Appendix C:
Fact Sheets

Appendix C: Fact Sheets

National Recovery Framework

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Debris Mission Information Paper

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

2. MISSION DEFINITION. There are 2 basic types of mission assignments: a) Direct Federal Assistance and b) Federal Operations Support.

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

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

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

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

Technical Assistance (TA) mission assignments were done away by FEMA with in 2013. Work items previously accomplished under the old Debris TA type of MA are listed below. If FEMA and/or the State requests USACE support for any of these types of work items, FEMA will decide if that work will be accomplished as part of Debris DFA or as part of a Debris FOS MA.

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

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

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

The Districts assigned debris missions are as follows:

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

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

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

a. Contract Provisions

(1) The contractor provides planning, supervision, labor, equipment and materials necessary for debris removal in support of Corps/ FEMA emergency response operations.
(2) These contracts are service contracts, and can be used for debris removal and demolition when directed by FEMA.
(3) These contracts are restricted to the specific geographical locations shown at paragraph 4C, below, and cannot be used at any other location within USACE.
(4) The contracts are performance-based, whereby the government may withhold payment for poor contract performance.
(5) The contracts provide for increased capacities over a 5-year period starting in 2013.

- $240M/year for each of 8 regional, unrestricted awards (Single Award Task Order Contracts - SATOC)

- $580M capacity for all regional small business set-aside awards (Single Award Task Order Contracts - SATOC) one in each region as well as one award in each Puerto Rico and US Virgin Island.

- Total capacity is $2.5B

b. ACI Contract Strategy

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

c. ACI Debris Contract POC

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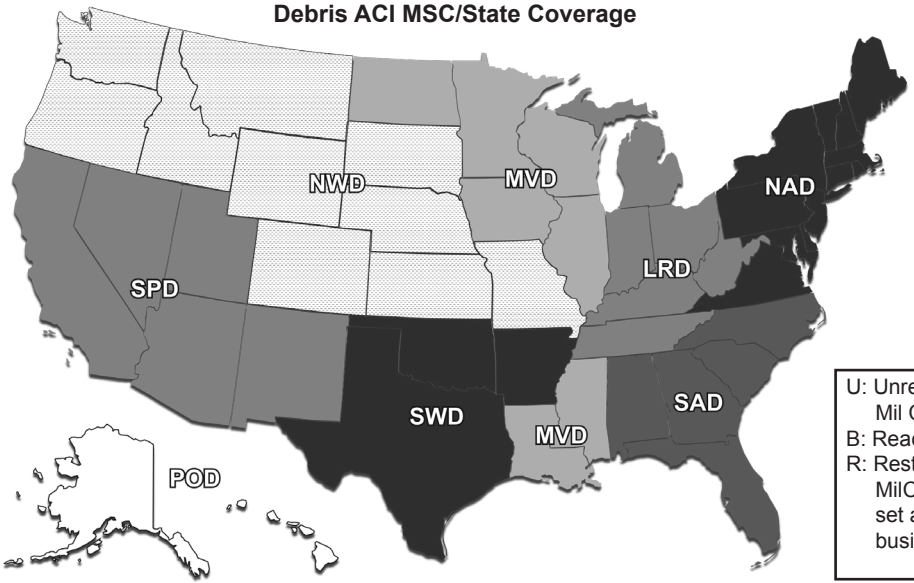
d. SATOC Geographic Boundaries

The following map shows the eight regions that contracts were awarded in and the states coverage per MSC.

Debris Mission Information Paper

SATOCs
Debris ACI MSC/State Coverage



MVD: MS, IL, MN, WI, LA, IA, ND
LRD: WV, KY, TN, IN, OH, MI
SAD: AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, PR, VI
NAD: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, DC, DE, MD, PA, VA
NWD: KS, MO, NE, CO, MT, SD, WY, ID, OR, WA
SWD: AR, OK, TX
SPD: NM, UT, AZ, CA, NV
POD: HI, AK, GUAM, Am. Samoa,Other US Territories within POD

Unrestricted and Restricted ACIs provide ability for scalable response and utilizes small business contractors.

Areas with no offerer have coverage with Unrestricted contract and restricted contracts will be recompeted at a later date.

