

Managed by the SLTT governments, which coordinate the solicitation of applications, review them for eligibility, and prioritize them based on the strategies outlined in the mitigation plan. All projects must be cost-effective, technically feasible and effective, and meet Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation requirements.

### Eligible Activities May Include:

- Property acquisition and structure demolition or relocation
- Structure elevation
- Flood proofing
- Localized flood reduction projects
- Structural and non-structural retrofitting of existing buildings and structures
- Safe room construction
- Wind retrofits
- Wildfire mitigation
- Soil stabilization
- Infrastructure retrofits

### Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance,

February 2015

<https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance-program-guidance>

## Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA)

The mission of FEMA's FIMA is to create safer communities by reducing loss of life and property, enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and lessen the financial impact of disasters on the Nation. FIMA programs are not contingent on a Stafford Act declaration, except for HMGP.

### Major Programs

- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE)
- Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)
- National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

### Preparedness Grants

FEMA's preparedness grant programs provide Federal assistance to measurably improve capability and reduce the risks the Nation faces in times of human-caused and natural disasters. These grants are not contingent on a Stafford Act declaration and programs aim to:

- Provide exceptional customer service to all grantees as well as internal and external partners.
- Establish and promote consistent outreach and communication with SLTT and insular area stakeholders.
- Ensure transparency in the grant process.
- Enhance the Nation's level of preparedness and the public's ability to prevent, protect and mitigate against, respond to and recover from all hazards.

### Major Grant Programs

- Non-disaster Preparedness Grants
- Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program
- U.S. Fire Administration Grants

### Preparedness Grants Guidance

<https://www.fema.gov/grants>

## What are FEMA's Community Lifelines?

FEMA Leadership felt that incident reporting during the 2017 events, and the resulting Senior Leadership Brief (SLB) was more oriented towards accomplishments by ESF, and did not tell a true "so what" of incident impacts to survivors, response, and recovery.

FEMA created Community Lifelines after the 2017 Hurricane Season to address this issue, to reframe incident information, understand and communicate incident impacts using plain language, and promote unity of effort across the whole community to prioritize efforts to stabilize the lifelines during incident response.

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

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

FEMA has developed a construct for objectives-based response that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of Community Lifelines after a disaster.

The integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that provide lifeline services are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community and enable all other aspects of society to function.

When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident.

Together, the community lifelines reframe incident information to provide decision makers with root cause and impact analysis. The impact is increased effectiveness of federally supported, state managed, and locally executed response.



## What is the Lifelines Stabilization Model?

A Model for Outcome Based Stabilization Efforts



Focusing on the stabilization of critical community lifelines will better align ESFs, Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs), and critical private sector partners to provide national unity of effort for planning, reporting, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

### Planning:

**Steady State:** Incorporate lifeline concept into planning products

**Operations:** Analyze impacts to the various lifelines and develop priority focus areas for each operational period

### Reporting:

- What do we know? = \*Status and Impact
- What can we do? = Stabilization and Restoration
- Who can help? = Whole of Government (ESFs, VOADs, Sector Specific Agencies, etc)
- Why is this priority? = Interdependencies
- What is stopping us? = Limiting Factors

\*What do we know before the incident?

### Responding and Recovering:

Lifesaving remains the priority. Stabilization of each lifeline becomes the effort.

### Outcomes:

Long-term recovery and a return to normalcy cannot occur until each lifeline is stable.

## ESF #3 Overview

### What is Emergency Support Function #3 (ESF #3)?

USACE is the lead agency for ESF #3, Public Works & Engineering; we are FEMA's Engineer. Our pre-scripted standard mission sets include Debris Removal and Clearance, Temporary Emergency Power, Temporary Housing and Critical Public Facilities (CPF), Temporary Roofing, Infrastructure Assessment, Urban Search and Rescue Structural Specialists. The Corps also lends trained personnel to support other ESFs, such as ESF #9, Urban Search and Rescue, when FEMA activates them. Upon State request, FEMA tasks USACE to execute these missions through Mission Assignments. We also perform, as requested, engineering missions that fit our core capabilities but do not fall under the above pre-scripted mission assignments.

### What technical capabilities does USACE typically provide under ESF #3?

USACE can provide various types of engineering technical assistance to FEMA under Federal Operations Support (FOS) Mission Assignments, and can provide technical assistance to a State in support of FEMA using a Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) MA, which is cost shared by the State.

### What technical capabilities does USACE typically NOT provide under ESF #3?

USACE does not provide quality assurance or quality control of a State's contract or contractor – in this case, FEMA will fund a declared State, county, city to hire an independent QA/QC for state contracts if the state does not have the capability.

### What FEMA response locations and elements can ESF #3 components deploy to and/or support?

ESF #3 components may be present supporting the following Stafford Act related FEMA response locations and elements:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
- Initial Operating Facility (IOF)/Joint Field Office (JFO): Incident Management Assistance Team
- National (IMAT-N)
- Incident Management Assistance Team - Regional (IMAT)

## ESF #3 Positions, Resources, and Assets

### What USACE elements can respond under ESF #3?

USACE responders must be Mission Assigned by FEMA to respond during an event, and can deploy in two main ways: 1) As part of a functional ESF #3 cadre, or 2) as part of a Planning and Response Team, or PRT. ESF #3 cadres include Team Leaders, Assistant Team Leaders, and Local Government Liaisons. We also have ESF #3 functional cadres; for example Contracting, Resource Management, GIS, Safety and Occupational Health, and External Affairs.

### What's an ESF #3 Team Leader (TL) and Assistant Team Leader (ATL)?

The ESF #3 Team Leader and Assistant Team Leader Cadre is comprised of specially trained individuals with tactical and operational Stafford Act experience-based knowledge. They are also trained on the NRF and ESF #3 missions that the PRT perform. The Team Leaders, in coordination with the USACE supported organization, are authorized to accept and negotiate Mission Assignments from FEMA. The TL and ATL form the ESF #3 management team. Each PRT mission area also has designated Subject Matter Experts who can deploy if needed.

### What's the ESF #3 Management Team?

The TL and ATL form the ESF #3 Management Team. The ESF #3 Management Team is an integral part of the NRCC/RRCC/IMAT and links USACE and FEMA at the deployed locations. In addition, the team serves as the point of contact for other ESFs relating to the execution of missions within the scope of ESF #3. The mission coordination with FEMA and other Federal, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal (SLTT) agencies occurs at the ESF #3 Management Team level. In all cases, the ESF #3 Management Team is the USACE authorized representative and staff element. The ESF Management Team is OPCON to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and provides total mission execution oversight for all FEMA-assigned missions. The missions are executed through a series of taskings to the MSC, Supported District, or Recovery Field Office from the ESF #3 Management Team.

### What are the roles and responsibilities of the ESF #3 Management Team?

The ESF #3 Team Leader (TL) is the USACE on-scene representative deployed by the USACE to perform the following duties:

- Manage ESF #3 activities in the Joint Field Office (JFO), responsible to the FCO for all activities related to FEMA ESF #3 missions and their execution.
- Coordinate with FEMA, State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal (SLTT) governments, and other Federal agencies in identifying potential ESF #3 missions.
- Negotiate, develop scope and funding requirements, and accept ESF #3 mission assignments from FEMA using PSMAAs as applicable and within WebEOC (FEMA-utilized database that houses and tracks Mission Assignments, among other things)
- Document with USACE Verbal MA Memorandum any MAs that contain shortened required delivery times.
- Document specific mission assignment taskings using Mission Assignment Task Orders (MATOs).
- Serve as the ESF #3 point of contact for the FCO, DCO, and other ESF leads.
- Represent USACE at meetings related to the disaster response and recovery activities.
- Provide representation for the Supported MSC/District/RFO staff meetings as required.
- Provide liaison and coordination with the Presidential Task Force, Joint Task Force, Defense Coordinating Element (DCE), ESF #15, and other elements of the FCO's staff.
- Determine ESF #3 Management Team staffing requirements.
- Submit daily status reports to higher authorities including FEMA, Supported MSC and District, and HQ USACE.
- Provide supervision of USACE personnel assigned to the JFO or JFO field sites.
- Provide personnel to conduct required Support Planning and Incident Action Planning.

The ATL assists the TL in managing all ESF #3 activities. In the absence of the TL, the ATL assumes the responsibilities of the TL.

## What's a Local Government Liaison?

The National Local Government Liaison Cadre is comprised of specially trained individuals from across USACE. They deploy when requested by FEMA, under FEMA leadership, into a FEMA Branch or Division located at a city or county EOC and serve as the initial USACE point person at this level to help explain USACE's missions under FEMA. They do not, however, commit USACE or the government to any work for the state or locals under FEMA or USACE's authorities.

## What's a Planning and Response Team?

A Planning and Response Team, or PRT, are teams of pre-trained, rostered USACE volunteers dedicated to each specific ESF #3 mission area: Debris, Temporary Emergency Power, Temporary Roofing, Temporary Housing, Infrastructure Assessment. FEMA must issue USACE a Mission Assignment to deploy a PRT. When a disaster event might result in FEMA mission assignments or when a threat is imminent, PRTs are placed on alert. Once on alert, PRTs must be ready to deploy within six hours.

PRTs are sourced and managed for recruitment, training, and readiness by designated host USACE districts. MSCs have the option to deploy and use their MSC-organic PRTs if they are not engaged, or they may request PRT support from HQUSACE. PRTs are configured to provide trained personnel at every organizational level necessary for mission execution (e.g., NRCC, RRCC, District, RFO/EFO, JFO, Staging Operations).

PRTs are designated as either response (Temporary Emergency Power, or Structural Safety Specialist to Urban Search and Rescue) or recovery (Debris Removal, Temporary Roofing, Temporary Housing and CPF, and Infrastructure Assessment).

Each PRT is divided into two elements: management and support. The management element is that PRT initial cell typically required to scope and develop the mission requirements. Additional support elements are requested as required.

