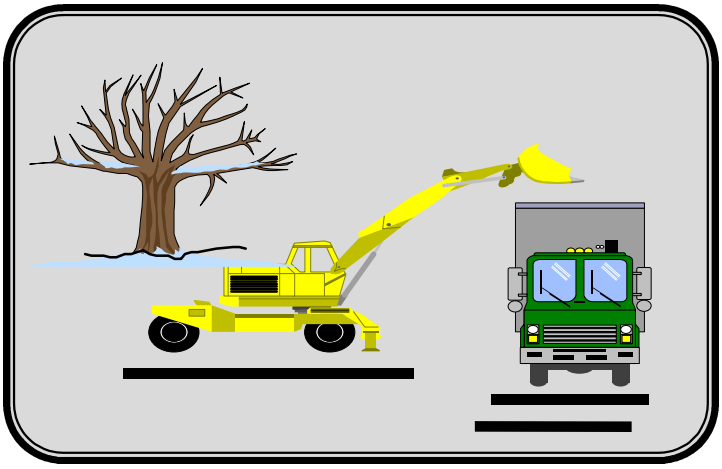
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DISASTER GUIDEBOOK

DEBRIS REMOVAL



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MISSION GUIDE

DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL/REDUCTION

1. Mission.

This guide prescribes guidance and procedures for debris removal, reduction and disposal in support of the Federal Response Plan. The attached appendices include six different guides for various sub-missions that may be executed during any debris mission assignment. There are no "typical" debris removal missions. Consequently, all planning and direction for execution of the debris mission shall be in accordance with the situation at hand. Due to this flexibility requirement, the Corps of Engineers management team resources must be capable of aggressively managing and providing field direction to activated debris contractors. These appendices are structured to follow the "Readiness Cycle". Within the scope of disaster response each appendix addresses actions that must be completed and responsible elements that are critical during a disaster response and/or recovery efforts. The processes that follow a disaster response are addressed in the Evaluation and Corrective Actions Program (ECA). Appendix A provides an overview of natural disasters that can cause debris removal problems and corresponding local and Federal response actions. The overview is from a document which FEMA provides to local officials as a reference for disaster response activities.

2. Authority.

a. This document is for all Districts and Divisions (USACE), under the authorities of Public Law (PL) 84-99, as amended, (Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies). The Federal Response Plan (The Stafford Act), hereafter referred to as the FRP, provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. It is designed to address the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation in which there is a need for Federal response assistance.

b. The FRP describes the basic mechanisms and structures by which the Federal government will mobilize resources and conduct activities to augment state and local response efforts. The FRP uses a functional approach to group the types of Federal assistance a State is most likely to need under twelve Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources and capabilities in the particular functional area. Other agencies have been designated as support agencies for one or more ESF, based on their resources and capabilities to support the functional area. The twelve ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which Federal response assistance will be provided to assist the state in meeting response requirements in an affected area. (Figure 1.) Federal assistance will be provided to the affected state under the overall coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) appointed by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on behalf of the President.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION	AGENCY
1. TRANSPORTATION	DOT
2. COMMUNICATIONS	NCS
3. PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	DOD/USACE
4. FIRE FIGHTING	USFS
5. INFORMATION AND PLANNING	FEMA
6. MASS CARE	ARC
7. RESOURCE SUPPORT	GSA
8. HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES	USPHS
9. URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE	FEMA
10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	EPA
11. FOOD	USDA
12. ENERGY	DOE

Figure 1

3. Concept of Operation.

a. The concept of operations is built upon the premise that an initial highly trained Debris Planning and Response Team (PRT) initiated early in an emergency event will provide the impacted district the management strategy and foundation necessary to handle a debris mission of any size. The initial Debris PRT, in coordination with the designated area engineer, will plan, report and direct emergency debris activities immediately following a disaster. This initial response effort will provide the necessary time to execute a full-scale debris mission and allow the District to mobilize and set up a fully operational Emergency Response and Recovery Office (ERRO).

b. It is understood that the ERRO will be responsible for all sorts of various mission requirements of which debris is one component as addressed in this plan. The debris mission execution is built around the utilization of contractors under the direction of this small highly effective management team composed of District personnel augmented with expertise in debris missions from other Corps of Engineer District offices.

4. Execution.

The execution of a debris removal mission is facilitated by the following stages of events.

a. Preparedness.