U: Unrestricted ACIs $240 Mil Capacity
B: Reach Back Contractor
R: Restricted ACIs $58 MilCapacity (100% set aside for small business)

POC for Debris:
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Lead Debris SME
USACE Mississippi Valley Division
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MVD
U: Environmental Chemical Corp
B: AshBritt
R: Coastal/QRI JV

LRD
U: Ceres Environmental
B: Crowder Gulf
R: Onopa/Dorado JV

SAD
U: AshBritt
B: D & J Enterprises, Inc.
R: Ceres Environmental

NAD
U: Ceres Environmental
B: Environmental Chemical Corp
R: Conquistador/Dorado JV

NWD
U: D & J Enterprises, Inc.
B: AshBritt
R: No Offerer

SWD
U: Crowder Gulf
B: Ceres Environmental
R: TFR Enterprises, Inc.

SPD
U: AshBritt
B: Environmental Chemical Corp
R: TFR Enterprises, Inc.

POD
U: Environmental Chemical Corp
B: Ceres Environmental
R: Ceres Environmental

Debris Removal From Waterways Information Paper

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

1. Coordination:

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

2. Debris Eligibility:

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

3. Responsibilities and Authority:

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

4. Execution:

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

5. Lead MSC POC:

- Mississippi Valley Division, Edward LeBlanc III, 601-634-7970.

Emergency Power Information Paper

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

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

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

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

- Replenishing any Bill of Materials (BOM) used during execution of the mission

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contract Area	Serving FEMA Regions/Territories
I	I, II, and III
II	IV and V
III	Area I VI, VII, and VIII
IV	IX and X
V	All OCONUS to include: AK, HI, PR, USVI, Guam, and American Samoa

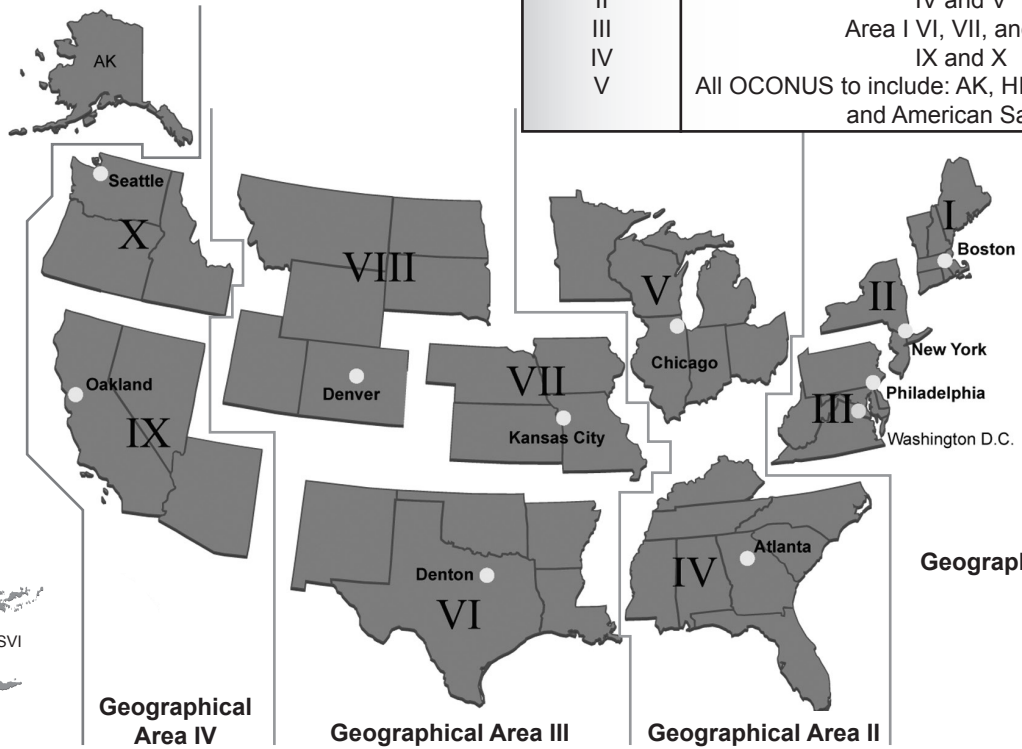
Area I
Louis Berger Group

Area II
IAP Worldwide Services

Area III
IAP Worldwide Services

Area IV
Louis Berger Group

Area V
Louis Berger Group



Geographical Area V
Islands not to scale

Emergency Power Information Paper

In addition to the three ACI contracts which are area-specific, USACE also provides additional capabilities through the Worldwide Power (WWP) Contingency Response Contracts. Three firms hold the WWP contracts: Berger Cummings JV, Fluor Corp., and IAP Worldwide Services.