### *What does it mean when a PRT is "on rotation?"*

The rotation of PRTs is maintained on ENGLink Interactive, the historical database of record for USACE disaster and emergency response events. Rotational assignments are maintained until the PRT is deployed or removed from rotation at the request of the MSC Commander due to direct involvement in response to events within their own MSC's geographic Area of Responsibility (AOR). Current rotational assignments are maintained on ENGLINK Interactive at <https://englink2.usace.army.mil>, and rotation assignments are set by the

UOC in coordination with the proponent MSC of the Stafford Act mission and the ESF #3 Permanent Cadre lead.

### *What does it mean when a PRT is placed "on alert?"*

PRTs will be placed on alert only when there is an imminent threat or when an event has occurred that could result in FEMA Mission Assignments. The number of PRTs alerted will vary depending on the specific event. For a major event, the top three to four PRTs will be alerted in each potential mission area. Once on alert, the PRTs are required to be in transit within six hours of deployment notification.

### *How are PRTs deployed?*

The impacted MSC has the option of using the PRTs from its own organic districts first, but should consider where they stand on the National level rotational list. External PRTs will be deployed only at the request of the supported MSC. Once deployed, PRTs are attached to the supported MSC.

PRTs are deployed for the duration of the mission. The supporting district is responsible for rotation of personnel in coordination with the supported district.

Pre-event: PRT deployment at times includes the management element of the PRT. The support element may deploy later, as/if required. The exceptions are typically pre-event full deployments of the Temporary Emergency Power PRT, and additional SMEs and/or ACI contract personnel for the Debris PRT (especially if post-event debris clearance mission appears imminent) and/or the Temporary Roofing (especially if a post-event DFA Temp Roofing mission appears imminent) PRT.

Post-event/Post-Declaration: Includes deployment of the support elements of the PRTs and QA personnel.

Disengagement: The disengagement date is established by the Supported MSC.

### *What is a PRT Action Officer (AO)?*

PRT Action Officers (AOs) support the ESF #3 Team Leader in delineating their respective mission requirements for successful execution. This includes the use of other ESFs in close coordination with the Mission Manager at the District/RFO. They serve as the Project Manager (PM) at the Joint Field Office (JFO) for their respective mission. Action Officers have the following duties:

- Meet as necessary and in conjunction/coordination with the Mission Manager, FEMA, other ESFs, and/or SLTT government representatives to collect and coordinate information for assigned missions. This may include

assisting the State in preparation of Resource Request Forms (RRFs) for assistance. Action Officers identify ordinances, codes, assessments, and other policies and procedures that may be waived to expedite mission execution. This data should be acquired in writing with copies provided to and maintained by the MSC, District, and/or RFO.

- Track the ESF #3 missions from receipt of the mission assignment from FEMA to completion. Action Officers will monitor changes to the original mission assignment and ensure that adequate funding authority is available and that any excess funding authority is identified and returned to FEMA as soon as possible.
- Coordinate with the Mission Manager at the District/RFO on complex or specialized issues to ensure appropriate actions are accomplished.
- Provide taskings to the Mission Manager via Mission Assignment Task Orders (MATOs) at the District/RFO for required actions and ensure that contract scope requirements are accurate, timely, meet the requirements of the mission assignments, and that the mission is being properly executed.
- Provide information for daily USACE SITREPs, required FEMA reporting, and team briefings.
- Provide response to inquiries related to their respective missions.
- Understand their respective Stafford Act Mission Guide/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and any contract(s) related to their mission.
- Coordinate with the responsible District/RFO on the physical completion of missions and provide physical closeout letter information to the TL/ATL. The Team Leader will provide the letter to the State and/or FEMA as appropriate for concurrence. Upon closure of the ESF #3 function any remaining the mission physical and financial closeout responsibility transfers to the Supported District.
- Participate in the Incident Action Planning process.

## **Additional Enterprise Resources in Disaster Response Operations**

### *What is ENGLink?*

ENGLink is an enterprise-wide, web-based application used to support military and civil contingencies. The database provides real-time tracking of personnel and events as well as personnel and team readiness and availability. ENGLink is the historical database of record for all USACE disaster response events.

### *What is DTOS?*

The Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) program is a coordination of both teams and equipment to provide critical communications in the event of significant manmade or natural disasters in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the United States. The DTOS program operates and maintains 15 Emergency Command and Control Vehicles (ECCV), three Mobile Communications Vehicles (MCV), and one Containerized Tactical Operations Center (CTOC), which are directed by the HQ UOC through the Readiness Support Center management team during deployments. The use of DTOS units during Stafford Act events requires FEMA's approval prior to movement, and must be funded under a specific Mission Assignment.

### *What is EMcip?*

Emergency Management Continuous Improvement Program (EMcip), formerly known as the Corps of Engineers Remedial Action Program (CERAP or RAP) is the Emergency Management Community of Practice's Enterprise Lessons Learned program. The goal of the program is to establish and facilitate a knowledge sharing culture within USACE Emergency Management to increase both our preparedness for contingency response and our effectiveness in support of the Nation. The program's mission is to implement a deliberate continuous improvement process for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery activities under USACE's own authorities through Public Law 84-99, in support of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the National Response Framework, and in support to DoD.

EMcip utilizes a model-based approach (Discover, Validate, Analyze, Implement, Evaluate) to include flexibility in implementing targeted continuous improvement methods and strategies to suit a wide variety of needs and events.

## ESF #3 Missions

### Temporary Emergency Power

#### Mission Overview

Provide state and local officials, Tribal Nations and U.S. Territories broad support for their unmet temporary emergency power needs, from technical expertise/assistance through complete management of temporary emergency power mission including the hauling, installation, operation, maintenance, fueling, and de-installation of generators.

#### USACE Mission Capabilities

- Assess conditions and capabilities of existing emergency power generation equipment
- Safety inspections and assessment of damage to electrical distribution systems and equipment
- Conduct all-hazards emergency power planning.
- Provide assistance to state and local officials, Tribal Nations and U.S. Territories in determining priorities for assessing and installing generators at critical public facilities
- Assess facilities to determine suitability for a generator, location for its placement and matching with the correct generator configuration
- Prepare, haul, install operate, maintain, service, and fuel generators
- De-install and return of generators. This can also include remediation of the generator installation sites and the generator staging base 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.
- Replenish any Bill of Materials (BOM) used during execution of the mission



#### Mission Contracting

**Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract:** YES; WSP USA Solutions Inc. is the prime ACI contractor for all States and territories; contract has unlimited capacity; period of performance is 30 June 2020 with options through 30 June 2023

#### Planning and Response Teams

- Teams in: LRP, NWW, SAS, MVM, SWT, POH, SPA

#### For More Information

- ESF #3 2019 Field Guide Section 3, pages 3-1 – 3-46
- Semper Gumby Podcast, Temp. Power episode : [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TqIalxK-W\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TqIalxK-W_U)
- Temporary Emergency Power Overview Video: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOGaPwlxu0w](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOGaPwlxu0w)
- Temporary Emergency Power Level II Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/?q=Training/Civil-Level-Two/Emergency-Power>

## Debris Removal and Clearance

### Mission Overview

Provide capabilities such as removal, reduction and disposal of disaster debris and technical assistance to FEMA and local governments through either Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) or Federal Operations Support (FOS) Mission Assignments

### USACE Mission Capabilities

#### DFA Missions

- 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.
- Emergency Clearance – A roadway clearance mission generally requires moving debris to the median or side of the ROW to allow for emergency traffic.
- Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from private property, when directed by FEMA.
- Demolition – Removal, reduction and disposal of residential or commercial structures.
- Debris Removal from Drainage Structures – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from natural streams, reservoirs and engineered channels.
- Waterway/Wet Debris – Removal, reduction and disposal of debris from coastal waters where the debris impedes navigation or produces a hazard to safety.
- 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; Mission assignments could include Emergency Clearance, Structural Instability, Demolition, long-term debris removal and technical assistance.
- Dead Animal Carcasses – Removal of dead animals is considered debris (paragraph is within the ACI specifying dead animals as debris); location of the carcass determines the type of debris: on the road – right of way debris; on private property – PPDR; in the water – waterway debris.



#### FOS or DFA Technical Assistance/Technical Monitoring missions

- Assistance to local governments in developing debris removal contracts include estimating debris quantities, preparing scopes of work for debris removal and quality assurance oversight, and assistance with environmental issues.
- Assistance with training and coordination of FEMA and Local government debris monitors.
- Providing FEMA with oversight of State and/or local debris operations.

#### Mission Contracting

**Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract:** YES, includes regional Unrestricted, Single Award Task Order Contracts (SATOCs), set Aside SATOCs.

#### Planning and Response Team

- Teams in: SAM, LRL, SAW, MVN, MVK, NAB, SPK

#### For More Information

- ESF #3 2019 Field Guide Section 3, pages 3-47 – 3-55
- Semper Gumby Podcast, Debris Episode: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BiaMUXBHsM>
- Debris Level II Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/Training/Civil-Level-Two/Debris>

## Infrastructure Assessment (IA)

### Mission Overview

Augment local public works Applied Technology Council-20 (ATC-20) post-earthquake (or ATC-45 post-flood) rapid structural assessment capabilities (primarily residential) following a disaster; and/or to provide a management cell for the full range of technical assistance missions that are not covered by other PRTs. Sources of technical expertise include local volunteers, professional organizations, other states through EMAC, local hire/contract hire, USACE employees, and other federal agencies.

