USACE Flood Fight Assistance & Rehabilitation Authorities (PL-84-99)

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USACE Mission Statement

Provide vital public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters.

Reduce risks from disasters.

- Prepare for (Preparedness)
- Respond to (Response)
- Recover from (Recovery)
- Mitigate for (Mitigation)
USACE Campaign Goals

Goal 1: Support the Warfighter:
- Base Delivery Team
- OCO Support

Goal 2: Transform Civil Works:
- FC&CE Program Management
- Participates in Mitigation planning in support of overall Risk Reduction

Goal 3: Reduce Disaster Risk:
- Support Federal, State’s and local Preparedness, Response and Recovery organization

Goal 4: Prepare for the Future:
- Maintaining positive relationships with customers and response partners.
- Transitioning to a “Risk Base” decisions making organization.
Basic Civil Response Principle

- The Federal Government is *supplemental* to the supported State.

- Once the Federal declaration is made, the State is the customer and determines when and where Federal assistance is to be used within laws and regulations.
Response & Program Authorities
USACE Authorities for Civil Emergency & Contingencies

Stafford Act

Is a United States federal law designed to bring an orderly and systemic means of federal disaster assistance for state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to aid citizens.

ESF#1 - Transportation Annex
ESF#2 - Communications Annex
ESF#3 - Public Works and Engineering Annex
ESF#4 - Firefighting Annex
ESF#5 - Emergency Management Annex
ESF#6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services Annex
ESF#7 - Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex
ESF#8 - Public Health and Medical Services Annex
ESF#9 - Search and Rescue Annex
ESF#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex
ESF#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex
ESF#12 - Energy Annex
ESF#13 - Public Safety and Security Annex
ESF#14 - Long-Term Community Recovery Annex
ESF#15 - External Affairs Annex
Under PL 84-99, the Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army, is authorized to undertake activities including disaster preparedness, Advance Measures, emergency operations (Flood Response and Post Flood Response), rehabilitation of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood, protection or repair of federally authorized shore protective works threatened or damaged by coastal storm, and provisions of emergency water due to drought or contaminated source.
USACE Authorities and Activities
PL 84-99, “FC&CE” How it Works

Disaster Preparation
Emergency Operations
Rehabilitation
Water Assistance
Advance Measures
Hazard Mitigation

- Basic Budget,... salaries, facilities/OH
- Field Investigation & Reconnaissance of Flood Fight Potential
- Rehabilitation Project – Federal FCW
- Rehabilitation Project – Non-Federal FCW
- Rehabilitation Project – HSPP
- Field Investigation
- Initial Eligibility Inspection (IEI)
- Continuing Eligibility Inspections (CEI)
- Interagency Levee Task Force (ITF)
- After Action Review & Reporting

The District EM is the Program Manager for FC&CE within the District.
Federal military commanders, Heads of DoD Components, and/or responsible DoD civilian officials have **IMMEDIATE RESPONSE AUTHORITY**. In response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions and if time does not permit approval from higher authority, DoD officials may provide an immediate response by temporarily employing the resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.
National Emergency Preparedness Program (NEPP) includes those administrative, supervisory and procurement actions performed at each USACE activity where funds are provided for developing and maintain NEEP activities. These activities include the following:

- Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)
- Catastrophic Disaster Response Planning
- EOC Support
- Emergency Water Program
- Continuity of Government (COG)
- Catastrophic Disaster Training, Exercises an Corrective Actions
- National Emergency Response
Emergency & Contingency Operations
District Map
District Emergency Response

EP 500-1-28 (dtd 31 Jan 11) assigns the primary responsibility to LRL response and planning activities for both the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State of Indiana.

EP 500-1-28 further assigns the responsibility for the coordinate and develop Catastrophic Disaster Response Planning (CDRP) for high impact, low probability events.
Emergency Operations

- Commander Provides C² through the EOC

- Emergency Manager (EM) / Incident Commander (IC)
  - Assumes C² of Event and Responders assigned to the event.
  - Reports to Commander Directly
  - Serves as Team Leader to CMT

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
  - Manages Event through Mission Managers
  - Provides C⁴I for the Event
  - Issues Guidance and Information to District
  - Manages the Event Funding
  - Deploys Responders/Teams and Administers the TDY
  - Personnel Issues
  - Other actions as necessary
District Contingency Teams

Crisis Management Team - provides “Corporate Level Management”. Normally Primary Staff elements. Staffing dependent upon event.

