

# 2017 HURRICANE SEASON: OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSE

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## HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON  
HOMELAND SECURITY AND  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCTOBER 31, 2017

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## CONTENTS

Opening statements:	Page
Senator Johnson .....	1
Senator Carper .....	4
Senator Tester .....	20
Senator Peters .....	23
Senator Harris .....	26
Senator Lankford .....	28
Senator Heitkamp .....	31
Senator Hassan .....	34
Senator Daines .....	37
Prepared statements:	
Senator Johnson .....	45
Senator Carper .....	46

### WITNESSES

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2017

Honorable William B. “Brock” Long, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security .....	7
Robert G. Salesses, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities, U.S. Department of Defense .....	9
Major General Donald E. “Ed” Jackson, Deputy Commanding General for Civil and Emergency Operations, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Defense .....	11
Honorable Robert P. Kadlec, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services .....	13

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

Jackson, Major General Donald E.:	
Testimony .....	11
Joint prepared statement .....	61
Kadlec, Hon. Robert P. M.D.:	
Testimony .....	13
Prepared statement .....	72
Long, Hon. William B.:	
Testimony .....	7
Prepared statement .....	51
Salesses, Robert G.:	
Testimony .....	9
Joint prepared statement .....	61

### APPENDIX

FEMA Declarations chart .....	82
Senator Peters letter .....	83
Senator Harris letter .....	88
Statements submitted for the Record:	
American Federation of Government Employees .....	92
Healthcare Ready .....	94
National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities .....	101
Project on Government Oversight .....	107
Responses to post-hearing questions for the Record:	
Mr. Long .....	114

IV

	Page
Responses to post-hearing questions for the Record—Continued	
Mr. Salesses .....	351
Mr. Jackson .....	360
Mr. Kadlec .....	430

## **2017 HURRICANE SEASON: OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSE**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2017**

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY  
AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:03 a.m., in room SD-342, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Ron Johnson, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Johnson, Lankford, Hoeven, Daines, Carper, Tester, Heitkamp, Peters, Hassan, and Harris.

### **OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN JOHNSON**

Chairman JOHNSON. Good morning. This hearing will come to order.

I would like to say, on the one hand, it is nice to see Senator Carper acting as my Ranking Member, but the circumstances are unfortunate, to say the least. Senator McCaskill's husband is in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU), and so Senator McCaskill is with him in Missouri. So, we certainly want to send them our thoughts and prayers, for Claire, for Joe, and for their family members as well.

Senator CARPER. I would just mention to our Chair, I texted with Claire last night to see how he is doing. Apparently, he had a massive heart attack, a very serious heart attack, and he had, I think it was, an internal defibrillator that may have saved his life. And, there are still blockages to worry about and I think some additional surgical work that needs to be done. So, to what the Chairman said, we will keep him in our thoughts and prayers.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you.

I also want to thank our witnesses, not only for being here, for your testimony, and for what you are about to answer in terms of our questions, but really for the last 2½ months. I have been to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA's) Response Center. I have talked to the men and women that are working with you, I think doing an extraordinary job, working 12-hour shifts, 7 days in a row, for literally weeks, months on end. So, this has been unprecedented starting back in late August with Hurricane Harvey and then Hurricane Irma and then Hurricane Maria within literally a span of 30 days. We just have not seen anything like this. And, I think it is pretty heartening, really, after Hurricane Katrina, the lessons learned, a lot of those lessons have been put into place and used to rather great effect. But, when you have hurricanes and disasters of this magnitude, you cannot just snap your

fingers and make it all well again. This is going to be a recovery effort that is going to go on for years, but I think the response—and I think we will hear that in testimony today—has really been quite extraordinary. Nothing is ever perfect. You can always have continuous improvement. But, again, I think the men and women that work with you in all of your agencies really need to be commended, and I think in terms of your management of them, that also needs to be commended as well. So, again, I thank you, and I think this Committee thanks you as well.

This will be what I consider the first in a series of hearings. It really from my standpoint started with the high-risk hearing when I asked Inspector General (IG) Roth to take a look at the problems in FEMA grant lending, how we spend money in emergency situations, what kind of controls. And, Inspector General Roth responded very quickly, in a June 2nd, a letter to me made a number of recommendations which we have turned into a piece of draft legislation, working with Senator McCaskill, also Senator Daines, and anybody else on this Committee who wanted to start working with us on that. We have been talking to appropriators on how to potentially marry that with some of the emergency funding requests, the supplemental funding requests that we are passing here.

We are spending a lot of money, and it needs to be controlled, and I think the issue with Whitefish—and I am sure we will get into that—is just Exhibit A of how careful we need to be in terms of how we spend the taxpayers' hard-earned money.

I certainly see with Director Long's testimony, we do need to review and lay out FEMA's proper role within the emergency management response. It is a subordinate role. If we can quick put up the chart<sup>1</sup> there. Everybody has this as well. This is just a history that was put together I think by the Heritage Foundation. It only goes up to 2011. It just shows the history of FEMA declarations of emergencies, and it is really striking. Back in the 1950s, there were somewhere between 7 and 18 a year. In 2011, a high watermark, 242 Federal disaster declarations or FEMA declarations.

There are a number of reasons for that. Certainly, we continue to build. We have that moral hazard. We continue to build and rebuild in flood zones and hurricane zones, and property values are increasing dramatically. But, also, I think more and more often States are looking to the Federal Government to do what I believe was probably more suited toward State and local response. As a result, it puts a great deal of stress on Federal disaster resources and certainly FEMA, and I am sure, Director Long, you have felt some of that pressure over the last couple days.

So, I think it is appropriate for this Committee long term to really take a look at what is the proper balance between State and local response and the Federal response in these situations. From my standpoint, as much as we can rely on the State in terms of preparation, standing up those emergency centers and the response before these disasters occur, the better off we are all going to be. So, I want to make sure we are talking a little bit about that during the hearing.

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<sup>1</sup> The chart referenced by Senator Johnson appears in the Appendix on page 82.

I did go down to Puerto Rico. I was down there on the 7th, about 2½ weeks afterwards. I will say that my initial response, having flown over in a low-flying helicopter about a quarter or a third of the island, I was first relieved that the property damage was not as extensive as I was expecting it to be. Now, there is no doubt about it, there is devastation. There is property totally destroyed. But, I had seen pictures of St. Martin. And then, just the basic stats, 2½ weeks, 22 of the 23 ports have been opened. More than 70 percent of both gas stations and grocery stores were already open. A third of the roads were open. But, as we flew over, it looked like in excess of 90 percent were clear, but obviously blocked at certain choke points.

Cell phone companies responded pretty appropriately, kind of shared the burden, cordoned off the island, fixed each other's towers. So, it will be interesting to hear what percent the cell phone service is back and operational. All 78 of the municipalities back then were already accessible by road, so the logistics problem was being eased. But, the biggest problem at that point in time was only 12 percent of the electrical power had been brought back on-line.

So, I returned convinced and I think I continue to be convinced that the primary problem long term now with Puerto Rico, and even before the disaster, was the power grid. It was weak. It was fragile before the hurricane, and now it is offline, and it is a very complex problem trying to reestablish and maintain the balance of the electrical grid. And, we are going to be spending an awful lot of money, and from my standpoint that has to be controlled. And, what money we spend hopefully can be spent in a manner that we create a more resilient electrical grid that will power a vibrant economy in Puerto Rico for generations to come.

My last point is I have been in contact with the Chairman of the Financial Oversight and Management Board, and I just received an email or a text from him last night. They met, and I am just going to quick read you the text that I will enter into the record: "The Federal Oversight Board unanimously has asked for a chief transformation officer to take over the administration of the power authority in order to reestablish power as quickly as possible. But, moreover, we must transform the energy sector and ensure lower-cost, more reliable power. In order to do that, we have to de-politicize the authority, open it up to competition in order to attract private capital. Puerto Rico does not want to return to D.C. with hat in hand in the future. The person the Board has named is a retired Air Force colonel who has organizational and transformational experience, including management of energy and infrastructure projects." That was signed by Jose Carrion, the Chairman of the Financial Oversight and Management Board. So, they recognize the fact that we have a real problem with the governance of, the public ownership of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA), and, again, that was Exhibit A based on that \$300 million contract, which apparently now has been pulled back with Whitefish.

But, again, I just want to thank the witnesses, and I will turn it over to Senator Carper for any opening statement he wants to make.

### OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CARPER

Senator CARPER. Thank you so much. Thank you for bringing us together, Mr. Chairman. I know a couple of weeks ago Senator McCaskill had called for a bipartisan investigation, scheduling a series of hearings. I am delighted to hear that this is not the last but the first of several.

I want to express as well our thanks and appreciation to those at the table before us, those who work with you, for you, for the extraordinary work they are doing.

I believe that in the last 100 years or so, we have had a total of 33 Category 5 hurricanes that have struck the United States, 33 in 100 years, and we had literally 2 within weeks of each other this year. Our friends at the Government Accountability Office (GAO) present to each year, as you will recall, a High-Risk List about every other year, beginning of each Congress, of things that we need to focus on, ways that if we did we could save some money. They for years have now been saying one of our high risks is the incidence of extreme weather and the costs that it is imposing on the Federal budget, and the cost here is just extraordinary. And, I think in terms of root causes, we need to keep that in mind.

I am delighted to hear the Chairman mentioned the electric grid in Puerto Rico. I oftentimes quote Albert Einstein, who said famously, "In adversity lies opportunity." And, as bad as the adversity here is, there is also opportunity, especially with respect to the electric grid. Most of the people, as I understand—I have been to Puerto Rico a number of times, as a naval flight officer (NFO) operating out of Roosevelt Roads, as a Governor hosted by Pedro Rossello when he was Governor, part of the National Governors Association (NGA), and just as a family vacation, and was around the island a fair amount. And, my recollection is that most of the power is generated in the south of the island. Most of the people live in the north of the island. Most of the power is generated from diesel power generators and utilities. And it is dirty, it is expensive. The cost for electricity in Puerto Rico I am told is roughly twice what we pay here in the Mainland. And, they have an opportunity. I talked with Governor Rossello yesterday, who I remember when he was basically a teenager. His Dad and I were contemporaries together in the National Governors Association. But we talked about his vision, and his vision would be to move power generation from the south to the north where the people are so they do not have to transmit all that electricity from one side of the island to the other, and not only to use natural gas, bring down the costs. And right now, the diesel fuel comes, I think, mostly from South America, including Venezuela. And, we are not sure that that is a good place to be dependent on. And, the idea of having the ability of large ships to come in with natural gas to the north, to have power generation there, and to also—the Governor said to me his goal in time is to step up, increase their generation of electricity from renewables, including solar and wind and others, maybe including distributed generation of electricity and things like fuel cell-powered generators for electricity, especially to help in hospitals and places like that.

I want to go back to my prepared comments here, if I could. I am proud of our Delaware National Guard. We have had Delaware



National Guard units deployed to Texas, to Florida, to Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), and we are grateful to the men and women, not just of the Delaware National Guard but National Guards all over this part of the country that are part of this team effort.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the very near future we can actually have the Governors of Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands before us so that we can hear their perspectives on what worked well, what did not, how we could be more helpful, and maybe even include some mayors. Sometimes we do not want to always hear from people who are going to be critical, but we need to hear folks that are critical as well as people who think that a good job has been done. I always like to say if it is not perfect, make it better, and I think if we could hear from Governors—and I am sure you have this in mind—and some other leaders, that would be helpful.

I think we are at the beginning of a very long and difficult rebuilding effort. The cost of the devastation wrought by these hurricanes may well exceed \$300 billion—more than double the total economic damage of both Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. We must ensure that the Federal Government is meeting the needs of the survivors of these disasters and, at the same time, ensure that Federal funds, as the Chairman has said, are being used efficiently and effectively. Every dollar wasted is a dollar that will not be available to help other Americans who are still in need.

We have already started to hear of allegations of programmatic mismanagement and questionable contracts. I am going to just talk about this anyway. It has been discussed quite a bit. I do not think it can be discussed too much. A lot of us were shocked to learn of the \$300 million contract to repair the electric grid that was awarded by the PREPA, to Whitefish Energy. And as you know, a company with two full-time employees that has only existed for 2 years ends up getting a \$300 million contract, heaven help us. That is just unbelievable.

I cannot overstate the urgent need for action to quickly restore power, repair homes and other structures, as well as ensure the availability of safe and clean drinking water for all citizens of the United States.

I talked about electric generation. I will not go into that further. I am looking forward to going down—I think Senator Murkowski is going to lead a delegation maybe as early as this weekend. I hope that is going to come together, and I would love to be a part of that with her. They have a fair amount of jurisdiction over this, as does this Committee, as does Environment and Public Works (EPW), where I serve as well.

I would finally just say I understand the time under which people can actually apply for individual assistance has been extended maybe to March. Can somebody nod their head on that, if that is correct? I think I heard something—OK. If you would address that when you speak, that would be great. Yes, it says right here: “FEMA last night extended the deadline to March.” We are happy to hear of that.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I just want to say a few words about the obligation that our Federal Government has to help rebuild

when disasters strike our country, any part of our country. When extreme weather like this hits, it is scary, it is dangerous, and it is often far more powerful than we imagined it would be. For those of us who have not had the misfortune of living in the path of the worst destruction, it is hard to imagine. I have ridden out hurricanes in a Navy destroyer off the coast, the Atlantic coast. I have flown into monsoons in our Navy P-3 airplanes out in the Pacific Ocean. I got run over by Hurricane Katrina with a bunch of Boy Scouts on a sailboat coming down the coast of Florida during that storm. So, I have had a little bit of a taste of this stuff. It is scary as can be.

But, for the people whose reality has become a nightmare, they just want to know that there is a path to a better and a safer future. Clearing that path is a shared responsibility, though. The residents of Puerto Rico and their leaders, their Governor and others, must do their part, but our Federal Government has a moral obligation to help as well. Like the folks at Home Depot like to say, "You can do it, we can help." And, that I think applies here, too. And, keeping with the spirit of the Golden Rule, let us continue to make sure that we do just that.

Thank you so much.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator Carper.

I would like my full my written statement, entered into the record.<sup>1</sup>

Senator CARPER. And, if I could make a similar request,<sup>2</sup> please. Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Without objection.

It is the tradition of this Committee to swear in witnesses, so if you will all rise and raise your right hand? Do you swear that the testimony you will give before this Committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Mr. LONG. I do.

Mr. SALESSES. I do.

General JACKSON. I do.

Dr. KADLEC. I do.

Chairman JOHNSON. Please be seated.

Our first witness is Brock Long. Mr. Long is the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In this role he leads FEMA's workforce to fulfill its mission in responding to natural disasters and emergencies facing the United States, including the recent hurricanes, Harvey, Irma, and Maria. Mr. Long, I do not know how long you were on the job before Hurricane Harvey hit, but, again, I just want to thank you for what I think is just extraordinary service over the last 2½ months.

<sup>1</sup> The prepared statement of Senator Johnson appears in the Appendix on page 45.

<sup>2</sup> The prepared statement of Senator Carper appears in the Appendix on page 46.

**TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM B. “BROCK” LONG,<sup>1</sup>  
ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
AGENCY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

Mr. LONG. Thank you, Senator. Before I get started, I would like to say that my thoughts and prayers are with Ranking Member McCaskill and her husband.

Chairman Johnson, Senator Carper, as well as the distinguished Members of this Committee, it is a pleasure to be here today. It truly has been unprecedented, and I am here to discuss anything you would like to regarding the response and recovery efforts that my staff has helped to coordinate across the Federal partnership when it comes to all the Agencies that have been involved.

Like me, what I have seen inside my Agency is that I work every day with people who are truly dedicated, that truly come to work every day that want to save lives and help people get on the pathway to recovery as well as become more resilient.

I have been in office 132 days. For 70 of those days, we have been actively responding to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and the extraordinary California wildfires as well. Each one of these events that I just spoke of could truly be catastrophic events, stand-alone events, but they happened in rapid succession in a 25-day period, which is obviously unprecedented.

Chairman Johnson, in regards to this, I think it is important to point out that before Hurricane Harvey hit, FEMA was responding to over 30 different disasters across the Nation in many States that you folks represent, and in addition to those major disaster declarations, we were also responding to over 50 different fire management assistance grant declarations due to the wildfires that are taking place.

Now, there are many improvements to be made to ensure a whole community response and that the National Incident Management System continues to grow in a positive way, I do recognize that there are many challenges ahead, particularly when it comes to California, Texas, Florida, as well as the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

I want to put a couple of things into context about the magnitude of this most recent response. If you start with Hurricane Harvey all the way over to the California wildfires, over 25 million Americans have been impacted—that is 8 percent of the population—in basically a 2-month period or, a 50-day time period. The FEMA search and rescue teams alone saved over 9,000 lives. That is in addition to our Department of Defense (DOD) partners, Coast Guard partners, State and local partners, first responders, neighbors helping neighbors like the Cajun Navy coming from Louisiana over to Houston. Tens of thousands of lives have been saved.

Over 4.5 million Americans have been registered inside FEMA’s Individual Assistance Program. To put that number in context, that is greater than Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Sandy, Hurricane Wilma, and Hurricane Rita combined. It is the fastest we have ever put people into our systems, and we have put over \$2.5 billion in the hands of citizens across the country to start that road

<sup>1</sup>The prepared statement of Mr. Long appears in the Appendix on page 51.

to recovery. We cannot make you whole, but we can actually serve as a catalyst to help you recover.

Over \$3.5 billion was expedited in our National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) immediately to our policy holders. That number is projected to grow to \$16 or \$17 billion just for Hurricanes Harvey and Irma alone.

Since the onset of Hurricane Harvey on August 25, the Nation has worked together with our mass care partners—Red Cross, State and local partners—to shelter over 1.1 million Americans in congregate shelters. The peak population in one night was 200,000. That is unprecedented. We have not had numbers like that ever before.

I also have reason to believe that the commodity mission and the humanitarian mission to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as all of the States, has been one of the largest humanitarian missions in the history of FEMA.

Now, while there are existing response and recovery challenges that need to be addressed, I think Chairman Johnson, in regards to your opening comments, it is important to point out that an optimal response and recovery process should be federally supported, State managed, and locally executed. Each level of government has a very critical role to play, and we have to continue to define what the responsibilities are and what the target capabilities should be.

In the case of Puerto Rico, they were hit by two major hurricanes in rapid succession which created the diminished capacity. Not only were their responders now disaster survivors, but also the ability to respond was also compromised. That puts FEMA as the primary responder and pretty much the first responder, which is never a good situation. When FEMA is the first and primary responder and the only responder for many weeks, we are never going to move as fast as anybody would like, and I recognize that.

Moving forward, we continue to work every day to restore the power. Particularly in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, restoring the power solves a multitude of problems, and it is going to require our partners at the Army Corps working hand in glove with Governor Rossello, who I talk to on a very regular basis. We have to restore the hospitals and medical functions to pre-disaster conditions and consider how to make them more resilient in the future.

Each one of the disaster housing missions is going to be unique, from California all the way to the Virgin Islands, and we are working to rectify those issues every day. Clearing roads, fixing roads, getting rid of debris is also a major mission. There are 3.5 million cubic yards of debris on Puerto Rico alone.

Communications and cell service is something else. I believe we are up to about 85 percent, for example, on Puerto Rico. The retail industry is back up to about 90 percent. The water systems are back up to about 80 percent. So, progress is being made, but we have a long way to go.

I have not had a chance to catch my breath, and do an exhaustive after-action review of all the things that just happened and what we have learned or where we should go, but I do have several ideas. I think as a community we have to streamline disaster recovery programs that are offered from across the Federal Government. We have to simplify them, streamline them, make them easy

to understand, and help our State and local partners understand when to use these things. I will be asking for your help to do that.

We have to implement and ensure survivable communications. We have to work with the private industry to make sure that, as we become more and more attached to our cell phones, the systems that are being implemented are resilient and redundant.

We have to do more pre-disaster mitigation. Pre-disaster mitigation is the key to becoming more resilient and reducing disaster impacts.

We have to ensure State and local governments, Texas and Florida are the examples, have their own life sustainment commodity capabilities and that the Federal Government is not shouldering the entire burden.

We have to find low-to no-cost ways to prepare our citizens and help our citizens be properly insured. Insurance is the first line of defense, and those who are insured will recover quicker than those that do not have insurance.

We have to ensure that States have baseline level capabilities, that States have their own baseline capabilities to handle individual assistance and public assistance when Federal disaster declarations are not coming to town. And, we also have to do a lot of work to fix the NFIP program.

These are just some of the things that we have to work on and a multitude of other several more ideas that I have. I am honored to be here and answer your questions today. Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Long.

Our next witness is Robert Salesses. Mr. Salesses is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities. In this role he is responsible for the development of policy for defense support of civil authorities and homeland security interagency coordination. Mr. Salesses.

**TESTIMONY OF ROBERT G. SALETTES,<sup>1</sup> DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE INTEGRATION AND DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

Mr. SALETTES. Thank you, Chairman Johnson, Senator Carper, distinguished Members of the Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the Department of Defense's support of the Federal response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

The Defense Department is a fully committed and critical partner in the national response system. DOD has a long tradition of working with our Federal, State, and local partners in responding to domestic disasters and emergencies. Led by Administrator Long and FEMA, DOD plays a key role in the Federal Government's support to State and local disasters. We also support other Federal partners and departments such as Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Transportation (DOT), and Department of Energy (DOE) in their role as emergency support function leads.

DOD is well prepared and has forces and capabilities ready to act immediately to sustain lives in the aftermath of disasters. DOD en-

<sup>1</sup> The joint prepared statement of Mr. Salesses appears in the Appendix on page 61.

asures a high level of preparedness by continually enhancing our integrated planning, improving our training, and conducting joint exercises between our Federal, State, and local partners.

In advance of each of these hurricanes, the Secretary of Defense directed DOD to provide full support to life-saving, life-sustaining operations in coordination with our Federal partners. Based on this direction, DOD postured significant capabilities—Navy ships, strategic airlift helicopters, medical teams, and logistics—prior to each of the hurricanes' landfall to assist the citizens of Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

To date, the Defense Department has responded to over 311 mission assignments from FEMA and our other Federal partners. Using the total force in its response, thousands of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine, Active, Reserve, and Guard have responded to these hurricanes.

Under the command of General Robinson, Federal forces conducted search and rescue, evacuation operations, provided damage assessments, surveyed and made repairs to open airports and seaports, cleared critical roadways, transported life-sustaining commodities of food and water, provided fuel distribution, conducted assessments of civilian hospitals, and provided medical support to include evacuating patients back to the continental United States.

Additionally, U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) has flown over 2,800 flights over the last 60 days in support of these hurricane operations, with over 1,900 flights in support of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, transporting urgent first responders like FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR), HHS' Disaster Medical Teams, relief supplies and equipment, and evacuating hundreds of residents and patients.

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) has provided millions of gallons of fuel, over 850 generators, more than 100 million meals, and millions of liters of water and life-sustaining commodities.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conducted flood mitigation operations in Houston and Puerto Rico, conducted maritime port surveys and openings along with the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), installed temporary roofs to enable people to stay in their homes, provided temporary emergency power to over 550 critical facilities—these included hospitals, fire stations, police stations, and other municipal buildings—and, more significantly, continues to work to restore Puerto Rico's electric grid to its pre-storm status, a new and unique mission for the Corps of Engineers in its role under the Stafford Act.

Our military services at the installation level also provided critical transportation, logistics, and medical services to local officials and their communities under immediate response authority. And, thousands of Army and Air National Guard personnel working with the respective Governors from the affected States and the supporting States conducted search and rescue, evacuation operations, commodities distribution, and other critical support operations. The men and women of the Defense Department, military and civilian, were ready and acted with a great sense of urgency in responding to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

Chairman Johnson, Senator Carper, and distinguished Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear today. I look forward to your questions.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, Secretary Salesses.

Our next witness is Major General Donald Jackson. General Jackson is the Deputy Commanding General for Civil and Emergency Operations for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. General Jackson oversees the work of the Army Corps in responding to major disasters such as the major hurricanes that recently hit the United States. General Jackson.

**TESTIMONY OF MAJOR GENERAL DONALD E. "ED" JACKSON,<sup>1</sup>  
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR CIVIL AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

General JACKSON. Chairman Johnson, Senator Carper, and distinguished Members of the Committee, my name is Major General Ed Jackson, Deputy Commanding General for Civil and Emergency Operations, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

The Corps conducts emergency response activities under two basic authorities: the Stafford Act and Public Law (P.L.) 84-99. Under the Stafford Act, we support FEMA under the National Response Framework as the lead Federal agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3, Public Works and Engineering. ESF #3 provides temporary emergency power, temporary roofing, debris management, infrastructure assessment, critical public facility restoration, and temporary housing.

Under Public Law 84-99, we prepare for disasters through planning, coordination, and training with local, State, and Federal partners. We assist State and local entities to support advance measures that prevent or reduce storm event damages, and we repair damage to authorized Federal projects and work with States and municipalities to rehabilitate and restore eligible non-Federal flood infrastructure to pre-storm condition.

When disasters occur, Corps teams and other resources are mobilized from across the command to assist local offices with their response to the event. As part of this mission, the Corps has more than 50 specially trained teams supported by emergency contracts that perform a wide range of public works and engineering-related support functions that I just described.

The Corps uses pre-awarded contracts that can be quickly activated for missions such as debris removal, temporary roofing, and generator installation. This year, the Corps supported FEMA-led Federal response and recovery operations in support of multiple events, including Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

FEMA directed 37 mission assignments to the Corps to assist in Hurricane Harvey response and recovery. Currently, the Corps has 183 employees still deployed. The Corps assisted in temporary emergency power and continues to support the State of Texas with the development and implementation of a temporary housing project management plan. Debris teams led by Corps subject mat-

<sup>1</sup> The joint prepared statement of Mr. Jackson appears in the Appendix on page 61.

ter experts continue providing State and local municipalities with debris technical assistance to define requirements and monitor debris removal and disposal operations in 15 counties.

FEMA directed 81 mission assignments to the Corps to assist in Hurricanes Irma and Maria response and recovery. Currently, the Corps has over 1,500 personnel deployed. As of this morning, the Corps has completed about 1,000 assessments and 550 temporary generator installations across the Caribbean. This includes about 250 assessments and 150 generator installations in the U.S. Virgin Islands and 750 assessments and 400 generator installations in Puerto Rico. Under FEMA authority, we are also assisting Puerto Rico with operation and maintenance of critical non-Federal generators across the island.

The Corps has completed over 13,000 temporary roofing installations in Florida and is on track to complete the mission by November 3rd. We also have completed over 6,000 temporary roofing installations across the Caribbean, including over 2,000 in the U.S. Virgin Islands and 4,000 in Puerto Rico. Roofing requirements in both the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico have been extensive, requiring additional material and construction support which initially slowed progress. We have adjusted, added capacity, and are now seeing daily improvements in both locations.

Corps debris subject matter experts provided technical assistance to counties across Florida and Georgia in response to Hurricane Irma and continue to provide oversight to five regions within the Florida Department of Emergency Management. The Corps is working to remove an estimated 1 million cubic yards of debris from the U.S. Virgin Island and 6 million cubic yards of debris in Puerto Rico.

The Corps worked closely with the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and local authorities to open harbors and navigation channels across all affected areas critical to restoring commerce and allowing the flow of commodities and essential equipment to reach affected communities. The Corps worked closely with officials in Texas and Florida to manage local flood control reservoirs during periods of unprecedented rainfall. In Puerto Rico, Corps dam and levee teams inspected 17 priority dams and worked closely with the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority to stabilize a spillway failure at Guajataca Dam. Additionally, the Corps teams cleared existing out-flow conduits and placed emergency pumps to further reduce water levels in the dam yet restore flow to a critical treatment plant that supports the needs of over 30,000 people.

On September 30th, the Corps was given a FEMA mission assignment under Stafford Act authority to assist the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority in conducting emergency repairs to the power grid itself. The Corps is partnering with PREPA in this effort and has established a General Officer and senior executive-led task force as well as three area offices on the island to oversee work and provide technical assistance. The Department of Energy has embedded experts in our team and continues to assist in our efforts.

Within 2 weeks of receiving the mission assignment, the Corps awarded contracts for large-scale temporary power generation to



stabilize the grid in San Juan and for additional line repair assets that will assist ongoing efforts by PREPA to complete the mission as quickly as possible.

The Corps remains fully committed and capable of executing its own civil works activities across the Nation despite our heavy involvement in these ongoing response and recovery operations. We also remain ready and poised to assist any future events as they may occur.

This concludes my testimony, and I look forward to answering any questions you might have. Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, General Jackson.