### USACE Mission Capabilities

- Provide ATC-20/45 “Just in Time” training for qualified personnel to conduct field assessments
- Provide assessment of structures that warrant more detailed evaluations for special emergency usage (e.g. hospitals to ensure mass care or school auditoriums that might be used for temporary housing)
- Provide a management cell for a broad range of technical assistance and other operations to include electrical, mechanical, geotechnical, environmental, and structural engineers applications, and search and rescue support.
- In coordination with EPA, provide federal support to the water sector. Support can include:
  - Deploying water sector technical specialists to assist with pre/post event-specific planning and preparation for the rapid evaluation of water and wastewater facilities, treatment units, conveyance
  - Providing liaison to local, county, and state agencies as well as provide regular water sector situation updates
  - Providing technical expertise directly to impacted states and facilities as well as equipment, materials, and construction assistance to include but not limited to mobile laboratory capability

### Mission Contracting

**Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract:** NO

### Planning and Response Teams

- Teams in: POA, LRB, SAC, SPK, NWS (note: SPK will be stood down once the SPN IA PRT is FMC)



### For More Information

- ESF #3 2019 Field Guide Section 3, pages 3-82 – 3-85
- Semper Gumby Podcast, IA episode : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d-7cQplf6Bc>
- Infrastructure Assessment Level II Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/?q=Training/Civil-Level-Two/Infrastructure-Assessment>

## Temporary Housing and Critical Public Facilities (CPF)

### *Mission Overview*

**Temporary Housing:** Overseeing the placement of temporary housing units at individual home sites, existing mobile home parks or newly designed and constructed mobile home parks when an event has rendered existing homes uninhabitable.

**Critical Public Facilities:** Provide critical public facilities such as government office space, police stations, fire stations, medical clinics, and school classrooms; units may be modular, interior office space constructed within a large warehouse type building, pre-engineered steel buildings, or large soft sided structures.

### *USACE Mission Capabilities*

- Technical Assistance to FEMA Planning Teams to determine housing or critical public facilities need
- Technical Assistance to FEMA’s Logistics Temporary Housing contract (LogHOUSE)
- Contracting and oversight of units on individuals sites (“haul and install” mission)
- Identification and recommendations on potential sites
- Design and construction of mobile home parks from undeveloped land or an existing park
- Site layouts for critical public facilities under FEMA’s Public Assistance Program
- Procurement of modular units for critical public facilities

### *Mission Contracting*

**Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract:** NO

**Other Contracting Methods:** Coordinate with local District; past methods include existing local Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts, special emergency contracting, Base Development Contracts and procuring units as Commercial Items



### *Mission Considerations*

- Utility locations, specifically sewer and water availability
- Thorough environmental analysis prior to construction.
- Avoid or mitigate wetlands and culturally sensitive areas.
- Construction within the floodplain is prohibited in nearly all situations.
- Considered and coordinate with local agencies regarding local codes.

### *Planning and Response Teams*

- Teams in: LRH, SPL, NAN, SAJ, MVP, HNC
- Teams include management element and support element
- Management element deploys first as an advance party to coordinate with FEMA, Local and State governments, scope the mission requirements, and prepare a mission Management Plan and Execution Plan

### *For More Information*

- ESF #3 2019 Field Guide Section 3, pages 3-63 – 3-81
- Semper Gumby Podcast, Temporary Housing Episode: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YiuUxxnWquk>
- Temporary Housing Level II Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/Training/Civil-Level-Two/Temporary-Housing>

## Temporary Roofing

### Mission Overview

Provide technical assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), State and local governments, and/or manage and contract for the installation of blue plastic sheeting onto roofs of damaged homes

### USACE Mission Capabilities

- Technical Expertise and Assistance through complete management of a Temporary Roofing mission including the scoping, procurement and installation of temporary roofing repairs.
- Assess conditions & capabilities of local governments to perform the installation of temporary roofing in their communities.
- Provide on the job training to the National Guard, volunteer groups and local governments or contractors that may be involved in the execution of a roofing mission.
- Acquire proper Real Estate instruments and Rights of Entry (ROEs), which must be in place prior to entering private property

### Mission Contracting

**Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI) Contract:** YES, restricted to geographical locations (CONUS, Puerto Rico, USVI, Hawaii). If there is a need to use these type of contracts in an area not specifically listed, the contracts would require modifications and/or award of new contracts would be required. Contracts will be awarded in 2020 and 2021 and are valid for seven years (5-year base contract with two option years).

### Planning and Response Teams

- Teams in: LRN, MVS, NWO, SWL

### For More Information

- ESF #3 2019 Field Guide Section 3, pages 3-56 – 3-62
- Temporary Roofing Overview Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TJLbOh-eYag>
- Temporary Roofing Level II Online Course: <https://rsc.usace.army.mil/Training/Civil-Level-Two/Temporary-Roofing>



## Urban Search & Rescue

### *Mission Overview*

The USACE Urban Search & Rescue Program (US&R Program) deploys specially-trained and equipped structural engineers (Structures Specialist Cadre, or StS Cadre) under Emergency Support Function #9 (ESF9), Search and Rescue (SAR). The StS cadre augments FEMA US&R 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 certification training courses, advanced coursework, exercises and continuing education for ALL Structures Specialists (StS) from USACE, FEMA US&R Task Forces and others, under ESF9.

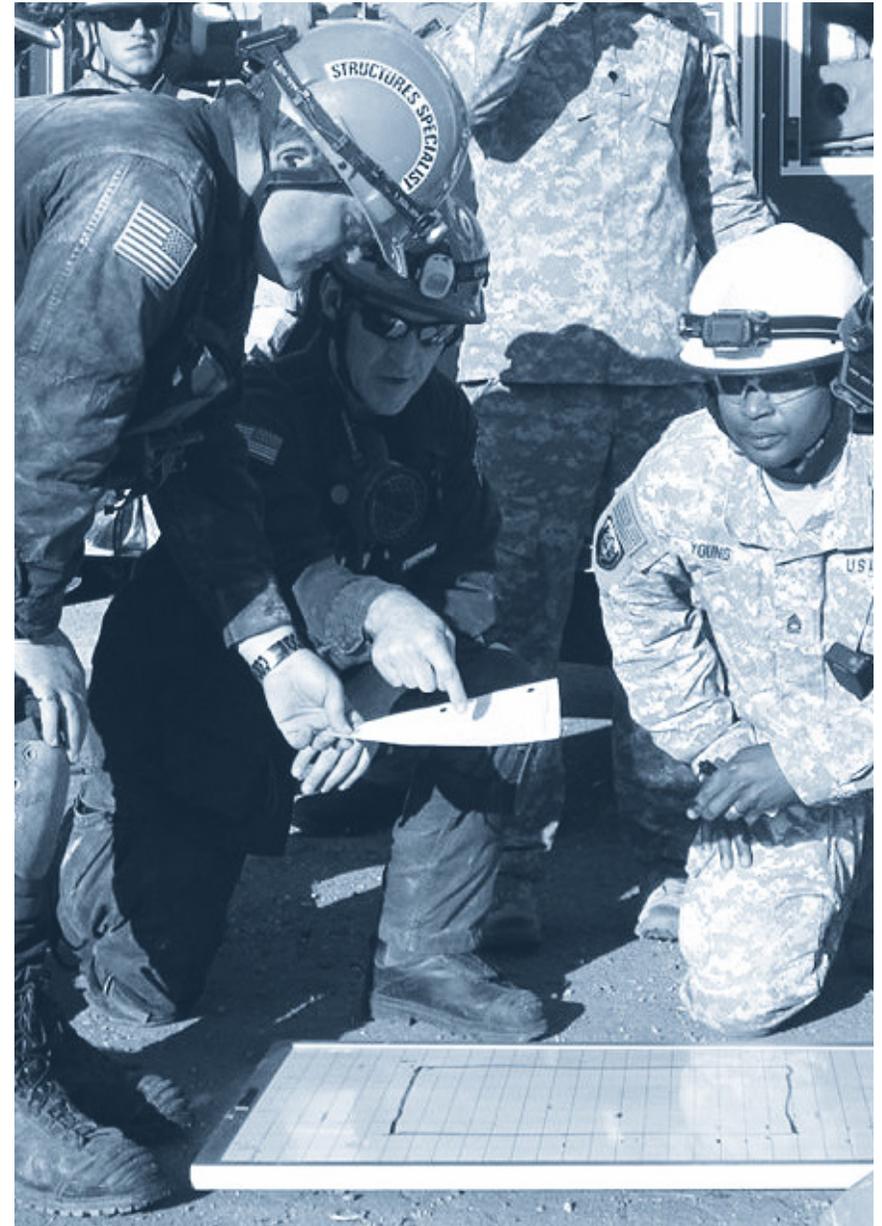
### *Additional Mission Capabilities:*

- Provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions regarding rescue efforts.
- Provide other agency technical support (e.g., FBI, DEA, ATF, NIST, etc.).
- Support to the HQ USACE Civil Military Emergency Preparedness Program, and other international requirements.

### *Structures Specialists*

The Corps Structures Specialist Cadre, approximately 35 highly trained USACE volunteers, is an essential component of the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces and the IST with the ability for fast deployment in a lifesaving mission. The “Structures Specialist” position is a formal position on a FEMA US&R Task Force, which has prerequisite rescue and disaster engineering training and certification requirements. The StS brings engineering expertise to the US&R Task Force. They 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.

Urban Search and Rescue is a dangerous undertaking conducted in fully or partially collapsed buildings and structures in austere environments. Typically, these structures are multi-storied and contain heavy debris with a high potential for additional collapse. The StS evaluates damaged buildings or hazards in order to mitigate and reduce the risks to rescue personnel and victims during rescue operations.



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.

## USACE Recovery Field Offices (RFO)

### What is a Recovery Field Office (RFO)?

A Recovery Field Office (RFO) is simply an extension of the District Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for management of FEMA MAs at a location closer to the response. FEMA may issue a mission assignment for an RFO in the event of long-term Corps missions that require continuous coordination with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the State. An RFO may be a temporary separate facility, though in some instances it might co-exist within a FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO).

FEMA must issue a Mission Assignment to establish the facility and equipment costs. The RFO mission assignment provides funds to rent a building – there are no salaries associated with the RFO mission assignment. Personnel working on specific missions charge to their respective mission. Non-mission specific personnel charge to the Regional Activation Mission Assignment.