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

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

Emergency Power Points of Contact

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

USACE Proponent
Dave Bishop
Emergency Power SME
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412-215-9200 (cell)

Contract Information
C.J. Infantino
Emergency Operations Specialist
Charles.J.Infantino@usace.army.mil
412-395-7147 (desk)

Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool (EPFAT)

EPFAT facts:

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

EPFAT web page: http://epfat.swf.usace.army.mil/Welcome.aspx

Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool (EPFAT)

EPFAT Q&As:

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

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

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

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

- Who is “qualified” to do facility assessments?
  Journeyman or Master Electricians, Electrical Engineers, or others with an equally strong electrical background.

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

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

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

Power Interagency Coordination Cell (PICC)

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

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

a. USACE

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

b. FEMA

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

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

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

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

Emergency Power Common Operating Picture (EPCOP)

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

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

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

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

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

The EPCOP information can typically be found on one of the following two (2) web sites:

EPCOP: http://geoplatform.usace.army.mil/home/index.html. NOTE: this is generic website link. You must then do a search for “power” to see the EPCOP viewer.

SimSuite: http://simsuite.usace.army.mil/simsuite/index.html#1

249th Engineer Battalion Information Paper

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

Responsibilities:

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

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

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

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

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

Resources And Support Requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Recommend priorities for generator placement.

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

(4) Preparation of Project Work Sheets (PWSs) on electrical generation and distribution systems.

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

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

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

e. Support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Coordination.

(1) Procedure for requesting support.

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

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

(1) Type I: When required, the 249th EN BN Prime Power will deploy 19+ soldiers and equipment for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. Two (2) soldiers are at the EOC/IOF for mission control and 17+ are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. This type is capable of completing 30+ Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day.

(2) Type II: When required, the 249th Prime Power will deploy 19 soldiers and equipment for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. Two (2) soldiers are at the EOC/IOF for mission control and 17 are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. Capable of completing 30-50 Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day.

(3) Type III: When required, the 249th Prime Power will deploy 16 soldiers, equipment and operating system for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. Two (2) soldiers are at the EOC/IOF for mission control and 14 are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. Capable of completing 30-50 Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day.

(4) Type IV: When required, the 249th Prime Power will deploy nine (9) soldiers, equipment and operating system for remote (not at staging area) satellite communications capabilities. Two (2) soldiers are at the EOC/IOF for mission control and seven (7) are at the staging area providing technical expertise on generator operations, performing pre-installation inspections and quality assurance of ACI activities. Capable of completing 15-25 Pre-Installation Inspections (assessments) per day.

(5) Type V: When required, the 249th EN BN will deploy six (6) soldiers to provide limited technical support for localized events within a state or US Territory. Coordinate with local government representatives to establish relationships and assist in developing their emergency power requirements/needs and power mission strategy. This configuration is capable of providing 4-8 Pre-Installation Inspections per day.