(1) Sample Contracts.

Typical debris removal sample contracts have been developed and are provided in Appendix I for the following types of missions: equipment leasing, site reduction management, unit price, letter contract, tree removal, sunken vessel removal, and debris clearance.

(2) IDIQ Contractors.

The Mobile District on behalf of HQ, USACE, using a hybrid Requirements/IDIQ (Indefinite-Delivery, Indefinite-Quantity) contract process, has advertised, selected, and awarded contracts to contractors who have experience with debris removal. Each contractor will have responsibility for a specific region.

(3) Local Governments.

Each District should assist and involve local governments (city and county agencies) through an ongoing training, planning, and awareness program for debris removal activities, including pre-planning those elements of debris operations that could directly affect the city or county.

(4) Debris Response Teams.

Necessary and typical components of a response team for a debris mission are outlined in Paragraph 6, below. The required training is covered in both Paragraph 6.

b. Pre-Declaration.

(1) The Potential Impacted District shall coordinate with local state and federal agencies to assess the overall debris mission requirements. This may include use of the site selection checklists provided in Appendix J, addressing the special considerations discussed in Appendix K, and debris modeling in accordance with Appendix B.

(2) The District will mobilize necessary equipment, assets, and personnel in response to the level of the debris mission. Pre-mobilization shall include:

(a) Determine the organizational configuration of the office to manage the debris mission.

(b) Determine the numbers and expertise of Corps Personnel required to execute the mission.

(3) The District shall perform the following steps should FEMA provide Pre-Declaration Funding to position itself to execute a debris mission.

(a) Activate a Debris Planning and Response Team(s). See Paragraph 6 for team components and guidelines for establishing the team. In general, the team will:

(1) Identify the anticipated amount and type of debris.

(2) Identify the potential disposal sites, the methods of disposal, the location for disposal, leasing agreements which may be necessary, and any environmental

issues related to disposal in accordance with the checklists provided at Appendix J and the special considerations outlined in Appendix K.

(3) Evaluate the feasibility of sectoring the overall debris mission area to better facilitate the execution of the debris mission.

(4) Develop a mission scope with the ROC.

(5) Assess and determine the contract formats.

(6) Estimate and define the types and amounts of contractor equipment required to execute the mission.

(7) Define the types and numbers of Corps personnel required to monitor the contractors' work.

(a) Establish Points of Contact with Local Government and other Federal Agencies.

(b) When and if possible, award contracts.

c. Post-Declaration.

Regardless of any Pre-Declaration Phase actions the Impacted District and/or responding PRT shall perform the following steps in the execution of its debris mission.

(1) Identify the amount and type of debris.

(2) Identify the disposal sites, the methods of disposal, the location for disposal, leasing agreements which may be necessary, and any environmental issues related to disposal in accordance with the checklists provided at Appendix J and the special considerations outlined in Appendix K.

(3) Sector the overall debris mission area to better facilitate the execution of the debris mission.

(4) Define or refine a mission scope with the proper FEMA representatives.

(5) Determine the contract formats.

(6) Define the types and amounts of contractor equipment required to execute the mission.

(7) Award Contracts.

(8) Define the types and numbers of Corps personnel required to monitor the contractors' work.

(9) Manage and direct debris removal activities as necessary.

(10) Establish and maintain Points of Contact with Local Government and other Federal Agencies.

(11) Direct the overall recovery operations as required to complete the mission.

(12) Complete the Physical Mission Closeout requirements.

d. Post-Mission.

(1) Once the Debris mission is physically closed out and FEMA has approved the action, several actions and activities still remains to be accomplished.

(2) The first and foremost is the fiscal close out. All costs related to this mission must be identified and properly billed to FEMA for reimbursement. ER 11-1-320 contains the necessary actions, samples and procedures to accomplish this activity.

(3) Each person who worked the debris mission should complete any lessons learned from their efforts during the response and recovery mission. The Command and Control Regulation, ER 500-C2 (DRAFT) contains the necessary procedures.

(4) All participants should be prepared to assist in developing some part of an after action report. Providing any narrative, facts or figures to help document the successes and any lessons learned.