Debris Management Team – ESF #3 Support

Flood Fight Team (FFT) – Support to Flood Control Project sponsors and States.

District State Liaison Team (DSLT) – Acts as a liaison between State & LRL EOC.

Crisis Action Team (CAT) – Supports the LRL EOC during operations.
# Crisis Action Team (CAT)

The CAT Roster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAT Positions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracting Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracting Specialist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contracting Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel Rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Rep Back-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record/Reports Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding Mission Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding Mission Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flooding Mission Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dam Safety Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dam Safety Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dam Safety Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAO Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAO Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Management Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Management Back-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Management Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>RM Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsel Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel Actions Primary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel Actions Back-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaison Support - IN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison Support - IN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison Support - KY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison Support - KY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison Support - Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison Support - Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety Officer Back-up</td>
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<td>Safety Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety Officer Back-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety Officer Back-up</td>
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<td>Safety Officer - Other</td>
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<td>Safety Officer - Other</td>
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<td>Safety Officer - Other</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PRT

*Commodities (7)
Emergency Power (7)
*Temp Roof (5)
Temp Housing/CPF (7)
Debris Removal (7)
Infrastructure Assessment (4)

* Possibility Losing Mission

Supported Division/District

Disaster Site

Functional Team (i.e. Logistics, Real Estate, Resources Management, etc.)

Teams deploy within 6 hours of notification.
USACE Emergency Response Since 2008

2008
- Flooding
- Hurricanes
  - Dolly (TX)
  - Gustav
  - Ike (TX, LA)

2009
- Ice Storms
  - Kentucky
  - Arkansas
  - Vermont
- Flooding
  - Upper Midwest
  - Kentucky
  - Indiana
  - West Virginia

2010
- Flooding
  - KY May
  - IN Jun
  - TN July
- Hurricanes
  - Earl
  - Gaston
  - Alex
  - Deep Water Horizon
  - Flagstaff Debris Flow

2011
- Flooding
  - IN/KY Mar
  - Spring Flooding
- Winter Storms
  - CA
  - IN/KY
- Tornados
  - AL
  - Joplin, MO
- Hurricanes
  - Irene

2012
- Mid-West Drought
- Super Strom Sandy

2013
- Hurricane Sandy Con’t
- KY-IN Spring Flooding
- Fertilizer Explosion TX
- Boston Marathon Bombing
- AK Spring Flooding
- OK Flooding
- Winter 2013

2014
- Oso, WA Landslide Debris
- Spring Flood 2014
- WA Wildfires

2015
- CA Drought
- LRD
  - LRL IN Flooding (x2)
  - LRH KY & VA Landslides
- MWD
  - MVN Flooding (On Going)
- SWD Flooding Recovery
  - FEMA MA’s
  - High Water Marking
  - RSF
- NWD Flooding Recovery
  - FEMA MA’s
  - ND Flooding
  - NDRF (First)
OCO & CEW Assignments

To date Louisville District EOC has processed over 4,500 civilian and military responders overseas.
Current Activities

2015 Atlantic Hurricane Season
2011/2013 Wabash River Flooding PIRs
New Madrid Seismic Zone Response (Ohio River)
Wabash Seismic Zone Response
District Pandemic Response Plan
EMAP
Dam Safety Exercises
Flood Fight School
2015 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook

Hurricane Season: 1 Jun to 31 Oct

There is a 70% probability for each of the following ranges of activity during the 2015 hurricane season:

- 6-11 Named Storms
  - 1 formed in May - TS Ana
- 3-6 Hurricanes
  - 0 Thus Far
- 0-2 Major Hurricanes
  - 0 Thus Far
NMSZ is a Large Fault = Large Impact & Damages

- Significant national impacts
- Greater potential for damages than SO Cal quake
- Estimate building loss > 70B
- Northridge, CA loss approx $40B in 1994
- Tremendous impact on critical infrastructure
- 44M people live in eight-state region
- 12M in high risk area
NMSZ - Approx 12M high risk.