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

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

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

249th Engineer Battalion Information Paper

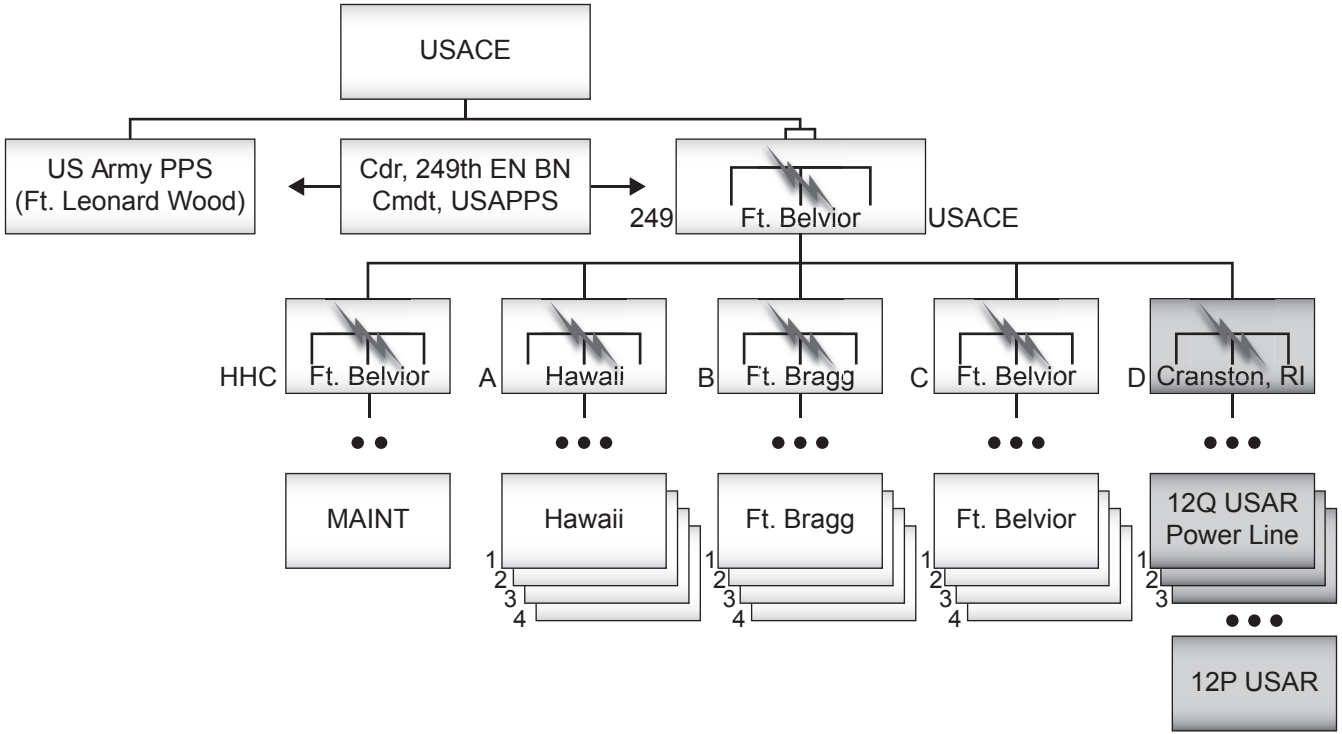
249th Engineer Battalion Mission

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

Mission Essential Task List

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

Battalion Organization & USAPPS



Prime Power Platoon Personnel and Equipment

Personnel

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

HQ
0-1-1

Power Section
0-0-8

0-0-8

Equipment

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

***ASI Distribution:**

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

Prime Power Platoon Capabilities

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

HQ After Action Report Fact Sheet

Formerly known as Independent Assistance and Assessment Team (IAAT)

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

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

Local Government Liaison Program Fact Sheet

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

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

Local Government Liaison Program Fact Sheet

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

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

CECO-GO, Patsy Fletcher, (202) 341-2342,	patsy.l.fletcher@usace.army.mil
CELRH-OR-KAO, C. J. Hamilton, (304) 360-3966,	cj.hamilton@usace.army.mil
CESPK-PD-R, Elizabeth Holland, (916) 557-6763,	elizabeth.g.holland@usace.army.mil
CENAO-WR-RS, Todd Miller, (804) 323-3782,	todd.m.miller@usace.army.mil
CEPOH-OC, Shivaun White, (808) 835-4426,	shivaun.white@usace.army.mil
CEERD-CF-M, Steve Sweeney, (217) 373-6793,	steven.c.sweeney@usace.army.mil

Temporary Housing and Critical Public Facilities Information Paper

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

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

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

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

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

Temporary Housing and Critical Public Facilities Information Paper

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

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

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

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

Temporary Housing Points of Contact

HQUSACE
Patsy Fletcher
Permanent Cadre Member
Patsy.L.Fletcher@usace.army.mil
202-341-2342