5. Command and control.

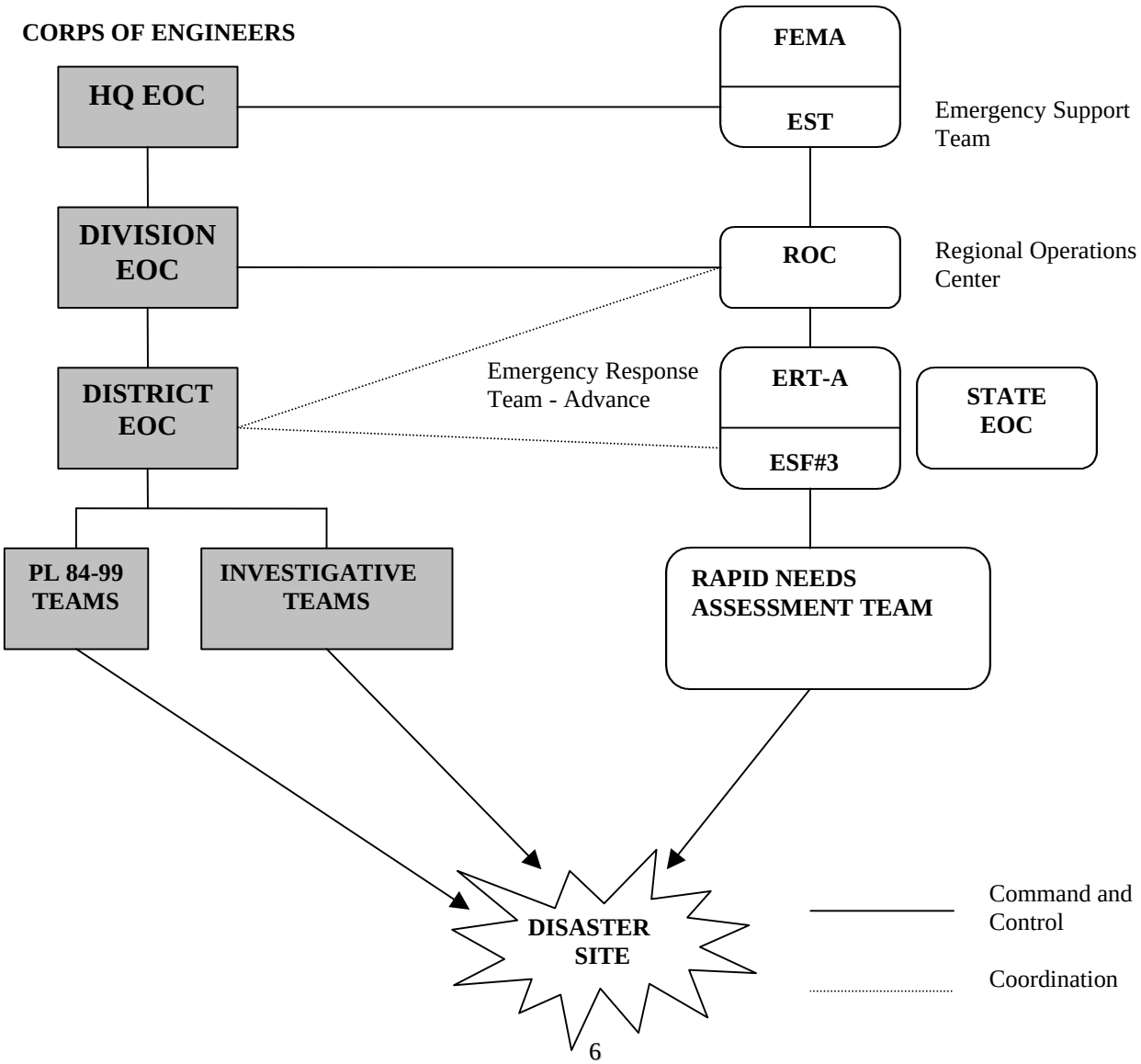
a. FRP Initial Response Structure.

The disaster response and recovery process is complex and dynamic. Many separate activities are required to be initiated and executed simultaneously. The following paragraphs will address the operational functions and their responsibilities required under the FRP. A wiring diagram showing the relationships between the various operational teams during the initial response phase is provided as Figure 2.

b. Regional Operations Center (ROC).