Our final witness is Dr. Robert Kadlec. Dr. Kadlec is the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) at the Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Kadlec coordinates the Department's medical assistance after a major disaster, including sending teams and medical professionals to affected areas and working with local hospitals. Dr. Kadlec.

**TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. KADLEC, M.D.,<sup>1</sup>  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RE-  
SPONSE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERV-  
ICES**

Dr. KADLEC. Thank you very much, Chairman Johnson, Senator Carper, and Members of the Committee. It is a privilege to appear before you to discuss our Nation's medical and public health response, as Director Long identified, an unprecedented series of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes that have hit the U.S. Mainland and its territories this season. HHS as well as our interagency partners, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Veterans Affairs (VA), and DOD have pushed many organizational and historical boundaries to save lives and support the communities and people impacted by these storms.

I fully recognize there are regions in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands where people are still facing dire conditions. I saw the devastation firsthand and can assure you that HHS continues our response at 110 percent effort and will continue to work as hard as we can until the conditions improve and we can bring people back to recovery.

Since this is my first time testifying before this Committee, I will just begin with a brief description of this position called ASPR. Sir, in response to your comments, Mr. Chairman, about Hurricane Katrina, the ASPR was created almost 11 years ago in response to Hurricane Katrina by the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act. Its objective was simple: to create "unity of command" by consolidating all of HHS public health and medical preparedness and response functions under one person. I had the privilege of being the Staff Director of the Senate subcommittee that drafted this legislation.

ASPR's mission is to save lives and protect America from health security threats. On behalf of HHS, ASPR leads public health and medical response to disasters and emergencies in accordance with the National Response Framework and Emergency Support Func-

<sup>1</sup> The prepared statement of Mr. Kadlec appears in the Appendix on page 72.

tion #8, which includes all our Federal partners that are here seated at this dais.

Today the threats facing our country are increasingly diverse and more lethal. My main objective is to improve national readiness and response capabilities for the 21st Century threats, and I am doing that through four key priority efforts: strong leadership; creating a national disaster health care system, as Director Long identified, that is more resilient and capable to the challenges that we face in the future; sustain robust and reliable public health security capabilities that, again, reside at the State and local level and, again, are the backbone of any response to any future disaster circumstance; and then, last, advance an innovative medical countermeasure enterprise.

During Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Marie, and Nate, their severity and near simultaneity created unique challenges, especially in Puerto Rico where no place, no person, no life was untouched. During my trip there, I was overwhelmed by the resilience of our fellow citizens who are making do in extraordinarily difficult situations that continue to improve over time because of the extraordinary efforts of the people and the people in the agencies that are represented here today.

Our response strategy for health emergencies has been threefold:

First, save lives, principally through the deployment of our disaster medical assistance teams. You should be proud to know that I met with your fellow citizens from your States during my trips down to Florida, Texas, and to Puerto Rico, where folks from Oklahoma, from Wisconsin, from Delaware, and from New Hampshire were aiding their fellow citizens firsthand.

Second is to stabilize the health care system, ensuring with FEMA such very important activities such as uninterrupted fuel supplies, potable water supplies, could be delivered to not only hospitals but to dialysis clinics to ensure that these vital systems stayed in place.

And, last, restore health care services that need to be recovered to pre-disaster levels.

In Puerto Rico, frankly, we are still responding. In other areas recovery is underway. In order to save lives, as I mentioned, ASPR activated the National Disaster Medical System and deployed more than 2,900 medical personnel from 21 States and hundreds of other Federal employees, including U.S. Public Health Service Commission core personnel.

For each of these storms, we deployed teams even before the hurricanes made landfall so they were ready to respond immediately once the storm passed. In total, we have cared for more than 22,000 patients in affected States and territories, 12,400 in Puerto Rico alone, and sent 950 tons of medical equipment and supplies to these affected areas.

I am happy to answer any questions you may have, and thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you today.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, Dr. Kadlec.

I would like to start with Administrator Long. Mr. Long, you talked about you are in a real kind of danger zone when FEMA is in charge of first responding, when you are no longer subordinate

but you are leading the whole effort. Can you just describe really how it is all supposed to work and why that is a problem?

Mr. LONG. Sure. So, if you look at the Stafford Act, the Stafford Act is designed to support State and local efforts. And, the way disaster declarations work is that when a local government's capacity has been exceeded, they call upon county-to-county mutual aid first or other mutual aid agreements to see if they can mitigate the disaster and the response.

If that is not an option or if that is not working or the capacity has further been expanded, then they will call upon the State. The Governor will issue a State of emergency, and then the State will try to rectify as much as they can of the disaster. And then, once that has been exhausted or the State recognizes that it is beyond their capacity, they call upon the Federal Government, and we begin to mobilize.

In many cases, you have seen the National Incident Management System in the whole community work, and the successful model was in Texas, it was in Florida, and it is now in California. While everything never runs perfect, for the most part it is operating as it should.

What we have to do in regards to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and other island territories is to ensure that they have the management infrastructure in place at both the State and the local level, and that we can also make sure that we have survivable communications. Anytime we lose communications and completely black out like we did in Puerto Rico, it is hard to obtain situational awareness and fully understand what the true response and recovery needs are.

Chairman JOHNSON. You have only been on the job for 132 days, but I guess who is keeping track? Apparently you are. But, you have been involved in disaster response for many years. Has there been a shift, have we created moral hazard? Is there a growing reliance on the Federal Government being that first responder and being primarily responsible as opposed to being subordinate?

Mr. LONG. That is a great question. I believe that would be in pockets. Some of the States are very capable States, and then there are some States where I believe, for example, maybe we need to take a look at which States actually have rainy-day funds and actually have mechanisms to be able to implement their own individual and public assistance programs when Federal disaster assistance is not coming.

I also believe that many States or several States have their own ability to run life-saving commodity capabilities. They have the ability to handle the first 72 to 120 hours, where other States or island territories have not addressed those issues. And so, I think we do have to go back and reestablish with our State and local partners what is the baseline effort that should be there and clearly put forward those capabilities to make sure that we are prepared to backfill.

One of the things I want to do is I want to develop State integration teams. I want to move beyond my regional offices that I have and put full-time staff in with the State agencies and island territories to make sure that we are truly doing real integrated planning on a daily basis, that FEMA is a part of the conversation

every day so that we fully understand how to support all Governors when called upon directly.

Chairman JOHNSON. That might be a pretty good action item here, when you have time go back and really do a State-by-State, territory-by-territory assessment in terms of their emergency management system, whether it is funded, whether it is prepared. We will note that.

Finally, as I left Puerto Rico, to me it was just all about power, power, and power. You have got a disaster, you have a crisis already, but it will grow if we do not establish power. So, I would like to ask the Administrator and also the General, where are we at? What are the prospects of reestablishing power? What do we have to do?

Mr. LONG. So, right now I am exercising under the Stafford Act emergency authorities, which is why we mission assigned the Army Corps of Engineers. It was the right thing to do initially because of the diminished capacity on the island. They are mobilizing under emergency authorities to rebuild the grid to U.S. code standards.

The discussion that needs to be taken after that is how do we build a power grid that is resilient. That is going to require authorities far greater than the Stafford Act affords me at FEMA. Typically what we have to do is restore to a pre-disaster condition, but, obviously, that is not optimal and not the way I would ever recommend this country to go. We do not want to be back in this situation again after having this disaster and an opportunity to change it. I will turn it over to General Jackson.

General JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I think the grid today is slightly over 33 percent restored based upon the basic load that it had before the storm. There is incremental progress that is being made. The line repair and the restoration activities that have been done up to this point have been done by PREPA, and the Corps of Engineers has done a few things in terms of getting personnel on the ground. We installed a 50-megawatt generator at the Palo Seco Plant just within the last week that helped stabilize the grid in the greater San Juan area, and it added about 40 megawatts to the system today and yesterday, which has been very helpful in upping the power.

We are approaching this in a number of different ways. First of all, we have the normal authorities that the Corps of Engineers has under the Stafford Act or ESF #3 temporary emergency power, which are generator installations. What we have typically done is come into an affected area and will install generators. Then we will take them out as the power grid comes up. And, the power grid restoration activity is usually handled by the local public utility and sometimes augmented by other capabilities outside the State.

In this particular case, PREPA chose not to activate the type of normal arrangements that are used by the Public Utility Association, and so FEMA turned to the Corps of Engineers to help PREPA with the restoration of the grid based upon the emergencies that it created.

What we have done up to this point in order to do that is to continue our ESF #3 temporary generator installation mission. We are almost at 400 temporary generator installations at this point today, and those generator sizes range from 40 kilowatt all the way up

to 1.5 megawatt, and those get installed at critical facilities that are prioritized by FEMA and by the Commonwealth, and that is typically hospitals, wastewater treatment facilities, communications platforms, schools, and other places. And, we will continue to do that as the grid continues to come together.

We have also worked very closely with PREPA, and, again, just to remind everyone, we got this mission assignment on September 30th to do the grid restoration in Puerto Rico. We have been doing emergency temporary power since Hurricane Irma hit on September 6th. That mission started then, and we have gradually increased our capability to do more and will continue to do so as long as we need to.

We awarded a contract for the 50-megawatt generator to help stabilize the load in San Juan and get more people power more quickly. Since September 30th, we have also worked very closely with PREPA to get an understanding of what material they needed to do this grid repair mission. That has been a very arduous effort because PREPA did not have a real good handle or understanding of what they had in their laydown yard, so we had to go physically from place to place to count how many poles they had, how many spools of wire, transformers, and the like. We have placed things on order, and we have worked very hard, through multiple venues, to get the material moving toward Puerto Rico, and that is happening as we speak today.

We also went through the process of awarding contracts. We are unable to enter into mutual assistance agreements like the public utility could. A mutual assistance agreement that is entered into by a public utility is very similar to what we award for our debris and our temporary emergency power contracts. They are on the shelf ready to award. They can be awarded right away.

For the contracts that we have awarded to prime vendors at Fluor and also PowerSecure, we have had to go through a competition process and, of course in accordance, with the Federal Acquisition Regulation to award contracts, and we have done that. We have 150 contractors on the ground today, aside from the 450 Corps of Engineers employees that are dedicated to the power mission. By the end of the weekend, those numbers will rise up about another 500, and by the middle of November we should have about 1,000 people on the ground.

We are moving very fast to mobilize the line crews that we need to continue the effort in support of PREPA. And, the milestones that we have been given by the Administration initially were 30 percent by the end of October, which we are there now, thanks in part to a lot of the hard work that PREPA is doing, and our next goal is 50 percent of pre-storm load by the end of November, and that is the goal that we are shooting for right now.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, General Jackson.

By the way, let us go 7-minute rounds. I know there is a request for two rounds, which we can do if people stick around, but we also have to be mindful of time. Senator Carper.

Senator CARPER. Thank you. Thank you very much for your testimony and all you have had to offer.

My wife, Mr. Long, is a graduate of Appalachia State University. Her Dad taught math and physics there for 40 years. As I recall,

you went to undergraduate and graduate school at Appalachia State University. She asked me to tell you the Mountaineers are proud of you. And, I recall meeting your wife and I think your children at your confirmation hearing, and to your family and to the families of everyone who each of you represent, whether you happen to be at FEMA or part of the Army Corps or the health folks, I just want to really convey our thanks to them for the support they are providing for their loved ones to enable them to help people in dire straits.

I want to stay with the issue of energy. I am a recovering Governor. I have thought a lot about how to provide a nurturing environment for job creation and job preservation, and energy is a big part of that. Affordable energy, reliable, dependable energy is a huge part of that. And, they do not have affordable energy in Puerto Rico. They did not have it before, and obviously they do not have reliable or dependable energy today.

I said earlier that in adversity lies opportunity, and in my conversation with the Governor of Puerto Rico yesterday, we talked about the situation they have now with power is generated in the south of the island and most of the people live in the north. They use mostly diesel to provide power for the electric grid. The electric grid is badly damaged, and they still have this reliance on oil, a lot of which comes from South America.

When I look around the world, one of the smart energy programs involves natural gas where it is cheap and supplement that with renewables. And, when the wind does not blow and the sun does not shine, bring up the natural gas and provide the electricity in a cost-effective, cleaner way than we would get from diesel or other fossil fuels.

Let me just ask—and I said earlier the Governor said to me yesterday eventually he wants them to increase their dependence on renewable forms of energy to as much as 30 percent. That is his goal. And, let me say I embrace his goal. I embrace this goal. How do we make this happen? And, how can we help make this happen?

Mr. LONG. I will take a shot at that first. Again, my authorities are limited to the Stafford Act. And, one of the issues that we are coming into and one of the issues that the Army Corps is facing is the recognition that the age of the infrastructure on Puerto Rico, I believe, the power plants, was close to—over 40 years average age. Worldwide, the average age of power plants is about 18 years. So, there is a big discrepancy there, and in many cases I think what we are running into in the complexities is some deferred maintenance issues and different things.

And so, if you put all of that aside, what I have the authority to do under emergency essential services is basically to get the power back up and running to prevent further loss of life and public health events from occurring.

In regards to building innovative, more energy efficient—

Senator CARPER. And, I might add more resilient.

Mr. LONG. Right, resilient. Definitely more resilient. I think we all agree that that is probably what is needed. But, the authority for me to spend taxpayer dollars to do that, I am not so sure that I have. And, that is something that I would ask this Committee to take a look at.

Senator CARPER. General?

General JACKSON. Thank you, Senator. Just a couple things. Everything that you said was right about the preponderance of the power generation being—

Senator CARPER. Note this. I rarely say everything right. [Laughter.]

General JACKSON. Most of the power generation is on the southern part of the island, and most of the population densities are on the north. So, the north-south transmission lines are critical. About half the power plants that are on Puerto Rico are fossil fuel; the other half are a combination of wind and solar.

The Department of Energy has taken a hard look at that. What they have on the island right now produces or is supposed to produce about 5,200 megawatts of power. They really only use about half that. So, there is a lot of room to address maybe fewer more efficient power plants that produce the right amount of power with the right type of fuel to service the requirement that exists on the island today. The Department of Energy has been thinking about that, and they have been looking at that. They have been working very closely with PREPA to help understand what some of their challenges are, to make recommendations to the Administration and to Congress on things like—how much load do they really need and how much redundancy do they need in the system? And, how do they build additional capabilities to balance that load across all the demands in the system? How do they modernize the system to include the hardening of the system, to improve resilience? These are things that the Department of Energy has ideas on that they have shared with me and I know that they are working as part of a FEMA report that will have some recommendations, or maybe what a long-term solution might be for power.

DOE is really looking at that hard. They have some real smart guys that are there on the ground with us going through the work that we are doing to help guide us and make sure that we are doing the right things. Ultimately, they are also looking at what is the right way ahead for the future of Puerto Rico so they can make those informed recommendations to the leadership.

Senator CARPER. You mentioned DOE has some really smart guys on the ground. My staff and I would like to be able to reach out to them and to talk with them. For the record, we are going to ask you to provide those as soon as possible (ASAP), the contact information for those folks.

General JACKSON. Yes, sir, I will.

Senator CARPER. That would be great. Thank you.

Usually it takes weeks, if not months, for a full assessment of damages to be made and an estimate of the total cost to rebuild. I would ask really for everybody, how far along are you in the process for Texas, for Florida, for Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands? When do you expect those complete assessments of needs to be ready? We are expecting a third supplemental appropriations bill, but will the Administration be making additional emergency supplemental requests to assist those communities as further assessments are completed?

Mr. LONG. Well, first of all, I want to thank the Senate and the House for responding very quickly to every request for emergency

supplementals. I know that my guys have been working around the clock to make sure that you guys stay informed of when we believe that we are bumping up and running out of disaster relief funds. So, I truly do appreciate it. We have asked for three supplementals, if I remember correctly, this year alone.

In regards to the Virgin Islands all the way to California, each one of the States or island territories is in different stages of the recovery, but each one of these is going to be a tremendous long recovery. It is going to be a long haul for each one. For example, Texas and Florida are obviously still focused on recovery housing and making sure that we provide people with a proper place to stay as the rebuilding begins, as well as debris removal. California is in the same boat as well, but there are still some sensitivities in the State of California when it comes to hazardous materials and then associated with the debris, but also with rainfall, when you burned off the vegetation, making sure that we mitigate against watershed issues that come into play as well.

So, everybody is in different stages, but the long-term recovery is going to be long. I do not think we have a good handle on the total cost of this, but you can rest assured that my guys will be in touch with your staff members to make sure that we do not fumble the ball when it comes to disaster recovery. And, we will do our best to also take care of taxpayer dollars every day.

Senator CARPER. Thank you. If I could ask the other witnesses to briefly respond to the same question, please. Thank you.

General JACKSON. Senator, I will only comment on the power grid for Puerto Rico. We are still assessing the damages. We received initial reports from PREPA when we first were given the mission assignment, and we found that the damages were not necessarily as great as they had originally reported. But, what we have to do is put people on lines and make sure that, just because the line is not laying on the ground does not mean it is operable. We are in the process of doing that now, and we will probably be doing that as we do the repairs for the next several weeks, and we will be able to put together, I think, a much better assessment of what the overall cost to repair the grid to the standard that we are seeking under the Stafford Act in very short order.

Senator CARPER. I am going to ask questions for the record. I am going to re-ask the same question and ask you and your staffs to respond to that question. All right? Thank you. Thank you very much.

Chairman JOHNSON. Again, I really appreciate the number of Members here. I bumped the questioning up to 7 minutes, and I want Members and witnesses to stay within that 7 minutes as close as possible, just out of respect of everybody. Senator Tester.

#### **OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR TESTER**

Senator TESTER. Will do. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I would just tell you I appreciate this document. I appreciate it a lot. I think that this is an instructive piece of information, and it is instructive because what it tells me is that we are going to continue down this road until we start looking at root causes. And, I know we never, ever want to accept the fact, because it is a bit uncomfortable, of what we do with a changing climate.



But, when we have towns evacuated in Montana in the middle of October due to wildfire, we have some major things that Mother Nature is telling us. And, if we do not address it, we are really not doing our fiscal fiduciary responsibility.

First of all, I want to start out by saying, Brock Long, I think you are doing a great job.

Mr. LONG. Thank you.

Senator TESTER. You came in under difficult circumstances and getting pounded and pounded and pounded, and I think that you have really put your shoulder to the wheel and worked as hard as you could in a very difficult situation. So, I want to express my appreciation.

A couple of things. In your testimony you talked about 3.5 cubic yards. Was that million cubic yards of debris on Puerto Rico?

Mr. LONG. 3.5 million, but it may be off.

Senator TESTER. 3.5 million?

General JACKSON. 6 million is what we are tracking.

Mr. LONG. That may be in older numbers, so the numbers are changing.

Senator TESTER. OK. You also talked about pre-disaster mitigation in your opening remarks, and I think the savings is for every \$1 in pre-disaster mitigation it saves \$4 on disaster on the back side. I do not think we are spending enough on mitigation, and I think your testimony implied that. Do you have any ideas on what we need to do to address this issue.

Mr. LONG. Absolutely. The problem with the way the system is established is you have to get hit to have an extraordinary amount of post-disaster hurricane mitigation program grant funding. I believe that is not the right way of doing business. Specifically, Section 404 in the Robert T. Stafford Act dictates how money is formulated or provided for mitigation purposes. The 404 money—it would be amazing if we could work with the Senate and this Committee to move that to the front side, to offer up—on average, I believe we put out \$700 or \$800 million in post-disaster mitigation funding. Why are we not doing that on the front side and get it out of recovery, reduce the complexities of recovery, and put it up front?

I do not know what the right mix is. I do not know what the right amount of money to make a real dent in it is. But, it has to be not only money up front, but I do believe that the key to resiliency is held at the local level of government, with elected officials, smart land-use planning, building codes, different things, and making sure that there are redundant systems that are in place. It is going to have to be a whole community effort on the pre-disaster side. But, if we could move that 404 funding to the front side of disasters—and it will not be an easy move—I think it makes perfect sense, and I think we can all agree that that is what needs to be done.

Senator TESTER. OK. Well, that is good. If you have any language that you could forward to this Committee and the Subcommittee on Homeland Security on Appropriations, I would certainly appreciate that.

Mr. LONG. Absolutely.

Senator TESTER. Because I think that it is a no-brainer.

Major General Jackson, you said you were assessing the grid in Puerto Rico. Are you about done with that assessment? I guess I will ask the question, and you just tell me if you can answer it or not. Is it shot? Is it 90 percent shot, 95 percent, 100 percent? Where is it at? I mean, I am talking about done, start over, rebuild.

General JACKSON. The answer to that is no, it is not shot. The initial reports that we got said there was 100 percent damage to distribution. That is 31,000 miles worth of line. That is not the case. The initial reports that I received said that 80 percent of the transmission lines were shot. That is 2,400 miles of high-voltage—

Senator TESTER. Yes? What do you think it is now? I mean, what do you think it is?

General JACKSON. Sir, let me start by just saying as I flew over Puerto Rico a couple of weeks ago, there are a lot of lines that are up visibly; there are a lot of lines that are down visibly. The problem is until you get folks on the ground to see if those lines and the components that make up the line system are operable, you do not really know if the lines is energized. That is what we are doing right now.

We are not doing a full assessment and waiting to do repairs. We already sort of know where we need to go and what we need to focus on.

Senator TESTER. So, what I am trying to get here is this: We have been told that the distribution system in Puerto Rico was horrible before the storms hit. Are we doing repairs to a horrible distribution system? Or are we fixing a horrible distribution system?

General JACKSON. Sir, under the Stafford Act, we are fixing the system to get power out to the people as fast as we can.

Senator TESTER. So, when the next hurricane hits, it is not going to knock down everything that was not knocked down in this hurricane, and we are back in the same boat.

General JACKSON. If you have a Category 5 hurricane, unless the lines are buried under the ground, it is going to knock wires down.

Senator TESTER. Even if it is new construction?

General JACKSON. Even if it is new construction.

Senator TESTER. All right. Is there any effort to talk about maybe developing generation so that the distribution is not as needed? I am talking not only renewable but even conventional generation.

General JACKSON. Senator, my understanding is, as Senator Carper alluded, the Governor has an interest in locating the power generation more closely to the population densities that they support.

Therefore, it would obviate the needs for these long transmission lines across the island, and DOE is taking a look at that to help put together some ideas for the leadership.

Senator TESTER. I do not know if you do this or if Mr. Salesses does this, but are you looking at every option, not only carbon based but also solar and wind and geothermal?

General JACKSON. Senator, my understanding is DOE is looking at what the most efficient, modern, appropriate system would be for Puerto Rico to make those type recommendations.

Senator TESTER. OK. Do you guys know anything about PREPA?

General JACKSON. Senator, I know some things about PREPA, but——

Senator TESTER. Well, here is what I want to know about. It is a nine-member board that I should be tickled pink that they gave a contract to a company in Montana. But, as you look at the situation, two people have been in business 2 years, never done disaster work before. What kind of people are on this board? No-bid contract. I mean, I got to tell you something. If it was any of you guys, if it was you, Brock, I would not have started out saying you are doing a great job, I will tell you that. OK?

Mr. LONG. Right.

Senator TESTER. So, I do not understand what is going on here, and I do not understand where the accountability is. We have a Federal Financial Oversight Board. Maybe they are not doing their job. But, somebody is not doing their job. Would you agree? I see some head nods.

Senator HARRIS. Let the record reflect. [Laughter.]

Senator TESTER. Thank you very much.

Chairman JOHNSON. There is a governance issue. There is no doubt about it. Senator Peters.

#### **OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PETERS**

Senator PETERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, thank you to each of you for the work you are doing in these disasters. Unfortunately, given what is happening with the climate, we may be seeing a lot more of these disasters, bigger, stronger, and increased frequency. So, it is important that we take lessons learned from what we have seen here and understand that we are probably going to have to be applying them again and again going forward.

Mr. Long, my time is short today, but I wanted to just alert you that I sent a letter to you yesterday in my capacity as the Ranking Member on the Federal Management Oversight Subcommittee of this Committee, and in that letter I asked a series of detailed questions about FEMA's response to Hurricane Maria and the humanitarian crisis in Puerto Rico. I am not going to go into all of those details, but the letter is going to you. I hope to have your commitment to get a quick response because I am sure our Subcommittee will have further hearings on this matter, and it will be helpful to frame that discussion.

Mr. Chairman, if I could just have that letter entered into the record?<sup>1</sup>

Chairman JOHNSON. Without objection.

Mr. LONG. Absolutely, I am aware, and we will respond very quickly.

Senator PETERS. I appreciate that, Mr. Long. Thank you.

As many of my colleagues have mentioned, the concern about particularly in Puerto Rico is to make sure that we have sustainability built into any kind of response. And, I know the Stafford Act prevents that from happening in the fact that it talks about limiting rebuilding to the way it was in place when the disaster occurred. You alluded to that as well in your comments. Do you think it is time for us to take a look at the Stafford Act? Would you rec-

<sup>1</sup> The letter referenced by Senator Peters appears in the Appendix on page 83.

commend us taking a good look at whether or not that makes sense given the situation we are in now and what will likely be future situations given climate change?

Mr. LONG. Yes, and I work with my staff every day, and there are definite changes to the Stafford Act that we could consider. But, I would also like to take the time to methodically go through those and submit those, if there are recommendations, not only from my staff at FEMA, but the emergency management community as a whole. I am always for reviewing and bettering processes.

There are opportunities for mitigation as a result of going through this, but rebuilding a grid to the level that we are all discussing here is not within my authority. And, I am concerned about the deferred maintenance issues, already when it comes to restoring and conducting permanent work as it is.

Senator PETERS. Well, I appreciate working with you on that, and as we have talked about before, personally some of those disasters that may not be under the Stafford Act, some of which is a disaster we had in Michigan, in Flint, for example, I think there are a lot of lessons learned from that disaster as well that means that we need to take a hard look at the Stafford Act and try to make improvements to make sure the American people get the help that they need when disaster strikes their community.

That leads to my next question, which relates to the long-term nature of these disasters, especially from my experience in Flint, that aid is normally available when the TV cameras are running. Usually, there is quite a bit of aid that will flow once the public media attention is there. The challenge is when the cameras stop covering the event and these folks have to deal with these disasters for many years in the future.

So my question is: How long do you expect FEMA to be working in the areas affected by these hurricanes? And, do you have the capacity to handle that workload, which is probably going to be over the next decade or more?

Mr. LONG. At this point, no doubt about it, when it comes to recovery staff, we are stressed. We are having to rob Peter to pay Paul, as you could say, from other disasters. I think right now we have roughly 26 open disasters that we are working nationwide that do not get media coverage, and so in some cases what we are trying to do is go to more virtual models, and hopefully States are calling upon State-to-State mutual aid to be able to start managing a lot of their disasters and doing things more virtually.

But, in regards to the most recent four events that we are talking about from the California wildfires to the three major events, it is going to take many years to go through. In some cases, when it goes back to your question on the Stafford Act, we do have Section 428 of the Stafford Act that allows us to move in a more expedited manner and possibly in a more resilient manner, but we have to make some decisions as to whether or not the program is working. It does reduce the number, the sheer number of project work sheets that we have to generate, and it allows us to do work more efficiently. I would like to continue going down that path, but also take a comprehensive look at how we get local and State government to also make sure that they are funding for staff positions adequately, as well.

When it comes to future grants, I would rather have grants to hire and train proper staffing than to buy equipment. And, there may be people that disagree with me in the industry, but you cannot replace human beings, and that is what we need when it comes to the large amount of disasters that we are facing.

Senator PETERS. And, with these large disasters, I know it is still early to get a sense of what the cost will be, which will be very large. I think all of you have referred to the fact that is an ongoing process right now. But, do you have any indication in terms of the hurricanes? How do you think the costs will stack up? Which will be the most expensive? How would you rank them?

Mr. LONG. Well, it is interesting. When you look at Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, I think there are 2.5 million people in Florida alone that have been entered into individual assistance. In Hurricane Harvey, we are still under 1 million. OK? But then, when you look at the impacts to housing, the amount of money it would cost to fix flood-based housing issues is going to be tremendously more expensive than I believe what we may see in Florida.

California is a whole other—as long as I have been doing this, I have never seen a more disturbing disaster in my life, and I think they lost 6,800 homes in that.

And so, each one is tremendously different, and the costs will vary based on what the services are that are needed. As far as overall costs, I have heard numbers inside from my finance guys saying that we are probably spending about \$200 million a day right now just responding to the four disasters that we are facing.

Senator PETERS. And, how would you rank them? In terms of hurricanes, what is going to be the most expensive for us, and the second most? I have heard estimates that Texas will be number one. Is that accurate?