USACE Proponent Division (SAD)
Chris Klein
Temporary Housing/CPF SME
Christopher.J.Klein@usace.army.mil
912-652-5435

Temporary Roofing Information Paper

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

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

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

Temporary Roofing Information Paper

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

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

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

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

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

The Urban Search & Rescue Program

Mission:

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

Additional Mission Capabilities:

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

Background

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

The Urban Search & Rescue Program

Facts

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

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

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

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

Points Of Contact

Tom Niedernhofer, P.E. (415) 503-6616 Cell: (415) 286-6086
Thomas.R.Niedernhofer@usace.army.mil (Primary)

Kelley Aasen, P.E. (415) 503-6610 Cell: (415) 286-6084
Kelley.J.Aasen@usace.army.mil (Alternate)

USACE Safety and Occupational Health Functional Planning and Response Team Fact Sheet

- Mission: Enhance emergency operation mission success by reducing risk of incident or fatality resulting in serious loss across a wide variety of mission assignment activities in a cost effective manner.
- Comprised of 100+ USACE highly qualified and trained safety and occupational health professionals such as RFO Safety Managers, Field Safety Specialists, Industrial Hygienists, and Occupational Health Nurses (RNs- 6 of them)
- Divided into 9 teams (one in each division with one of them being in the Pacific Ocean region (Hawaii, Alaska, Korea, and Japan) and one compromised of USACE HQs and Centers
- Can deploy within 8 hours to anywhere in the world and specialize in safety during debris removal (including asbestos exposure control), tree operations, temporary roofing, temporary housing, medical and occupational health of responders, and temporary power.
- Successfully responded to the last 11 major emergency events to include Hurricane Sandy, Hurricane Katrina, Alabama Tornado Recovery Event 2011, and the World Trade Center attack of 9/11
- Proven track record for successfully reducing risk/loss or life, property, and/or environment during emergency operations (Note that according to NIH, the average cost of a fatality is $4 million when considering direct and indirect costs such as poor media publicity-2007)
  - PRIOR TO SAFETY FUNCTIONAL PRT ESTABLISHMENT:
    - 1989 Hurricane Hugo: NO USACE Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) systemic process in place. No safety records available because there was not a USACE SOH professional tracking. Seed of need established.
    - 1992 Hurricane Andrew: 27 Lost Time Accident.
    - 1995 Hurricane Marilyn: USACE Safety professionals responded but were untrained in emergency operation safety related to specific ESF#3 mission assignments. Lessons learned after this event lead to the addition of a section in the USACE Safety and Health requirements manual, EM 385-1-1 APP B.
    - 1998 Hurricane Georges: Lost time accidents 18. Still no formal team with training and management. Staffing of Safety professionals difficult with one or two USACE divisions having to supply the safety pros. First iteration of our USACE EP 500-1-10 CH 7, Safety and Occupational Health developed.

USACE Safety and Occupational Health Functional Planning and Response Team Fact Sheet

- SOH FUNCTIONAL PRT/PROCESS FORMALLY ESTABLISHED in 2000: The need to professionally manage USACE safety and occupational health before, during, and after emergency deployments was systematically established and recognized by the USACE Leadership.
- AFTER USACE SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH FUNCTION PRT FORMALLY ESTABLISHED. Proof in the pudding.
  - 2005 Hurricane Katrina had only 4 lost time accidents total with over 100,000 blue roofs executed without one lost time accident. Due to formal development of the medical screening and clearance process by the SOH PRT, there was a 3% decrease of having to send deployed personnel home after deployment due to unidentified health issues and conflicts with deployment position duties.
  - 2011 Alabama Tornado Recovery: 4.1 million exposure hours with a lost time accident.
  - 2012 Hurricane Sandy: 2 USACE government lost time accidents and 5 contractor lost time accidents while removing 6 million cubic yards of debris.
- USACE Safety professional training program established for all levels of safety responders from the RFO Safety Manager, Field Safety Specialist, and Occupational Health Nurse in the RFO. Have provided training to volunteer organizations such as VOAD as well as other agencies and available anytime to provide FREE training to any agency in an effort to partner and reduce risk to the overall mission.
- USACE Safety Functional PRT has close relationships with the NRT Worker Safety and Health Subcommittee as well as OSHA Emergency Management where partnering results in decreased conflict during emergency operations enhancing mission success.
- USACE Safety and Occupational Health Emergency Planning and Response Program Manager, Jon M. Fentress jon.m.fentress@usace.army.mil