The FEMA Regional Operations Center is the focal point for information related to a disaster, the impact, and the state's efforts and needs. The decision to implement the Federal Response Plan (FRP) can be made by the FEMA Regional Director, located at the Regional Operations Center (ROC), or at the national level. The ROC evaluates the

situation in the impacted area using information from state/local governments. Mission assignments can be issued immediately to save and/or protect lives and critical infrastructure. The Corps Division representative assigned to the ROC represents not only the Division, but also USACE. Within the first few hours, missions may be conceived, negotiated, and accepted by FEMA . The ROC is responsible for the deployment of the Rapid Needs Assessment Team and the Emergency Response Team Advance (ERT-A) . Once the FEMA Disaster Field Office (DFO) is fully operational, all disaster related response and recovery activities are transferred to the DFO. The USACE team members must be knowledgeable in both the USACE and FEMA authorities and capabilities. In the initial phases, the ROC USACE team member will be the best source of information regarding potential missions, impacts on state and local infrastructure and the magnitude of the disaster related damages.



c. Emergency Response Team - Advance.

The Emergency Response Team - Advance is a team sent to the impacted area to be the Federal interface with the State and local authorities. The purpose is to assess the local capability to handle the response and provide liaison with other Federal Agencies, State and Local Government. Also included with the assessment is the identification of a potential site for the DFO. Normally, the ERT-A is a small contingent of individuals well versed in emergency management and representatives of the 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power). The ESF#3 team leader represents the Corps on the ERT-A. This team is the nucleus of the full ERT/ESFs when operational.

d. Rapid Needs Assessment Team.

The Rapid Needs Assessment Team functions as the "Eyes" for FEMA by providing a snapshot of the disaster situation. USACE supplies pre-designated members to the team to evaluate the magnitude and impact of the disaster on infrastructure and the needs and capabilities of the local governments for considerations related to the activation of the FRP and the level of the initial response.