Mr. LONG. Probably Texas. Well, I do not know. I take that back, because we are not done with Puerto Rico. We are still trying to uncover that. But, I would believe that right now Texas is probably the most expensive one. But here, again, that is just a pure guess, and we still have numbers coming in.

Senator PETERS. And, obviously, with long-term funding, we have to have local government, State government engaged. But, they need to make plans for long-term investments to recover and to make sure that they are sustainable. But, it is difficult for them to do that without knowing the amount of money that is available, isn't it?

Mr. LONG. Yes, absolutely. Here again, the money comes mostly—the largest majority of the funding that States interact with FEMA is definitely on the recovery end. That goes back to the pre-disaster mitigation point. How do you plan to implement mitigation strategies when you have to get hit and you are not sure how much money you are going to come into based on the type of disaster? That is why I think that we have to preplan, take it out of recovery and put it up front so that you can do better visionary planning over the next couple of years to truly mitigate your communities.

Senator PETERS. All right. Thank you.

Mr. LONG. Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Senator Harris.

### OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HARRIS

Senator HARRIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this hearing on hurricanes, and I appreciate the Administrator speaking of California. This hearing is not about wildfires, but I would like to urge that we do everything we can to, as you appreciate, recognize we lost 42 lives in California, and the estimate is currently that we lost 8,900 homes and structures.

On that point, from FEMA there is still—you are doing a great job, the Army Corps of Engineers. I was there. I visited the site. I have met with the families. And, you are absolutely right, it is devastating to those families and that community.

In terms of FEMA, there is still a need—and I will just put this on your radar—for individual assistance to help cover temporary housing. You mentioned that. It is a big issue throughout the country and certainly in California around affordable housing. I know that FEMA does not have the number of trailers, and they are not on the production line in a way that we can get them to California as soon as they are needed. So, there is still a need for temporary housing, help, and basic essentials like clothing and baby formula. And, from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), if you can just pass this on, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding for permanent housing is a big issue. Crop insurance, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). And then, from the Small Business Administration (SBA), we need business loans for small businesses that have been destroyed. So, I thank you for that.

On October 27th, through the Environment and Public Works Committee, which I am also on, we sent a letter<sup>1</sup> to FEMA and the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers asking for information about a timeline and the work that has been completed or is yet to be done as it relates to debris. So, I would like to get an answer to that, and if we can get that within the next week, I would appreciate that. There are about seven specific questions. But, as you are aware and as has been mentioned here, there are millions of cubic feet of debris in Puerto Rico, and it is my understanding that we are looking at debris that is large. It ranges from rooftops to garage doors to refrigerators and couches, debris that the people who live there cannot pick up and move.

There has also been a compromise to the landfills in Puerto Rico that existed before the hurricanes hit and remain a problem. It is my understanding that FEMA plans to remove the debris, but I am not clear on what the timeline is for actually getting that completed. Can you tell me what that plan is?

Mr. LONG. So, each one of the events is extraordinarily different, and there is no one-size-fits-all approach when it comes to debris removal. For example, the California wildfires, if I may use that as an example, because of the nature of the hazard, you first have to go through and make sure that you remove all the hazardous materials from personal property. Then, obviously, as you said, the number of deaths is projected to go up to over 80, and that is because we are still searching for remains in a very humane manner,

<sup>1</sup> The letter referenced by Senator Harris appears in the Appendix on page 88.

trying to make sure that we go through the debris to find remains in the burn area.

After all the environmental piece is done and we correctly go through to look for remains, then a lot of the debris contracting is done at the local level through private contracts. If those contracts fail or the Governor requests FEMA specifically, then we can mission assign the Army Corps of Engineers, which I believe the Army Corps of Engineers has been mission assigned in California, similar to Puerto Rico.

Debris in Florida was done differently. A large majority of that was done at the local level by debris contracts and pre-event contracts that they established. So, each one of these may have different timelines because of the types of debris, but like Puerto Rico——

Senator HARRIS. Yes, what is the timeline for Puerto Rico?

General JACKSON. Senator, I do not have an exact timeline for Puerto Rico. We have just started scratching the surface on debris removal. We have run into some really interesting politics within the 78 municipalities that make up Puerto Rico in terms of how they are allowing us to gain access. So, we are in some significant negotiations. Many of the municipalities have come back and said, "We do not really want you to do it. We will take care of it ourselves." So, we are going through that right now.

I will respond to the letter that you sent with a much more definitive timeline than what I just gave you.

Senator HARRIS. I appreciate that. And then, if you could also follow up on this point about what jurisdictions within Puerto Rico are hesitant to cooperate with your efforts so that we can make sure that we do our part to figure out how to get some cooperation.

General JACKSON. We will do that, Senator.

Senator HARRIS. OK. And, Dr. Kadlec, my understanding is that the debris piles that are occurring in Puerto Rico are wet from the recent rains; they are attracting pests that range from rodents to mosquitoes. And, there is also a concern that the pets that are going there and the rodents that are going there are leaving great amounts of urine that is also seeping into the waterways. Can you talk for a moment about the health risks associated with this accumulating debris?

Dr. KADLEC. Well, ma'am, there are several issues that have to be dealt with in that, and one is the moldy kind of debris that you would be anticipating and, again, fungal growths that would be causing exacerbations of respiratory disease like asthma. Also, you would be very concerned about some of the immunosuppressant effects of certain fungal growths that are out there, people with immunocompromised situations.

Probably the biggest concern about debris piles is that you find people climbing on them, rooting around in them, so there is likely lacerations, injuries, and infections, soft-tissue injuries that come from that.

Senator HARRIS. And, bacterial diseases. Is that correct?

Dr. KADLEC. Yes, ma'am, bacterial diseases——

Senator HARRIS. That can lead to death.

Dr. KADLEC. And, the last one you did mention, but I will mention because it is a matter of topical interest, is leptospirosis which

is endemic to Puerto Rico. It occurs typically during the rainy season, August through December. There have been some cases already defined or declared and a couple of deaths suspected with that. It is a disease that is remedied by antibiotic therapy. About a week after the landfall of the hurricane, we were working with the State epidemiologist, and, again, everything we do is in support of the Department of Health on Puerto Rico, basically making available courses of antibiotic treatment to basically treat anticipated levels of leptospirosis and other bacterial infections. Typically, leptospirosis occurs in about a couple hundred cases a year. We would expect that to probably go higher than that because of the nature of the events. So, we have provided several thousand courses of treatment for Puerto Rico.

Beyond those kinds of circumstances, you would be concerned about tetanus. We have also made available tetanus vaccines through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and also have made available 24 environmental health officers to work with the department in Puerto Rico as well as epidemiologists to track not only these kinds of environmental hazards but also the cases that would be associated with it.

Senator HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I recognize my time is up. I would like as a follow up from each who has information about the incidents that we are also hearing of people in Puerto Rico drinking water from Superfund sites because of their desperation to get drinking water, and, obviously, there are obvious health risks, huge health risks associated with that.

Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Senator Lankford.

#### **OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR LANKFORD**

Senator LANKFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, thank you for being here and giving a chance to walk through this. I have a multitude of questions I am going to try to blitz through in a short period of time.

Mr. Long, let me ask you this. This comes back to the preparation side of this. The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Program in 2012 required a report every 6 months on how we are doing on the debt? What is happening there? What process do we have to be able to work out of the flood insurance debt? The previous Administration just stopped doing that report at the end of last year, so we do not have that really for 2 years. So, it made it difficult coming into this year and trying to deal with obvious flood issues when we do not have a report for the last 2 years. Do you know when that is planned to restart? I understand full well in the chaos of all that is trying to go with what is happening currently that is probably going to be behind again, but do you know where that is in the process of—

Mr. LONG. I do not, but we will follow up directly with you.

Senator LANKFORD. That would be helpful. You also mentioned in your testimony about trying to interact with private entities in the private sector on flood insurance. Do you have any specific ideas on that, things that you plan to be able to bring at the end of this?



Mr. LONG. While the NFIP program is underneath my authorities, I am not an insurance expert when it comes to fixing the NFIP. Going into Hurricane Harvey, if I remember correctly—and this is, give or take a couple million here—we were \$24 billion in debt roughly. And then, anytime you have a massive event—Hurricane Katrina sent it into debt. Hurricane Sandy sent it into debt. Hurricanes Harvey and Irma are going to send it into further debt, which Congress has recognized.

We have to fix the business framework, and it has to require a solution from the private sector. I think the private sector should drive a lot of the market, and if we are going to continue to reward bad behavior by building in flood zones, then there needs to be actuarial risks that are involved. I fully understand the affordability issues, but I also believe that we cannot continue to allow conducting business under the same framework and continue to go into debt.

I do not want to run a program that goes into debt, so I know what I do not know, and I know that we need the private sector's support. I need your support to figure out the best way forward.

Senator LANKFORD. So, let us work our way through this, which we understand will be months in the process, and years in many places in the process. But, we do need some help to be able to sit down at the table and be able to figure this out.

Mr. LONG. Absolutely.

Senator LANKFORD. We have ideas that we are bringing to it. Obviously, the practitioners that are working through this are going to have specific ideas. We have to deal with outside private sector insurance. We do not want to create a situation where the private sector creates insurance policies, and then as soon as they have claims, they walk away from it.

Mr. LONG. Right.

Senator LANKFORD. That does not help those individuals. It does not help the Federal Government. There have to be some ways to be able to establish some backstops that will work long term and can provide some affordability. So, I would like to commit that in the days ahead we are going to try to get some ideas worked out and look at a long-term plan. That is not going to be a year to resolve. That is going to be a decade or more to resolve, but we have to be able to get started on this.

I know with FEMA as well there has been some interaction, and I am not going to press you on this because we have talked about it before. But, it is odd still in Florida and in Houston and in Puerto Rico that if a United Way facility has devastation, or a zoo or a museum has devastation, they can engage with FEMA for help. But, if a mosque, a synagogue, or a church has devastation, they cannot. All of those are nonprofits. But, for those that are considered houses of worship, they cannot engage in the same way. I feel like in reading the law from the 1990s, when Congress said that nonprofits would be included, that is all nonprofits. And, I will be able to continue that conversation in the days ahead with you on that.

Mr. LONG. Sure.

Senator LANKFORD. I know there has been some pushback, which I think is reasonable to be able to ask that question on that.

General Jackson, by the way, your family is doing good?

General JACKSON. Yes, sir. Thank you.

Senator LANKFORD. Good. It is good to see you again.

General JACKSON. Good to see you, Senator.

Senator LANKFORD. Thank you for the way you continue to be able to serve the Nation. You mentioned a comment that about half of the power generation of Puerto Rico is from wind and solar and half of that is from fossil fuels. Did I hear that correctly?

General JACKSON. Yes, Senator.

Senator LANKFORD. So, of those that are there, what remains? What was the most resilient? What is still working? What is redeemable of that?

General JACKSON. Very interesting, Senator, that you ask that, because I was very surprised when I flew over the renewable sites, the solar and the wind, the actual blades of the wind farms were snapped off, and the solar panels were all smashed. The actual power plants that held up the best were the typical standard power plants, be it the natural gas or coal fired or heavy diesel or what have you. Just the structures themselves held up better than the renewables did based on what I saw.

Senator LANKFORD. I am not anti-renewable, to say the least, but I think part of the conversation that we have to have in helping Puerto Rico get back on its feet is to look at resiliency long term. So, I want us to be able to look at all of those things as we go through the process, and I know that will be a common conversation around this horseshoe and to be able to figure out how we actually get them back in place.

I am asking a question that I know is unfair, so I am going to go ahead and tell you up front. We are all concerned about why Puerto Rico did not choose to do mutual aid for their power reconstruction. Texas did, Florida did; other groups when they have experienced it, they ask for mutual aid and engaged. What have you been told why they did not do that? Now, you cannot tell me why. I am only asking what have you been told why they did not ask for mutual aid. And, Mr. Long, the question is coming at you as well next on that.

So, General Jackson, what have you been told why they did not request mutual aid?

General JACKSON. Senator, I have been told that they did reach out at some point for mutual aid, but because it is a cost-shared arrangement and Puerto Rico is in the financial situation that they are in, utility companies were hesitant to engage because there was no guarantee of cost-share payment.

Now, that changed, I believe, when the cost-share arrangement was waived, and then they reengaged, public power utilities reengaged. But, by that time, PREPA had already reached out and had engaged with a sole-source contract, and that is how that arrangement was started. That is what I have been told through multiple sources, but I obviously do not have any authority—

Senator LANKFORD. I understand, because, again, I am not asking what they did or why they made the decision, just what you were told.

Mr. Long, is that the same thing you were told as well?

Mr. LONG. General Jackson is correct, and I agree with him. Many companies are not willing to engage until there is a guarantee of 100 percent.

Senator LANKFORD. Right.

Mr. LONG. And, the bottom line is that—I spoke with Governor Rossello yesterday. They are going to reengage the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) process for power support. I think specifically they are having conversations with the States of Florida and New York. And, the goal is that my Federal Coordinating Officer, Mike Byrne, has requested that PREPA make sure that we are unified with the Army Corps so that we are not working in separate streams but we are working together in a consolidated effort.

Senator LANKFORD. We will follow up with your staff because I have another question that is a process issue that we will have to just talk through, and that is, at times when FEMA cannot get it done with contracts, you are punting to Army Corps of Engineers to be able to handle any contracts. And, what I would be interested to know is the contracting process. Which one takes longer? Which one is more efficient? Which one has greater cost? At times there is some overlap in between as to who has debris removal, at what level FEMA can handle it, at what level they need to be able to hand it off. For us, that is going to be helpful just to be able to know because those are Federal dollars there. Which one is more efficient? Do we need to buffer one up to be able to correct another one?

Mr. LONG. We do not typically contract to rebuild power grids. We mission assign the Army Corps of Engineers who handles the contracts directly to get the job done. The best-case scenario is the example of Florida. Florida Power and Light controls their destiny when it comes to restoring their own power grid and then activating mutual aid, and then FEMA basically serves in a supportive Federal role to reimburse those actions.

Senator LANKFORD. My question will not be specifically on power. It will be on all contracting, whether it be debris removal or whatever it may be.

Mr. LONG. Sure. OK.

Senator LANKFORD. When we have to hire individual contractors, who handles that more efficiently? How does that actually work? Which one takes longer?

Mr. LONG. Understood.

Senator LANKFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman JOHNSON. Senator Heitkamp.

#### **OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HEITKAMP**

Senator HEITKAMP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, thank you to my colleague from New Hampshire for letting me go first.

I have a few questions about the Navy ship Comfort according to the Department of Defense, the Comfort has one of the largest trauma facilities in the United States and is equipped as well as any kind of floating hospital can be equipped. It is capable of treating 200 patients per day with 250 beds available. But, yet we hear over and over again that there are people going without medical treatment. Despite that capability and a staff of over 800 trained

personnel, the Comfort has treated only 100 patients 17 days after arriving in Puerto Rico on October 3rd and 30 days after Hurricane Maria made landfall.

Dr. Kadlec, how many patients have been treated on the Comfort so far that you are familiar with? And, can you elaborate on the challenges that we have had getting patients to the Comfort?

Dr. KADLEC. Sure. I think the last count was 121 as a result of that. But, ma'am, before you make a judgment on that, let me just explain what was the approach using the Comfort as it related to its high-acuity capabilities, of which you are correct in saying there are 200 beds, but there are, more importantly, 50 intensive care unit beds on that boat, and that really was the capability we needed, because, quite frankly, if you looked at the events on the island, we had a Level 1 trauma center at Centro Medico which was the east side of the island.

Senator HEITKAMP. So, how many of the patients that were treated aboard the Comfort were actually ICU patients?

Dr. KADLEC. Were high-acuity patients?

Senator HEITKAMP. Yes.

Dr. KADLEC. Well, if I recall correctly, over 60. I can get you that number, though, ma'am. But, the point was that we used that as a floating intensive care unit primarily in the bases when we are trying—

Senator HEITKAMP. So, it is your judgment that the Comfort has been fully utilized for the need in Puerto Rico?

Dr. KADLEC. What it did was cover a critical bet that we had, which was based on the risk that hospitals would lose power because the majority of them—in fact, all of them were on generators for a period of time. Now we have 70 percent back on the grid. But, for the time being, when the hospitals were on generators and there was risk of failure before we could put backup-backup generators, we used the Comfort as a place where we could take high-acuity patients, transport them by helicopter, by rotary wing medevac helicopter—

Senator HEITKAMP. I get all that, but I think anybody who looks at this—and maybe it is just the news, and I will turn to you, Administrator Long—who looks at the news and says, look, there is this huge medical need, people going without treatment, people at risk of losing their life, we have this incredible asset. This is an island. It is not like the United States of America where you might have something 3,000 miles away. Why does it seem to be, to me, underutilized?

Mr. LONG. So, I appreciate the question, and I understand the frustrations in the question. The goal is always anytime you move medically fragile people, patients, out of a hospital, you take a risk of them surviving that move to begin with. So, the goal is to stabilize the situation in the hospitals, and there was a tremendous effort to do that. Because what we ran into was not only hospitals operating without power, but making sure that the generator actually worked, getting it fuel on a regular basis, and then maintenance of the generator ongoing. These generators are not designed to run for months.

So, what we did is we initiated the Comfort—and, Bob, you can probably talk about the timeline it takes to actually do that. It is

about an 8-day process to even turn the keys on, fuel the boat, get everybody staffed to even mobilize and go to the island. It is a long process. But, the bottom line is we basically set up a 911 system, as I understand, to where in two or three cases a hospital generator would fail, we would move the most medically fragile patients via helicopter from the hospital to the Comfort.

I would argue that it was being utilized very well. Again, the goal is to try to get the hospitals to operate. We are always going to be second-guessed on everything, but try to get the hospitals to operate and serve patients where they are.

Senator HEITKAMP. Administrator Long, I know Senator Tester hit on this, but one of the concerns that I have, given what now has landed on your plate, is that all of our talk about mitigation, all of our talk about preparedness will take a back seat to just dealing with the disasters that you have been handed. We all know based on experiences with Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, now, we are here for a month and then we leave.

What are you going to do or what recommendations would you make to us in terms of staffing so that you have the capability of actually looking at mitigation and not just dealing with the crisis?

Mr. LONG. Sure, and I have been concerned about that because my staff and the coordination through the Federal departments, I mean, tens of thousands of people have been deployed. If you look at the actual number that has been deployed starting with Hurricane Harvey, it has been unprecedented, and I do not have to say that. Unfortunately, I do feel like we are losing a lot of the successes that have actually been implemented as a result of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act. A lot of things went right.

So, that we do not lose Puerto Rico, I plan to do an after-action report to make sure that we understand where we are versus where we need to be specifically when it comes not only to Puerto Rico but island territories. I want to go back and hit the reset button.

In regards to staff specifically, eventually I would like to change the entire hiring process of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to adopt a more Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)-style academy approach. I would also like to expand my staff out of those regional offices to the States and islands to make sure that we are a part of that discussion every day.

Senator HEITKAMP. I think you received an incredible amount of bipartisan support, in part because we understood what role you played in the lookback on Hurricane Katrina. We hope that you will be equally critical of the work that you have done as Administrator.

Mr. LONG. Sure.

Senator HEITKAMP. But, that you also will collaborate with us in terms of what you need. I think Senator Tester said it best. You cannot look at this and then understand this continues and think that we do not have a huge challenge where we need to look at all hands on deck, what are the requirements that we want to impose on States so that they understand what their role is going to be, so they are not overly dependent on the Federal Government, but that this work is seamless.

And so, I look forward to additional conversations with you and to understanding what you need. But, we cannot give you what you need if you do not ask.

Mr. LONG. We would be happy to put that ask together, and if I may, each citizen is responsible for their own individual preparedness. We do not have a true culture of preparedness in this country, and we need to hit the reset button and look at how we partner with the Department of Education and give people critical skills. Gail McGovern with the Red Cross said that one in four of us is going to have to perform CPR to someone else at any given time. Are we giving people those Boy Scout-type skills as well as tangible things to understand that they may be the true first responder for an active shooter event, or if your neighbor's house has collapsed upon them. Many times citizens are the first true responder, and we have to start dedicating our public awareness and cultural preparedness campaigns to doing that as well as figuring out what the State—

Senator HEITKAMP. I could not agree with you more. Thank you so much for your hard work and all of you working under very difficult circumstances. We hope that Congress can be an effective partner for you.

Chairman JOHNSON. And, Senator Heitkamp, real quick before you leave, you may not have been here, but one of the action items I am taking away from here is literally that State-by-State, territory-by-territory assessment, who has prepared themselves? What is the current State so we can determine something in mitigation? We will definitely follow that up with a hearing.

Senator HEITKAMP. Yes, Mr. Chairman, the Grand Forks flood was a devastating event. We all pulled our State disaster plan out, blew the dust off of it, and realized that we needed to take that process more seriously. So, nothing like a State disaster the caliber of this to realign all of our thinking.

Chairman JOHNSON. Yes. So, we will work with you on that. Senator Hassan.

#### **OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HASSAN**

Senator HASSAN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you all to the witnesses for being here today and for the work you do on behalf of our country. We are very grateful. I have three basic questions, and so I am going to try to move through them quickly so we can get to all of them.

Administrator Long, I want to again thank you for being here today and also for briefing several Senators on a call on September 28th in which you updated us on the U.S. Government's relief efforts in Puerto Rico. On this call you said that the airports and seaports were all heavily damaged. You also added that the road networks were in many cases impassable and that you lacked trucks and personnel to be able to effectively distribute the ample relief supplies you had waiting on pallets.

So, when did FEMA and the Department of Defense first make the assessment that the damage to the airports and seaports would encumber the delivery of relief supplies?

Mr. LONG. Almost immediately, and that was the logistical complexity of being able to put forward the humanitarian mission. All

of those ports were damaged, but it was not just the ports. It was the air traffic control systems that also got those in.

Senator HASSAN. So, it was almost immediate. So, when did you make the determination that you would need the full capabilities of the United States military to be able to distribute resources based on that assessment? And, when did you first ask the Department of Defense for the type of assets that were eventually provided for the relief response?

Mr. LONG. Sure. And if I may defer here, but let me be clear. We engaged the Department of Defense before Hurricane Maria hit, so there were a ton of assets on the island before the storm hit. But, you can only put so many people and equipment on an island, or you expose it to the storm, and it becomes useless after the fact. So, it is a balancing game, but if I may defer?

Senator HASSAN. Sure. Go ahead.

Mr. SALESSES. Senator, my name is Bob Saleseses. I am from the Defense Department.

Senator HASSAN. Right.

Mr. SALESSES. As you may recall Hurricane Irma came through first. As you know, it hit St. Thomas and St. John and did a lot of damage. We actually had DOD assets in the area. We had the United States Ships (USS)—

Senator HASSAN. So, I am just going to interrupt for a second, because on the September 28th call with FEMA and other Agencies, the DOD representative stated that the U.S. Northern Command was working on a plan to mobilize an additional sustainment force to Puerto Rico. Now, that is 8 days after the hurricane hit.

Additionally, according to FEMA's website, on October 1st, U.S. Northern Command delivered approximately 310,000 meals, 150,000 liters of water, generators, tarps, additional sustainment units, and leading components of aviation command and control. Given that it was apparent from FEMA and DOD assessment that both the airports and seaports of Puerto Rico were heavily damaged and that this would cause immense distribution challenges, why did it take until October 1st to deliver aviation command and control to the island? And, why on September 28th was the U.S. Northern Command still working to finalize its plans to deliver a sustainment force? And, when did the sustainment force arrive?

Mr. SALESSES. So, ma'am, to answer that question, again, there is concurrent activity always in these events. As I indicated, we had Navy ships in the area—the USS Kearsarge, the Oak Hill. They had helicopters. They were doing search and rescue capabilities.

Simultaneously, USTRANSCOM, which is responsible for strategic airlift and providing C-17s and C-5s, was flying in assessment teams for airfields. As the Administrator pointed out, a number of those airfields had severe damage, no navigation aids, no radars, those kinds of things. That equipment had to be put in place.

All of this was happening well before the 28th, ma'am. I do not know where the impression—

Senator HASSAN. Well, I will tell you, the impression came from the questions we asked on a conference call on September 28th.

Mr. SALESSES. And, there was a lot of military capability.

Senator HASSAN. So, what I would ask is a follow up. We will, of course, have these letters to you directly, some real specifics here, because I think all of us were concerned that 8 days after the hurricane hit, it seemed like we were still having to suggest in that call that the United States military was going to be necessary to help get some supplies distributed because of the impassability of transportation infrastructure.

I do, just because I have a couple of minutes left, want to move on to one other question to Administrator Long. Last week, ProPublica posted a story that stated that FEMA was declining to publicly release a document drafted several years ago that detailed how FEMA would respond to a major hurricane in Puerto Rico. According to ProPublica, FEMA started drafting the plans, known as the "Hurricane Annex," after the lack of preparation in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. ProPublica also found similar plans posted on DOD's website for Hawaii, which detailed an 85-step process to restore electricity on Hawaii in the event of a hurricane.

So, why is FEMA not releasing this document to the public? And, could you please commit to making it public? And if not, will you please articulate what was in the Hurricane Annex and what steps you followed in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria?

Mr. LONG. Sure, Senator. We gave it to the Committee last night, apparently. I was just briefed.

Senator HASSAN. OK.

Mr. LONG. But, I was unaware of the issue. I would be happy to follow up with you directly.

Senator HASSAN. Well, thank you very much. And in that case, I will also just, before yielding back the remainder of my time, let you all know that—well, actually we have a minute. So, instead of giving this to the record, I did want to touch on the U.S. Virgin Islands and where we are in terms of power restoration and tourism, because perhaps even more so than Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands' economy fundamentally depends on the ability of the islands to host tourists from all over the world. The Virgin Islands suffered a direct hit from not only Hurricane Maria but Hurricane Irma as well. These storms knocked out the power across these islands, and the islands cannot expect to begin to reestablish its tourism economy without the restoration of power, to say the least. Yet after more than a month, the U.S. Virgin Islands report that less than a third of the territories have power up and running.

So, what steps are FEMA and DOD taking to restore full power to the U.S. Virgin Islands? And what is FEMA's current estimate of when 100 percent of the islands will have power?

Mr. LONG. So, excellent point. The Virgin Islands were hit equally as hard as Puerto Rico, and the bottom line is that they are basically in the same approach, but there are two different approaches being taken to restore the power, as I understand it. So, where we proactively pushed forward the Army Corps of Engineers in Puerto Rico, the power authority that represents the Virgin Islands is in control and conducting their own contracts and leading their power restoration. The last number I saw was that power should be restored by the December timeframe as well. But here, again, that is just an estimate.



Senator HASSAN. OK. Well, thank you again for your participation. I appreciate it very much. And, Mr. Chair, thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Senator Hassan, let me just brief you what I know about that report you referenced. The Annex is jointly owned by FEMA and Puerto Rico. It was not released because Puerto Rico did not give FEMA permission to share with the media. We got it as a "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) document, which we are happy to share with you. But until Puerto Rico agrees to release it, it cannot be released to the general public.

Senator HASSAN. Well, I would appreciate to see it. I am glad we have it. And, I will follow up with you further. Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Senator Daines.

#### OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR DAINES

Senator DAINES. Thank you, Chairman Johnson. Thank you for testifying today, Administrator Long, it is good to see you again. I got to tell you, folks out in eastern Montana are very grateful that you listened to our pleas when we had some devastating wildfires that took out much of Garfield County. I think we have seen the criteria for dealing with a rural situation, a rural environment, which much of Montana is, can be a bit different than a disaster that hits one of our urban centers. I want to thank you for your responsiveness and, importantly, for your action, and the folks out in eastern Montana appreciate that a lot.

We had a terrible wildfire season in Montana this past summer. In fact, Secretary Perdue listed the top wildfires in the Nation as ranked by dollars spent to fight them. We have spent over \$2 billion fighting wildfires this season, and it is still not over yet. The number one fire in the Nation was in Montana, the Lolo Peak fire. The number three fire in the Nation was in Montana, the Rice Ridge fire, just in terms of dollars. So, it was one of those terrible seasons, and, again, thank you, Mr. Long, for what you did in response to help us there in Montana.

Much of the discussion here today has been on Puerto Rico and the devastating hurricane and the loss of the electric grid.

Mr. Long, I will tell you, I was a bit surprised when I heard the story of a small contractor of two people most had never heard of, including myself, being awarded a contract that was worth \$300 million to rebuild Puerto Rico's power grid. In the contract, the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, claimed it met all the guidelines and regulation set forth by FEMA and that it had been reviewed also by FEMA.

Would you explain FEMA's involvement in the contract process and how you monitor Federal dollars before they are allocated?