### Who manages the RFO?

The function of the supported district's leadership is to lead and manage the missions. The person designated the RFO Commander by the impacted MSC Commander is responsible for the management of all RFO operations. The RFO management structure should be provided from the supported district if possible, to ensure continuity and unity within the impacted area.

Leadership and management occurs from either the district office, a USACE-owned facility near the JFO, the JFO if there is room, or a facility rented separately. Co-locating with the JFO is the least efficient option; USACE and FEMA operating elements being too close together and creating a situation where the workers have too free access to each other can result in inefficient operations. Nonetheless, the Supported District leads and manages the missions and provides upward reporting regardless of the building from which it occurs.

Managing a disaster from an RFO mirrors a typical District Organization in many ways, but the funds used to manage the disaster are dedicated solely to the management and execution of the FEMA Mission Assignments, again, regardless of the building or facility from which the management occurs. The key responsibilities of the Supported District are mission execution, reporting, financial management, and emergency contracting coordination.

### What are the Supported District roles and responsibilities?

Initially, the District EOC is the focal point of all disaster-related information flow and command and control. District elements do their normal jobs, but in an expedited manner.

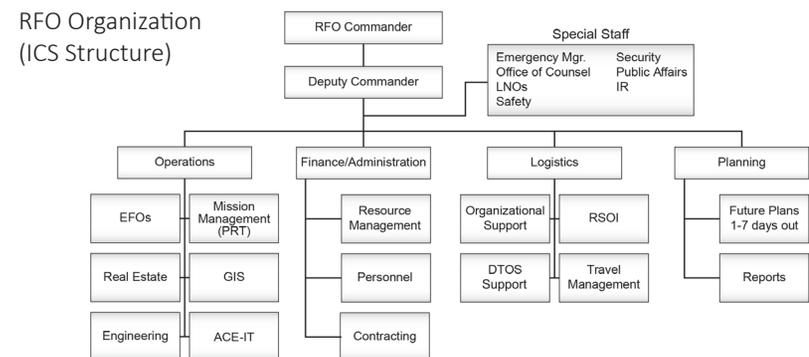
Initially, the District manages total response effort, to include:

- Stafford Act (NRF)
- PL 84-99 Missions (FC&CE)
- USACE Facilities
- Military Support
- Normal Operations
- Provides key management and resource support to the RFO, if/when established.

### How is an RFO organized?

RFO Organization is the responsibility of the RFO Commander. The Supported District provides essential elements of command and control organization. The organization should be established early and staffed to meet the requirements of disaster, and typically represents many district elements.

However, the focus is on FEMA disaster mission execution and reporting (separating the FEMA missions from other district operations). The RFO Commander and staff work with PRT Mission Managers to develop the predictive information required for the Commander to anticipate issues and support mission execution.



## What are the responsibilities of the RFO?

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### *Mission Scoping (Coordination with ESF #3)*

- Geographical
- Political
- Length/rate of execution
- Execution factors (limited resources, etc.)
- Manpower requirements

### *Reporting*

- Mission execution – EEs
- Mission funding
- Contract information and summary

### *Financial Management*

- Establish accounts
- Separate accounts for each mission
- Manage funds
- Labor associated with missions
- General overhead costs
- Contract cost

### *Coordination*

- ESF #3 (TLs and AOs at JFO)
- Emergency Field Office(s) (EFO)
- State/Local officials, in coordination with FEMA
- Staging operations
- Media (External Affairs) in coordination w/FEMA

### *Emergency Contracting*

- RFO advertises, awards, and administers
- Transition to Small Business as/where applicable
- RFO supports staging operations and EFO requirements for supplies and equipment
- PRT Personnel provide contract QA/QC functions

### *Logistics Management*

- RSOI and redeployment
- Movement Control coordination as applicable
- Staging operations established and typically managed by FEMA as part of JFO operations
- USACE staging operations managed by PRTs under Command and Control of RFO Emergency Field Office (EFO)

### *Mission Closeout: Physical:*

- Plan development begins when mission begins
- Federal Assistance no longer required
- Requires FEMA, State and Local coordination

### *Mission Closeout: Fiscal:*

- Long-term/final step in mission

## IS-RSF Overview

### What is the IS-RSF?

Under the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS-RSF) refers to a group of federal agencies and national organizations that have been identified in the NDRF to have authorities, expertise and resources applicable to infrastructure systems recovery and resilience. FEMA facilitates inter-RSF coordination at the national level and the FDRC facilitates the inter-RSF coordination at both the Regional and field levels.

Under the NDRF, the IS-RSF serves as the focal point for recovery coordination and planning for the 16 critical infrastructure sectors identified in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, though IS-RSF efforts are predominantly targeted at the energy, water, wastewater, transportation, communications, and dams sectors.

USACE is the coordinating agency for the IS-RSF and ensures that partners with the requisite authorities, expertise, and resources are positioned to provide assistance to and collaborate with public and private sector partners to the full extent authorized by law. USACE does this by ensuring effective communication and collaboration among the various stakeholders in the preparedness, response, and recovery phases.

### What are the objectives of the IS-RSF?

- Include private sector infrastructure owners and operators and related service providers in planning at all levels.
- Provide technical assistance to all levels of governments for identifying/prioritizing critical infrastructure systems and assets.
- Create an inter-agency, inter-jurisdictional recovery planning process.
- Provide adequate Federal support and resources to assist affected local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments with effective community planning and redevelopment efforts.
- Identify legal, policy, and programmatic requirements that may potentially limit efficient recovery and mitigate to the extent possible.
- Encourage the concepts of regional infrastructure resiliency.

- Provide mitigation opportunities that leverage innovative and green technologies.
- Create processes, policies, and timelines that support renewed economic activity.

## PL 84-99

Public Law 84-99, Emergency Response to Natural Disasters, is the Corps of Engineers' basic authority to provide for emergency activities in support of State and Local governments prior to, during, and after a flood event. The Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) appropriation provides funding for PL 84-99 authorized activities. Under PL 84-99, the Corps can provide both emergency technical and direct assistance in response to flood and coastal storms, such as hurricanes and nor'easters. In addition, the Corps can assist if there is a flood threat from damage caused by earthquakes to flood risk management projects. The assistance must be requested by the State and it must be supplemental to State and Local actions including resources and capabilities, as well as National Guard assets. Policy for PL 84-99 is prescribed in ER/EP 500-1-1, and FCCE funding guidance is prescribed in ER/EP 11-1-320.

There are six categories of PL 84-99 activities, each further divided into classes of FCCE funds:

- Category 100 Disaster Preparedness
- Category 200 Emergency Operations
- Category 300 Rehabilitation
- Category 400 Water Assistance
- Category 500 Advance Measures
- Category 600 Hazard Mitigation

A quick reference table for all categories and classes is provided, with each category covered in more detail thereafter.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CATEGORY 100			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
All Hazard Training and Exercise	120	Development of and participation in, exercises and training in the inter- and intra-agency arena.	Training and exercises for emergency operations for which division and/or district personnel are participating.
Equipment, Facilities, Supplies	130	Acquisition, rent, utilities and purchases necessary for a fully functional EOC and alternate EOC.	The costs associated with these expenses are shared with O&M Gen. Facilities are to be IAW USACE standards.
Readiness Support Center (RSC)	140	Support by the Readiness/ Emergency Management National or Regional Centers of Expertise.	Support must be determined by HQUSACE. Funds RSC.
Reemployed Annuitant Cadre Program	150	Supports labor and travel for the management and support of the RAO and Humphries Engineer Center Support Activity	Applicable for use by HQUSACE <b>ONLY</b>
Operational Preparedness	160	Support provided by USACE Labs, and non-Corps organizations	Applicable for use by HQUSACE <b>ONLY</b>

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CATEGORY 200			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Response Operations	210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EOC Operations, to include field representatives and LNO's in support of flood emergency</li> <li>Technical assistance</li> <li>Rescue operations</li> <li>Flood fight Operations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loan of flood fight materials and equipment</li> <li>- Emergency contracting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commander must declare emergency.</li> <li>USACE assistance is supplemental to state and local efforts.</li> <li>No assistance to individuals or individual businesses.</li> <li>No reimbursement to local interests.</li> <li>Reimbursement required for supplies and equipment (e.g., sandbags and pumps) loaned to states and local sponsors. If a FEMA disaster declaration has been made, DE may waive reimbursement requirement for loaned sandbags.</li> </ul>
After Action Report	220	Provides for the preparation and publication of After Action Reports at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class 210 funds must have been used. Summarizes disaster operations.</li> <li>Evaluates strengths and weaknesses, recommends corrective action</li> </ul>
Post Flood Response	230	Response to a Governor's request for assistance following a flood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited to 10 days following receipt of Governor's request.</li> <li>Governor's request must be concurrent with or subsequent to State request for Stafford Act emergency or disaster declaration</li> </ul>
Operational Supplies and Equipment	240	Maintenance of equipment and replenishment of supplies used during emergency operations.	Corps of Engineers use only. Cannot be used to replace supplies or equipment for State and Local governments
Support from Others	250	Support received from other Federal agencies in response to a flood or coastal storm emergency.	Can only be used during a flood related emergency for reimbursable work under PL 84-99