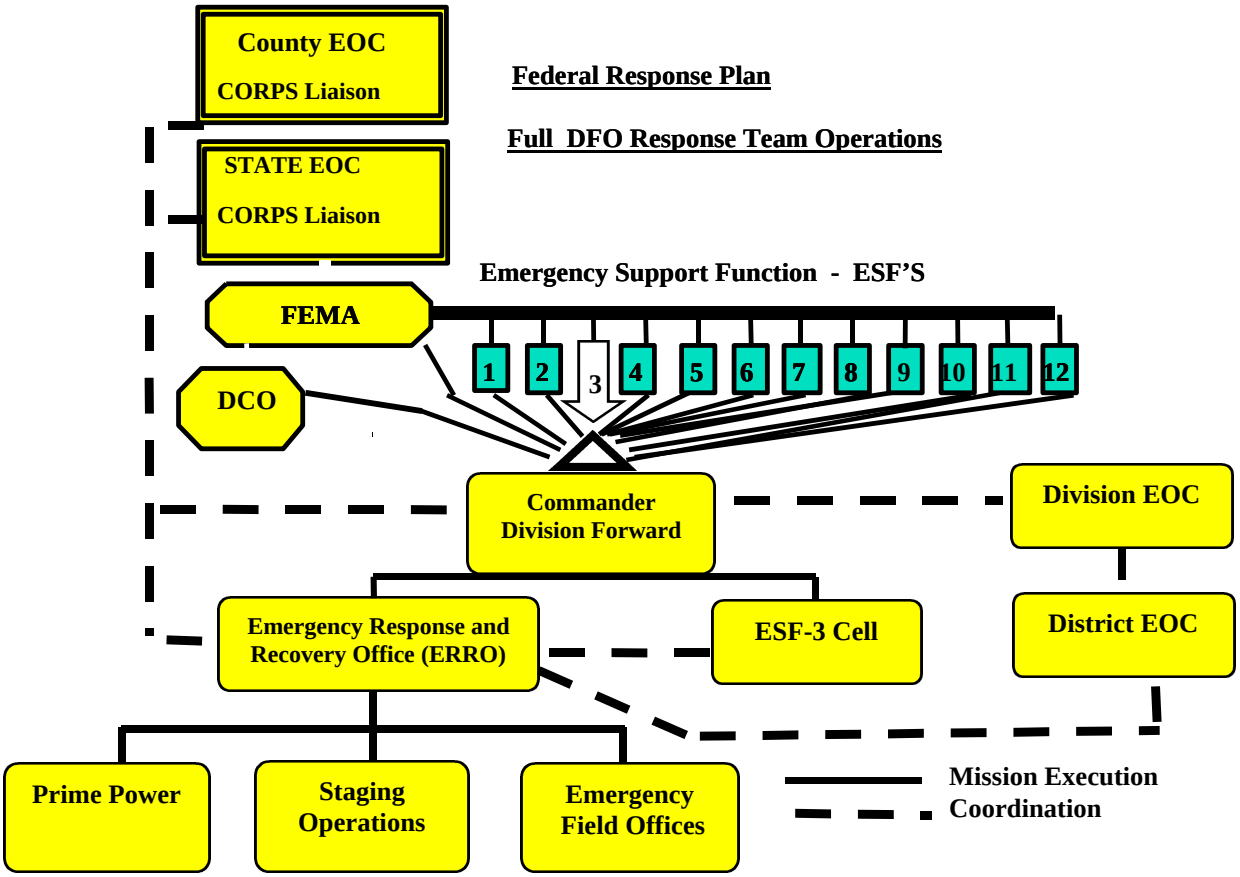


Figure 3

e. FRP Full Response Structure.

The full response structure includes the all FEMA elements, the Defense Coordinating Officer and the full contingent of each activated ESF team. This includes the Emergency Response and Recovery Office (ERRO) and elements of district, division and headquarters offices of USACE. Figure 3 above shows the functional elements and relationships of the full response team.

f. Disaster Field Office.

Once the FEMA Disaster Field Office (DFO) is operational, all disaster related response and recovery activities are transferred to that facility/location. The response personnel located at the DFO are referred to as the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and are comprised of FEMA Operations and all activated ESFs at the DFO. The ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering members of the ERT located at the DFO are known as the ESF #3 Management Team.

g. Commander, Division Forward.

This person represents the Division Commander and USACE for all matters related to the disaster response. This person commands the entire response under the Federal Response Plan through both the ESF #3 Cell and the ERRO. This person coordinates and accepts FEMA Mission Assignments in conjunction with ESF #3. This person has also been titled the Senior Divisional Leader.

h. ESF #3 Management Team.

The ESF # 3 Management Team functions as the Division Forward Office. In all cases, the ESF #3 Management Team is the Division Commander's authorized representative on ESF #3 issues. This team provides interface between USACE and FEMA at the DFO. Mission coordination with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and state and local governments is accomplished at the ESF #3 Management Team level. The team also serves as the point of contact for other ESFs regarding the execution of missions within the scope of ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.

i. Emergency Response and Recovery Office (ERRO).

Mission execution is accomplished by the District Forward Element, known as the Emergency Response and Recovery Office (ERRO). This includes contract administration, design, contracting, real estate, logistics, resource management, and other functional support. The location of the ERRO is normally within or adjacent to the disaster area. In major disasters a Deputy Division Commander (see Figure 3D) commands the ERRO.

j. Emergency Field Office (EFO).

The EFO is a subordinate office to the District/ERRO. The number of EFOs established is dependent on the nature of the disaster and missions received. The primary function of the EFO is contract administration and quality assurance.

k. Area Engineer.

The Area Engineer shall direct the overall recovery operations that will include debris recovery actions. The Area Engineer reports to the ERRO Commander, and works in the ERRO.

l. Resident Engineer.

The Resident Engineer shall assume overall responsibility for all the Corps management team and the contractors utilized to execute the debris mission. This person normally will operate from the EFO.

m. QA/QC Personnel.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Personnel are field representatives that direct, monitor, and record contractor activities to include loading, hauling, and disposing of debris.

6. Staffing and Planning and Response Teams.

The organization chart for an Emergency Response and Recovery Office (ERRO) is as follows:

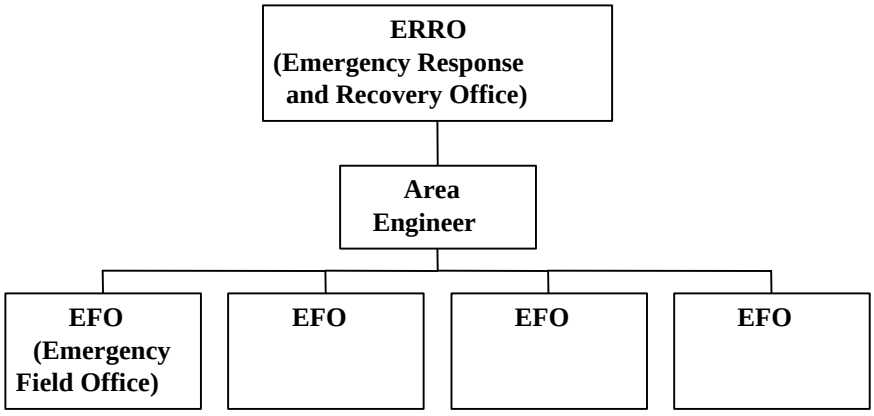


Figure 4

The typical staffing requirements for an Emergency Field Office (EFO) is as follows:

Staff	Number
Resident Engineer	1
Assistant Resident Engineer, Reports	1
Secretary	1
Contract Admin.	1
Office Engineer	1
QA Supervisors	2
QA Inspectors (Hauling)	20*
QA Inspectors (Reduction Site)	6
Radio Operator/Electronic Communications	1
Automation Clerk	1
Total	35

***Note: Twenty QA Inspectors is an approximation. Actual number is determined by number of trucks needed to haul debris. Assume one QA Inspector for each 10 to 15 trucks.**

Each reduction site requires 2 tower inspectors, 1 site supervisor, 1 reduction equipment supervisor, and 2 night shift personnel.

a. Personnel Estimating Guide.

The chart below can be used for estimating the required number of Engineer Field Offices (EFO) and personnel. Read across the first row of the chart to find the approximate number of trucks needed for the debris mission, then read down the column for the total EFO and personnel estimate. Safety, Real estate, and Environmental Support will come from the ERRO.

Number of Trucks	50	100	200	300	400	600	800	1000
Number of EFO	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Resident Engineers	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Asst. Res. Engrs.	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Secretaries	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Contract Admin.	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Office Engineers	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
QA Supervisors	2	2	2	4	4	6	8	10
QA Inspectors (Haul)	5	10	20	40	40	60	80	100
QA Inspectors (Reduct.)	5	10	20	30	40	60	80	100
Radio Operators	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Automation Clerks	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
	17	25	35	60	70	105	140	175

Use of this chart assumes:

1. One inspector per loading operation
2. Ten to fifteen trucks per inspector
3. Average haul distance of approximately ten to fifteen miles

b. The Planning and Response Team (PRT) Concept:

(1) The Planning and Response Teams (PRTs) are the keystone of the Readiness 2000 (R2K) concept. The premise behind R2K is to develop a national strategy that aligns the Readiness community into a corporate USACE team. The standard FRP missions are Ice, Potable Water, Emergency Power, Temporary Housing, Debris Removal, and Temporary Roofing. The PRT concept is to assign Divisions/Districts a definitive FRP mission(s), (some Districts may have dual assignments), for planning and execution based on a corporate strategy. A singular mission allows a District to concentrate the necessary planning effort required to provide detailed information needed for mission execution and to train specialized response personnel. The PRT concept creates a sharing atmosphere, promotes information exchange, allows ownership, and levels the workload across the Corps. With all EM team members across USACE coordinating their total effort, sharing the planning information and response personnel, the readiness posture of USACE will be increased to maximum levels.

(2) The objectives of the PRTs are to provide a planning/information base that supports all of the USACE emergency missions and to provide a trained cadre of responders familiar with the planning data to support emergency operations.

(3) The PRT concept is based upon six basic planning assumptions.

(a) All CONUS Districts will be assigned an FRP mission.

(b) National strategy is based upon supporting two major events simultaneously.

(c) All MSCs will have initial response mission capabilities for ice, water, and emergency power.

(d) Missions/teams will be assigned to MSCs and MSCs will assign missions/teams to Districts.

(e) Mission planning data and response team information will be coordinated and shared via a national database.

(f) PRTs will be “Attached” or “OPCON” to the impacted District.