NDRF/Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS RSF)

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

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

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

Infrastructure Systems RSF (IS RSF)

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

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

Post-Disaster Responsibilities:

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

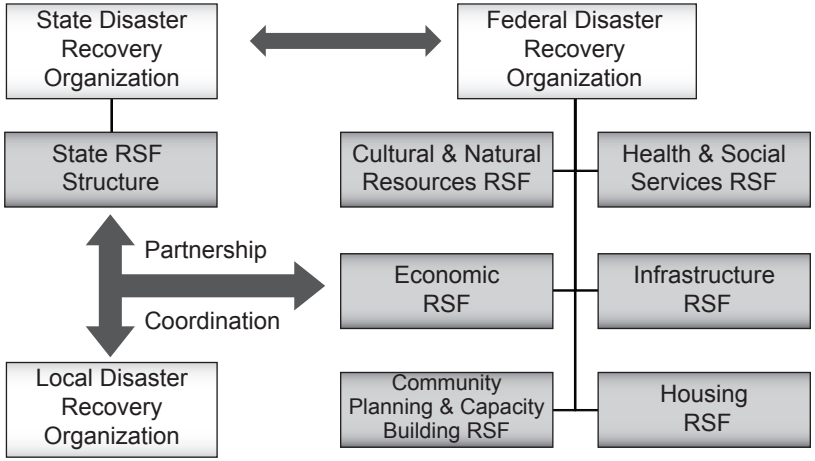
NDRF/Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS RSF)

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

NRF-ESF vs. NDRF-RSF

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

National Disaster Recovery Framework
RSF Coordinating Structure



FEMA

Infrastructure Assessment Factsheet

Infrastructure Assessment Mission

USACE Infrastructure Assessment (IA) Planning and Response Teams (PRTs) have two main functions: (1) to augment local public works Applied Technology Council-20 (ATC-20) post-earthquake (or ATC-45 post-wind storm/flood) rapid structural assessment capabilities (primarily residential) following a disaster; and (2) to provide a management cell for the full range of ad hoc technical assistance missions that are not covered by other PRTs. Examples of technical assistance and other operations that can be managed by an IA PRT include electrical, mechanical, geotechnical, environmental, and structural engineering applications; urban search & rescue (US&R) support; and water/wastewater infrastructure assessments and repairs.

The purpose of ATC-20/45 structural evaluations is to determine whether damaged, or potentially damaged, buildings are safe for use or if entry should be restricted or prohibited. Buildings are inspected for damage and assigned a safety rating or posting category in a uniform manner. Inspections are closely coordinated with local representatives in conjunction with respective structural safety assessment programs. While the primary function of IA PRT support to structural evaluations involves rapid building inspections, a secondary function is to assess 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). Special structural inspections are conducted by individuals with an appropriate level of structural engineering commensurate with the complexity and application of the structure. Assessments and other engineering work that fall under other (Technical Assistance) missions are conducted by personnel with expertise specific to mission requirements (e.g. electrical, mechanical, geotechnical, structural engineers).

IA PRTs also include ATC-20 Training Officers who can provide “just-in-time” training to inspectors slated for supporting field assessments. This training takes 6-8 hours to complete. Sources of inspectors include: USACE, contractors, Reemployed Annuitant Program (RAO), local public works, State assets, and other Federal agencies (e.g. Bureau of Reclamation). ATC-20 Training Officers further support structural safety assessment training requirements of other agency programs, such as the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Contingency Engineering Response Team (CERT) program, and Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation (SAVE) training conducted for the Fort Leonard Wood Directorate of Training and Leader Development.

a. Initial Funding. Funding requirements of structural safety assessment applications are based on a variety of factors including anticipated volume of inspections, potential length and magnitude of mission, and need for more detailed inspections. FEMA pre-declaration Mission Assignments (MAs) primarily involve the deployment of key PRT members, and/or Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to initiate planning efforts and conduct assessments. Following a Presidential Declaration, FEMA will issue an MA authorizing assistance and provide funding. IA Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMAs) include pre- and post-declaration support for deploying an IA management cell, water/wastewater assessment and repair applications, as well as a $3M mission to cover 10,000 structural safety assessments.

b. The mission is generally complete when the remaining need for inspections (including re-inspection of repairs) is within the capabilities of local building officials. The mission terminates when all assigned rapid and detailed inspections have been completed as determined by FEMA in coordination with local officials. Generally the initial PRT deployment will last 30 to 45 days. The District assigned to the mission has the responsibility to staff and deploy replacement teams to support the mission through completion in conjunction with cradle-to-grave emergency management objectives.