REHABILITATION PROGRAM CATEGORY 300			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Rehabilitation Project – Federal flood risk management projects	310	Rehabilitation of active Federal flood risk management project segment/systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written request from public sponsor responsible for operation and maintenance of project.</li> <li>Must be damaged by flood or coastal storm.</li> <li>Restoration to pre-disaster level of protection (physical height)</li> <li>Rehab must be economically justified. Repair of maintenance deficiencies is local responsibility/cost.</li> <li>Cost share: 100% Federal</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation Project – Non-Federal flood risk management projects	320	Rehabilitation of active non-Federal flood risk management project segment/systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See criteria and comments for Federal rehab, Class 310.</li> <li>80% Federal / 20% non-Federal cost share</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation Project – Coastal Storm Risk Management Project	330	Rehabilitation of eligible Federally authorized and constructed Coastal Storm Risk Management Projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration to lesser of (1) pre-storm condition, or (2) level needed for adequate functioning of the project</li> <li>Normally requires CG/public sponsor cost share per PCA.</li> </ul>
Field Investigation	340	This is to conduct the investigation and the preparation of the Project Information Report (PIR) for flood risk management projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood risk management project's must be active in the RP, and have been damaged by a flood or coastal storm.</li> </ul>
Initial Eligibility Inspections (IEI)	350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial Eligibility Inspection is conducted on an inactive flood risk management project segment/system based on established criteria. Inspection determines if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The public sponsor is qualified.</li> <li>The project meets engineering and maintenance criteria.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project was constructed using non-Federal funds, or WPA/CCC</li> <li>Sponsor must be a public entity with financial authority</li> <li>Minimum level of protection required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ag levee: 5 year with 1 foot of freeboard</li> <li>Urban, Ag with infrastructure: 10 year with 2 feet of freeboard</li> </ul> </li> <li>Active maintenance program that ensures levee viability</li> <li>Adequate maintenance of structures and fixtures</li> </ul>

REHABILITATION PROGRAM CATEGORY 300			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Continuing Eligibility Inspections (CEI)/Routine Inspection (RI)	360	Periodic inspection of active non-Federal flood risk management project's to determine if the project is being maintained in accordance with USACE criteria.	Refer to ER 500-1-1 for inspection criteria.
Interagency Levee Task Force (ILTF)	370	Funding, beyond what FEMA provides via a mission assignment, to manage operations of an Interagency Levee Task Force	Division responsibility to lead this task force. ILTF formed following a major event where numerous levees need rehab.
Flood Risk Management Projects Database Activities	380	Flood Risk Management Project/ GIS/National Levee Database	District cost associated with upkeep of the database

WATER ASSISTANCE CATEGORY 400			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Emergency Water Supplies (Contaminated Source of Water)	410	Provide emergency water to a locality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated source of water causing threat to public health and welfare. Water is for human consumption only.</li> <li>Supplemental to state and local resources</li> <li>Governor's written request</li> <li>30 day limitation (extendable under certain conditions)</li> </ul>
Drought Assistance	420	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation of water at Federal expense.</li> <li>Well drilling on a reimbursable basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designation by DCW of drought distressed area.</li> <li>Water for human consumption only.</li> <li>Applicants may be farmers, ranchers, or political subdivisions.</li> <li>All requests must come through the State.</li> </ul>
Field Investigations	430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIR preparation.</li> <li>Technical assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of report for either emergency water or drought assistance</li> </ul>

ADVANCE MEASURES CATEGORY 500			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Advance Measures Assistance	510	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventive work performed due to imminent threat of unusual flooding.</li> <li>District may provide technical assistance upon receipt of funds from HQUSACE.</li> <li>Advance Measures projects or direct assistance requires HQUSACE approval.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prediction of unusual flooding by NWS or Corps (imminent threat)</li> <li>Threat to life or improved property.</li> <li>Complements maximum state and local efforts.</li> <li>Work completion in time to prevent damages.</li> <li>Work must be technically feasible and economically justified.</li> <li>Removal or upgrades performed by sponsor at no cost to USACE.</li> </ul>
Field Investigations	520	Investigate eligibility and prepare Project Information Report.	Request from Governor for assistance.

HAZARD MITIGATION CATEGORY 600			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Hazard Mitigation	610	USACE participation in FEMA-led hazard mitigation effort intended to identify post-disaster mitigation opportunities, and establish framework for recovery. ALSO SILVER JACKETS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presidentially declared major disaster</li> <li>Activation of Hazard Mitigation Team by FEMA</li> </ul>

OTHER AUTHORITIES			
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS (ICW)			
Inspection of Federal flood risk management projects and certain other Corps-constructed projects	O&M Gen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic inspection of active Federal flood risk management project's to determine if the project is being maintained in accordance with USACE criteria.</li> <li>Permitting of alterations to Federal flood risk management project's.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correlates to Class 360 for non-Federal flood risk management projects.</li> <li>Refer to ER 1130-2-530 for specifics.</li> </ul>
DoD Directive 3025.18			
Defense Support of Civil Authorities	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited emergency relief efforts (e.g., route clearance for emergency vehicles, etc.)</li> <li>Search and Rescue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life saving activities and/or protection of significant infrastructure using USACE equipment and personnel.</li> <li>Funded from overhead account. No contracting allowed using USACE funds.</li> <li>No reimbursement, unless DA makes funds available.</li> </ul>
STAFFORD ACT			
Emergency Response and Recovery per the National Response Framework	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering (Requires FEMA mission assignment and FEMA funding.)</li> <li>DOD directed mission (non-ESF-3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presidentially declared major disaster or emergency declaration, or activation by FEMA Regional Director.</li> <li>Division Responsibility to staff ROC and JFO.</li> <li>Mission Assignments through ESF #3 Team.</li> </ul>
<p><b>NOTE 1:</b> Class 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160 and 360 funds are requested through annual budget funding process. All other funds are requested "out of cycle" on an as needed basis.</p> <p><b>NOTE 2:</b> This document is neither completely comprehensive nor authoritative.</p> <p><b>NOTE 3:</b> Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations may submit requests direct to USACE, through BIA, or through the State</p>			

## Category 100: Disaster Preparedness

CATEGORY 100: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
All Hazard Training and Exercise	120	Development of and participation in, exercises and training in the inter- and intra-agency arena.	Training and exercises for emergency operations for which division and/or district personnel are participating.
Equipment, Facilities, Supplies	130	Acquisition, rent, utilities and purchases necessary for a fully functional EOC and alternate EOC.	The costs associated with these expenses are shared with O&M Gen. Facilities are to be IAW USACE standards.
Readiness Support Center (RSC)	140	Support by the Readiness/ Emergency Management National or Regional Centers of Expertise.	Support must be determined by HQUSACE. Funds RSC.
Reemployed Annuitant Cadre Program	150	Supports labor and travel for the management and support of the RAO and Humphries Engineer Center Support Activity	Applicable for use by HQUSACE <b>ONLY</b>
Operational Preparedness	160	Support provided by USACE Labs, and non-Corps organizations	Applicable for use by HQUSACE <b>ONLY</b>

The Corps of Engineers can conduct preparedness activities for a quick and effective response to a flood emergency and other natural disasters under an all-hazards approach. This includes training key staff as well as conducting training and exercises with our stakeholders. The Corps is authorized to maintain supplies and other critical materials as part of its flood fight capabilities. In addition, PL 84-99 provides the USACE the authority to plan and train for executing its responsibilities under the National Response Framework, stockpiling supplies and flood fight materials, provide public assistance actions such as liaison, coordination, and inspections; and provide any other activities that assist in preparation.

Disaster preparation offers supplemental materials to state and local efforts as well as tribal requests. This includes direct support to the mission such as sandbags, pumps, contract efforts, plans, training and exercise, and other flood fight supplies as well as technical assistance.

## Category 200: Emergency Operations

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CATEGORY 200			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Response Operations	210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EOC Operations, to include field representatives and LNO's in support of flood emergency</li> <li>Technical assistance</li> <li>Rescue operations</li> <li>Flood fight Operations:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loan of flood fight materials and equipment</li> <li>Emergency contracting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commander must declare emergency.</li> <li>USACE assistance is supplemental to state and local efforts.</li> <li>No assistance to individuals or individual businesses.</li> <li>No reimbursement to local interests.</li> <li>Reimbursement required for supplies and equipment (e.g., sandbags and pumps) loaned to states and local sponsors. If a FEMA disaster declaration has been made, DE may waive reimbursement requirement for loaned sandbags.</li> </ul>
After Action Report	220	Provides for the preparation and publication of After Action Reports at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class 210 funds must have been used. Summarizes disaster operations.</li> <li>Evaluates strengths and weaknesses, recommends corrective action</li> </ul>
Post Flood Response	230	Response to a Governor's request for assistance following a flood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited to 10 days following receipt of Governor's request.</li> <li>Governor's request must be concurrent with or subsequent to State request for Stafford Act emergency or disaster declaration</li> </ul>
Operational Supplies and Equipment	240	Maintenance of equipment and replenishment of supplies used during emergency operations.	Corps of Engineers use only. Cannot be used to replace supplies or equipment for State and Local governments
Support from Others	250	Support received from other Federal agencies in response to a flood or coastal storm emergency.	Can only be used during a flood related emergency for reimbursable work under PL 84-99

The Corps of Engineers may provide flood response operations to support state, local, and tribal efforts to save lives and protect public services and facilities such as police stations, hospitals, fire stations, as well as water and wastewater treatment facilities. There are six components of Emergency Operations, which include flood response operations, post flood response, operational supplies and equipment, support from others, operational support, and after action reporting.

This category also includes field investigation and reconnaissance of areas that have the greatest flood potential, flood fighting, and post-flood response.

### ***Flood Response Operations***

Flood Response Operations provide the Emergency Manager with the ability to activate and operate the Commander's Emergency Operation Center, or EOC, where command and control activities relative to emergency operations are conducted. To activate the EOC, the District Commander must declare a flood emergency, which is usually initiated verbally. However, it should be followed up in writing within 24 hours and reported in the district's Situation Report (SITREP).

Commanders must issue a Declaration of Flood Emergency in order to implement their flood response operations authorities, employ resources, and activate their EOC. Commanders must request funding immediately upon activation and/or provision of assistance. District requests are routed through the Division. Verbal approval from CECW-HS will be used in events that require immediate action by a commander. When and where other Federal agencies have adequate emergency authorities, USACE assistance under P.L. 84-99 is not permitted.

Some of the activities managed from the EOC will include flood fight operations and direct assistance through emergency contracts to supplement local efforts. Although the other four components of the emergency operations category are important, they do not have the same visibility as response operations. However, it is important to understand what they are and how they are related.