(4). The different types and numbers of teams are as follows:

7 - Ice
7 - Water
8 - Emergency Power
7- Debris Removal
5 - Temporary Housing
1 - Emergency Access
4 - Temporary Roofing
4 - Structural Safety Assessment
3 - Rehab
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(5) The Districts assigned debris missions are as follows:

Mobile	New Orleans
Louisville	Baltimore
Fort Worth	Sacramento
Portland	

(6) Assigning a lead division for each team grouping will provide PRT coordination. The lead division responsibilities includes monitoring status of team staffing, assuring teams are aware of pending training, assuring database information is current, and monitoring and disseminating current team changes and information. These assignments are:

SWD - Ice
NAD - Water
LRD - Emerg. Pwr
MVD - Debris
SAD - Temporary Housing
SPD - Emerg. Access/Stru. Assess
NWD - Temp. Roofing

(7) The staffing of the PRTs is designed to provide the minimum number of personnel to effectively manage and execute the mission in concert with the responding district's command and control structure or team. No district can field a team capable of executing a large debris mission. Multiple teams or portions of teams will be required. The team configuration is designed to staff the ESF#3 Cell, the ERRO, and multiple Emergency Field Offices (EFO) as required. The premise of this concept is that a team trained to work together, totally familiar with the mission details and responsibilities, will execute the mission with maximum effectiveness and efficiency.

7. Notification, Activation, and Deployment

a. All PRT members are volunteers. They have signed agreements to be deployed from their home station within 6 hours of notification. This agreement has also been signed by their supervisor and the Commander. The notification of activation is initiated by the USACE Operations Center (UOC).

b. All travel matters will be accomplished by the providing district EOC.

c. Whenever a response mission is imminent the Supported Division will determine the status of their own PRTs and decide how to best utilize these teams. At the same time the UOC will place the first four teams in the rotation listing on "Alert" and notify the Supporting Division and District EOCs. The Supporting District EM will notify all team members and the Supporting District Commander will verify the team readiness through the EOC.

When required, the UOC will issue a tasker to the proper Supporting Districts to deploy and coordinate with the impacted district. The Supporting District EOC will ensure that all responders have the necessary equipment, travel needs (tickets, POCs, etc.) and are properly briefed for safety and security issues.

8. Funding and Funds Management.

a. Sources of Funding: The source of funds is critical. True accountability requires that actions taken under any one type of fund source should never be charged to any of the rest. Funding for debris activities shall come through the following sources.

(1) District Commander Funding Authority. (USACE)

Under Army Regulation 500-60 the affected District Commander may expend funding from District resources only (no contract resources) to provide emergency relief efforts for debris clearance in those situations that are threat to life. There is usually no reimbursement for funding used under this authority. This authority would only be used for immediate needs, such as clearance of primary access roads.

(2) Pre-Declaration Funding. (FEMA)

(a) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) can provide funding prior to a Presidential Declaration. Normally any actions are limited to preparation, mobilization or other actions which do not directly assist the state. Under the authority of the Federal Response Plan USACE may be instructed to initiate the activation of in-place debris contracts. There may be other situations where the event has occurred and there is no Disaster Declaration. This funding is for contractor equipment and personnel to remove the debris, contractor disposal/reduction of debris, and the Corps management team to manage and control the contractors. Execution of debris removal missions will be performed within the level of funding provided and normally not to exceed 7 days.

(b) This type of fund citation is termed Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). When the declaration is received, new mission assignment and new fund sites must be developed and used.

(3) Emergency Declaration. (FEMA)

There are two types of Presidential Declarations. The first type is an Emergency Declaration. An emergency is defined as, “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.” The Declaration’s emergency assistance is initially limited to $5M for a single incident.

(4) **Presidential Declaration. (FEMA)**

(a) The most prevalent type of Presidential Declaration is the Major Disaster Declaration. This is defined as "any natural catastrophe (including hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, snow storm, 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 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." A Major Disaster Declaration is normally requested by a State Governor after the occurrence of a disaster.

(b) Once given a declaration of natural disaster by the President of the United States, under authority of the Federal Response Plan, FEMA may task the Corps of Engineers for debris removal as part of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3, and USACE would be funded for each task.

b. Fund Management:

(1) Preparedness Phase. The main focus of the preparedness phase in the resource management area focuses on the operational concept for resource management support to the Debris PRT during their deployment. The District's Emergency Manager and Resource Manager should determine if their Division's Debris PRT will have access to CEFMS or develop a plan for providing the necessary support. Coordination with the Resource Management Corporate Team will also be required once this team is fully functional. If the District plans to allow the team access, the following actions will need to be implemented in the CEFMS database.

(a) CEFMS Users. The UPASS (Universal Pass) administrator is responsible for setting login name and passwords in CEFMS Database. If deemed necessary the Impacted District's Emergency Manager will send a request to the UPASS administrator to set up a CEFMS login for each Debris PRT Mission Manager, Mission Specialist, and Contract Specialist. The team members will use their own signature cards.