Mr. LONG. Sure. So, let me be clear. The Whitefish contract was not a FEMA contract. PREPA entered into this contract in late September. We were notified several weeks after the fact. There is no lawyer inside FEMA that would have ever agreed to the language that was in that contract to begin with, so let me be very clear about that. And, we raised a red flag and basically said that, we are not sure this is a sole-source contract or a competitive rate. There were many things wrong. There was also language in there that would suggest that the Federal Government would never audit

Whitefish, which there is not a lawyer inside FEMA that would ever agree to that type of language.

So, the bottom line is that, as I understand, not one dollar has gone toward that contract from FEMA, and what we are doing is rectifying to make sure that PREPA has not requested any funding for that reimbursement effort.

We have a lot of work to do when it comes to grant monitoring at all levels of government. It is not just FEMA, but it is at the State and the local governments when it comes to the grantees that are there. We ask them to always follow pre-disaster bid laws and policies, because when you change those policies after a disaster, it is going to hang you up in an audit. We also ask them to follow emergency bid laws when it comes to the procurement process, according to 2 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

So, we have a lot of work to do when it comes to training and ensuring grant monitoring, but in that case, that was not our contract.

Senator DAINES. Thank you. I will be interested, as you dig into that one, in what the lessons learned are from that situation and how we can improve that process. It is always one of the concerns when we have a disaster. Of course, we want to move quickly. People are in need, people are dying. But, we also want to make sure we are accountable, efficient, and there is oftentimes opportunity for a tremendous amount of waste in a situation where we are spending billions of dollars following some of these disasters. So, I look forward to that follow up, what you learned from that, Mr. Long.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman JOHNSON. Senator Peters.

Senator PETERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Long, one of my constituents volunteered through the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization (AFL-CIO) to provide assistance in Puerto Rico. He was there from October 4th through the 18th, and he certainly said the citizens remarked how grateful they were for the assistance that was being provided by his group because no one else seemed to be there to help, was at least his experience on the ground. I know a group of National Nurses United had a similar experience and also made some of the same comments to me.

It seems to be a common perception that assistance was not reaching the people in need in Puerto Rico, that there were some distribution problems, that stuff may have gone to distribution centers but it was not getting out actually to the individuals. So, my question is: Why were we hearing that from volunteers? And, do you believe that was an issue?

Mr. LONG. I cannot speak to the gentleman's direct experience, but I can explain the logistical complexities that we faced when it came to the humanitarian issues of getting meals and water out.

As we were discussing earlier, all the ports were damaged. It took us time to not only rebuild the air traffic control system but open up the ports. We pre-staged quite a bit of food in our Caribbean Area Division before the storm. You can only stage so much on the island. We also checked with Governor Rossello and the school systems. They had a lot of food inside the shelters, multiple

days of food in each one of the school shelters that were there. So, we tried to put as much food forward as possible before the storm hit.

When it came to the diminished capacity, obviously the State and local governments, they were disaster survivors. As we began to push in the food to the island, we had to quickly mobilize 10 regional distribution hubs where we would fly it in, set up and stage all the commodities, and then force the food and water to each one of these distribution hubs. We had to establish communication with all 78 mayors because there was no survivable comms that were there. We started communicating and sending liaisons to mayors and making sure that we got the commodities to them directly. If they could not get it to the final mile, then we would actually air drop if there were isolation issues. I do not know how many isolation-based air drops we have made, but they are continuing today.

Did we get to everybody? It is hard to say. Part of it was the lack of communications and that we recognized that people were not sure where to go. In some cases what I saw with my own eyes, I went to Utuado in the central portions, mountainous regions of Puerto Rico, where some of the folks in the isolated communities are being really resilient and they are not choosing to come to the areas where food and water is.

So, the bottom line is I feel certain that this is probably one of the largest humanitarian missions that we have ever conducted in the United States, and there are 10 of millions of meals and water that were pushed, and there is a lot of assets on there.

I have also asked the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to look into how our commodities were being used by some of the mayors as well, and it is my understanding that the FBI may be looking at that as well.

Senator PETERS. Well, I appreciate your candor. I know this was an incredibly difficult task that you were involved in and continue to be involved in, probably for quite some time, and I appreciate your efforts on that. And, you have been very candid in this hearing today, and that is refreshing to have that kind of candor because the idea is that we have to learn—celebrate what we did right and learn from our mistakes to be ready for the future. But what would be your assessment in Puerto Rico on a scale of 1 to 10, in your expert capacity, as to FEMA's ability to meet the disaster?

Mr. LONG. Well, I think we have a lot of work to do. One of the first things I want to do is come back and have an after-action. I want to figure out the grant funding that went to Puerto Rico. What did we get in return of that? I want to make sure that—the commodity capabilities that are on the island are obviously too small. How do we set up island territories to be more self-sufficient, that it does not require a massive DOD mission to be able to fly these things in? There are a whole host of improvements that need to be made, and I recognize that. I will be dedicated to making sure that we find out and do an exhaustive after-action, and if there are issues where I need to send in support, I will be definitely coming back to you to ask for that support to change the way that we do business in the future.

Trust me, I do not want to go through this event again as much as anybody else.

Senator PETERS. Right. Well, and I asked the 1 to 10. That may be tough for you to do, but perhaps for the average Puerto Rican, how would they rate the Federal Government's response? You have been on the ground an awful lot. I appreciate that. From 1 to 10, what do you think they would say?

Mr. LONG. Senator, with all due respect, obviously people have different experiences. I am not interested in giving myself a grade or rating each other. Quite honestly, that would be the only thing that the media picked up today in this congressional hearing if that is the case. Could we have done better? Did we move as fast as people want? Obviously, in some cases no. But, if you look in the Miami Herald this morning, the State Department representative, Luis Rivera, read his assessment, and go talk to the 78 mayors, all of them, and get your assessment from them, please, because for me to sit back and say we did things perfectly, I know we did not. Of course, there are things that I wish had gone better, or things that I had known going into that event, obviously. But, the bottom line is that I know at the end of the day we pushed as hard as we could, our partners pushed as hard as we could, and we moved as fast as the situation allowed. And, this is one of the most logistically complex disasters that this Nation has faced.

Senator PETERS. You mentioned talking to local mayors. Actually, that leads into the second question I have. As you know, Isabella County and Midland County, Michigan, experienced some catastrophic flooding this summer, one of the long list of issues that you had that were on your plate this year. And, I heard from county administrators, emergency responders, as well as impacted constituents in general that they were very appreciative of the work that FEMA did to help them in responding to that flooding.

But that said, they also thought that FEMA could have done a much better job of coordinating with local officials at the beginning of their response efforts. And, in our experience, I think as you mentioned, up-front coordination with local authorities can go a long way to facilitating that kind of response. But, that is what I heard from my folks in Michigan, although, again, being supportive of your efforts, but thinking that that was a lack in FEMA's efforts, was the local coordination with local officials.

What do you think we should be doing to better that type of cooperative effort?

Mr. LONG. Personally, I would like to expand our footprint. I would like to change our footprint and graduate beyond the regional offices. I would like to develop what we call "State Integration Teams" that are multifaceted, that are there working with the State every day and being able to drive out to your local counties and doing things such as approving mitigation plans, without having it to come all the way back through the region or up to headquarters. I would like to change the workforce. I would like to make our reservist cadre more in line with what the National Guard approach is, so that you can have a full-time job, step away from your job to go support FEMA in a disaster without losing that daytime job.

I would like to change our entire workforce program to be more like an FBI model. We are the only public safety agency in the country that does not have a true academy-style model of hiring and graduating people through our system so that we are training everybody to be the next Federal Coordinating Officer that understands all aspects of this program. I am frustrated by our hiring processes. I would like to rewrite the book on how we do that and how we maintain and utilize disaster reservists who are critically important to our mission.

Senator PETERS. I think those are all really good thoughts. I look forward to working with you on those issues going forward. Thank you, Mr. Long.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator Peters.

One of the concerns I have, just kind of listening to some of the dialogue here, is I do not want to see FEMA be the primary responder here. I believe their role is to support State and local governments, to support them. And, the more we expect out of FEMA, first of all, we are going to spread them thinner, and now you are going to have, again, a one-size-fits-all model, and it is going to be the Federal Government that is going to have to decide where all these assets have to be deployed ahead of time. States and local governments need to understand that. They need to understand their risks. They need to be held responsible as well.

And so, I think we need to be very careful as we go down this road and say, "Well, how come FEMA did not do the job perfectly, and listen to people's complaints," oh, they did not coordinate quite as well as we would like to. Again, it is to help them. FEMA's role is to help, to be subordinate to that. I think that is incredibly important.

I have only got one other point I want to make, because it was pretty interesting talking to you, Administrator Long. We have so much foodstuffs and water to a certain extent down in Puerto Rico. You pointed out the fact that the private sector is now asking you. We need to reestablish ourselves. If our population is going to rely on FEMA and the Federal Government to provide meals, we are not going to have the private sector firing back up and have grocery stores operating properly.

Can you just kind of talk about what—

Mr. LONG. Sure, you are absolutely right. So, the goal is always to get the retail industry back up and running, and the last number I saw was roughly 90 percent. Obviously, as the retail industry comes up, we should be drawing down on the commodity mission. In many cases the mayors have asked us to stop the flow of food, but continue the water deliveries until the water system is fully back online.

So, it is a constant communication battle every day—or not battle. It is just constant good communication every day with the mayors to understand what the need is, where the private sector market is. But, as we go forward, I do think that we have to form tighter bonds with the private sector and understand the modeling to see this not only in Puerto Rico but in California or Florida or Texas to say here is where the market is, here is where the gas stations are coming back online so that we can tailor the response day in and day out.

Chairman JOHNSON. I think your name describes what your function is: Federal Emergency Management Agency. It is not Federal recovery. It is not long-term recovery. That is going to be other Federal Agencies, but hopefully more State and local governments are going to really take up the responsibility of recovering in their local jurisdictions.

With that, Senator Carper.

Senator CARPER. Just to follow on what the Chairman is saying, the last 100 years, 33 Category 5 hurricanes; this fall, 2 within a matter of weeks of one another. We have seen this very interesting chart, very instructive chart that the Chairman has shown that indicates what is happening in terms of the frequencies of this kind of crazy weather that we are faced with. And, this is a shared responsibility. But, I would feel that we had failed in our responsibilities collectively if we simply help rebuild an electric grid in Puerto Rico that is just as vulnerable, that is just as energy inefficient, and that is just as polluting as what they largely have faced in past decades. I think we would have really missed an opportunity.

My colleague Senator Peters asked you, Mr. Long, to evaluate or maybe provide a grade of some sort to the work of FEMA so far. We have a saying in Delaware, when a little fighter is fighting a big fighter and wins, we say that the little fighter fights above his or her weight. And, I think FEMA is punching above its weight, and we applaud that. I think the grade to be assigned is probably "incomplete" because there is plenty of work still to do, and I think you know that.

Richard Nixon used to—I am the only Democrat I know that quotes Richard Nixon, but Nixon used to say, "The only people who do not make mistakes are people who do not do anything." Think about that.

Tom Carper always says, "Everything I do, I know I can do better, and if it is not perfect, make it better." So, that is our goal. We know perfection is probably not achievable, but we certainly want to head in that direction regardless of whether you sit on this side of the dais or your side.

Senator Peters also talked about the interaction and interface between State and local folks and FEMA, and this will be one short question for you, Administrator Long. There has been some feedback that there has been a disconnect between the Government of Puerto Rico, FEMA, the Army Corps of Engineers, and various contractors on the ground regarding roles and responsibilities, who is doing what activity. I do not think that is totally surprising. But, what are you doing to ensure that a cohesive effort that supports the Governor of Puerto Rico who is ultimately in charge of recovery efforts? Would you just respond to that?

Mr. LONG. Sure. It is a great question. So, clear communication is what is needed to succeed, and I speak to Governor Rossello multiple times a week on a regular basis. But, what we do, obviously, to have wide area management capability over the magnitude of everything that has happened is I have to rely very heavily on Federal Coordinating Officers. For the example of Puerto Rico, Mike Byrne is my Federal Coordinating Officer. Technically, he is appointed by the President, if you look at the Stafford Act. And so, I have Federal Coordinating Officers over each one of these disas-

ters that I stay in touch with, but I also reach out very regularly to Governor Rossello. I have to tell you, every day that man goes to work trying to do the best that he can for Puerto Rico, and I have deep respect for the Governor and what he is trying to do and work through. He is facing the most complex disaster of many of them.

So, the communication is good, but I have to set up recovery command onsite and allow the decisions to be made onsite rather than all the way back up here in D.C. Incident command decisions have to be made closest to where the disaster is, not up here.

Senator CARPER. Sometimes when I see adult children of my friends who have gone on to do great things in their life, I say they picked the right parents. And, I would say to Rick Rossello, the Governor now, that he picked the right parents—my old colleague Pedro Rossello, with whom I served from 1993 to 2001 as Governor.

I want to ask one question for each of you, and then I am done. But, the question is this: Just name one thing, each of you just name one thing that folks on my side of the aisle, those with whom we serve here in the Senate and the House, one thing that we need to be doing to enable you and your folks to do a better job. Just one thing, please. And, we will just start, if I can, with Dr. Kadlec. Are you an Air Force Academy graduate?

Dr. KADLEC. Yes, sir, I am.

Senator CARPER. Navy salutes Air Force. Good for you.

Dr. KADLEC. You beat us at football, though.

Senator CARPER. Thank you for your service.

Dr. KADLEC. Thank you, sir. I think one of the issues that came up was about streamlining processes in effect and activities. For the health care, we talk about minutes and hours, really depending life-and-death decisions, and being able to intervene positively. And, I think one of the areas that Congress should look at is dependencies. Dependencies affect all the activities here. What makes it more streamlined? What makes it more efficient? What makes it, most importantly, more effective? And, those are the areas that I would identify as most important.

Senator CARPER. OK. Thank you. General Jackson.

General JACKSON. Senator, thank you for the question. Since we have spoken mostly about the power grid restoration, I think that is where my comment would come from, and that is, I think if Congress can decide what end state looks like, there are multiple requirements that could be out there, multiple things that could be done. They all cost different amounts of money. But, what does end state look like, and what does the Nation want us to do, whether it is what the Corps is doing or what whoever will do in terms of, what the power generation will look like, what the transmission lines and such will look like. Being able to craft what end state looks like with the resources to match would be my recommendation.

Senator CARPER. Good. Thank you so much.

Mr. SALESSES. Senator, thank you for the question. I would say continue to support the men and women in uniform. Specifically, the Defense Department did enormous work in all of these hurricanes. As you know, the number of Navy ships, the strategic airlift that was involved in this, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine

Corps, Active, Reserve, and Guard, that made a huge difference in each one of these hurricanes. The Defense Department has evolved greatly in that responsibility of supporting civil authorities, and that needs to continue because it makes all the difference to our citizens.

Senator CARPER. When I am talking with folks from different armed services other than the Navy, sometimes I will—there is a friendly inter-service rivalry, as you know, not just on the football field. But, I always say to them at the end of those conversations, “Different uniforms, same team.” And, it is a great team. Administrator Long.

Mr. LONG. Externally, for the entire country, I think survivable communications is something that we have to address with the private sector. We become more and more vulnerable every day as we go to digital networks, and when you do not have redundant systems or mitigated systems designed to handle all hazards, then it creates panic. As we have seen, we basically just went through a complete and total communication blackout for an island, and it created a lot of panic, a lot of misunderstanding, a lot of misinformation. That was incredibly frustrating. So, I think we have a lot of work to do for survivable comms.

Internally, fix the NFIP, do more pre-disaster mitigation, and let us come back to the drawing board on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

Senator CARPER. Thank you to all of you and the teams you lead. Thank you so much.

Mr. LONG. Thank you.

Chairman JOHNSON. Thank you.

So, my final comment, I appreciate my colleagues like this chart. There are a number of factors that are built into the dramatic increase in the FEMA declarations. One of them is just that we declare more disasters a FEMA disaster. And, my concern is that—I will not say the word “abdication,” but certainly local and State authorities are happy to have the Federal Government spend their money and be responsible for a greater share of these things that are occurring within their States. That is part of the factor here.

But, again, I want to thank all of you. I think your efforts have been extraordinary. I would give you a pretty high grade, personally. Again, this is unprecedented what had happened here. You get 51 inches in any place, there is no way to plan for that. That is going to create a lot of destruction. You get Category 5 hurricanes going over an entire island, even one that is in the Caribbean that is used to hurricanes, that is going to cause a disaster. You just do not snap your fingers and alleviate all pain and suffering.

So, again, I think the men and women that have worked with you have done an extraordinary job, and I thank all of them and I thank all of you.

With that, this hearing record will remain open for 15 days, until November 15th at 5 p.m., for the submission of statements and questions for the record. This hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:13 p.m., the Committee was adjourned.]



## A P P E N D I X

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### **Opening Statement for Chairman Ron Johnson “2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response” Tuesday, October 31, 2017**

*As prepared for delivery:*

The 2017 hurricane season brought massive destruction to Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Four storms reached Category 4 or 5, and three of those made landfall on American soil. Our country has not been hit by three storms this strong in any single season in modern history. Hurricane Harvey poured 19 trillion gallons of rain over Texas and Louisiana, leading to some of the worst flooding Texas has ever seen. Hurricane Irma set a record as the most intense storm anywhere on Earth, maintaining wind speeds over 180 mph for 37 hours, and causing significant damage to Puerto Rico and Florida. Hurricane Maria, the strongest storm to hit Puerto Rico since 1928, destroyed property and further decimated the island's already weakened power grid.

As unprecedented as this year's storms have been, the federal response has also been unprecedented. More than 47,000 federal employees have deployed to disaster zones to perform rescue and recovery efforts. DHS and DOD rescue teams have saved more than 122,000 people in distress. Congress approved \$51.5 billion in supplemental disaster relief funding to help communities recover and rebuild. The effort is ongoing, and the 2017 hurricane season isn't over yet.

Prior storms like Katrina and Sandy provided lessons that have been applied to our emergency response strategy. Katrina showed us the challenges of coordination across federal, state, and local agencies. After Sandy, we saw social media taking on a new role in both information dissemination and search and rescue efforts. The devastation of both storms, which took 1,945 lives and cost a combined \$183 billion, reminded us of what is at stake.

No disaster response is perfect. This Committee's duty is to help our government identify and develop ways to better prepare for and respond to these types of disasters. We must also help ensure that federal resources are directed where they are most needed, with as little waste as possible. Our goal of this hearing is to provide a forum to discuss the facts about the state of preparedness before the storms hit, the impact of the storms, the response, and next steps.

Earlier this month, I went to Puerto Rico to assess the damage caused by Hurricane Maria. My message to the people of Puerto Rico was quite simple: “We are aware of your plight, and you will not be forgotten.” We are committed to helping residents of Puerto Rico recover and rebuild in a way that will enable them to better withstand future storms.

I also want to thank all of the first responders who collectively worked 24 hours, 7 days a week, for weeks on end. Thousands responded from the agencies represented here today, and many others from around the federal government. We appreciate everything they have done—and are doing—to help alleviate suffering and begin the monumental task of rebuilding.

I thank all of our witnesses for appearing today, and I look forward to your testimony.

**Opening Statement of Senator Thomas R. Carper (DE)  
Senior Democrat and Former Ranking Member, U.S. Senate Homeland Security and  
Governmental Affairs Committee**

**U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
Hearing on “2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”**

**October 31, 2017**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Before I make my opening statement, I want to extend my well wishes to Senator McCaskill and her family today. Unfortunately, Senator McCaskill is out to help her husband recover from some medical issues, and I know we all wish him a swift and full recovery.

Two weeks ago, Senator McCaskill sent you a letter requesting that this Committee conduct a bipartisan investigation and consider scheduling a series of hearings to lay out the reality of the federal government’s response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria.

Today’s hearing is an important first step, and I hope that Democrats and Republicans can continue to work together to conduct oversight over the decisions made both before and after these three disasters.

When disasters strike, Americans band together to help one another. I believe that’s because most people in this country believe in, and try to live by, the Golden Rule – to treat other people the way we want to be treated. This principle should also guide our federal response when disaster strikes and some of our citizens find themselves in times of dire need.

Led by FEMA, many federal agencies – including the Department of Defense, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Health and Human Services – have been working around the clock for the past two months to respond to these hurricanes.

FEMA, The Army Corps of Engineers and the National Guard serve as our nation's frontline in the response to and recovery from all manner of disasters.

Delaware deployed members of the Delaware National Guard to support hurricane relief efforts in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. I would like to extend my thanks to those men and women who put the needs of those in distress ahead of their own.

I also want to thank the witnesses appearing before our committee today, and I would also ask that you convey our heartfelt thanks to the members of your staffs for their tireless efforts.

And Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the very near future we can have the governors of Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands before us as well so that we can hear their valuable perspectives on how the recoveries have been going and learn more about their needs.

We are at the very beginning of a long and difficult rebuilding effort. The cost of the devastation wrought by these hurricanes may well exceed \$300 billion – more than double the total economic damage of both Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. We must ensure that the federal government is meeting the needs of the survivors of these disasters, and,

at the same time, ensure that federal funds are being used efficiently and effectively. Every dollar wasted is a dollar that won't be available to help other Americans who are still in need.

We have already started to hear of allegations of programmatic mismanagement and questionable contracts.

Many of us were shocked to learn of the \$300 million contract to repair the electric grid that was awarded by the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) to Whitefish Energy. As you know, this is a company with two full-time employees that has only existed for two years. This award was made after PREPA declined "mutual aid" offers from other utilities on the mainland to help restore Puerto Rico's power. I was glad to hear that on Sunday, after much controversy, this contract with Whitefish was canceled.

I cannot overstate the urgent need for action to quickly restore power, repair homes and other structures, as well as ensure the availability of safe and clean drinking water for all citizens in the United States.

But in adversity lies opportunity, and the federal government's responsibility to help the victims of these disasters by rebuilding the infrastructure they depend on every day presents us with the opportunity to make it more resilient when the next storm hits. And, it will! By making smart choices as we rebuild, not only can we increase resiliency, but we can also make that infrastructure more efficient and affordable.

By virtue of burning diesel fuel to create most of its electricity, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands pay far more for their electric than Americans in the contiguous United States.

By facilitating a conversion to natural gas for much of their electricity needs and combining that with electricity generated from renewable sources, while also taking advantage of technologies such as distributed generation and microgrids, Puerto Rico can rebuild their power grids while dramatically reducing energy costs and stimulating economic growth. While I understand that there is a need to move with dispatch, it's also important for us to keep in mind the need for Puerto Rico to reduce its long-term energy costs, while factoring resilience into our efforts.

In addition, I believe it's also important for Administrator Long and President Trump to extend the deadline for Hurricane Maria victims to register for Individual Assistance grants, and I strongly urge them to do so.

Individual Assistance provides a helping hand for people whose homes have been damaged or destroyed in the course of a disaster. FEMA is encouraging people to go online to file a claim. However, a great many of the victims of this storm currently lack electricity and cellular capabilities. It's likely that a significant number of people will need more time to file for this critical assistance. That's why I am glad to learn that FEMA last night extended the deadline to late March. In summary, we need to be mindful of the unique situation on the ground in Puerto Rico and try to ensure that all necessary steps are taken to help all of those whose lives have been shattered by all three of these devastating and unprecedented storms.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, before I close, I'd like to say a few words about the obligation our federal government has to help rebuild when disaster strikes our country.

When extreme weather hits, it's scary and dangerous, and it's often far more powerful than we imagined it would be. For those of us who haven't had the misfortune of living in the path of the worst destruction, it's hard to imagine.

But for the people whose reality has become a nightmare, they just want to know that there's a path to a better and safer future. Clearing that path is a shared responsibility, though. The residents of Puerto Rico and their leaders must do their part, but our federal government has a moral obligation to help, as well. Like the folks at Home Depot say, "You can do it, we can help." And keeping with the spirit of the Golden Rule, let's continue to make sure we do just that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

51

STATEMENT

OF

WILLIAM B. LONG

ADMINISTRATOR

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

BEFORE

THE

HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”

Submitted

By

Federal Emergency Management Agency

500 C Street SW

Washington, D.C. 20472

October 31, 2017

**Introduction:**

Good morning, Chairman Johnson, Ranking Member McCaskill, and Members of the Committee. My name is Brock Long, and I am the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to discuss the future of FEMA and this hurricane season's federal response and recovery efforts.

I have been in office for just over four months, and I am proud to be part of an agency that, every day, is helping communities reduce the risks associated with future disasters, as well as assisting disaster survivors all across the country. As I returned to serve at FEMA, I came in with ideas on how to make this Agency more effective. But before implementing a set of changes and reforms, I needed to spend time in the Agency with the people who do this important work every day to ensure my ideas withstood the rigors of a thorough review. Just as I began this effort, Hurricane Harvey struck Texas. Then, Hurricane Irma swept through the Caribbean, striking the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Georgia, and the entire state of Florida. Hurricane Maria followed, striking a devastating blow to the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

These historic disasters – each historic in its own right – put to test many ideas and concepts in a way that no intra-Agency dialogue could ever accomplish. In my testimony today, I would like to share with you not only the experiences of recent months, to include the catastrophic wildfires in the Northwest and California, but also insights into which ideas survived the test of this historic hurricane season.

**2017 Hurricane Season**

FEMA works quietly, day in and day out, across the country responding to many disasters that do not get national attention. Prior to Harvey making landfall on August 25, 2017, FEMA had 17 Joint Field Offices working 28 presidentially-declared disasters. FEMA, our partner agencies in the Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, in addition to our vital volunteer relief organizations and the private sector, work in concert, with unity of effort, to serve the needs of disaster survivors.

To say this hurricane season has been historic is an understatement. To date, we've had four hurricanes make landfall this season, three of which have been major hurricanes (Harvey, Irma, and Maria).

Since Hurricane Harvey made landfall in Texas, the President has granted 14 Major Disaster declarations and 15 Emergency Declarations, while FEMA has authorized 25 Fire Management Assistance Grant declarations. Hurricane Irma was unique not only because it struck both the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, but also because it struck the entire State of Florida, including the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Hurricane Maria, following in quick succession, then struck the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, more than 1,000 nautical miles from the mainland United States, devastating an area with already fragile infrastructure and facing challenging economic circumstances. In a span of 25 days, FEMA and our partners deployed tens of thousands of personnel across 270,000 square miles in three different FEMA Regions.



The impacts of these events are substantial. Roughly 25.8 million people were affected by these three storms – eight percent of the entire U.S. population. As of October 16, 2017, more than four million survivors have registered for FEMA assistance, which is a greater number than Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Wilma and Sandy combined. FEMA’s Individual and Households Program (IHP) has thus far approved more than \$2 billion in disaster assistance to respond to the three hurricanes, and I expect this number to continue to grow. As of mid-October, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policyholders filed approximately 120,000 claims, and the NFIP has paid over \$2 billion to them.

In just over 30 days, FEMA increased our call center capacity to more than ten times our steady-state level. Call centers receive registrations for FEMA’s Individual Assistance program from survivors, and also serves as a helpline for those survivors who have questions about their applications. Additionally, FEMA more than quadrupled our cadre of inspectors, who validate damages to an applicant’s home and property. We will continue to expand these capacities each day for as long as the mission requires.

FEMA alone cannot deliver assistance to this vast number of survivors. Unity of effort is required for disaster response and recovery on any scale, but especially during this historic season. When emergency managers call for unity of effort, we mean that all levels of government, non-profit organizations, private sector businesses, and survivors must work together – each drawing upon their unique skills and capabilities – to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, along with the residents in the impacted areas, are the true first responders. Non-profit organizations like those that are members of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOADs) provide crucial services to sustain lives while the rest of the response and recovery infrastructure can be established by emergency managers for longer-term needs. The private sector also plays a critical role in disasters, as businesses work to restore critical services and donate their time and resources – in close coordination with emergency management personnel – to help communities rebound in the wake of disasters. The whole community must be, and is, engaged, involved, and well coordinated.

For our part on the Federal level, FEMA called upon not only the vast majority of our own workforce, but also engaged over 3,800 other Federal employees through the Department of Homeland Security’s “Surge Capacity Force,” and, extended the Surge Capacity Force to all Federal agencies. This is significant. FEMA employees come to FEMA knowing they will be deployed into disaster areas, work in austere conditions, and assist survivors. That’s part of our job at FEMA. However, when personnel from other Federal agencies volunteer for the Surge Capacity Force, they volunteer to leave their jobs and families, receive just-in-time training, and work in an environment that is completely unfamiliar and outside of their normal job responsibilities. I am incredibly grateful to my interagency colleagues from across the Federal government for supporting this important initiative, and for allowing their hardworking and dedicated personnel to support disaster survivors who have been impacted by these historic events. Over 22,300 members of the Federal workforce were deployed to Texas, Florida, the

U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. This includes 13,892 staff from various offices of the Department of Defense, including the military services. We could not do this without them.