With WSZ - Additional 6M high risk.
### Utility Pipeline Networks and Service

- Largest losses of electricity and potable water in MO & TN
- Greatest pipeline damage incurred by potable water lines, though highest break rates in natural gas lines
- Economic losses for pipelines are nearly $2 billion, or 16% of regional utility losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Households without Water</th>
<th>Households without Electricity</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>Day 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>139,438</td>
<td>119,529</td>
<td>6,731</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>87,601</td>
<td>37,623</td>
<td>39,058</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>43,628</td>
<td>4,403</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>134,323</td>
<td>92,805</td>
<td>65,367</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>19,180</td>
<td>2,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>163,558</td>
<td>96,267</td>
<td>76,114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>348,187</td>
<td>304,363</td>
<td>37,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>935,915</td>
<td>657,226</td>
<td>224,514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Length of Pipe (mi)</th>
<th>No. Breaks</th>
<th>No. Leaks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potable Water</td>
<td>311,034</td>
<td>41,246</td>
<td>65,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Water</td>
<td>186,620</td>
<td>32,622</td>
<td>52,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>124,413</td>
<td>33,430</td>
<td>49,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil (Major Dist. Lines ONLY)</td>
<td>8,003</td>
<td>7,460</td>
<td>1,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>630,070</td>
<td>114,758</td>
<td>169,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Projected Utility Economic Loss: ~$12.48 billion
**Why EMAP?**

**USACE Campaign Plan FY 15 - 19**

**Objective 3a:** Enhance interagency disaster response & risk reduction capabilities.

**Action 3a1:** Maintain & improve readiness contingency capabilities.

**Outcome 3a1.5:** Achieve EMAP certification at HQ, Divisions & Districts.

**Metric Descriptor & Weight 3a1.5:** Divisions and Districts complete the 2-year voluntary process to achieve certification (20%).

**Goal:** 100% by FY 18.
What Is EMAP?

**EMAP** is a voluntary standard, assessment, and accreditation process for disaster preparedness programs throughout the country.

**EMAP** fosters:
- Excellence
- Accountability in EM program
- Establishes standards
- Applies peer review
- Accreditation process

**EMAP** was created to foster continuous improvement in EM capabilities. It provides EM programs the opportunity to focus attention on areas and issues where resources are needed.
What Is EMAP’s Emergency Management?

EMAP defines “Emergency Management” in the broadest sense, meaning it encompasses all Offices with emergency/disaster functions in a District, rather than only Emergency Management Branch.

This system includes organizations involved in prevention of, mitigation against, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters or emergencies.
The **EMAP Standard** is a set of 64 standards by which programs that apply for EMAP accreditation are evaluated. The **EMAP Standard** is designed as a tool for continuous improvement.

The standard addresses areas:

- Program Management
- Administration and Finance
- Laws and Authorities
- Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Consequence Analysis
- Hazard Mitigation
- Prevention
- Operational Planning
- Incident Management
- Resource Management and Logistics
- Mutual Aid
- Communications and Warning
- Operations and Procedures
- Facilities
- Training
- Exercises, Evaluations and Corrective Action
- Crisis Communications, Public Education

The EMAP Standard is a comprehensive framework that helps organizations enhance their emergency management capabilities.
Flood Fight School
For Local Sponsors & Government

Concept: To ensure that local sponsors and government officials understand USACE capabilities, authorities and responsibilities as they pertain the local assistance during flood fighting operations.

Goals:
- Promote the proper flood fighting techniques.
- Ensure a general understanding of the flood fighting mission of the USACE.
- Ensure awareness of the assistance the USACE can provide.
- Promote better planning efforts, communications & understanding.
- Present a more active response posture of the USACE to the public.
- Ensure USACE becomes a better community partner by providing planning an assistance with both the local and state level partners.
Partners!