### ***Flood Fight Assistance***

Flood fighting is conducted and authorized under Emergency Operations, which is a critical aspect of our authority. There are two components of flood fighting:

- **Technical Assistance** – Technical Assistance includes being able to provide experienced personnel to provide guidance on flood fight techniques and emergency construction methods. Personnel must also inspect existing flood risk management projects, coastal storm damage reduction projects, and/or structurally threatened dams. Hydraulic or hydrologic analysis must be provided as well as geotechnical evaluations, topography and stream data, maps, and historic flood or storm information from existing Hydraulics and Hydrology studies and/or project data. Decision support products must be developed to assist in flood response decision making in the Tribal, State, and local community.

- **Direct Assistance** – Direct assistance usually includes the loan of equipment or Regional Flood Fight Products, rescue operations, directing flood fight operations, and contingency contracting and provides for sandbags, sandbag filling machines, and pumps. A Cooperation Agreement, otherwise known as a CA, is required for all direct assistance executed by contingency contracting.

### ***Flood Fight Funding***

Flood fight assistance is generally 100% federally funded, with the exception of possibly supplies and equipment. There is a requirement for reimbursement for sandbags, as well as other stipulations relative to loaned equipment. Be familiar with ER 500-1-1 and be able to articulate the requirements the USACE has prior to loaning supplies and equipment to local entities for their use in flood fight operations.

### ***Termination of Flood Fight Activities***

The USACE flood response activities substantially terminate when floodwaters recede to bank full if there is no potential for a short-term return to bank full conditions. Emergency managers have access to the River Forecast Center, which can assist in the decision process relative to the termination of assistance. Removal of all emergency measures is a local responsibility. If there is a possibility that the local entity wants to upgrade emergency measures, it must meet engineering requirements. In addition, there may be environmental considerations that need to be addressed if the local entity wants to upgrade and retain an emergency measure.

Flood fight activities are requested by State and Local officials on levee systems that protect agricultural use only lands; legal responsibility remains with State or Local officials and will be limited to the provision of technical assistance to local interests.

## Category 300: Rehabilitation/Inspection Program

CATEGORY 300: Rehabilitation Program			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Rehabilitation Project – Federal flood risk management projects	310	Rehabilitation of active Federal flood risk management project segment/systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written request from public sponsor responsible for operation and maintenance of project.</li> <li>Must be damaged by flood or coastal storm.</li> <li>Restoration to pre-disaster level of protection (physical height)</li> <li>Rehab must be economically justified. Repair of maintenance deficiencies is local responsibility/cost.</li> <li>Cost share: 100% Federal</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation Project – Non-Federal flood risk management projects	320	Rehabilitation of active non-Federal flood risk management project segment/systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See criteria and comments for Federal rehab, Class 310.</li> <li>80% Federal / 20% non-Federal cost share</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation Project – Coastal Storm Risk Management Project	330	Rehabilitation of eligible Federally authorized and constructed Coastal Storm Risk Management Projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration to lesser of (1) pre-storm condition, or (2) level needed for adequate functioning of the project</li> <li>Normally requires CG/public sponsor cost share per PCA.</li> </ul>
Field Investigation	340	This is to conduct the investigation and the preparation of the Project Information Report (PIR) for flood risk management projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood risk management project's must be active in the RP, and have been damaged by a flood or coastal storm.</li> </ul>

CATEGORY 300: Rehabilitation Program			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Initial Eligibility Inspections (IEI)	350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial Eligibility Inspection is conducted on an inactive flood risk management project segment/system based on established criteria. Inspection determines if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The public sponsor is qualified.</li> <li>The project meets engineering and maintenance criteria.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project was constructed using non-Federal funds, or WPA/CCC</li> <li>Sponsor must be a public entity with financial authority</li> <li>Minimum level of protection required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ag levee: 5 year with 1 foot of freeboard</li> <li>Urban, Ag with infrastructure: 10 year with 2 feet of freeboard</li> </ul> </li> <li>Active maintenance program that ensures levee viability</li> <li>Adequate maintenance of structures and fixtures</li> </ul>
Continuing Eligibility Inspections (CEI)/Routine Inspection (RI)	360	Periodic inspection of active non-Federal flood risk management project's to determine if the project is being maintained in accordance with USACE criteria.	Refer to ER 500-1-1 for inspection criteria.
Interagency Levee Task Force (ILTF)	370	Funding, beyond what FEMA provides via a mission assignment, to manage operations of an Interagency Levee Task Force	Division responsibility to lead this task force. ILTF formed following a major event where numerous levees need rehab.
Flood Risk Management Projects Database Activities	380	Flood Risk Management Project/ GIS/National Levee Database	District cost associated with upkeep of the database

Under the Rehabilitation program, the Corps of Engineers can provide repairs for damages to eligible federal or non-federal Flood Risk Management Projects and federal Coastal Storm Risk Management Projects.

The intent is to repair damaged projects prior to the start of the next flood and/or hurricane season. Coastal Storm Risk Management Projects may be damaged by coastal storms at any time and not necessarily from the impacts of a hurricane. Coastal storms causing significant damages are considered an extraordinary storm. On some occasions, due to the size of the flood event, an Intergovernmental or Interagency Levee Task Force can be established to coordinate federal and state agency flood risk management project repairs.

## Category 400: Water Assistance

CATEGORY 400: Water Assistance			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Emergency Water Supplies (Contaminated Source of Water)	410	Provide emergency water to a locality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated source of water causing threat to public health and welfare. Water is for human consumption only.</li> <li>Supplemental to state and local resources</li> <li>Governor's written request</li> <li>30 day limitation (extendable under certain conditions)</li> </ul>
Drought Assistance	420	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation of water at Federal expense.</li> <li>Well drilling on a reimbursable basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designation by DCW of drought distressed area.</li> <li>Water for human consumption only.</li> <li>Applicants may be farmers, ranchers, or political subdivisions.</li> <li>All requests must come through the State.</li> </ul>
Field Investigations	430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIR preparation.</li> <li>Technical assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of report for either emergency water or drought assistance</li> </ul>

PL 84-99 provides for emergency water assistance to supplement state and local efforts in two areas. First, the Corps may provide water to any locality confronted with a source of contaminated water that is causing or likely to cause a substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the inhabitants of the locality. Second, the Corps may provide temporary emergency water assistance for human consumption and usage to a drought-distressed area to meet minimum public health and welfare requirements.

### Contaminated Water Assistance

The basic criteria for eligibility relative to contaminated water assistance is based on several factors with regard to a contaminant: the maximum contaminant level or treatment technique under the Safe Water Drinking Act as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is exceeded; a water supply has been identified as a source of illness by a public health official; an emergency occurred that resulted in contaminants entering a water source on a sufficient scale to endanger health or the equipment necessary to remove contaminants has been made inoperable; or the presence of a contaminant is indicated by other available information. A "public health official" can mean any Federal, Tribal, State, or local

official who has jurisdiction or legal authority over the water supply system or source. Public Health Service officers, Indian Health Service officers, and CDC officials are among those who can identify any problems. In the provision for providing emergency water assistance due to contamination of a water source, the Corps of Engineers assistance is 100 percent federally funded.

As the Corps' support is supplemental to Tribal, State, and local requirements, the Corps will only provide the delta between the amount of water available if a municipality has multiple water sources and what conservation measures cannot provide. Loss of water is not considered a basis for assistance under the contaminated water authority.

### Drought Assistance

The Corps of Engineers has two basic criteria that must be addressed under Drought Assistance. First, there must be a drought distressed area declared. Second, Deputy Commanding General for Civil Emergency Operations must determine that the area has an inadequate water supply that is causing, or is likely to cause, a substantial threat to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the area, including the threat of damage or loss of property, to be declared a drought distressed area.

Drought assistance to any eligible applicant may be provided if the assistance is in response to a written request from the governor or Federally recognized Tribal leader. Letters of request for assistance from a Federally recognized Tribe must come from a Tribal official. Assistance may also be provided if the applicant is in a drought distressed area. Assistance is also given if the Commanding General for Civil Emergency Operations has determined that the applicant, as a result of the drought, has an inadequate supply of water for human consumption and cannot obtain water.

Any costs associated with transportation of water via trucking will be funded by the Corps of Engineers. Districts will ensure that contracts include a requirement that the contractor transporting bulk water test the water at the pickup, delivery, and distribution points to verify compliance with applicable water quality standards. Water quality testing shall follow the National Primary Drinking Water Standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The basic operating principle for the USACE emergency authority is to always supplement what Tribal, State, and local governments can do to solve their own issues relative to drought assistance. This would include exhausting all reasonable means for securing necessary water supply to include support from other Federal agencies. While USACE has unique authority within their emergency program to provide support, the applicability of other Federal agencies must be thoroughly evaluated. Thus, it is always important to maintain a dialogue with other Federal agencies in the area.

### Water Assistance Process

A request for assistance must be received from a State or Tribal official who has jurisdiction or a responsibility to provide water to their locality. Any request received directly from a local government must be returned and routed through the State and include a description of the problem that summarizes the affected locality and its water supply capability and the cause of the contamination or drought condition.

A Project Information Report (PIR) must also be prepared. In order to obtain drought assistance, the project information report must be submitted to Headquarters for approval since a drought distressed area must be determined by the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Emergency Operations. The key to drought assistance is the designation of the drought distressed area, which is determined by the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Emergency Operations.

As with most of the requirements for assistance from the Corps of Engineers, a Cooperation Agreement, or CA, is required with the public sponsor. The CA normally addresses what is referred to as the ABCs of doing business. This would include the provision of all lands, rights-of-entry, easements, and hold harmless clauses. In addition, there would be a provision that addresses the need for removal of any temporary work put in place at the request of the sponsor. All loaned equipment must be returned in a maintained condition without damage. Damaged equipment must either be repaired or replaced in kind. Any time that Corps of Engineers' assistance goes beyond 30 days, a new or amended CA is required to be executed with the local sponsor.