This unprecedented hurricane season has truly tested us as a nation and tested many of our assumptions about what works in disaster response and recovery. While each year the hurricane season comes to an end on November 30, the lessons that we are learning from the response and recovery operations that we are performing this year, under the most difficult circumstances possible, will transform the field of emergency management forever.

#### **Lessons Learned and Key Priorities for FEMA's Future Success**

##### ***Whole Community Engagement-Early and Often***

All levels of government, along with the private and non-profit sectors, share a responsibility for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Throughout my time at FEMA, I intend to focus on not just engaging the whole community, but coordinating closely with the whole community. I believe the Federal government plays a vital role in supporting state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) partners before, during, and after disasters. The Federal government should bring resources and capabilities following a disaster that our partners do not have at their disposal. However, we are just part of the team.

State, local, tribal, and territorial governments know their communities and their needs best, and have a critical role in preparing for and responding to disasters in order to manage risk to communities and infrastructure. States also play a critical role in supporting each other through mutual aid agreements like the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Indeed, many of these mutual aid agreements have been activated during this hurricane season to support affected states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As of October 13, EMAC supported 85 different requests for assistance to Puerto Rico, leveraging assistance from 26 different states.

I plan to work with our partners to identify areas of the collective mission that the Federal government, SLTT governments, and private sector partners may each be in the best position to manage. Throughout this collaborative process, it is important that FEMA provide clear guidance on what our role is, what support our partners might expect from the Federal government, and what they should be prepared to handle at their level. This will help support communities in becoming more self-sufficient while allowing everyone to focus their resources and training on identified areas of responsibility. As a result of a discussion with the Council of Governors this summer, FEMA will develop a checklist of actions Governors should take to be ready to support the disaster response mission in their states and territories, and enable Governors to identify areas where they could implement better local solutions. The Federal government must work with SLTT governments to build capability and manage risk.

For instance, if an event does not rise to the level of a Federal disaster declaration, FEMA should help SLTT governments in planning for how they could support their impacted communities and individuals through state-, commonwealth-, territorial-, or tribe-led disaster assistance programs. According to the 2016 National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) Biennial Report, 28 states have their own state-funded assistance programs to help individuals and businesses

when a disaster or emergency does not meet the criteria for a Federal declaration. That means that 22 states do not have any financial resources set aside to support their citizens when disaster strikes. Moreover, even for those states that have programs, many are underfunded and several are entirely unfunded. How can FEMA help incentivize and support SLTT partners in creating and maintaining their own programs similar to FEMA's Individual Assistance and Public Assistance programs that work for them? How can we encourage and support additional mitigation activities prior to a disaster?

The key to working on these and other areas of collaboration with our partners is communication and relationship building. This is why I am exploring options for improving coordination with our partners in order to ensure a quick and effective response after a disaster strikes, and helping improve national resilience. For instance, FEMA personnel could support states with their pre-disaster technical assistance needs, including disaster planning, training, exercising, and initial response and recovery support.

We will also examine how FEMA can better work with the private sector -- including businesses, industry associations, trade groups, and academia -- to help solve challenges, spur innovation in emergency management, identify any current barriers to effective coordination, and integrate, as appropriate, the private sector across various Federal programs.

We continue to bolster FEMA capacity at both the Headquarters and Regional levels to ensure we meet the needs of the whole community--including people with disabilities. Through our Office of Disability Integration and Coordination (ODIC), we are continuing our work to ensure that FEMA programs and services are accessible to everyone by promoting equal physical access, program access, and effective forms of communication. Including people with disabilities and groups that represent them in disaster response and recovery planning efforts will result in solutions and resources that better suit a variety of needs. In addition, we are committed to ensuring FEMA and its partners provide services and run programs in accordance with applicable Federal civil rights laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Finally, we cannot forget about engaging individuals across America. During a disaster, people in the affected community become the "first responders." We need to empower individuals with the skills necessary to help speed their recovery after an emergency. Do they know how to shut off their own water and gas? Do they check on their neighbors? Do they know CPR?

September was National Preparedness Month, and this year's theme was "*Disasters Don't Plan Ahead. You Can.*" During this campaign and other public awareness campaigns throughout the year, such as "*You Are the Help Until Help Arrives,*" FEMA provides actionable steps that people can take to prepare themselves and their families. I'd like to thank Congress for supporting this effort, and Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member Thompson for co-chairing the National Preparedness Month campaign.

***The Disaster Relief Fund***

Under current law, the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is the source of the funding that enables FEMA to direct, coordinate, manage, and fund response, recovery, and mitigation efforts associated with major disasters and emergencies that receive a Presidential declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). Therefore, FEMA's ability to provide essential services and financial assistance to overwhelmed SLTT governments relies on having sufficient balances in the DRF.

The DRF helped fund response needs related to hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and will also help fund recovery efforts for those events. As of October 27, 2017, FEMA obligated approximately \$12.7 billion in support of these hurricanes response and recovery operations. Adequate funding for the DRF is essential to FEMA's ability to carry out its mission.

Because FEMA had only \$2 billion on hand to fund Major Disasters at the time Harvey struck, the Agency took extraordinary measures to maintain the DRF's solvency during the first two weeks of the incident, including temporarily suspending payments for long-term recovery projects (a policy known as Immediate Needs Funding), reprogramming a net total of \$750 million from the Base category of the DRF (which funds, among other things, emergency declarations) to the Majors Disaster category.

To date Congress has passed two supplemental appropriations bills that enables FEMA to continue helping communities respond to and recovery from Harvey, Irma, and Maria. I'm concerned, however, that use of emergency appropriations like those passed on September 8 and October 24 may become the new normal due to a projected decline in the amount of funding available for natural disasters since FY 2015.

Currently, Congress proactively funds the DRF through annual appropriations in anticipation of future disaster activity. This mechanism, known as the Disaster Relief Allowable Adjustment, or more simply the Disaster Cap, was successful in decreasing dependence on supplemental appropriations since it was put into place with the passage of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA).

Funding available under the Disaster Cap is recalculated each year based on a formula established by the BCA. However, the Disaster Cap will continue to fall or remain flat over the next few years due to the good fortune of relatively low disaster spending between 2012 and 2016 and the fact that the formula does not take into account emergency funding FEMA will receive in FY 2018.

This drop in the Disaster Cap could result in constraints on future DRF appropriations and, consequently, insufficient balances in the DRF to support mission operations. This dynamic could lead to an increasing reliance on emergency supplemental appropriations to support basic disaster missions as soon as this fiscal year or FY 2019. We would like to work together with Congress to provide a fix to the mechanism that funds the DRF.

#### ***Simplifying Recovery and Reducing Disaster Costs***

My goal is to make navigating FEMA's programs as clear and easy as possible. I'm also committed to making sure Federal dollars are spent in the most effective way possible and that we're taking steps to reduce disaster costs for all levels of government.

This year, FEMA focused on improving the delivery of direct post-disaster housing when financial rental assistance is not practical or does not meet the need. The agency recognizes that this is a complicated issue that requires diverse, innovative solutions that meet individual communities' needs. FEMA would like to work with SLTT governments to help and incentivize them to build more capacity to allow them to take a leadership role in post-disaster housing.

Following Hurricane Harvey in Texas, FEMA entered into an Intergovernmental Service Agreement with the State of Texas which allows the delivery of post-disaster housing to be Federally supported, state managed, and locally executed. FEMA continues to engage our SLTT partners, other Federal agencies, and industry stakeholders to explore ways to improve disaster housing outcomes through improving coordination, improving implementation of our programs, and evaluating new, innovative housing solutions. FEMA is working with each of the impacted areas to look at which temporary housing solutions can best meet community-specific needs. Working with the Texas General Land Office, FEMA has authorized new forms of housing assistance such as "Direct Lease" and "Direct Repair," increased eligibility for the Multi-Family Repair & Lease program, and authorized the use of recreational vehicles as a housing solution for eligible applicants. FEMA also continues to work with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to ensure our programs transition into HUD long-term housing programs. As Texas recovers from the effects of Hurricane Harvey, it will be important for FEMA and the DHS Office of Inspector General to validate both the effectiveness and financial benefit of these new approaches.

Even as we take steps to streamline and simplify assistance, we must strive for a future where disasters cause less disruption in our communities. It's important to acknowledge that the number of Presidential disaster declarations is increasing, as is the cost of disasters to the Federal government. From 1995 through 2004, the President approved 598 disaster declarations with a cost of \$36.9 billion in FEMA assistance. From 2005 to 2014, that number increased to 808 disasters with a cost of \$106.9 billion. The increasing cost is primarily driven by at least three factors: 1) the increase in the overall number of declared disasters; 2) the magnitude of destruction caused in declared disaster areas (particularly the devastation caused by the most significant events, such as Hurricane Katrina and Superstorm Sandy); and 3) the widening gaps in insured versus uninsured losses. Given this backdrop, we must consider what steps we can take collectively to reduce costs and, more importantly, to reduce the human and economic impacts of disasters. Costs are merely a proxy measure for the extent of disruption our communities face from disasters. As Administrator, I look forward to working with Congress to find ways to address these causes of increased disaster costs.

Additionally, flooding is the most frequent and costly disaster we face. For example, over 3.24 million flood insurance policies administered by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) were in areas impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The NFIP has paid over \$2 billion to policy holders, and the program managers estimate that both storms caused up to \$16

billion in losses. We expect much more to be provided in the near future. Homeowners who maintain flood insurance are not only able to recover more quickly and fully after a flood disaster, but they also have less of a need for Federal disaster assistance grants. FEMA is engaging in an effort to double the number of flood insurance policies nationwide by 2023. This effort is focused on encouraging homeowners to purchase insurance not just through the NFIP, but through the private market as well. Insured survivors -- regardless of how they purchase their coverage -- will be in a better position to recover. FEMA will be working closely with the insurance industry, realtors, mortgage lenders, community leaders, and other partners -- including Congress -- to work towards this goal.

***Buying Down Risk through Preparedness and Mitigation***

Building more resilient communities is the best way to reduce risks to people, property, and taxpayer dollars. I cannot overstate the importance of focusing on investing in mitigation before a disaster strikes. Developing resilient capacity ahead of an incident reduces loss of life and economic disruption. When communities are impacted, they should ensure that they rebuild infrastructure better, tougher, and stronger to protect taxpayer investment and promote economic stability.

Through the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG), FEMA is working with Federal, SLTT, and private sector partners to help align pre- and post-disaster mitigation investments to more effectively reduce disaster losses and increase resilience. The results of this effort will also provide strategic planning considerations for the Federal government, SLTT partners, and the private sector as they make resource allocation decisions.

FEMA also manages the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program that fund projects such as seismic retrofits, safe rooms, and risk reduction for utility and other infrastructure. These funds play a key role in building resilient communities. For example, in September 2013, an unprecedented rainfall event occurred along Colorado's Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, resulting in catastrophic flooding. Eighteen counties experienced significant damage from this flood. Fortunately, a 2010 PDM project for the City of Longmont (the Left Hand Creek flood project), located in Boulder and Weld counties, two of the affected counties, had been completed in 2012. The mitigation project was designed to increase the flow capacity of the creek channel through a mixed-use area. The Left Hand Creek flood project improved the creek channel design and updated and resized two bridge culverts. The project also removed 110 structures from the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). In 2012 dollars, the FEMA project cost was \$5,689,013, with total estimated losses avoided of \$22,453,091. This mitigation project avoided losses and resulted in a return on investment of \$3.95 saved for every \$1 spent.

In addition, FEMA's investment of \$205 million in the coastal areas of Texas for the acquisition and elevation of 1,618 properties avoided losses from Hurricane Harvey of what could have been more than \$330 million.

HMGP is available to a state following a major disaster declaration, and its funding level is based on the costs associated with that disaster. Each year, we receive more PDM and FMA

applications than we are able to fund. This enables FEMA to select the best applicants on a competitive basis. From FY 2003-2016, FEMA received PDM grant applications requesting a total of \$3.4 billion. From FY 2013-2016, FEMA received FMA grant applications requesting a total of \$1.2 billion. During my time at FEMA, I plan to work with SLTT and private sector partners to explore other potential avenues to enhance pre-disaster mitigation efforts so the Nation is investing as many resources as possible into managing risk, and consequently lessening the impacts to communities, before a disaster strikes.

From the preparedness perspective, FEMA continues to maintain and strengthen the National Preparedness System by helping our non-Federal partners build their capabilities, which will reduce their reliance on the Federal government in the future. Together, we are working to achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a “secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.” Our team is currently focused on promoting integrated mutual aid across the whole community, continuing the development of a National Qualifications System for first responders, and advancing a National Training and Education System and National Exercise Program to prepare responders and officials for disasters.

#### *Advancing Efforts to Counter Terrorism and Changing Threats*

Events of the last several years, including the planned and deliberate violent attacks abroad in London, Paris, and Brussels, and closer to home in Charlotte, San Bernardino, Orlando, Charlottesville, and most recently Las Vegas, are constant and disturbing reminders of the destruction and human suffering that terrorism and other man-made events can inflict in today’s world. This is also a recurring reminder that both the Nation and its communities need to continue to plan, prepare and build the capabilities needed to face constantly evolving man-made threats, from lone shooters to cyber-attacks. FEMA’s various preparedness and homeland security grant programs are critical to these efforts. These programs, which include the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP), Port Security Grant Program, Transit Security Grant Program, provide needed financial resources to help ensure that states, tribes, territories, and local communities could build the capabilities needed to face these ongoing threats. In FY 2017, more than \$1.6 billion was awarded to our partners for preparedness efforts.

Further, the dollars provided through these grant programs throughout the years are complemented by various counterterrorism training and exercise programs, such as training and exercise programs that address active shooter, complex attack, and nuclear events. And when terrorist events have occurred, as they did in Boston, Orlando and San Bernardino, the combination of funding, training, and exercises have contributed to the ability of these communities to better reduce future risks to their citizens and counter the threat.

#### *Addressing Human Capital Challenges and Improving FEMA’s Processes*

FEMA’s best assets are its people. One of my key areas of focus is determining how we can holistically look at our hiring, training, and career paths to serve the needs of our staff and the

Nation while reducing preparedness costs. For example, how do we develop better career progression opportunities so that motivated, experienced staff have a path to move forward and do not leave the agency? How do we remove silos across programs, enhance cross-training, and expand development opportunities so employees can gain a better understanding of the big picture? How do we develop a more robust Reservist capacity while increasing the cost efficiencies of the program? The 2017 hurricane season provided many opportunities for FEMA's programmatic staff to support response and recovery efforts. This experience is invaluable and will help FEMA deliver better services and support in future disasters. These are some of the issues we'll be exploring during my time at the agency.

FEMA is also making a concerted effort to modernize our various information technology (IT) systems and processes to be a more responsive and agile agency. FEMA has several ongoing initiatives: Financial Systems Modernization (FSM); the Grants Management Modernization (GMM) Program; the Pivot NFIP IT Modernization Initiative, and the Enterprise Data & Analytics Modernization Initiative (EDAMI). These initiatives target FEMA's existing IT infrastructure to deliver crucial mission capability by improving the customer experience, minimizing service gaps, reducing costs and delays in services, improving logistics and delivery coordination, and minimizing barriers to informed and timely decisions.

#### **Next Steps and Conclusion**

At FEMA, we strongly believe in the importance of listening to our employees and external partners on how to improve our programs and the way we do business. In August of this year, we began hosting several "Discovery Change" sessions to help shape our future strategic direction, brainstorm on topics covered in this testimony, and explore new ways to accomplish our mission.

These sessions are my first step in a new cycle of listening to stakeholders, including agency employees, SLTT governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, regarding ideas to improve the agency, our processes, and our services. During those sessions, stakeholders discussed the importance of building State-level capacity, reducing risk, streamlining and simplifying recovery, and improving FEMA's internal processes. The agency will continue to leverage ideas from these sessions and lessons learned from the recent hurricanes and wildfires to define our strategic goals and objectives for the 2018-2022 FEMA Strategic Plan.

The 2017 hurricane season has and continues to provide me the opportunity to test the validity of many of the ideas I had coming into this job. We look forward to collaborating with the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee in the coming months to implement lessons learned, as well as gather any additional feedback that you may have. I look forward to your questions. Again, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Committee today.



Statement by  
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Before the 115th Congress  
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
United States Senate

October 31, 2017

### **Introduction**

Chairman Johnson, Ranking Member McCaskill, distinguished Members of the Committee: Thank you for the opportunity to address you today on Department of Defense (DoD) support of the national response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

DoD is a fully committed and critical partner in the national response system. DoD has a long tradition of supporting its Federal, State, and local partners in responding to domestic disasters and emergencies, even while DoD defends the United States, its interests, and its allies and partners around the world. DoD plans and is postured to rapidly support disaster and emergency responses. The Secretary of Defense directed DoD to give full support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the national response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria in advance of each hurricane. DoD specifically postured capabilities in advance of each hurricane. DoD then provided significant support to the national response Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria to save and sustain lives in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The men and women of DoD – military and civilian – and DoD contractors were ready and acted with a great sense of urgency when they were needed to respond to these hurricanes.

### **The Department of Defense is a Committed and Critical Partner in Responding to Disasters**

DoD is a committed and critical partner in the national response system. The following organizations are key to DoD's support of disaster response:

*U.S. Northern Command.* U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is the combatant command responsible for conducting Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) missions in its area of responsibility (AOR), which for DSCA includes the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*U.S. Transportation Command.* U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides full-spectrum global mobility solutions and related enabling capabilities for

supported customers' requirements during peacetime and military contingencies (including war).

*Defense Logistics Agency.* The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) has an interagency agreement with FEMA to provide commodities (e.g., food, water, and fuel) to civil authorities responding to disasters.

*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.* Under the National Response Framework, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) serves as the lead Federal agency for Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering. In this capacity, USACE assists FEMA by coordinating Federal public works and engineering-related support, as well as providing technical assistance, engineering expertise, and construction management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from domestic incidents. In addition, Pub. L. 84-99, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 701n, provides authority for the Corps to prepare for and respond to floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, and to support emergency operations in response to such natural disasters.

*Military Departments.* The Military Departments, which are responsible for organizing, training, and equipping Active and Reserve (including the National Guard) Component military forces, also fulfill a key role in disaster responses. These outstanding men and women are the personnel who are called on by DoD – and, in the case of the National Guard, the Governors – to respond to disasters. Under immediate response authority,<sup>1</sup> or based on a mutual aid agreement with a local community, Military Department personnel are typically the first Federal military responders in a disaster. The Military Departments also provide FEMA with access to installations for use as staging and support bases for disaster responders.

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<sup>1</sup> Under immediate response authority, Federal military commanders, Heads of DoD Components, and responsible DoD civilian officials may, 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, 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 within the United States.

*National Guard.* In the national response system, the National Guard serves as a critical State resource in disaster responses and can provide much-needed capabilities to State governors very quickly. The majority of National Guard support in disaster responses is performed at the direction of a State Governor and in a State Active Duty status as a State militia.

### **The Department of Defense Plans and Is Postured to Respond to Disasters and Emergencies**

DoD plays an important but supporting role in our nation's response system. As provided in the National Response Framework, the national response system and its protocols provide tiered levels of support when additional resources or capabilities are needed. Most incidents begin and end locally and are managed at the local level. Some may require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions, State governments, and, as necessary, the Federal Government. The Federal Government's role is to support State and local emergency assistance efforts to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. DoD's role is to assist the Federal Government's support of the State and local response.

FEMA is responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's response to major disasters. DoD supports this response, providing DSCA in support of FEMA or another lead Federal agency, when directed by the President or when the Secretary of Defense has approved a request for assistance pursuant to the Stafford Act<sup>2</sup> or the Economy Act.<sup>3</sup> This arrangement is absolutely critical when DoD is supporting a Federal multi-state response so that lead Federal agency requirements are appropriately prioritized and personnel and resources are deployed/employed in the affected region effectively.

The Federal Government and many State governments organize their response resources and capabilities under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) construct. The 14 Federal ESFs bring together the capabilities of Federal departments and agencies and

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<sup>2</sup> The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended.

<sup>3</sup> 31 U.S.C. §1535.

other national-level assets to perform response functions such as transportation, public works and engineering, mass care and temporary housing, logistics, public health and medical services, and search and rescue. DoD is available to support all 14 Federal ESFs when requested.

A fundamental tenet of the national response system is that DoD is always in support of domestic civil authorities. It is also important to note that the Federal military chain of command always runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the Combatant Commander concerned (in the case of the 2017 hurricanes, the Commander, USNORTHCOM). DoD fully supports the Incident Command System of the National Incident Management System.

As demonstrated during the recent hurricane responses, DoD is prepared, when directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, to provide, as part of the Federal Government's support of State and local emergency assistance efforts, capabilities and resources to save lives, sustain lives, and protect property and public health and safety, including search and rescue, emergency medical care, emergency mass care, emergency shelter, and provision of food, water, and other essential needs, including movement of supplies or persons. DoD is well-prepared and has capabilities and forces postured to act, with a sense of urgency, when needed, to save and sustain as many lives as possible in the aftermath of a disaster.

DoD maintains this high level of preparedness by continually investing in its preparedness, including through training, integrated planning with its Federal, State, and local partners, and joint exercises with its Federal, State, and local partners.

DoD also continually pursues improvements in its ability to provide support when needed, and to work closely with its domestic agency partners. For example, during a disaster response, FEMA issues mission assignments to request support capabilities and resources. DoD has worked closely with FEMA to develop all-hazard, pre-scripted mission assignments prior to disasters. This helps to expedite the process of requesting assistance. These all-hazards pre-scripted mission assignments include: heavy and

medium rotary-wing lift; strategic and tactical transportation; communications support; emergency route clearance; damage assessment; mobilization centers and operational staging areas; airspace control; deployable temporary medical facilities; and rotary-wing medical evacuation.

The DoD standing DSCA Execute Order (EXORD), which was approved by the Secretary of Defense, delegated authorities and assigned capabilities and resources to the Commanders of USNORTHCOM and U.S. Pacific Command – the two Combatant Commanders responsible for DSCA – so that they can provide critical life-saving and life-sustaining capabilities faster to save and sustain lives. This includes such resources and capabilities as: Defense Coordinating Officers and Defense Coordinating Elements; DoD installations that could be used for FEMA mobilization centers; medium- and heavy-lift helicopters; search aircraft for disaster area reconnaissance; deployable communications support packages; joint task forces to command and control Federal military responders; Combatant Commander Assessment Elements; aeromedical patient evacuation/transportation; deployable hospitals and Forward Surgical Teams; naval vessels with medical/surgical, and critical care patient capability; and the DLA Deployable Distribution Center.

In addition to integrated planning and other initiatives, DoD has forged strong, direct, day-to-day partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Health and Human Services, FEMA, and other Federal partners. This includes full-time DoD advisers and liaisons at our Federal partners' headquarters, Defense Coordinating Officers and Defense Coordinating Elements at each of the 10 FEMA regional headquarters, DoD liaisons at the FEMA National Response Coordination Center, and DoD liaisons at FEMA's deployed joint field offices.

These trusted partnerships, as well as regularly planning and exercising together, establish a Federal, State, and local network that increases information sharing and operational collaboration, which enables rapid identification of critical needs in a disaster and the swift sourcing of capabilities and resources to meet these needs.

FEMA issues mission assignments to request support capabilities and resources. In response, DoD provides capabilities and resources to carry out approved FEMA mission assignments, which are performed on a reimbursable basis. To date, FEMA has submitted DoD 311 mission assignments to DoD, at a cost of approximately \$3,931,700,000, for the national response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, requesting: search and rescue operations; port and airfield assessment; aerial port operations; emergency route clearance; air and ground transportation and evacuation; patient transportation and aeromedical evacuation; National Disaster Medical (NDMS) patient movement, reception, and medical care; medical support; strategic airlift to transport personnel, relief supplies, and equipment; imagery; fuel distribution; life-sustaining commodity (e.g., food and water) distribution; power distribution restoration; temporary shelters; water purification; logistics support; maritime freight support; Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-capable radars; installation support bases and responder support camps for FEMA responders; and mortuary affairs support.

The Commander, USNORTHCOM, using her delegated authorities under the DSCA EXORD, postured DoD capabilities in advance of the hurricanes, including pre-staging assets and personnel to perform such response missions as aerial damage assessment, strategic lift (e.g., C-17), helicopters, medical, logistics, and air and sea port opening.

DoD also deployed U.S. Navy ships to the disaster areas, and while maneuvering to avoid the consecutive hurricanes, were able to sail to be on station after the storms departed and begin responding immediately.

**The Department of Defense Provided Significant Support to the National Response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria**

In support of the national response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, DoD conducted search, rescue, and evacuation operations; provided damage assessment; assessed and made repairs to open airports and sea ports; performed air traffic control; cleared roads; transported life-sustaining commodities such as food and water (including

by helicopter and tactical vehicle in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands); provided power generation and fuel distribution; conducted flood mitigation operations; provided temporary housing support; conducted assessments of civilian hospitals; and provided medical support, including evacuating patients back to the continental United States.

The Total Force – thousands of Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard personnel – supported (and continue to support) the response. The first Federal military responders in Texas and Puerto Rico were U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Marine Corps Reserve personnel stationed in Texas and U.S. Army Reserve personnel in Puerto Rico, respectively, acting under immediate response authority. Also of note, the Army Expeditionary Support Command distributed life-sustaining commodities in Puerto Rico, while both Army and Air Force units provided substantial medical support in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

DoD rotary-wing, tilt-wing, and fixed-wing aircraft conducted search and rescue, evacuation, aerial damage assessment, transportation, and strategic airlift operations. To date, USTRANSCOM has flown more than 2,800 flights, transporting responders such as FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue Teams, relief supplies, and equipment, and evacuating hundreds of residents and patients. USTRANSCOM transported an FAA-capable radar and 500,000 pounds of mail. While ports were closed, USTRANSCOM delivered critical relief supplies. USTRANSCOM teams were essential to opening airfields and restoring port access.

U.S. Navy Ships such as USS Abraham Lincoln, USS Kearsarge, USS Oak Hill, USS Wasp, USS San Jacinto, USS Farragut, USS Iwo Jima, USS New York, and USS William McLean, and embarked U.S. Marine Corps expeditionary units, conducted search and rescue, emergency route clearance, life-sustaining commodities distribution, and medical support operations. The hospital ship USNS Comfort continues to assist Puerto Rico by receiving and treating critical care and medical-surgical patients.

DLA has provided fuel, generators, food, water, and other life-sustaining commodities to FEMA for distribution to the civilian population and first responders



Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. To date, DLA has provided 2,726,000 gallons of fuel, 15,000 gallons of propane, 852 generators, 6 electricity transformers, 126,000,000 meals (87,000,000 of these for Puerto Rico), 11,500,000 liters of water (10,000,000 of these for Puerto Rico), and 11 high-water vehicles, including fuel trucks. DLA also ran a deployable depot for FEMA. DLA deployed 125 fuel trucks and drivers to Puerto Rico to fuel emergency generators for critical facilities such as hospitals.

Under the DoD excess property program, DLA has donated essential items such as: generators; vehicles, including a cargo truck; scoop/front-end loaders; refrigerated containers; 50,000 gallon collapsible storage tanks; 20,000 gallon tanks; tents; cots; sleeping bags; and blankets.

USACE conducted flood mitigation operations that held back over 125 billion gallons of water from entering downtown Houston at the peak of the flood, prevented the possible failure of the Guajataca Dam in Puerto Rico, surveyed the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway, returned commercial ports to operation; assessed and installed generators to provide temporary emergency power at critical facilities; assessed and planned restoration of electric power distribution; removed debris; and provided temporary roofing. As the lead Federal agency for Emergency Support Function #3, USACE continues to provide temporary emergency power to over 394 key facilities and, more significantly, is working to restore power in Puerto Rico to its pre-storm condition, which is a new undertaking for the Corps. Additionally, USACE is conducting debris removal operations and blue roof installations, and is providing modular hospitals for the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

The National Guard continued its commendable record of State disaster response. National Guard personnel of the affected States and Territories, as well as National Guard personnel deployed in accordance with an interstate mutual aid agreement such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, supported the response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. National Guard personnel conducted search, rescue, and

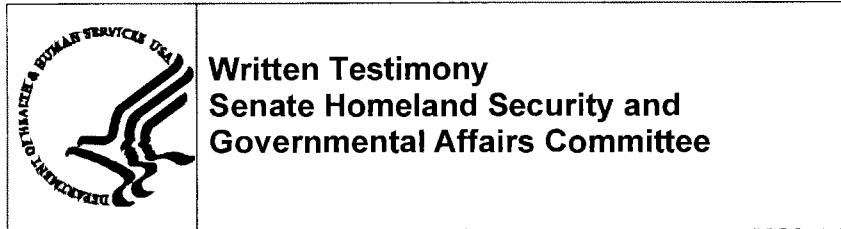
evacuation operations; provided damage assessment; cleared routes; transported and distributed life-sustaining commodities such as food and water; supported temporary power restoration and distributed power generators; and provided medical, aviation, and planning support. In Puerto Rico, the National Guard supported USACE's temporary emergent repair of the Guajataca Dam.