(b) CEFMS Permissions. In each district, the CEFMS Database Administrator is responsible for setting the permissions for the Debris PRT members in their District's CEFMS database. These permissions will need to be set up for the Debris PRT members to access the impacted district's database during the execution for the post-declaration mission. The team members will remain inactive in CEFMS until the ERRO is activated. Table 1 lists the suggested permissions for each team member.

Table 1. CEFMS's Permissions

CEFMS Permission	District EM	CAT-RM	Debris Mission Manager/ Specialist	CT
Originate PR&C			Y	Y
Approve PR&C	Y	Y	Y	
Certify PR&C	Y	Y	Y	
ENG 93 C.O.R.				Y
ENG 93 P.M. Approval				Y
Technical Approval	Y	Y	Y	
Accept Customer Orders		Y		
Authorized Receiver			Y	Y
Supervisor			Y	
Travel Requesting Official	Y		Y	
Travel Approving Official	Y			
Travel Authenticating Official	Y			
Travel Voucher/Long Distance Phone Review Authority	Y			
Release of Claims Authority				Y
Government Order Acceptor	Y	Y		
Obligation Approver				Y
PRC Authorized Assigner			Y	Y
Resource Plans/Estimates Appr.			Y	Y
Vendor Approval Authority				Y
Commercial Transportation Auth				
Other Purchases Approver Ind	Y		Y	
Other Purchases Certifier Ind	Y	Y		
Other Purchases Obligator Ind				Y

(2) Pre-Declaration Phase. In the pre-declaration phase funding operations are handled by Debris PRT in their home district's CEFMS database.

After the funding has been loaded into CEFMS, by EM and RM, the mission manager/specialist or resource management support will prepare a Purchase Request and Commitment (PR&C).

(3) Post-Declaration Phase. In the post-declaration phase, funding operations are handled in the Impacted District's CEFMS's database, either by the Debris PRT or their assigned support personnel.

(4) Post Mission Phase. In the post mission phase, the Debris PRT should focus on identifying the issues associated with the debris contracting process based on the lessons learned and then developing a remedial action plan to improve the mission response.

9. Special Considerations.

a. Debris Modeling.

Debris modeling is used to forecast quantities of debris which in turn are used to plan the size of staging areas, equipment and personnel needed, and type of disposal/reduction activity to take place. See Appendix B for debris modeling guidelines.

b. Field Operations.

Figures at the end of Appendix E address site layout criteria, equipment monitoring, air curtain incineration, chipping and grinding, and hazardous toxic waste materials (HTW) considerations. Other items to consider may be found in the checklists and discussions in Appendices L and M.

c. Environmental.

Appendix J includes checklist items for site operations as they relate to environmental and HTW items. Additional discussion of these considerations is found in Appendix J.

d. Safety.

Safety during debris removal missions shall be in accordance with the Corps of Engineers Safety Manual 385-1-1.

10. Functional Elements.

a. Engineering.

The impacted District shall provide technical resources from within their own District personnel or request assistance from other Districts for engineering support to accomplish the debris mission.

b. Contracting.

The Contracting Officer on site is responsible for any and all contracts executed for the debris mission. Each district PRT should do pre-planning contracting efforts for debris missions. The impacted District shall provide a Contracting Officer for execution of the contracts.

c. Real Estate.

The impacted District shall provide Real Estate personnel to procure rights-of-entry and hold-harmless agreements in support of the debris mission.

d. Logistics.

Upon the execution of any natural disaster HQ USACE may activate the Logistics Emergency Response Team (LERT) to provide the logistical infrastructure support for the disaster. The Area Engineer shall coordinate and report all logistical needs with the impacted District.

e. Security.

The Corps of Engineers management team shall ensure that the contractors understand that they are responsible for the security of all of their equipment and related resources to accomplish the assigned debris mission. The overall security of the natural disaster mission is the responsibility of the ERRO commander. The security of any government equipment/resources utilized in the debris mission shall be the responsibility of the Resident Engineer.

f. Resource Management.

The impacted District shall provide all resource management to accomplish the debris mission. This may be augmented through the RM Corporate Team, or through TDY assistance.

g. Public Affairs.

The impacted District under consultation with the District Commander shall perform all Public Affairs. Being highly proactive in informational and report types of news releases.