## Category 500: Advance Measures

CATEGORY 500: ADVANCE MEASURES			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Advance Measures Assistance	510	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventive work performed due to imminent threat of unusual flooding.</li> <li>District may provide technical assistance upon receipt of funds from HQUSACE.</li> <li>Advance Measures projects or direct assistance requires HQUSACE approval.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prediction of unusual flooding by NWS or Corps (imminent threat)</li> <li>Threat to life or improved property.</li> <li>Complements maximum state and local efforts.</li> <li>Work completion in time to prevent damages.</li> <li>Work must be technically feasible and economically justified.</li> <li>Removal or upgrades performed by sponsor at no cost to USACE.</li> </ul>
Field Investigations	520	Investigate eligibility and prepare Project Information Report.	Request from Governor for assistance.

The Corps of Engineers may perform advance measures prior to flooding or flood fighting activities to protect and mitigate against loss of life and significant damages to urban areas, public facilities, and/or critical infrastructure due to an imminent threat of unusual flooding. Advance Measures assistance may be taken prior to a flood, hurricane, coastal storm, storm on an inland body of water, or a closed basin flood.

An imminent threat is a subjective, statistically supported evaluation of how quickly a threat scenario can develop, how likely that threat is to develop in a given geographical location, and how likely the threat will produce catastrophic consequences to life and improved property, which, when combined, result in a high probability of occurrence. Unusual flooding is a subjective determination that considers the potential ability to approach an area's flood of record, approach a catastrophic level of flooding, or reach a greater than 50-year level of flooding, which is at 2% exceedance.

### Advance Measures Requirements

The requirements to use the Advance Measures authority are outlined in ER 500-1-1. However, prior to beginning an Advance Measures application, other USACE authorities must also be considered. If any other USACE authority is applicable (e.g., Section 9 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 action, when releases from a Corps flood

control reservoir project may cause flooding downstream), then Advance Measures may not be undertaken.

Therefore, if one of USACE’s reservoir projects is causing flooding below the dam, then the initial funding to remedy the situation should be provided from project funds. The threat must be established either by the National Weather Service forecasts or by USACE determination of unusual flooding from adverse conditions.

**Advance Measures Process**

As with other Corps requested assistance, the Advance Measures process requires a written request from a State governor or Tribal leader. The effort supplements the local on-going or planned efforts. The assistance will be temporary, technically feasible, designed to deal effectively with the specific threat, and capable of construction intended to prevent projected damages. In addition, the benefit-to-cost ratio must be greater than 1.0. Removal of the temporary measures will be the sponsor’s responsibility and is clearly identified as such in the cooperation agreement. Permanent work may be considered when the permanent project costs less, or is significantly more cost effective, than the temporary solution or is intended to address interim risk reduction measures recommended by an Interim Risk Reduction Measures, or IRRM, plan. However, permanent work must be cost shared 65/35 with the local sponsor.

**Advance Measures Funding**

There are two types of funding that may be used for Advance Measures: 510 (Direct Assistance) and 520 (Technical Assistance).

**Direct Assistance:** Class 510 funding consists of Direct Assistance, which needs a written request from the governor or tribal leader, and includes the cost to implement an approved project. Some activities covered under Direct Assistance include construction of a temporary levee; temporary raise of an existing levee; providing a package of supplies, equipment, and technical assistance; emergency contracting for construction of temporary protective measures; channel clearance and dredging; and correction of potential dam failure issues. It is important to note that temporary protective measures may become permanent under special circumstances

**Technical Assistance:** Class 520 is for Contingency Planning, or Technical Assistance; with this type, the governor’s or tribal leader’s letter is not needed if the work is preparatory and exploratory. Advance Measures may also be undertaken for pre-identified structural deficiencies based on risk assessments of an existing flood risk management project system that is determined to have a high probability that the system will not adequately perform as intended during an unusual flood event.

USACE may provide contingency planning assistance to Tribal and State agencies to commensurate with the predicted weather phenomenon, based on requests

for assistance from such Tribal and State agencies. Technical Assistance provides personnel to inspect flood risk management projects to identify potential problems and solutions, to evaluate conditions to determine the requirements for additional protection, and to recommend expedient construction methods. Technical Assistance also provides existing hydraulic, hydrologic, structural and/or geotechnical analysis using existing available data; existing information is also given to Tribal, State, and local entities for use in the preparation of evacuation and/or contingency flood plans, and those entities are given assistance in the development of those fight plans.

**Category 600: Hazard Mitigation**

HAZARD MITIGATION CATEGORY 600			
FEATURE	CLASS	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	CRITERIA AND COMMENTS
Hazard Mitigation	610	USACE participation in FEMA-led hazard mitigation effort intended to identify post-disaster mitigation opportunities, and establish framework for recovery. ALSO SILVER JACKETS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presidentially declared major disaster</li> <li>• Activation of Hazard Mitigation Team by FEMA</li> </ul>

The term Hazard Mitigation has been expanded and redefined. It is now referred to as Hazard Risk Management. Hazard Risk Management is a process for identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks of different kinds. The hazard risk management program must assess the risks in events such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados, blizzards, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, drought, and other events. This program must also assess the vulnerability of people, property, the environment, and its own project operations. A strategy must be in place to respond to those risks, including mitigating or reducing the threat. This program now encompasses hazard mitigation, the Silver Jackets Program, as well as the Interagency Levee Task Force activities and non-structural alternatives to levee repairs.

## Acronyms

Not all of these acronyms were included in this reference guide. However, if you come across an acronym related to USACE disaster and emergency operations, we hope you find this list helpful.

AAR - After Action Report / After Action Review  
ACE-IT - Army Corps of Engineers – Information Technology  
ACI - Advanced Contracting Initiative  
ADCON - Administrative Control  
A-E - Architects and Engineering  
AHA - Activity Hazard Analysis  
AO - Action Officer / Area of Operation  
AOR - Area of Responsibility  
ARC - American Red Cross  
ATC-20 - Applied Technology Council - 20 Post-Earthquake  
ATC-45 - Applied Technology Council - 45 Post-Windstorm and Flood  
ATV - All Terrain Vehicle  
BGAN - Broadband Global Area Network  
BN - Battalion  
BOM - Bill of Materials  
C2 - Command and Control  
CA - Cooperative Agreement  
CAC - Common Access Card  
CADD - Computer Aided Design & Drafting  
CAT - Crisis Action Team  
CATS - Consequences Assessment Tool Set  
CD - Construction Division  
CEAP - Corps of Engineers Automated Plan  
CEFMS - Corps of Engineers Financial Management System  
CEPA - Corps of Engineers Public Affairs  
CEQ - Council of Environmental Quality  
CERAP - Corps of Engineers Remedial Action Program  
CERT - Contingency Engineering Response Team  
CMT - Crisis Management Team  
CO - Construction/Operations Division or Commanding Officer  
COCOM - Combatant Command  
COE - Corps of Engineers  
COG - Council of Governments  
CONUS - Continental United States  
COOP - Continuity of Operations  
CoP - Community of Practice  
COP - Common Operating Picture  
COR - Contracting Officer's Representative

COTR - Contracting Officer Technical Representative (DHS/FEMA Contracting)  
CPF - Critical Public Facilities  
CPHC - Central Pacific Hurricane Center  
CS - Contracting Specialist  
CSC - Contingency Support Cadre  
CSV - Comma Separated Value  
CT - Contracting Division  
CTOC - Containerized Tactical Operations Centers  
CW - Civil Works/Chief Warrant Officer  
DA - Department of the Army  
DC - Distribution Center  
DCE - Defense Coordinating Element  
DCO - Defense Coordinating Officer  
DCSRM - Deputy Chief Staff Resource Management  
DD - Department of Defense  
DEC - Declaration  
DFA - Direct Federal Assistance  
DFC - Disaster Finance Center (FEMA)  
DHHS - Department of Health and Human Services  
DHS - Department of Homeland Security  
DIS - Deployment Information Sheet (ENGLink Interactive)  
DLA - Defense Logistics Agency  
DLM - District Logistics Manager  
DMAT - Disaster Medical Assistance Team  
DMORT - Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team  
DO - Delivery Order  
DOC - Department of Commerce  
DOC - Directorate of Contracting (USACE)  
DOD - Department of Defense  
DOE - Department of Energy  
DOI - Department of Interior  
DOJ - Department of Justice  
DOL - Department of Labor  
DOL - Directorate of Logistics (USACE)  
DOMS - Director of Military Support  
DOQQ - Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads  
DOS - Department of State  
DOT - Department of Transportation  
DRC - Disaster Recovery Center  
DS - Direct Support  
DSC - Disaster Service Center  
DSL - Digital Subscriber Line  
DSR - Damage Survey Report  
DTOS - Deployable Tactical Operations System  
EA - External Affairs

ECA - Evaluation and Corrective Action  
ECCS - Emergency Command and Control Systems  
ECCV - Emergency Command & Communications Vehicle  
EEI - Essential Elements of Information  
EERT - Enterprise Emergency Response Team  
EFO - Emergency Facilities Operations Center/Emergency Field Office  
EHP - Environmental & Historic Preservation  
EICC - Emergency Information Coordination Center (FEMA)  
EM - Emergency Management/Emergency Manager  
EMAC - Emergency Management Assistance Compact  
EMAP - Emergency Management Accreditation Program  
EN - Engineering  
EOC - Emergency Operations Center  
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency  
EPCOP - Emergency Power Common Operating Picture  
EPFAT - Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool  
EPLO - Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers  
EPRAM - Emergency Power Response Assessment Model  
ERDC - Engineer Research and Development Center  
ERRO - Emergency Response and Recovery Office (FEMA)  
ESD - Enterprise Service Desk  
ESF - Emergency Support Function  
ESFLG - Emergency Support Function Leaders Group  
EST - Emergency Support Team  
ESU - Emergency Support Unit  
FAA - Federal Aviation Administration  
FAD - Funding Authorization Document  
FAK - Flyaway Kit  
FAR - Federal Acquisition Regulation  
FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FCC - Federal Communications Commission  
FCCE - Flood Control & Coastal Emergency (USACE)  
FCO - Federal Coordination Officer  
FDA - Food and Drug Administration  
FDRC - Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator  
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency  
FLSA - Fair Labor Standards Act/Federal Logistics Staging Area  
FMC - Federal Mobilization Center  
FNS - Food and Nutrition Service  
FORCECOM - Forces Command  
FOS - Federal Operations Support  
FRC - Federal Resource Coordinator  
FRERP - Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan  
FTE - Full Time Equivalent  
GAO - Government Accounting Office