The most immediate and highest priority concern in any disaster response is to save and sustain lives. This will drive many of the early operations in a disaster response, such as rapid assessment, search and rescue, patient evacuations, medical support, distribution of food, water, and other life-sustaining commodities, and sheltering. However, to perform these operations, prevent human suffering, and avoid hazardous conditions for responders, other preliminary operations, such as opening ports and airfields, providing emergency power, and strategic military airlift for transportation are necessary. Although there is a sequencing or phasing of overall response operations, all of these different response operations are carried out simultaneously. For example, while the U.S. Coast Guard is working to open a vital port to allow disaster relief supplies to be shipped in, helicopters, operating from airfields (potentially still under repair) or ships, are conducting search and rescue missions, transporting disaster relief supplies, and evacuating patients.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, DoD is a fully committed partner in the national response system. DoD plans and is postured to support disaster and emergency response rapidly. DoD has invested in its preparedness to support the Federal Government's response to disasters. DoD specifically pre-staging forces and resources in advance of this year's hurricanes and employed these capabilities in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to save and protect lives. The men and women of DoD, and DoD contractors, were ready and acted with a sense of urgency when they were needed to respond to the hurricanes. We are proud of their continuing contributions.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you today. We look forward to your questions.



**Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response**

*Statement of*

**Robert Kadlec, MD**

Assistant Secretary For Preparedness and Response  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



**For Release on Delivery**  
**Expected at 10:00 a.m.**  
**October 31, 2017**

Chairman Johnson and Ranking Member McCaskill, it is a privilege and an honor to appear before you and members of this Committee to discuss our nation's medical and public health response to the unprecedented string of hurricanes that have hit the U.S. this season. I am Dr. Robert Kadlec, Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response -- or ASPR -- at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

After being confirmed in August, I barely had enough time to introduce myself to the ASPR staff before Hurricane Harvey made landfall in Texas. The past few months have been very challenging, testing our capabilities and resources. I can proudly appear before you today and say that HHS, as well as our interagency partners, have pushed forward in equally unprecedented ways to save lives and support the communities and people impacted by three major hurricanes, while at the same time dealing with a fourth hurricane and standing ready to respond to potential requests from California for health (especially mental health) support with respect to the California wildfires and from Nevada health authorities with respect to the mass shooting in Las Vegas. I recognize that in some regions, especially Puerto Rico, people are still facing dire conditions and it feels like the government has not done enough. I saw the devastation first hand and want to reassure you all that HHS will continue working as hard and smart as we can until conditions improve.

Since this is my first time testifying before this Committee as the ASPR, please let me begin with a brief description of my background and my vision for the office. Then, I will describe what ASPR has done in leading the medical and public health responses, as well as supporting human services responses, to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

**The Role and Vision of ASPR**

During my confirmation hearing, I informed your Senate colleagues that assuming the role of ASPR would be both exciting and daunting. It is exciting because I now lead an organization that I helped create in 2006 when I was staff director of the Senate Subcommittee on Bioterrorism and Public Health Preparedness. It is daunting due to the immense responsibility of this position and the increasingly challenging threat landscape we face.

When ASPR was originally established in the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA) under the bipartisan leadership of Senator Richard Burr and the late Senator Ted Kennedy, the objective was to create “unity of command” by consolidating all public health and medical preparedness and response functions under the ASPR. This approach was modeled on the Goldwater-Nichols Act that created the Department of Defense (DoD) combatant commands and the impetus was the disorganized and fragmented response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Recognizing this, as I took over as the ASPR two months ago, one of my top priorities was to transform ASPR from a policy-centric organization to an operations-centric agency.

ASPR’s mission is to save lives. On behalf of HHS, ASPR leads the public health and medical response to disasters and public health emergencies, in accordance with the National Response Framework and Emergency Support Function #8. HHS also supports other federal entities who lead Emergency Support Function #6, with respect to the human/social services. In addition, HHS leads Federal health and human services recovery support under the Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function. Today, the threats facing our country are increasingly

diverse and more lethal. My main objective is to improve national readiness and response capabilities for 21st century health security threats. I aim to do that through four key priority areas:

- First, provide strong leadership, including clear policy direction, improved threat and situational awareness, and secure adequate resources.
- Second, seek the creation of a “national disaster healthcare system” by better leveraging and augmenting existing programs – such as the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – to create a more coherent, comprehensive, and capable system integrated into daily care delivery.
- Third, support the sustainment of robust and reliable public health security capabilities, including an improved ability to detect and diagnose infectious diseases and other threats, as well as the capability to rapidly dispense medical countermeasures in an emergency.
- Fourth, advance an innovative medical countermeasures enterprise by capitalizing on advances in biotechnology and science to develop and maintain a robust stockpile of safe and efficacious vaccines, medicines, and supplies to respond to emerging disease outbreaks, pandemics, and chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological incidents and attacks.

#### **Medical and Public Health Responses to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria**

The scale and scope of this year’s hurricane season has been unprecedented. Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and Nate’s proximity and severity have created unique challenges. For example, while we were responding to Hurricane Harvey, teams had to be mobilized for Hurricane Irma,

which devastated the U.S. Virgin Islands, and made landfall again in Florida. In the wake of Hurricane Irma, Hurricane Maria made landfall in the U.S. Virgin Islands and was extremely destructive to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It took out large portions of Puerto Rico's fragile electrical grid, which impacted the entire island. Additionally, Puerto Rico faced public health and health system infrastructure challenges prior to the hurricane that exacerbated the hurricane's effects. Especially in Puerto Rico, no place, no person, no life was untouched by these hurricanes – the physical destruction was unfathomable. But during my trip there, I was overwhelmed by the resilience of the citizens who were making do in extraordinarily difficult situations.

For the three hurricanes to date, ASPR activated the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and deployed more than 2,500 personnel and hundreds of other Federal employees to communities impacted by the storms. NDMS teams were deployed from 21 states outside the affected areas for all three hurricanes. In fact, HHS, through ASPR, deployed NDMS teams and U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (USPHS) teams before the hurricanes hit so they were ready to respond immediately. HHS sent tons of equipment and supplies to affected areas and declared public health emergencies in TX, FL, LA, AL, MS, SC, GA, USVI and PR, as well as for California with respect to the wildfires. This enabled the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), in response to requests from state/territorial public health or health departments, to waive certain Medicare/Medicaid, CHIP, and the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) requirements, in order to expedite patient care in affected areas. We cared for more than 10,000 patients and evacuated patients to facilities that could provide the expert care needed. HHS requested activation of a FEMA national ambulance contract, which



provided aeromedical and ground ambulances to move patients from harm's way to hospitals. HHS activated the Emergency Prescription Assistance Program, which provides medications to disaster victims who cannot afford to pay.

Under the National Response Framework, HHS is the coordinator and primary Federal agency responsible for Public Health and Medical Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8). ASPR leads this coordination on behalf of the Secretary. Our strategy in the hurricane response has been three fold: save lives, stabilize the health care system, and then restore services. In some areas, such as Puerto Rico, we are still in the response mode of saving lives and stabilizing health care services.

HHS has 17 core medical and public health functions under ESF #8. One of those functions is to assess medical needs. ASPR worked closely with state, local, and territorial public health departments in each of the affected areas to determine their needs and to best integrate our support. I maintained contact with them throughout our response, and personally visited several of the affected States and territories. Our field personnel worked closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and were placed as liaison officers within state and territorial operations centers, in order to provide immediate support and services to local officials. In Puerto Rico, we assessed all 67 hospitals and continue to monitor nursing homes and skilled nursing facilities. And, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) has been supporting its community based grantees who operate primary care delivery sites in these areas by connecting them to local, state, and Federal resources.

Another ESF #8 responsibility is public health surveillance. Working with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), we supported the monitoring of diseases within the shelters we staffed and responded to State requests for assistance with post-hurricane disease surveillance. In Puerto Rico, we provided CDC environmental health officers and epidemiologists to support their public health response efforts. Additionally, CDC sent experts to Puerto Rico to assist with restoring and augmenting their public health laboratory capacity. Our HHS team has worked with Puerto Rico to provide testing for waterborne diseases such as leptospirosis, an infectious disease endemic to PR, though traditionally with low case numbers.

Another ESF #8 responsibility is to provide health care services. HHS provided medical services in the form of emergency department decompression, hospital augmentation, federal medical stations, and free-standing medical teams. Through the NDMS, ASPR engaged in the evacuation of patients, when necessary. We proactively evacuated more than 200 dialysis patients from USVI before Hurricanes Irma and Maria struck. Our partners from DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) were key components of these moves. Once the hurricanes passed, teams provided on-site medical care through federal medical stations (FMS) with 50 to 250 beds provided through the Strategic National Stockpile. In Puerto Rico, ASPR developed an innovative approach to providing medical care. Using a “hub and spoke” approach, we were able to cover all seven regions of PR and provide care and evacuation to each region. ASPR collaborated with the VA and DoD to increase the number of patients who could be seen. An important lesson learned from events such as Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy and during the 2010 Haiti earthquake was the impact that disasters have on persons who rely on durable medical equipment (DME), especially energy dependent DME. To rectify this problem, ASPR and CMS

created the emPower tool. EmPower provides information to local public health officials about the number of Medicare beneficiaries in each impacted area who rely on 14 types of life-maintaining and assistive equipment, ranging from oxygen concentrators to electric wheelchairs, as well as data on the number of people who rely on dialysis, oxygen, and home health services. Citizens who use durable medical equipment tend to be at-risk populations with access and functional needs, including the chronically ill and aging populations – those who are the most vulnerable in their communities and most likely to need life-saving assistance in prolonged power outages. EmPower also provides real-time severe weather tracking information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to help communities track and plan for emergencies. In Florida and St. Thomas (USVI), for the first time in its history, NDMS personnel joined Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams to locate dialysis patients whom authorities were unable to reach during the initial evacuation, using EmPower data.

HHS's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) monitored pharmaceutical supplies impacted by the storms to help prevent hurricane-related devastation from causing drug shortages. ASPR also worked with FDA, Red Cross, and the American Association of Blood Banks to ensure the blood supply was sufficient in the impacted areas. HHS deployed mental health teams and activated behavioral health hotlines in partnership with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to aid people in coping with the effects of the storm and help those in impacted areas connect with local behavioral health professionals. HHS created and distributed information and education on carbon monoxide poisoning, worker safety, food safety, vector control, and other health related topics. Our partners at CDC provided expertise in controlling mosquitoes. CDC and FDA also provided technical expertise with potable water

ranging from municipal systems to individual wells. Finally, HHS provided mortuary affairs teams that assisted with respectful re-interment of human remains uncovered by flooding of cemeteries.

ASPR coordinated these broad range of activities through daily ESF #8 Federal interagency calls across all departments and agencies that play a role in health and medical responses, including Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), DoD combatant commands (e.g., NORTHCOM, TRANSCOM, and SOUTHCOM) and other DoD entities, VA, and all HHS operating divisions such as CDC and FDA.

#### **Conclusion**

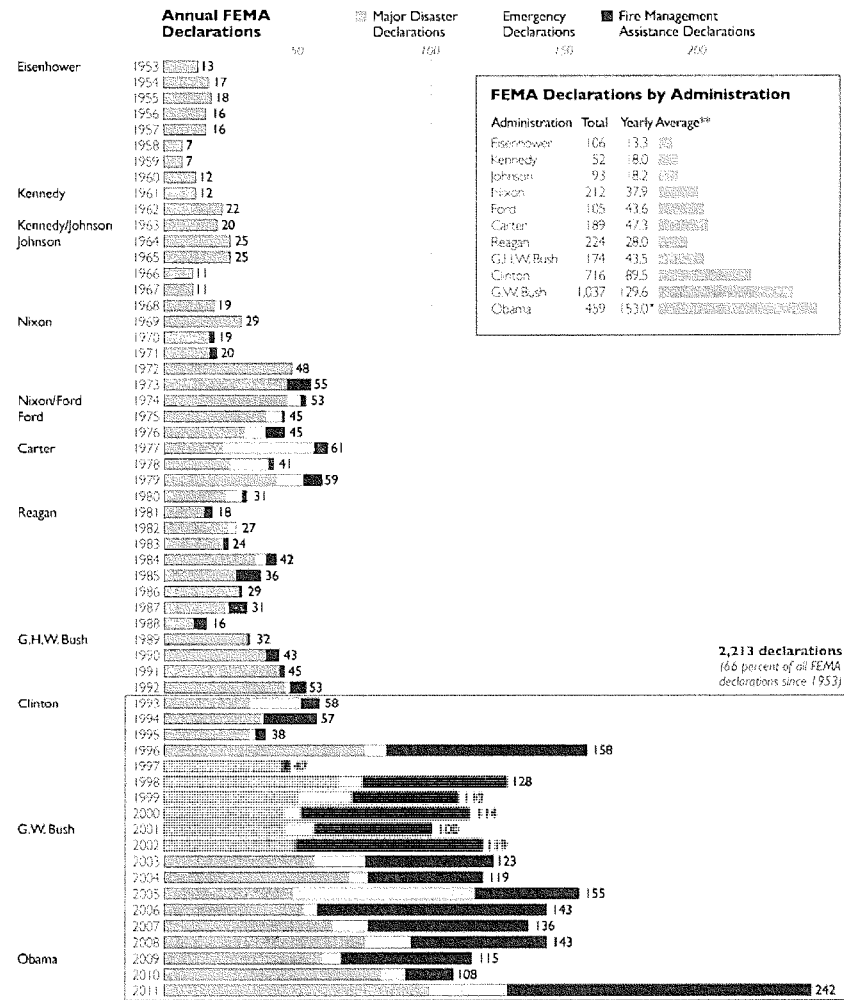
ASPR is still actively in response mode with respect to the impact of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico. Now that much of the response effort is concluding, the recovery effort will continue for years. We will continue to partner with FEMA over the next several years during this long period of recovery.

We have a team who has been tracking information throughout the response for an after action report. This report will be critical to future operations. We will be building on things we performed well, and fixing areas that need improvement.

The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA) was designed to improve our nation's public health and medical preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies, whether they are naturally occurring disasters, infectious disease outbreaks, or acts of terrorism. ASPR's forward leaning response during this challenging hurricane season was made possible

thanks to PAHPA and its 2013 reauthorization. Indeed, our nation is better prepared thanks to this landmark legislation, which has brought cohesion and efficiency to the Federal public health and health response. PAHPA is due for reauthorization in 2018, and I look forward to working closely with you to move this important legislation forward. Together, we can continue to strengthen our nation's readiness and response capabilities for 21<sup>st</sup> century health security threats. I thank you again for this opportunity to address these issues and am happy to answer any questions.

## FEMA Declarations, by Year and by Presidential Administration



# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 30, 2017

The Honorable Brock Long  
Administrator  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
500 C Street SW  
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Mr. Long:

I write to request information regarding the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Puerto Rico. Hurricane Maria, which struck the island on September 20, 2017, was the strongest storm the Commonwealth has experienced in nearly a century. As you know well, the storm devastated the island, which is home to 3.4 million U.S. citizens.

The conditions in Puerto Rico remain critical. A full four weeks after Maria made landfall, three million Puerto Ricans, 80% of the Commonwealth's residents, were without power. One million lacked access to running water. Many remain without cellular communications services, as most of the island's cell phone antennas are inoperable. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has estimated that as many as 60,000 homes need roofing repairs.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, health and medical services are severely strained. Although nearly all hospitals are now operational, many of those hospitals continue to operate on back-up generator power.<sup>2</sup>

The full extent of the damage in Puerto Rico is still unknown, but early estimates suggest the cost of response and recovery could total \$90 billion.<sup>3</sup> You have described the response to Hurricane Maria as "a logistically challenging and very unique event that the United States hasn't seen for a very long time, if ever."<sup>4</sup>

In a situation as dire as the one currently facing Puerto Rico, it is incumbent upon Congress to ensure that assistance reaches survivors efficiently and effectively. It is also critical that Congress has access to timely and accurate information about the situation on the ground in Puerto Rico, so that we can respond appropriately and hold federal agencies accountable for the

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<sup>1</sup> *About 1 million Americans without running water. 3 million without power. This is life one month after Hurricane Maria*, CNN (Oct. 18, 2017) ([www.edition.cnn.com/2017/10/18/health/puerto-rico-one-month-without-water/index.html](http://www.edition.cnn.com/2017/10/18/health/puerto-rico-one-month-without-water/index.html)).

<sup>2</sup> StatusPR ([www.status.pr](http://www.status.pr)) (accessed Oct. 20, 2017).

<sup>3</sup> *What every American needs to know about Puerto Rico's hurricane disaster*, Vox (Oct. 16, 2017) ([www.vox.com/science-and-health/2017/9/26/16365994/hurricane-maria-2017-puerto-rico-san-juan-humanitarian-disaster-electricity-fuel-flights-facts](http://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2017/9/26/16365994/hurricane-maria-2017-puerto-rico-san-juan-humanitarian-disaster-electricity-fuel-flights-facts)).

<sup>4</sup> *FEMA chief: Puerto Rico relief is an unprecedented challenge*, Axios (Sept. 26, 2017) ([www.axios.com/fema-chief-puerto-rico-relief-is-an-unprecedented-challenge](http://www.axios.com/fema-chief-puerto-rico-relief-is-an-unprecedented-challenge)).

The Honorable Brock Long  
 October 30, 2017  
 Page 2

assistance they are providing disaster survivors. In order to better evaluate the initial response to and recovery from Hurricane Maria, I request that you provide information in the following areas:

**FEMA Response and Recovery Efforts in Puerto Rico**

As you are aware, the President has the authority to declare a major disaster pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) upon the request of a Governor of an affected state or territory for such a declaration.<sup>5</sup> FEMA is responsible for formulating a recommendation to the President to support or deny the request.<sup>6</sup> In addition, a state or territory and FEMA are to work together to conduct a preliminary damage assessment to identify the needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole in an affected area and the types of federal assistance that might be needed.<sup>7</sup>

President Trump issued a major disaster declaration for Puerto Rico on September 20, 2017. Pursuant to the declaration, all municipalities are eligible to receive Individual Assistance and Emergency Work Public Assistance (categories A and B) for debris removal and emergency protective measures.<sup>8</sup> However, to date, the President has yet to declare Puerto Rico eligible to receive Permanent Work Public Assistance (categories C through G) for the rebuilding of roads and bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and contents, public utilities, and parks, recreational, and other facilities. The Governor of Puerto Rico requested such assistance on October 2, 2017.<sup>9</sup> By comparison, the President declared Texas and the U.S. Virgin Islands eligible to receive Permanent Work Public Assistance ten days and two weeks after Hurricanes Harvey and Maria, respectively.<sup>10</sup> With respect to the major disaster declaration for Puerto Rico, please provide responses to the following:

1. Please describe the process that Puerto Rico and FEMA are using to conduct a preliminary damage assessment to support the major disaster declaration that President Trump issued.
2. Please describe the status of any assessments that have been conducted to date, including the number of public and private facilities that have been assessed for damage and the municipalities in which assessments have or have not been made.

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<sup>5</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 5170

<sup>6</sup> 44 C.F.R. § 206.37(c).

<sup>7</sup> 44 C.F.R. § 206.33

<sup>8</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Puerto Rico Hurricane Maria (DR-4339)* ([www.fema.gov/disaster/4339](http://www.fema.gov/disaster/4339)) (accessed on Oct. 20, 2017).

<sup>9</sup> Letter from Ricardo Rosselló Nevares, Governor of Puerto Rico, to the Honorable Donald J. Trump (Oct. 2, 2017).

<sup>10</sup> FEMA has yet to authorize full disaster help for Puerto Rico, Vox (Oct. 16, 2017) ([www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/10/3/16400510/fema-puerto-rico-hurricane](http://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/10/3/16400510/fema-puerto-rico-hurricane)).



The Honorable Brock Long  
 October 30, 2017  
 Page 3

3. What is the status of the approval for Permanent Work Public Assistance (categories C through G) for Puerto Rico?
4. Have you made a recommendation to the President on whether to approve Permanent Work Public Assistance (categories C through G) for Puerto Rico? If so, what was your recommendation, and when was it made? Please provide all documents related to the development of any such recommendation and its transmittal.
5. What is the anticipated timeline for the President to decide whether to approve Permanent Work Public Assistance (categories C through G) for Puerto Rico as the Governor requested on Oct. 2, 2017?

On October 18, 2017, FEMA reported that 20,000 federal civilian personnel, including more than 1,700 FEMA personnel, were on the ground in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands and engaged in response and recovery efforts related to Hurricanes Irma and Maria.<sup>11</sup> A number of federal departments and agencies, including the Departments of Defense and Health and Human Services, have deployed a wide range of physical assets as well.

6. Please provide the number and types of FEMA personnel who have been deployed to Puerto Rico, including where on the island they have been deployed, and a summary of their respective roles and responsibilities.
7. Please provide the number and types of personnel from other federal departments and agencies who have been deployed to Puerto Rico, including where on the island they have been deployed, and a summary of their respective roles and responsibilities.
8. Please list all federal departments and agencies that have been involved in the response to and recovery from Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico to date and summarize each department's or agency's specific mission assignments.
9. Please provide a summary of all physical assets that each federal department or agency has deployed to Puerto Rico during the response to and recovery from Hurricane Maria.
10. Section 402 of the Stafford Act authorizes the President to "direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical, and advisory services) in support of State and local assistance response and recovery efforts, including precautionary evacuations." The President is further authorized to "provide accelerated Federal assistance and Federal

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<sup>11</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Hurricane Maria - Federal Response Updates* ([www.fema.gov/hurricane-maria](http://www.fema.gov/hurricane-maria)) (accessed on Oct. 18, 2017).

The Honorable Brock Long  
 October 30, 2017  
 Page 4

support where necessary to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate severe damage, which may be provided in the absence of a specific request.”<sup>12</sup> For each department and agency that has been involved in the response to and recovery from Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico, please provide the date on which President Trump issued any such directive – with or without a request from the Governor of Puerto Rico.

**Information Related to Hurricane Maria Response and Recovery Efforts**

On October 5, 2017, FEMA removed key metrics related to Hurricane Maria response and recovery efforts from its website, including the number of Puerto Ricans with access to power and drinking water.<sup>13</sup> Although the power and drinking water statistics were restored to the website the following day, it is concerning that this information was removed at all. It is important for such information to be transparent, so that Congress and the American public can hold federal agencies accountable for their efforts in Puerto Rico.

11. Why did FEMA remove information related to Hurricane Maria’s response and recovery from its website?
12. Please provide all documents, including communications, referring or related to FEMA’s decision to remove and restore these metrics from its website.

On October 13, Bloomberg Businessweek reported that one of its reporters was inadvertently included on an internal email list through which the Department of Defense and FEMA officials discussed how to frame recovery and response efforts to Hurricane Maria in a positive light.<sup>14</sup> This reporting indicates that FEMA is, at best, attempting to spin, or, at worst, attempting to hide the facts on the ground in Puerto Rico from the American public.

13. Please provide all documents, including communications, that FEMA communications staff sent or received regarding how to present information related to Hurricane Maria response and recovery efforts to the public.

FEMA officials routinely conduct all hazards planning and tabletop exercises in an effort to prepare federal, state, local, and territorial first responders for large-scale disasters.

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<sup>12</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 5170

<sup>13</sup> *FEMA removes—then restores—statistics about drinking water access and electricity in Puerto Rico from website*, Washington Post (Oct. 6, 2017) ([www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/10/05/fema-removes-statistics-about-drinking-water-access-and-electricity-in-puerto-rico-from-website/?tid=sm\\_fb&utm\\_term=.0eeabcdceb6a](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/10/05/fema-removes-statistics-about-drinking-water-access-and-electricity-in-puerto-rico-from-website/?tid=sm_fb&utm_term=.0eeabcdceb6a)).

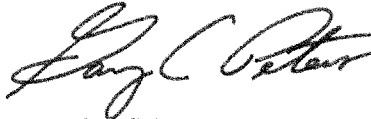
<sup>14</sup> *How the Pentagon Spun Hurricane Maria*, Bloomberg Businessweek (Oct. 13, 2017) ([www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-10-13/how-the-pentagon-spun-hurricane-maria](http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-10-13/how-the-pentagon-spun-hurricane-maria)).

The Honorable Brock Long  
October 30, 2017  
Page 5

14. What, if any, planning, training, and exercises did DHS and/or FEMA conduct in an effort to prepare for a catastrophic weather event affecting Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands in advance of Hurricane Maria?
15. Did these advance plans, training, or exercises account for the massive amounts of food, water, generators, medical supplies, and repairs to communications and power distribution systems that would be required in the event of a catastrophic weather event like Hurricane Maria?
16. Did these advance plans, training, or exercises include contingencies in the case of extended airport and seaport closures? If so, what were those contingencies?

Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this matter. Given the dire situation in Puerto Rico and the need for immediate congressional oversight, I ask that you respond to this request as soon as possible but in no event later than November 20, 2017. If you have questions, please contact Zachary Schram at [Zachary\\_Schram@hsgac.senate.gov](mailto:Zachary_Schram@hsgac.senate.gov) or (202) 224-5543. Please send any official correspondence related to this request to Zachary Schram.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary C. Peters", written in a cursive style.

Gary C. Peters  
Ranking Member

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 27, 2017

The Honorable Scott Pruitt  
Administrator  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Ariel Rios Federal Building  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Room 3000  
Washington, DC 20460

The Honorable William B. Long  
Administrator  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
500 C. Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20472

Lieutenant General Todd T. Semonite  
Commanding General and Chief of Engineers  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
441 G. Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20314

Dear Administrator Pruitt, Administrator Long, and General Semonite,

It has been over five weeks since Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands experienced the catastrophic winds and waters of Hurricanes Irma and Maria. As communities work to rebuild with the help of the federal government, the vast destruction of structures across the islands have resulted in an enormous amount of waste and debris. Recent reports indicate that vast piles of trash consisting of destroyed building materials, appliances, couches, personal belongings, and other ruined property are building up along streets waiting to be removed.<sup>1</sup> As members of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, which has jurisdiction over waste management and regulatory oversight, we are requesting that your agencies update us on the cleanup of the debris and plans for future waste remediation.

The removal of debris from the islands will be a challenging endeavor. While some communities recently began receiving help with removing waste, the latest Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) update indicates that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers estimates that roughly 90 percent of the debris from Hurricane Maria has yet to

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cnn.com/videos/world/2017/10/23/puerto-rico-hurricane-debris-trash-cleanup-sandoval-pkg.cnn>

be cleared from Puerto Rico.<sup>2</sup> As the waste piles across the islands are further exposed to the elements, they become hosts to pests such as rodents and mosquitos, creating another health concern for residents of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.<sup>3</sup>

The issue of debris removal is compounded by the enduring waste management problems faced by the islands. Puerto Rico has approximately 29 landfills in operation, of which the majority were beyond capacity prior to Hurricane Maria. This causes an immediate problem for the disposal of debris. Furthermore, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had previously scheduled 12 of the landfills for closure as they posed a threat to the environment and public health.<sup>4</sup>

One such landfill in Toa Alta, just to the west of San Juan, was scheduled to close by the end of 2017. An April 12, 2017, EPA news release stated that violations at the landfill presented an “imminent threat to the community.”<sup>5</sup> That threat was due to liquid from decomposed waste potentially leaking into the aquifer system on the north coast of the island. It is highly likely that the devastating winds and rains from Hurricane Maria disturbed normal operations at the Toa Alta landfill and other landfills across the island.

The federal government has an obligation to protect the health and welfare of our fellow Americans in Puerto Rico. The potential environmental and health impacts of waste management problems on the islands were of concern even before Hurricane Maria. It is now imperative that the federal government address the issues of removing debris, assessing the damages incurred by landfills, and taking immediate steps to protect the public where there are risks of hazardous human exposure. As the problems of debris and waste management are coupled on the island, we write to ask you for the following information:

- 1) What progress has been made to date removing debris from communities across the islands? In particular, how have those efforts differed between urban and rural areas, especially in remote rural areas?
- 2) What plans have been made to handle the remaining debris that still requires clearing and removal? Please include budget estimates for these plans, as well as estimates for any alternatives which have been considered?