IA PRT Assignments and Staffing

a. Lead Division Assignment. As the national lead of the IA PRT Program, South Pacific Division (SPD) Readiness and Contingency Operations (RCO) responsibilities include mentoring/training participating District PRT members, Emergency Support Function # 3 (ESF # 3) Team Leader (TL)/Assistant Team Leader (ATL) cadre members, USACE Local Government Liaisons (LGLs), top officials of state/Federal agencies, other ESF representatives, PRT SMEs, and other response and recovery stakeholders in conjunction with National Response Framework (NRF) objectives; supporting planning and response efforts that bear directly on public safety; developing/implementing training, workshops, tabletop exercises, SOP/mission guides, and innovative procedures/technologies; coordinating with interfacing agencies to optimize training, response, and recovery support; monitoring/strengthening team readiness; and supporting national/international ATC-20 structural safety assessment training requests. Innovative procedures and technologies include developing/improving emergency contracting work scopes and mobile infrastructure assessment tools to support catastrophic event response efforts; leveraging whole-of-community and interagency task force concepts to ensure robust support to assessment and repairs of critical infrastructure; and interactive training tools to foster distance learning. SPD RCO also serves as the national lead for infrastructure assessment response improvement constructs (e.g. National Remedial Action Plan Workshop infrastructure working groups, Senior Leader Seminars); and developing/implementing national-level programmatic doctrine, such as the IA SOP/Mission Guide, Fact Sheets, FEMA PSMAs, Essential Infrastructure Assessment (EIA) SOP, and USACE-EPA Sub-Mission Assignment procedures. Infrastructure assessment initiatives led by SPD RCO include fostering collaborative, interagency approaches to optimize event responses, and cross-walking planning and response efforts with other key agencies and authorities; lead agencies of ESFs, including DHS/FEMA (ESF # 5, 6, 9, 14, and 15), Department of Transportation (ESF # 1), Health and Human Services (ESF # 8), EPA (ESF # 10), Department of Energy (ESF # 12); State-level emergency services; volunteer agencies (VOLAGs); utility commissions; and the private sector. Furthermore, as the national lead of water/wastewater infrastructure assessment and repair missions during Federally-coordinated response efforts, SPD RCO selects, develops, and trains qualified individuals to fulfill national SME support requirements; and maintains the national list of IA PRT SMEs, Water/Wastewater Infrastructure SMEs, and ATC-20 Training Officers.

b. District Assignments. The following USACE Districts have been designated to provide cradle-to-grave IA PRT mission support to emergency response efforts on a rotating basis (current rotational status is available on ENGLink):
LRB (Great Lakes & Ohio River Division) Buffalo District
POA (Pacific Ocean Division) Alaska District
NWS(Northwestern Division) Seattle District
SPK (South Pacific Division) Sacramento District
SAC (South Atlantic Division) Charleston District

Team Staffing
The core IA PRT is comprised of a 6-person team. The fully engaged IA PRT deployed to a response effort can range from a small management cell (e.g. Action Officer and/or Mission Manager, Mission Specialist, Training Officer, Mission Data Manager, SME) to a several hundred member team including full management cell, Inspection Team Leaders, ATC-20/45 inspectors, US&R cadre members, and full array of engineering disciplines associated with ad hoc technical assistance and other engineering services. The core IA PRT includes:
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 Action Officer (AO)
Mission Manager (MM)
Mission Specialist (MS)
Mission Data Manager (MDM)
ATC-20/45 Training Officer (TO)
Supervisory Inspection Team Leader (SITL)

SPD IA PRT Program Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)
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