GAR - Governor's Authorized Representative  
GETS - Government Emergency Telecommunications Service  
GFE - Government Furnished Equipment  
GIS - Geographic Information System  
GIU - Graphical Information Unit (FEMA)  
GPS - Global Positioning System  
GSA - General Services Administration  
H&H - Hydrology & Hydraulics  
H&I - Haul and Install  
HAZMAT - Hazardous Materials  
HF - High Frequency  
HHC - Headquarters & Headquarters Company (249th)  
HHS - Department of Health & Human Services  
HMGP - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program  
HMT - Hazard Mitigation Team  
HQ - Headquarters  
HQUSACE - Headquarters, US Army Corps of Engineers  
HR - Human Resources  
HSC - Homeland Security Council  
HSIN - Homeland Security Information Network  
HSOC - Homeland Security Operations Center  
HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language  
HTRW - Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste  
HTW - Hazardous and Toxic Waste  
HUD - Department of Housing and Urban Development  
IA - Infrastructure Assessment/Individual Assistance (FEMA)  
IAA - Interagency Agreement  
IAAT - Independent Assistance and Assessment Team  
IC - Incident Command  
ICS - Incident Command System  
IDIQ - Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity  
IDP - Imagery Derived Product  
IFMIS - Integrated Financial Management Information System (FEMA)  
IM - Information Management  
IMAT - Incident Management Assistance Team  
IMAT-N - Incident Management Assistance Team - National  
IMAT-R - Incident Management Assistance Team - Regional  
IOF - Initial Operating Facility or Interim Operating Facility  
IPAC - Intergovernmental Payment and Collection  
IRWA - Interagency Reimbursable Work Agreement  
ISB - Incident Support Base  
ICP - Incident Command Post  
IS - Infrastructure Systems  
IST - Incident Support Team  
IT - Information Technology

ITL - Inspection Team Leader  
J&A - Justification and Approval  
JFO - Joint Field Office  
JIC - Joint Information System  
JOC - Joint Operations Center  
JTF - Joint Task Force  
KVA - Kilo-Volt Ampere  
KW - Kilowatt  
LAN - Local Area Network  
LC - Logistics Center  
LGL - Local Government Liaison  
LM - Logistics Management  
LNO - Liaison Officer  
LPRT - Logistics Planning and Response Team  
LS - Logistics Specialist  
LST - Logistics Support Team  
LTM - Logistics Team Member  
M&IE - Meals & Incidental Expenses  
MA - Mission Assignment  
MAC - Multi-Agency Coordination  
MATOC - Multiple Award Task Order Contract  
MCC - Movement Coordination Center  
MCF - Movement Coordination Function  
MCV - Mobile Communications Vehicle  
MDM - Mission Data Manager  
MEP - Mobile Electric Power  
MERS - Mobile Emergency Response Support  
MFR - Memorandum for Record  
MHU - Manufactured Housing Unit  
MiFi - My "WiFi", i.e. an Internet access device  
MIPR - Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request  
MLRP - Multi-Family Lease and Repair Program  
MM - Mission Manager  
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement  
MS - Microsoft  
MS - Mission Specialist  
MSC - Major Subordinate Command  
MSG - Master Sergeant  
MW - Megawatt  
NAHERC - National Animal Health Emergency Response Group  
NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
NAVFAC - Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
NAWAS - National Warning System  
NCP - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan  
NCR - National Capitol Region

NCTC - National Counter Terrorism Center  
NDMS - National Disaster Medical System  
NDRF - National Disaster Recovery Framework  
NEMIS - National Emergency Management Information System  
NEPP - National Emergency Preparedness Program (USACE)  
NGO - Non-Government Organization  
NHC - National Hurricane Center  
NICC - National Infrastructure Coordination Center  
NIH - National Institute of Health  
NIMS - National Incident Management System  
NIPP - National Infrastructure Protection Plan  
NIRT - Nuclear Incident Response Team  
NLSA - National Logistic Staging Area  
NMRT - National Medical Response Team  
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
NRCC - National Response Coordination Center  
NRCS - National Coordination Center Staff  
NRCS - National Resources Conservation Service  
NRF - National Response Framework  
NRT - National Response Team  
NSC - National Security Council  
NTP - Notice to Proceed  
NVOAD - National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster  
OC - Office of Counsel/Operations Center  
OCONUS - Outside Continental United States  
OFA - Other Federal Agency  
OMB - Office of Management and Budget  
OPCON - Operations Control  
OPM - Office of Personnel Management  
OSC - On-Scene Coordinator  
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Organization  
PA - Public Affairs/Public Assistance (FEMA)  
PAO - Public Affairs Office/Officer  
PARC - Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting  
PD2 - Procurement Desktop 2  
PDA - Preliminary Damage Assessment  
PDD - Presidential Decision Directive  
PDF - Portable Document Format (Adobe Acrobat)  
PDMG - Program Development Manager  
PDS - Personal Data Sheet (ENGLink Interactive)  
PFO - Principal Federal Official  
PIF - Personal Information Form  
PL - Public Law  
POC - Point of Contact

PPDR - Private Property Debris Removal  
PRT - Planning and Response Team  
PSMA - Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment  
PSOW - Pre-Scripted Scope of Work  
PW - Project Worksheet  
PWS - Project Work Sheet  
QA - Quality Assurance  
QC - Quality Control  
RA - Reimbursable Agreement/Rehired Annuitant (USACE)  
RAMP - Remedial Action Management Program  
RAO - Rehired Annuitant Organization  
RCO - Readiness and Contingency Operations  
RCP - Regional Contingency Plan  
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
RE - Real Estate/Resident Engineer  
REOC - Regional Emergency Operations Center (EPA)  
REPLO - Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer RFA - Request for Federal Assistance  
RFI - Request for Information  
RFO - Ready for Occupancy (Temporary Housing Mission Term)  
RFO - Recovery Field Office  
RIP - Rehabilitation and Inspection Program  
RISC - Regional Interagency Steering Committee  
RM - Resource Management  
RN - Registered Nurse  
RMPRT - Resource Management Planning Response Team  
RNA - Rapid Needs Assessment  
ROE - Right of Entry  
ROW - Right of Way  
ROWPU - Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit  
RRCC - Regional Response Coordination Center  
RRCS - Regional Response Center Staff  
RRF - Resource Request Form  
RRT - Regional Response Team  
RRV - Response and Recovery Vehicle/Regional Response Vehicle  
RSF - Recovery Support Function  
RSFLG - Recovery Support Function Leaders Group  
RS/GIS - Remote Sensing/Geographic Information System  
RSOI - Reception Staging and Onward Integration  
SAC - Special Agent-in-Charge  
SADBU - Small and Disadvantaged Business  
SAR - Search and Rescue  
SAT - Satellite  
SATCOM - Satellite Communications  
SATOC - Single Award Task Order Contract

SAVE - Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation  
SCO - State Coordinating Officer  
SDRC - State Disaster Recovery Coordinator  
SEOC - State Emergency Operations Center  
SFC - Sergeant First Class  
SFLEO - Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official  
SFO - Senior Federal Official  
SGT - Sergeant  
SIOC - Strategic Information and Operations Center  
SIR - Site Inspection Report  
SITC - Supervisory Inspection Team Leader  
SITL - Supervisory Inspection Team Leader  
SITREP - Situation Report  
SLTT - State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal  
SME - Subject Matter Expert  
SOH - Safety and Occupational Health  
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure  
SOW - Statement of Work  
SPOTREP - Spot Report  
SPS - Standard Procurement System  
SSA - Sector Specific Agency  
SSA - Structural Safety Assessment  
SSG - Staff Sergeant  
SSP - Source Selection Plan  
STEP - Shelter and Temporary Emergency Power  
STOLS - System to Locate Survivors  
StS - Structural Specialist  
SWEAT - Sewer, Water, Electric, and Telecommunications  
TA - Technical Assistance  
TDA - Table of Distribution and Allowance  
TDY - Temporary Duty  
TM - Thematic Mapper  
TMT - Transportation Management Team  
TO - Task Order/Training Officer  
TPFDL - Time Phased Force Deployment List  
TRANSCOM - Transportation Command  
TSA - Transportation Security Administration  
TSS - Technical Search Specialist  
TSP - Telephony Service Provider  
UHF - Ultra High Frequency  
ULA - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Logistics Agency  
UOC - USACE Operations Center  
UPASS - User Password Administration Security Systems  
UROC - USACE Reachback Operations Center  
USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S.C. - U.S. Code  
USCG - U.S. Coast Guard  
USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture  
USR/US&R - Urban Search & Rescue  
USSS - U.S. Secret Service  
VHF - Very High Frequency  
VMAT - Veterinarian Medical Assistance Team  
VOIP - Voice Over Internet Protocol  
VOLAG - Volunteer Agencies  
VSAT - Very Small Aperture Transmission  
WAD - Work Authorization Document  
WAN - Wireless Area Network  
WAWAS - Washington Area Warning System  
WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction  
WPS - Wireless Priority Service  
WTF - Water Treatment Facility  
W/WW - Water/Wastewater



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