<sup>2</sup> FEMA DR-4339-PR Congressional Affairs Advisory, October 24, 2017

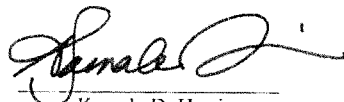
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/article178702921.html>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/puerto\\_rico\\_landfills\\_fact\\_sheet\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/puerto_rico_landfills_fact_sheet_final_0.pdf)


<sup>5</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-orders-operators-toa-altas-landfill-make-environmental-improvements-and-stop>

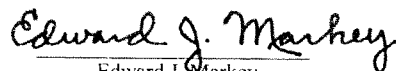
- 3) What protocols are currently in place regarding the identification, separation, and disposal of hazardous vs non-hazardous waste streams?
- 4) Have the condition of the islands' landfills been assessed following the hurricanes? What were the results of those assessments?
- 5) Have any emergency response actions been taken at these landfills as a result of those assessments? If so, please provide detailed information including the date, location, the nature of the threat posed, the emergency response action taken, and any ongoing monitoring activities at these sites.
- 6) Were impacted communities notified of the risks? If so, please provide detailed information regarding the method and content of these notifications.
- 7) How is EPA assisting Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands' with their long-term waste management challenges, including managing existing landfills, future waste disposal needs, and the previously ordered closure of specific landfills?


Thank you for your timely response to these questions. We hope to hear from your offices within the next two weeks. The proper handling of waste will be essential in the health and safety of our fellow Americans as we work to help rebuild Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

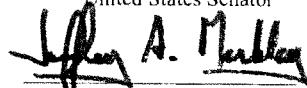
  
Kamala D. Harris  
United States Senator

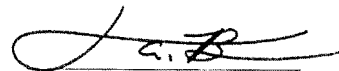
Sincerely,

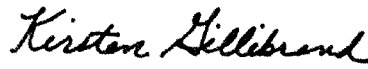
  
Thomas R. Carper  
United States Senator


  
Edward J. Markey  
United States Senator

  
Tammy Duckworth  
United States Senator

  
Jeffrey A. Merkley  
United States Senator

  
Cory A. Booker  
United States Senator

  
Kirsten Gillibrand  
United States Senator

  
Sheldon Whitehouse  
United States Senator


**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO**

Joseph P. Flynn  
*National Secretary-Treasurer*

J. David Cox, Sr.  
*National President*

Augusta Y. Thomas  
*NVP for Women & Fair Practices*

November 14, 2017

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
Chairman, Senate Homeland Security  
Committee  
340 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Claire McCaskill  
Ranking Member, Senate Homeland Security  
Committee  
340 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Johnson and Ranking Member McCaskill:

On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO (AFGE) which represents nearly 700,000 federal and DC government employees and 580 FEMA employees across the country, we thank you for holding the 2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response hearing on October 31, 2017 this year. As representatives of FEMA employees, we wanted to bring your attention to specific issues that impact employees' ability to ensure operations are running efficiently and effectively.

FEMA Emergency Response Teams are on the ground in communities hit hard by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. FEMA employees' priority is to provide relief to victims. This means potentially sacrificing their own health and safety. Federal employees serving in disaster areas deserve precautions and protections of their health and safety. One lesson from the 9/11 first responders experience is that serious health consequences can emerge at any time as a result of failure to protect the health and safety of those working to address needs during a disaster. FEMA's initial response teams on the ground today still do not all have their immunizations. FEMA is giving immunizations now to employees going to Puerto Rico. However, employees on the ground from the beginning could be exposed to diseases which may affect their safety and ability to carry out their duties. FEMA nurses have recommended that all FEMA employees be offered Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTaP) vaccines as well as rabies and the starting shot for hepatitis A vaccines as reasonable preventive care. We strongly urge Congress to improve the health and safety of FEMA workers on the ground by ensuring that they receive all the recommend immunizations.

There is a shortage of available temporary housing for FEMA workers in several locations. For example, in Texas, Florida and Puerto Rico some FEMA employees must drive one to two hours each way to support disaster response. This compromises FEMA workers' ability to maximize their time in clean up and rescue, which causes exhaustion and wastes gasoline which is in short supply in Puerto Rico. FEMA employees are working 16-hour days which cause exhaustion and can lead to safety and health risks. Typically, when FEMA employees come into an area they book many hotel rooms for their staff. In one instance in Texas, as a preventative measure, FEMA employees left hotels available in Houston for victims. FEMA employees must drive one to two hours from their hotel get to a disaster



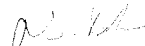


site. This travel on top of 16-hour days is physically exhausting for FEMA workers. Additionally, per diem has been an issue for those responding to the hurricane in Houston. Employees are paid per diem for Houston where they are working. However, FEMA employees assigned to work in Houston are lodging in more expensive areas like Galveston and Corpus Christi. The per diem for Houston does not cover the cost of living in the more expensive areas where they are renting hotel rooms. AFGE strongly urges Congress to improve housing infrastructure and per diem rates for FEMA employees working on disaster relief for Hurricane Harvey.

FEMA employees on the ground in disaster areas managing emergency teams are not being fully compensated for hours worked. Title 5 U.S. Code § 5303-5307 mandates an annual salary cap for GS-15 employees. These GS-15 FEMA employees work 16-hour days, accumulating overtime hours. They reach their pay cap quickly in a year due to the long hours working at disaster sites and do not get paid for the hours they work on the ground after their annual salary cap has been reached. Some GS-15 FEMA employees are on the ground at disaster sites working for free. Until Congress approves a pay cap waiver, these FEMA employees are working for free. FEMA employees deserve to be paid for their work. AFGE urges Congress to lift the pay cap on FEMA employees working in disaster zones who are not being paid for hours worked.

AFGE wants to again thank the Committee for holding the hearing and we look forward to working with you to address the concerns raised in this letter. For questions or concerns please contact Fiona Kohrman at [fiona.kohrman@afge.org](mailto:fiona.kohrman@afge.org).

Sincerely,



Thomas S. Kahn  
Director, Legislative Affairs



## Healthcare Ready

November 4, 2017

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
Chairman  
340 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Claire McCaskill  
Ranking Member  
442 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Healthcare Ready ([healthcareready.org](http://healthcareready.org)) is a national 501(c)(3) non-profit organization focused on disaster preparedness and response for the past ten years. Since August 24, 2017 Healthcare Ready has sustained the longest continuous activation in our history. In this timeframe, we have supported response activities for: Hurricanes Harvey<sup>i</sup>, Irma<sup>ii</sup>, Maria<sup>iii</sup> and Nate<sup>iv</sup>, the California wildfires<sup>v</sup>, and the Hepatitis A outbreak<sup>vi</sup> in San Diego.

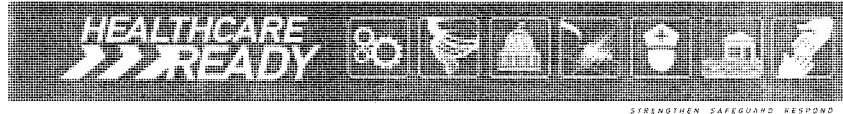
Healthcare Ready's role in responding to the disasters of 2017 is rooted in the organization's founding. The organization was founded in 2007 as Rx Response, a non-profit, public-private partnership designed to ensure that the most vulnerable patients have access to life-saving medicines in the time of disasters and disease outbreaks. Three years ago, after supporting more than 60 disasters and disease outbreaks such as Hurricane Sandy, H1N1, and the Joplin tornado response, Rx Response became Healthcare Ready, in recognition of the fact that access to critical medicines is only effective if patients have access to healthcare services to assess their needs and dispense these medicines.

Since evolving into Healthcare Ready, the organization has broadened its mission to focus on improving healthcare resilience, to help patients receive the life-saving healthcare and medicines they need in moments of crisis. Whether the events are accidental, naturally-occurring, or man-made, Healthcare Ready exists to coordinate with the range of disaster-response stakeholders to connect patients with critical healthcare services during catastrophic events.

Healthcare Ready plays a unique role in disaster preparedness and response, serving as the key liaison across non-governmental organizations (NGOs), federal, state and local governmental agencies, and the private sector healthcare supply chain. As an information sharing and analysis center (ISAC) designated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and a coalition structured to support information exchange and coordination between the public sector and the private sector supply chain, Healthcare Ready's focus during disasters is to identify the supply chain needs on the ground that are barriers to care and then work with the public sector to resolve these challenges and mitigate disruptions in operations.

Healthcare Ready works with and supports other NGOs, whose primary role is to deploy and remain on the ground to provide direct services to patients and communities. Our

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organization typically operates at a systemic level, fielding reports and requests for help from NGOs, which are often first to detect individual patient issues or more pervasive gaps affecting populations of patients. Healthcare Ready triages those queries by engaging private sector healthcare companies, public sector (emergency management and public health departments) and other NGOs providing direct patient services.

While the organization has focused a portion of our efforts on the California wildfires and the Hepatitis A outbreak, this statement will hone in on our response to the 2017 hurricane season, including Harvey and Irma, but particularly the response to Hurricane Maria. Hurricane Maria hit on the heels of two other catastrophic events, straining our already stretched team, activated for more than 30 days straight before Maria hit the Caribbean.

Healthcare Ready has benefitted from having partners and members on the ground, however our limited resources have prevented our support team (ST) from deploying during the hurricane response. Instead, the ST has worked closely with partners for increased visibility of on-the-ground situations, embedded within the Department of Health and Human Services Secretary's Operations Center, and worked in lockstep with the DHS and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) during all responses. The ST has maintained continuous communications with key departments and agencies at the federal, state, and local level in all of the impacted areas, as well as private sector healthcare (including manufacturers, distributors, pharmacies, and healthcare systems) with operations in the affected regions. Healthcare Ready ST response activities occur in three phases:

- Connecting patients to healthcare facilities that are open and able to provide care
- Working with the pharmaceutical supply chain to support resumption of healthcare supply chain operations
- Supporting healthcare facilities as they work to resume operations

As part of our work to reconnect patients to functioning healthcare facilities, one of our essential services is the pharmacy status reporting tool, *Rx Open*, which provides pharmacy status for more than 90% of all community and chain pharmacies across the United States and Puerto Rico. When people displaced by disaster urgently need medications, they do not have the time or ability to hunt for open pharmacies. This map was created because the private sector is invested in sharing pharmacy operating status for patient benefit, but there has not been an appropriate mechanism to share this with the public sector in a manner that would be useful for both patients and emergency responders. To close the gap, Rx Open is a free service which Healthcare Ready donates to the public, and is mainly used by patients and public sector officials.

Rx Open is considered by the disaster response community as a timely and highly credible resource, and in fact, is a primary measure used by the public sector to determine healthcare operating status in disaster impacted areas. During the 2017 hurricane season,



Rx Open has been active in reporting pharmacy operating status since August 23, and reported on more than 16,000 pharmacies across the Southeast, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. Recent events have reinforced the need to collect and disseminate healthcare operational status right before and after natural disasters. Our 2017 hurricane season preparedness poll has indicated that 1 in 7 Americans reported they could only be away from their medications or medical equipment for two to three days before they began to experience serious effects<sup>vii</sup>.

#### **Overview of the response efforts to the 2017 hurricane season**

The first section will focus on the general overview and important considerations from the recent hurricane season. Three sequential catastrophic hurricanes have stretched public and private emergency response capabilities and reinforced the clear dependence of healthcare services on several other critical infrastructure sectors, such as water, power (energy), and telecommunications. Hurricane Maria, the largest and most catastrophic of these hurricanes significantly tested the public and private sectors ability to rapidly respond to patient needs in a crisis.

#### *The role of partnerships in disaster preparedness and response coordination*

Established relationships and trusted partnerships are a currency that enables coordination during emergency preparedness and response. Response activities require collaboration across entities and sectors, and it depends on detailed information exchange about real-time situation assessments – limiting factors, capabilities, and challenges. One of the primary lessons learned after Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy is that the private sector must serve an integral role in emergency preparedness and response, especially with issues related to healthcare and public health. The private sector owns more than 90% of all critical healthcare infrastructure, so coordinating an effective response must include their capabilities<sup>viii</sup>.

Partnerships in this space are complicated and face multiple challenges. During this hurricane season alone, the primary hindrances to partnership centered on having established channels of information exchange and a foundation of trust. Information exchange with government departments and agencies can be especially complex. Often, private sector partners find themselves in communications with dozens of government offices and officials at the federal, state, and local level on a single issue. Most private sector companies do not have the capability to sustain such a cumbersome resource-intensive coordination effort, causing these relationships to strain over time.

One of the key roles that Healthcare Ready has continued to fill in this hurricane season is that of a trusted partner and information hub, helping to reduce the burden and increasing the responsiveness of private sector companies. The healthcare supply chain is filled with



companies with operations in the various affected regions (Texas, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands). Those organizations have individual business continuity plans and provide a range of capabilities that can be leveraged to support response activities. In order to get those facilities back online and operational, Healthcare Ready was tasked with supporting a number of companies and partner NGOs, sometimes in groups but often times on an individual basis, to understand their operating status, determine their needs for assistance, and then route those requests for assistance (RFAs) to the appropriate parts of federal, state, and/or local government to find resolutions and keep these organizations functioning. A significant portion of our time has been spent on establishing the relationships and lines of communications needed to garner information about each partner's unique role and challenge – and then translating that information into rapid solutions to enable patients to support resumption of normal operations.

Over the course of the response, we observed four general themes around the RFAs we received:

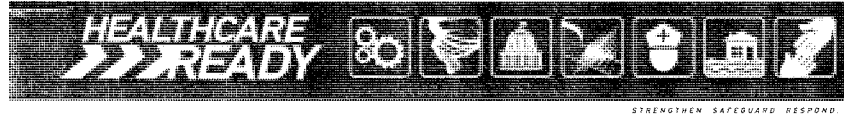
- Assistance procuring diesel and gasoline
- Help moving medical products while roads were flooded
- Determining ideal options for asset deployment to support the response
- Coordinating capabilities and emergency contributions to support patients in shelters and other healthcare facilities

The partnerships that Healthcare Ready maintained across sectors enable the ST to serve as a trusted holder and dispenser of situational awareness. Those partnerships, often dependent on establishing communication channels, were critical to providing direct logistical assistance to maintain or revive healthcare operations. There were a number of logistical activities that Healthcare Ready undertook to ensure that medicines made it to healthcare facilities, and ultimately patients. As examples these include: more than five (5) airlifts of medicines coordinated to deliver medicines during Hurricane Harvey, working to set up workarounds for patient assistance programs after Hurricane Maria made mail-order medicine delivery impossible, and the eleven (11) organizations in the healthcare supply chain directly assisted to provide diesel, gasoline, water and other critical resources to sustain operations after Hurricane Maria.

#### *Healthcare Systems and Supply Chain Operations*

Healthcare delivery during disasters depends on real-time coordination between healthcare organizations and public health departments. While there is a need to respond to the acute needs that will come through the doors of a hospital, urgent care clinic or pharmacy, it is also imperative to respond to the needs of patients with chronic conditions that require continuous healthcare delivery during crises. It is only in tending to these patient needs

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and keeping patients healthy and functioning that the health system can avoid additional strain on the healthcare system.

Rx Open has been used in the past few months to help patients prepare for storms in the days before they made landfall, and also help emergency managers and responders understand which facilities are open and able to meet patient needs, and which communities require additional resources. The private sector has used the map to determine the deployment of resources, such as mobile pharmacies. In particular, the ability to view counties with less than 75% pharmacies open provides an important indicator of which communities are most profoundly impacted, the supply chain most disrupted and where resources are most needed. In advance of Maria, analysis of the map helped responders plan for communities that were dependent on a few pharmacies based on geography.

Across all events, there were specific healthcare facilities that were of considerable interest to the Healthcare Ready ST. Hospitals (emergency departments) were crucial to dealing with the acute care needs of patients, especially for patients who crossed state lines after the event. In fact, we received a number of patient RFAs after Hurricane Harvey from patients who traveled to Louisiana to stay with relatives and access needed healthcare after the event. Hospitals were the primary healthcare facilities that were connected to generator power after Maria, having to serve all patients in their radius. The major facilities that proved to be critical in ensuring that chronic care patient populations received care were: pharmacies, dialysis centers, safety net clinics and federally-qualified health centers. The last group of facilities has established formal or informal networks to support each other during crises, but there is more to be done to increase the resilience of these facilities. In Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, there were several community pharmacies which opened their doors and allowed physicians to see patients in their facilities. Weeks after Maria, there were still medical resupply and communications challenges on both islands. Healthcare Ready was able to work with private sector partners to address these problems, reconnecting pharmacies and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) through telecommunications support and getting their complete resupply filled by the private sector.

#### **Hurricane Maria**

After dealing with the impacts of Hurricane Irma, the Caribbean had to brace for Hurricane Maria. Preparedness and response activities from Hurricane Irma undoubtedly helped the response efforts for Maria, but the storm still overwhelmed Puerto Rico's capability to respond. In addition to the facility and health systems needs already mentioned, we observed a tremendous chasm between the government response and the civil society efforts to provide healthcare relief to patients. Separately, the issue of patient education re-emerged during this response, as patients were unsure about rules to obtain prescription refills. Even those who evacuated to the continental US had no clear guidance



on how, or where, to obtain healthcare or refill prescriptions.

The Maria response reinforced the need for private sector partners in disaster response and recovery. The needs on the ground dramatically overwhelmed the capabilities of any single sector, and we saw repeatedly that organizations were willing to step up and respond to any requests put forward by healthcare facilities on the islands. Coordinating the logistics of a donation quickly became more of a challenge than obtaining offers of assistance. Private sector companies partnered with our organization to provide satellite phones to FQHCs, work with independent pharmacies to get their computers and telecommunications working so they could open, and even care for patients who were evacuated to the mainland. The lesson we learned again is that the private sector can serve as an effective partner in hurricane responses, but their contributions have to be coordinated in order to respond to the actual need on the ground and effectively support and amplify the impact of government efforts. There were several challenges along the way, as obtaining visibility on the needs for assistance and receiving permission to engage the private sector in finding a response often took days (for challenges that needed a rapid response), but there were several instances where companies stepped up in major ways. It is our hope that our organization can continue to serve as that bridge between the sectors, and that government, especially the federal government, continues to advance the ways in which they coordinate with private sector entities during crises.

#### Key takeaways

While our organization has begun to take stock of successes, best practices, key lessons learned and areas for improvement, we are too entrenched in the response and recovery efforts to begin a meaningful after-action process at this point. There is certainly a need to conduct a comprehensive after-action process, in partnership with public and private sector leaders, as well as patient groups and NGO partners. Though premature, this section seeks to carve out a few important takeaways that have already been revealed over this three-month activation.

A major lesson learned is that there is a need to educate patients on preparedness and response, including educating patients on how to seek assistance during crises. Often, patients routed to us were unsure of their options, or even the prescriptions they take to manage their conditions, and needed to rely on any help available to get them reconnected to care. This situation was exacerbated with patients who self-evacuated or were seeking evacuation. There is a clear need to invest in educating patients about these issues before disasters, and use effective communication strategies, especially in the absence of electrical power, to educate patients in real-time.

While the healthcare sector is certainly a form a critical infrastructure in a community, it is a form of critical infrastructure which has dependencies on other sectors. All three of the recent catastrophic natural disasters has reinforced the need for healthcare resilience to be linked with resilience planning for other sectors, as healthcare operations are significantly



hindered in the absence of clear roads, continuous power (electric grid or generator power), telecommunications, and clean water.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. Louissaint".

Nicolette A. Louissaint, Ph.D.  
Executive Director  
Healthcare Ready (formerly Rx Response)  
nlouissaint@healthcareready.org  
Office: 202-572-7790

<sup>i</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/4332>

<sup>ii</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/hurricane-irma>

<sup>iii</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/hurricane-maria>

<sup>iv</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/3394>

<sup>v</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/4344>

<sup>vi</sup> [http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/hhsa/programs/phs/community\\_epidemiology/dc/Hepatitis\\_A.html](http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/hhsa/programs/phs/community_epidemiology/dc/Hepatitis_A.html)

<sup>vii</sup> <https://www.healthcareready.org/press-release/for-the-second-year-poll-shows-americans-fear-natural-disasters-affecting-their-communities-more-than-terrorism-global-pandemic-or-cyber-attack-combined>

<sup>viii</sup> <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04780.pdf>





October 31, 2017

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
Chairman  
340 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Claire McCaskill  
Ranking Member  
442 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Re: 2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response

Dear Chairman Johnson and Ranking Member McCaskill:

I am grateful for the opportunity to submit this written testimony at the request of the Office of Ranking Member, Senator McCaskill. I am pleased that the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee provided critical oversight during its October 31, 2017 hearing examining the federal response to the 2017 hurricane season. On behalf of the National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities (NACDD), I ask that the Committee look back at existing federal law and guidance concerning integration and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of emergency management. Doing so will aid us in evaluating the effectiveness of current efforts to provide aid to persons with disabilities who are most likely to be in need of assistance during an emergency.

NACDD is a national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that serves as the national voice of the 56 state and territorial Councils on Developmental Disabilities (DD Councils), including Consejo Estatal sobre Deficiencias en el Desarrollo (CCED) in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands Developmental Disabilities Council (VIDDC). Because the DD Councils are federally funded, governor appointed entities with memberships that are at least 60% persons with developmental disabilities and immediate family members, our DD Councils are in a unique position to provide critical feedback concerning how persons with disabilities were supported by the recent federal response efforts.<sup>1</sup>

Legislative history of how the federal government should include persons with disabilities in all aspects of emergency management is clear in numerous federal statutes.<sup>2</sup> Congress spoke clearly to the duties expected from federal agencies in the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (KEMRA) which mandated the integration and inclusion of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs into all emergency management efforts. Federal Emergency Management Agency

<sup>1</sup> See Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000. Pub. L. 106-402. 114 Stat. 1677. 30 October 2000. Congress.gov. Web 30 October 2017.

<sup>2</sup> See the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006.

(FEMA) Office of Disability Integration and Coordination (ODIC), established by Congress in KEMRA, is charged with providing coordination on matters related to individuals with disabilities in emergency planning and relief efforts.

Unfortunately, DD Councils from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have reported inequity and confusion around the hurricane relief efforts that have disproportionately affected persons with disabilities. Specifically, the response plan lacked coordination between the federal government and persons with disabilities and there was a severe lack of planning and execution to meet the basic needs of persons with disabilities. Finally, there are ongoing concerns regarding federal investments in infrastructure that require oversight to insure compliance with all federal laws regarding accessibility and use for persons with disabilities.

Lack of federal agency coordination and communication with persons with developmental disabilities.

NACDD and much of the disability community welcomed the establishment of ODIC in 2010. After Hurricane Katrina, the country banded together to ensure that people with disabilities would never again be treated as “expendable” in a national emergency. ODIC’s dedicated leadership and structure provided people with disabilities a new hope that their concerns would be met and that they would have a seat at the table in all aspects of emergency management.

After the election of President Donald Trump, the disability community sought assurances that there would be a continued commitment to ODIC as permanent and unchanged and that a new ODIC Director would be in place expeditiously.

As early as January 2017, the National Council on Disability wrote to express their concern that the Director position was vacant and urged Administrator Fugate to “publicly affirm that the position is not in jeopardy and that FEMA intends to adequately resource the office so that the ODIC office will continue to operate as it has since 2010 to ensure that the needs of people with disabilities are addressed during all phases of emergency management.”<sup>3</sup> The ODIC Director was eventually appointed with an official start date of October 1, well into the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season which runs from June 1 to November 30. To date, six major hurricanes achieved Category 3 (111-plus mph winds) or higher in 2017.

The new ODIC team began service in the middle of a severe hurricane season and NACDD has great respect for the work they have done with little to no time to prepare. However, we have great concern that perhaps because of the delay in getting a team in place, many of the lessons learned from previous disasters and federal laws may not have been applied which lead to misunderstanding and confusion in responding to local disability community leaders and persons with disabilities during the hurricanes.

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<sup>3</sup> NCD Letter to FEMA Regarding Office of Disability Integration and Coordination. (January 12, 2017) at <https://www.ncd.gov/publications/2017/ncd-letter-fema-ODIC>

Given the DD Councils' authorization in federal statute and their relationship with the governors in all the states and territories, it was disheartening to hear from the DD Councils in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands that they were initially completely shut out of the emergency response efforts. In the midst of emergency response, FEMA insisted that the DD Council of Puerto Rico produce a "memorandum of understanding" (MOU) outlining their authority to give feedback or provide information to FEMA on how the emergency response efforts were not meeting the needs of the developmentally disabled community. The DD Councils were shut out of Joint Field Office (JFO) and other community coordinated response activities until they were able to identify the correct federal bureaucrat to negotiate an MOU, which seemed nearly impossible in the immediate aftermath of a hurricane where basic communication, such as phone and internet, were unreliable. This severely impacted the ability of the developmental disability community to advocate for themselves on the shortcomings of the response efforts during the initial several weeks of the response efforts.

NACDD and the DD Councils made several attempts to contact DHS and FEMA's Office of Disability Integration and Coordination (ODIC) to identify a point of contact for our DD Councils, but our efforts were frustrated by a lack of coordination among the agencies. For example, when NACDD asked for the person coordinating the response efforts for persons with disabilities in the U.S. Virgin Islands, a senior advisor in the Department of Homeland Security Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties referred us to a nonprofit organization operating relief efforts in the area who was clearly not able to negotiate MOUs or access to federal response centers. Eventually, the head of ODIC was engaged and DD Councils are now in the process of working with the federal agencies. However, there are still different procedures and people responsible for negotiating MOUs in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Specific questions regarding the MOU procedure should be made clear, specifically:

- What is the purpose of the MOU?
- Which agencies are coordinating MOUs? Are groups required to have multiple formal MOUs with each agency?
- Who is required to have an MOU? Are there different requirements for local non-profits, national non-profits, state agencies, federal grantees? Is there an expedited process for obtaining an MOU in the midst of emergency response? For example, is there someone authorized at each JFO and emergency management center to streamline the MOU process in emergencies?
- Persons with disabilities must be integrated into the federal emergency response efforts at all levels-- especially in the preparation and first few weeks of the response. Federal agencies need to provide additional clarification and outreach to the DD Councils and other members of the developmental disability community who should have a seat at the table in any discussion of emergency preparedness and response.

Furthermore, all members of federal agency response teams should be trained to identify and meet the needs of persons with disabilities during an emergency. Finally, ODIC should provide the name and contact information of the ODIC point of contact with a public notice on a website and publicly posted

at each field office so persons with disabilities can get an immediate response if they identify a problem that has a disproportionate effect on persons with disabilities.

The committee should inquire about efforts that were made prior to the arrival of hurricanes to identify and prepare for the needs of persons with disabilities. In particular, which organizations did the agencies enter into MOUs with to insure that persons with disabilities were fully integrated into all aspects of the emergency response? Moreover, how were federal agency personnel deployed to the hurricane affected areas trained to handle the needs of persons with disabilities?

Severe lack of communication and planning to meet the basic needs of persons with disabilities.

The DD Councils in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have shared with us numerous stories of how the federal response efforts to the hurricanes lacked critical communication and responsiveness to the needs of persons with disabilities in the lead up to landfall, during the hurricanes and in subsequent recovery efforts.

Here are just a few excerpts from emails received from Myraine Roa, Executive Director, Puerto Rico Council on Developmental Disabilities:

“Puerto Rico Developmental Disabilities Council, created by federal statute, is still dealing with the lack of recognition or standing from FEMA. Today (Day 40) we were informed, that finally the Protection and Advocacy System (P&A) will have access to the FEMA Joint Field Office and they will be part of the meetings. I am sorry to say that because of this we still do not have a clear overview of the needs of the DD population after the emergency. There have been several cases, that we know of because we’re on the media, that were not handled properly because of the lack of expertise of the agency/entity involved. If the state has the experts in the DD population and they are not consulted or brought to the discussion those are the situations that may happen.”

“Regarding the issue of food and water, there is also the matter that some of the food given was expired or was not suitable for people with significant health issues. High sugar or sodium content food was some of the canned food given to everyone without exceptions or consideration of medical issues. Not to mention the how cultural disparity was significantly highlighted when the food given was beef jerky and cheese nips to people that love their rice and beans. Almost everyone knows that.”

“In addition, access to services or help most of the time was offered urban areas, far away from rural areas were some of the DD population resides. Lack of transportation, access to communication prevented the DD population and their families to get those services or even request them. Finally, when access is achieved lines and expected waiting times created health risks and decompensation of the individuals with [developmental intellectual disabilities].”

Here are additional examples from an email I received from Yvonne D. Petersen, Executive Director, Virgin Islands Developmental Disabilities Council, Inc.

“The food distribution plan was severely flawed. There was no contingency plan to address the special transportation needs of the developmentally disabled population so many did not benefit from food relief efforts.”

“There was no concerted effort to identify persons with DD as a special population. Although many private organizations and charities provided generators, emergency kits, etc. those with transportation or access to transportation were the only ones able to take advantage of these donations. Generators, needed to keep medications refrigerated, were not distributed to many persons with developmental disabilities.”

Because of the numerous concerns raised by the DD Councils, the federal agencies should be asked to look back at KEMRA and other federal laws and guidance and describe their efforts to integrate and include meeting the specific needs of persons with disabilities in emergency planning and relief efforts. It is important that the responses include all aspects of the emergency response efforts including search and rescue operations; gathering and distribution of emergency commodities that were appropriate for those with significant health concerns (e.g. nutritionally appropriate food, prioritization for medical equipment (generators, oxygen); and medicine for persons with disabilities); ensuring safe evacuation and transportation to ADA accessible shelters for persons with disabilities; access to ongoing relief efforts (such as food distribution sites and field offices) for persons with disabilities.

Concerns regarding federal investment in infrastructure that is accessible and available for persons with disabilities.

The DD Councils in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also expressed concern regarding the lack of federal oversight of investment in infrastructure following the hurricanes. The Committee should ask the federal agencies to identify guidance and implementing policies to insure the rights and wishes of individuals with disabilities regarding post-evacuation residency and relocation are respected. Additionally, housing investments must be ADA compliant, accessible and available to persons with disabilities.

In conclusion, NACDD recommends the following:

- 1) Additional clarification regarding inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities throughout the hurricane response efforts, including outreach to the DD Councils and other local and national organizations regarding MOUs with ODIC.
- 2) Thorough lookback at whether FEMA and other agencies complied with the KEMRA requirements for inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities in all aspects of emergency management of the hurricanes, in particular those efforts in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- 3) Require that the federal agencies obtain feedback and work with the DD Councils and other disability rights groups to assess the hurricane relief efforts specific to persons with disabilities and identify ways to better manage emergencies in the future.

I am grateful to the Committee for its consideration of this testimony and the work its members are doing to better prepare our country for disasters. NACDD and the DD Councils are ready to work with ODIC and other federal agencies as they continue their response to the 2017 hurricane season and identify lessons learned so we can be better prepared in the future.

We know there are many individual stories of hardship suffered by persons with disabilities during hurricane season. The DD Councils can collect more details if it would be helpful to the Committee. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erin Prangle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Erin" being more prominent than the last name "Prangle".

Erin Prangle  
Director, Public Policy  
National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities

cc: The Honorable Tom Carper  
The Honorable Steve Daines  
The Honorable Michael Enzi  
The Honorable Kamala Harris  
The Honorable Margaret Hassan  
The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp  
The Honorable John Hoeven  
The Honorable James Lankford  
The Honorable John McCain  
The Honorable Rand Paul  
The Honorable Gary Peters  
The Honorable Robert Portman  
The Honorable Jon Tester



November 9, 2017

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
Chairman  
Committee on Homeland Security and  
Governmental Affairs  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Claire McCaskill  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Homeland Security and  
Governmental Affairs  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Johnson and Ranking Member McCaskill:

I appreciate the opportunity to submit this written testimony at the request of the Office of the Ranking Member, Senator Claire McCaskill. The Committee's October 31 hearing, "2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response," focused on an important and timely set of issues regarding our nation's response to major disasters.

I am a Senior Policy Analyst for the Project On Government Oversight (POGO). Founded in 1981, POGO is a nonpartisan, independent watchdog that champions good government reforms. Its investigations into corruption, misconduct, and conflicts of interest achieve a more effective, accountable, open, and ethical federal government. POGO's mission has long included working to strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of federal government agencies through bipartisan, fact-based policy analysis.

#### **Rising Numbers of Major Disasters: The New Normal**

This year has seen a lot of tragic firsts for national disasters. Four major hurricanes came ashore within six weeks in the Gulf and Caribbean, a staggering new record. The resulting disasters affected millions of people living in the paths of the storms, causing death, injury, and illness, and destroying or damaging homes and businesses. An estimated 3.5 million people have registered for federal disaster assistance so far this year.<sup>1</sup>

The devastation will be long-lasting in huge numbers of American communities along the Gulf Coast and in the Caribbean Territories. Large numbers of homes and building are still at just the beginning states of repair, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands face months before a majority of people have power and clean water in their homes and communities. And the hurricanes are not the whole story. The deadliest wild fires in California history struck in October, killing dozens and wiping out whole

<sup>1</sup> Deborah Barfield Berry, "Congress tees up another \$36 billion in disaster aid for hurricane and wildfire damage," *USA Today*, October 11, 2017.

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2017/10/11/congress-tees-up-another-36-billion-disaster-aid-hurricane-and-wildfire-damage/7538944001/> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

neighborhoods. Additional disasters were declared for floods, fires, and other events across the nation, which, though smaller as far as the relative levels of destruction, still had a devastating impact for the local communities.

The response by survivors, their neighbors, and emergency responders were at heroic levels: press accounts describe rescues, neighbors helping neighbors, and exhausted first responders and aid workers providing life-saving assistance.

The questions the nation needs to ask now are whether we were prepared as we needed to be, and are there lessons to be learned for future major disasters? The short answer to these questions: no, we were not as prepared as we should have been, and yes, there are lessons that we can and *must* learn from the 2017 disasters.

Clearly, there are lessons for Congress and the Administration to learn. It seems that after every major disaster comes the realization that a response to major disasters costs money. And every few years, Congress, led by those representing the affected states, arrange for additional billions of dollars in funding. These “emergency” funding bills are separate from the normal budgeting process, thereby not treating disasters as predictable expenses that are part of costly budget scoring and planning. This results in a slowed recovery due to financial uncertainties and politicization of disasters.

Preparing for major fires, storms, and earthquakes should be part of the normal functions of government. We as a nation must recognize that large disasters are no longer uncommon, and while the specifics may be unpredictable, the response shouldn’t be.

#### **Trend of Destruction Is Increasing**

First, let’s put the recent disasters into perspective.

Both the quantity and severity of 2017 disasters are historically noteworthy. Ten Atlantic hurricanes formed so far this year, the first time we saw that number in more than a century. And of the four that reached U.S. soil, one—Irma—reached Category 5, the highest category.<sup>2</sup> Coming in close, Harvey and Maria (also having earlier reached Category 5) both made landfall as Category 4. Smaller in strength only by comparison, Nate made it to Category 2.

Did we as a nation do enough to prepare and respond to the disasters? Unfortunately, the answer by the U.S. government’s own metrics is no. The Federal Emergency Management Agency—the lead agency in preparing for, and responding to, the nation’s disasters—had a goal of “restoring basic services and community functionality” within 60 days, focused on “essential city service facilities, utilities, transportation routes, schools, neighborhood retail business, and offices and other workplaces.”<sup>3</sup> This was a goal we did not reach in Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> NOAA, Environmental Centers for Environmental Information, “Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters: Table of Events.” <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/events/US/1980-2017> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>3</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, *FEMA Strategic Plan: Fiscal Years 2011 – 2014*, February 2011, Updated July 30, 2013. <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25275> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)



The level of disaster suffering of 2017 will be repeated in years to come. Major hurricanes will continue to strike the United States. Wildfires will continue to happen over what is looking like an increasing length of the season.<sup>4</sup> Earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, and other disasters will strike with little notice, and also result in great destruction.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tracks the cost of U.S. weather-related disasters, and the trend toward more and costlier damage each year is clear.<sup>5</sup> The number of billion-dollar hurricane disasters in 2016 was the second highest, behind 2011. Looking more long-term, the average number of such disasters almost doubled since 1980. The four major hurricanes of 2017—Harvey, Irma, Maria, and Nate—resulted in combined damages of \$200 billion to \$300 billion, likely leading to a new record for total dollar damage for one year. For comparison, the previous record of annual disaster costs was in 2005, due largely to Hurricane Katrina’s \$161 billion (inflation adjusted) in damage.<sup>6</sup>

The increase in disaster costs cannot be dismissed as mere chance, or an uncommon problem during a few unlucky years. Weather and climate are not the only factors resulting in an increase in damage costs. Rising population and development patterns—how many people and buildings are in the area of a disaster—are the other factors.

### Leadership is Key

So what has 2017 taught us? First, strong government leadership in disaster response is key.

Having well trained, experienced, and dedicated staff at all levels is critical. You can’t outsource emergency response, nor can the nation simply wait for a disaster to strike before it gets its act together.

Of course, in a disaster, every hour counts. By the time a disaster happens, it is too late to start figuring out the response. Planning and working together *before* a disaster is how agencies really know the nuts and bolts of what to do. And as our responses to hurricanes from Katrina to Maria showed us, disasters require preparation months and years in advance.<sup>7</sup> Local responders and leaders do not have time to put together a plan when the threat is looming. This is even truer for a “no notice

<sup>4</sup> Matt Richtel and Fernando Santos, “Wildfires, Once Confined to a Season, Burn Earlier and Longer,” *The New York Times*, April 12, 2016.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/13/science/wildfires-season-global-warming.html> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>5</sup> Adam B. Smith, “2016: A Historic year for billion-dollar weather and climate disasters in U.S.,” Climate.gov, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, January 9, 2017.

<https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/beyond-data/2016-historic-year-billion-dollar-weather-and-climate-disasters-us> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>6</sup> Historic damage numbers are from NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, “Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters,” <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/events/US/1980-2017> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>7</sup> For an outline of disaster planning steps, see Department of Homeland Security, *National Preparedness Goal—Second Edition*, September 2015.

[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1443799615171-2a9e90be558041740f97e8532fc680d40/National\\_Preparedness\\_Goal\\_2nd\\_Edition.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1443799615171-2a9e90be558041740f97e8532fc680d40/National_Preparedness_Goal_2nd_Edition.pdf) (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

event” such as an earthquake. Without proper planning, federal agencies, including the military, would show up late or ill prepared.

The good news is that, since Katrina, FEMA’s disaster preparation and response mission has received a lot more attention. Since Katrina, its leaders have consistently been people who are disaster and emergency response professionals, not just political appointees who learn the disaster trade after appointment. The current Administrator, Brock Long, came to FEMA having led Alabama’s emergency management agency.<sup>8</sup> And his predecessors in the last Administration came with similarly strong backgrounds, such as former Administrator Craig Fugate who had headed Florida’s disaster agency.<sup>9</sup>

But FEMA doesn’t, and cannot, do the job on its own.

State and local government’s play key roles in preparing for and responding to the disasters in their collective backyards.

Equally important, FEMA operates much of the federal response in coordination with other federal agencies. FEMA’s National Incident Support Manual<sup>10</sup> describes how an operation is supposed to unfold. FEMA puts forward the “mission assignments” to get “resources”—the equipment, supplies, and trained people—to the scene: Although FEMA has some resources of its own ready to go, it is not enough and the agency largely works through the mission assignments to its federal partners for getting the quantities and types of resources to effectively respond. When FEMA wants to send generators or medical teams, the agency makes the requests to the different federal agencies with the required resource. The Department of Defense has transportation assets such as Army trucks and Air Force cargo planes, Health and Human Services the medical teams, and so on. And FEMA will ask for them.

But FEMA cannot give orders to other agencies; it can only make requests. Even though representatives of the agencies have worked together, there can still be disagreements among the bureaucracies.

Some more good news: since Katrina federal agencies are required by law to formally prepare and practice their responses and how they work together. Every two years, the federal government tries out the agencies’ response to disaster with the “National Exercise Program.”<sup>11</sup> The officials responsible for coordinating are brought together in a room, and a scenario is played out. In 2014 it was an Alaskan earthquake, and for 2016 the exercise focused on major acts of terrorism.

Hurricane Sandy in 2012 is an example of how good leadership can result in improved responsiveness to a national disaster. Hurricane Sandy was the second largest Atlantic storm on record, and made landfall in southern New Jersey, knocking out power for more than eight million people and causing tens of billions of dollars in damage. During the response and recovery phases,

<sup>8</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, “William B. ‘Brock’ Long.” <https://www.fema.gov/brock-long>

<sup>9</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, “William Craig Fugate.” <https://www.fema.gov/william-craig-fugate>

<sup>10</sup> Federal Emergency Response Agency, *FEMA National Incident Support Manual*, February 2011. [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1821-25045-8641/fema-national-incident-support-manual-03\\_23\\_2011.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1821-25045-8641/fema-national-incident-support-manual-03_23_2011.pdf) (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>11</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, “National Exercise Program.” <https://www.fema.gov/national-exercise-program> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

President Obama established an ad hoc interagency Energy Restoration Task Force to find ways to restore power and ensure that the federal agencies effectively work together. One challenge identified during the Sandy recovery was getting a large enough number of specialized power line repair trucks, such as the “cherry pickers” used to reconnect the power lines. Many could simply be driven in across state lines, but many others needed to be air-lifted in. Due to the work of the interagency task force, the Pentagon delivered 229 vehicles by air.<sup>12</sup>

The “Sandy FEMA After-Action Report” had clear conclusions, including the need to “prepare for incidents that are larger and more complex.”<sup>13</sup> That report also stated that, “FEMA recognizes that it must plan for even larger, more severe storms and disasters.”<sup>14</sup>

The National Exercise Program continues to identify disaster response problems, and to note the lessons learned. In fact, the Department of Homeland Security keeps track of gaps in the response preparations. However, not all of the lessons learned are actually put into practices. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) noted that implementation of corrective actions is not well tracked. As a result, DHS and FEMA “cannot provide a comprehensive picture of the status of national preparedness.”<sup>15</sup>

### **Upping Our Game: Realizing Major Disasters Are the New Normal**

The large and devastating Hurricane Katrina and our nation’s response to it sparked a much needed debate over how to improve our response to major disasters. In 2006, Congress passed the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act,<sup>16</sup> which updated critical laws and policies. Based on the work of Congressional special investigative committees that examined the aftermath, the law helped define the interagency goals and preparations for major disasters.

Among its new goals, FEMA preparations for a major disaster must assume the likelihood of little to no warning, and of “cascading effects,” where one disaster creates others. It is no longer adequate for the federal government to prepare for an earthquake, but instead it must expect that it can lead to a dam breaking or a nuclear power plant leaking radiation.<sup>17</sup>

The Japanese Fukushima disaster, or more correctly disasters, points to what FEMA should now be prepared for. On March 11, 2011, a 9.0 magnitude earthquake struck.<sup>18</sup> The resulting deaths, injuries,

<sup>12</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Hurricane Sandy FEMA After-Action Report*, July 1, 2013, p. 6. [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1923-25045-7442/sandy\\_fema\\_aar.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1923-25045-7442/sandy_fema_aar.pdf) (Hereinafter Sandy FEMA After-Action Report) (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>13</sup> Sandy FEMA After-Action Report, p. v.

<sup>14</sup> Sandy FEMA After-Action Report, p. 36.

<sup>15</sup> Government Accountability Office, *Emergency Preparedness: Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Interagency Assessments and Accountability for Closing Capability Gaps*, GAO-15-20, December 2014 <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-20> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>16</sup> Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Title VI of Public Law 109-295. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-109publ295/html/PLAW-109publ295.htm> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>17</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, *National Response Framework: Third Edition*, June 2016, pp. 7 and 51. <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/117791> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>18</sup> Becky Oskin, “Japan Earthquake & Tsunami of 2011: Facts and Information,” LiveScience, September 13, 2017. <https://www.livescience.com/39110-japan-2011-earthquake-tsunami-facts.html> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

and major damage to buildings, roads, and other infrastructure in Japan was bad enough. But the earthquake triggered a 10 - 40 meter-high Tsunami that struck the coast.

Not only did more than fifteen thousand people perish and hundreds of thousands lose their homes, but things got worse. Several of the nation's reactors suffered damage, and ironically, fell victim to electrical power outages causing a partial nuclear melting and radioactive contamination.

The multiple types of disasters happening concurrently was not something Japan was well prepared to handle. But this cascade of disasters will not prove atypical.

It is time to up our game.

The last two months of U.S. disasters, including four hurricanes occurring within six weeks, stretched, and continues to stretch, our response resources. Preparing for one major disaster is simply not good enough. The nation should assume that multiple disasters within a short time period of a few weeks or days is the new normal. If we don't prepare now for more and larger-scale disasters, we simply will not be ready when they happen.

#### **Congress and the Executive Need to Get to the New Normal**

The executive branch has more to do to truly prepare for the new normal of major disasters. Smarter planning, with an eye on larger, more constant and cascading disasters, is a start. There also needs to be tighter cooperation among the federal agencies that respond to disasters.

The cost of getting ready for larger disasters does not have to break the bank. For example, an audit by the GAO put the annual cost of the ten FEMA centers responsible for storing and supplying basic items like bottled water and medical kits at about \$65 million a year, small compared to the cost of disaster response.<sup>19</sup> And the cost of purchasing supplies and equipment in advance is less than purchasing the same during the crisis after the disaster has struck, and when prices are higher and logistics more complicated. FEMA and the disaster response community should consider increasing the quantities of supplies based on lessons learned from recent experience. Further, FEMA should stock additional types of items, such as those that are needed when there are power or mobile-phone outages.

#### **More Money *Will* Be Spent**

Just providing more money will not solve everything, but it's a start, and the recent trend in the cost of disaster recovery efforts tells us that we are not setting aside nearly enough to help the impacted communities. Rather than recognizing that multiple, large disasters are a major risk with a high likelihood each year, Congress does not allocate in advance the amount of money likely to be needed.<sup>20</sup> This affects the critical interagency planning and preparations.

<sup>19</sup> Government Accountability Office, *Emergency Management: FEMA Collaborates Effectively with Logistics Partners but Could Strengthen Implementation of Its Capabilities Assessment Tool*, GAO-15-781, September 2015. <https://www.gao.gov/assets/680/672413.pdf> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>20</sup> The status of the Disaster Relief Fund is updated monthly and describes all expenditures for the year, as well as allocations. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Disaster Relief Fund: Monthly Report as of September 30, 2017*, October 11, 2017. <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31789>; For a history of the Disaster Relief Fund

And after disasters do strike, even with Members of Congress from the disaster areas understandably pressing for recovery monies, the budget process faces delays, with decisions about how much to allocate for natural disaster relief often put off until days or weeks after they occur. It was 35 days after the most recent hurricane, Hurricane Maria, came and left Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands that Congress passed a \$36.5 billion hurricane relief bill with funding for these and other areas impacted by this hurricane season.<sup>21</sup>

Good stewardship over billions of dollars in spending also demands more consistent oversight resources and attention. Whether it's agency spending for federal employees on the ground, contracting, or assistance and benefits to individuals, the upsurge in spending is at risk for waste and fraud. Auditing and oversight takes resources, and the interagency aspect of disaster response adds complexity. Increases in disaster spending should include new funds for Inspectors General and the GAO to perform their oversight. However, oversight cannot ramp up as quickly as disaster spending, so Congress needs to include oversight budgeting on a regular basis.

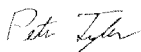
#### **The Federal Government Should Address the New Normal *Before* the Next Disasters**

Congress, FEMA, and the White House need to address the fact that multiple, catastrophic disasters is the new normal. More realistic budget submissions should reflect the actual cost of recovery, and the need for stronger, smarter preparations.

Despite clear trends, the federal government continues to plan for catastrophic disasters the way it always has—allotting some portion of funds that are never enough, failing to certify the readiness of the infrastructure, and only planning for one major disaster at a time. We can no longer operate this way. The federal government needs to recognize that the increased frequency of hurricanes, rainfalls, fires, droughts, and other disasters is the new normal, and to begin planning for multiple disasters in a given year, sometimes within a short time period of a few weeks or days. American lives depend on it.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to provide our testimony to the Committee. Please do not hesitate to contact me and my colleagues at the Project On Government Oversight if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Peter Tyler  
Senior Policy Analyst  
ptyler@pogo.org

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allocations, see Congressional Research Service, *FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund: Overview and Selected Issues*, May 7, 2014, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homescr/R43537.pdf> (All downloaded November 8, 2017)

<sup>21</sup> Thomas Kaplan, "Senate Approves \$36.5 billion Aid Package As Hurricane Costs Mount," *The New York Times*, October 24, 2017, <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/24/us/politics/senate-congress-disaster-aid-hurricanes-fire.html> (Downloaded November 8, 2017)

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Claire McCaskill**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	1
<b>Topic:</b>	Hurricane Mission Assignments
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Please provide a comprehensive list of all mission assignments that were issued in preparation for or in response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria respectively. At a minimum, the list should include the mission assignment number, the time and date each assignment was issued, the federal department or agency that received each assignment, the emergency support function that each assignment supported, a narrative description of each assignment, projected mission completion dates, and dollar amount.

**Response:** Please see attachment for complete response to the above question.  
*Please note: The database does not include a timestamp for the issuance of Mission Assignments.*

<b>Question#:</b>	2
<b>Topic:</b>	Briefings Transmitted
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Please provide copies of all senior leadership briefings transmitted through the Homeland Security Information Network or through other methods relating to the federal government's preparation for or response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria for each of the seven days preceding each storm's landfall in Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico and for each of the 21 days following each storm's landfall.

**Response:** Due to the large amount of information, these briefings will be provided under separate cover.

<b>Question#:</b>	3
<b>Topic:</b>	Employees Deployed
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Please list the total number of federal employees that had been deployed to each disaster by department or agency for each of the seven days preceding each storm's landfall in Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico and for each of the 21 days following each storm's landfall.

**Response:** Please see the attached spreadsheet for a detailed breakdown of FEMA and Surge Capacity Force personnel deployed to Harvey (Texas), Irma (Florida and Puerto Rico), and Maria (Puerto Rico).

Prior to September 3 in Puerto Rico and September 5 in Florida, FEMA did not have personnel pre-deployed to these disaster locations. Due to response efforts involved with Harvey and other incidents, personnel were not pre-positioned to these locations until the 3 and 5 respectively. However, FEMA did have personnel pre-positioned at the Personnel Mobilization Center in Anniston, Alabama awaiting orders to deploy to a final duty station once it was confirmed they could be received and accommodated in the disaster areas.

Additionally, due to the last-minute repositioning of Federal resources ahead of Maria's imminent landfall in Puerto Rico, an exact count of FEMA personnel is not available for September 20. Forecasts expected the entire island to fall within the area of impact, resulting in the Agency's determination that responders could not be pre-positioned in the territory. Most FEMA responders who were already deployed to Puerto Rico were relocated to Atlanta, Georgia prior to Maria's landfall to ensure that they would not place additional strain on the immediate emergency response operations and the local economy. FEMA positioned responders in Atlanta, Georgia and Anniston, Alabama ahead of Maria's landfall, and conducted staging operations from those locations.



<b>Question#:</b>	4
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Timeline
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** When (time and date) did the following occur in Puerto Rico:

Regional Response Coordination Center activated;

**Response:** The Regional Response Coordination Center was activated on September 3, 2017.

**Question:** FEMA Region II Interim Operating Facility established;

**Response:** The FEMA Region II Interim Operating Facility was activated on September 4, 2017 at the Caribbean Distribution Center Warehouse.

**Question:** Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) requested;

**Response:** IMAT's were requested on September 3, 2017.

**Question:** Declaration of Emergency issued;

**Response:** The Governor of Puerto Rico declared a state of emergency for Hurricane Irma on September 4, 2017 and for Hurricane Maria on September 17, 2017.

**Question:** Health care facilities evacuated;

**Response:** Non-critical patients were discharged 72 hours prior to Irma (September 2, 2017). On September 30, 2017, San Francisco Hospital in Rio Piedras, San Juan medically evacuated 49 patients, seven of whom were on ventilators, due to fire induced by generators.

**Question:** Emergency Operations Center (EOC) fully activated;

**Response:** EOC's for Hurricanes Irma and Maria were activated on September 5, 2017 and September 18, 2017, respectively.

**Question:** Joint Information Center (JIC) established;

**Response:** The JIC was activated on September 3, 2017.

**Question:** Directed evacuations ordered;

<b>Question#:</b>	4
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Timeline
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Response:** Directed evacuations occurred as early as September 3, 2017, as ordered by specific mayors of the municipalities such as San Juan, Luquillo, Loiza, Caguas and Humacao for high risk communities.

**Question:** Executive order freezing prices issued;

**Response:** Puerto Rico Executive Order number 2017-004 freezing prices was issued on September 3, 2017 and continues to be extended; the expiration date was December 5, 2017.

**Question:** Commonwealth shelters opened;

**Response:** Commonwealth shelters were opened on September 3, 2017 for Hurricane Irma and on September 17, 2017 for Hurricane Maria

**Question:** Pre-disaster emergency declaration issued;

**Response:** For Hurricane Irma, the Federal Emergency Disaster Declaration was granted on September 5, 2017 and the Federal Major Disaster Declaration was granted on September 10, 2017. For Hurricane Maria, the Federal Emergency Disaster Declaration was granted on September 18, 2017 and the Federal Major Disaster Declaration was granted on September 20, 2017.

**Question:** Shelter in Place directive given:

**Response:** Shelter in place orders were issued on September 19, 2017.

**Question:** Airports closed

**Response:** All airports were closed by September 6, 2017.

<b>Question#:</b>	5
<b>Topic:</b>	State Administrative Plans
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Please provide copies of the State Administrative Plans that the state of Texas, state of Florida, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico submitted to FEMA in accordance with 44 CFR § 206.207(b) following Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria

**Response:** Due to the amount of requested information, this response will be provided under separate cover.

Puerto Rico and Florida- Attachments available under separate cover

Texas- For the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), we have completed courtesy reviews and technical assistance on the State's HMGP Administrative Plan, but it has not been officially submitted for review and approval. Public Assistance (PA) plan is available under separate cover.

<b>Question#:</b>	6
<b>Topic:</b>	Individual Assistance Applications
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** How many applications for Individual Assistance has FEMA received following Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, respectively? How many of those applications have been approved? How many have been denied? How many applications are still pending? How do those approval rates compare to prior disasters, and what factors might account for any differences?

**Response:** For Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, FEMA received 4,663,517 valid registrations for FEMA Disaster Assistance as of December 7, 2017. Please note that a valid registration does not reflect whether it is eligible or ineligible for assistance. For a registration to be valid, it must meet four criteria:

- Damage sustained is within a declared county
- Date reported for when damages occurred to home/personal property is within incident period (time frame declared for incident)
- Type of damage reported for home/personal property (i.e. hurricane, flooding, etc.) is the same as incident type declared.
- Registration is submitted before the filing deadline for the disaster.

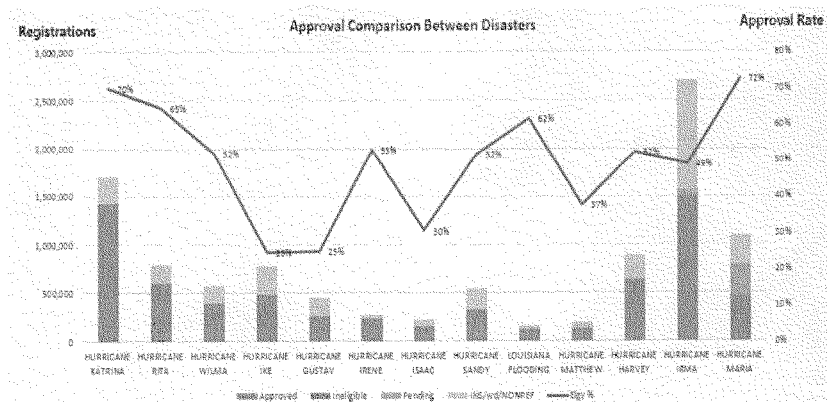
A breakdown of the registrations by hurricane as of December 7, 2017 is included in the table below. The breakdown includes the number of valid registrations, registrations referred for possible assistance, registrations approved for assistance, registrations that are still pending, registrations that have been found to be ineligible for assistance, registrations that have been voluntarily withdrawn, and registrations where no decision has been made due to an indication that insurance would cover all or part of the damage. The table also shows the number of approved Individuals and Households Program assistance for each hurricane.

<b>Disaster Name</b>	<b>HURRICANE HARVEY</b>	<b>HURRICANE IRMA</b>	<b>HURRICANE MARIA</b>
<b>Valid Registrations</b>	891,756	2,698,343	1,099,747
<b>Referrals</b>	739,527	1,964,460	850,108
<b>Approved</b>	358,072	768,652	303,343
<b>Pending</b>	9,297	60,522	318,927
<b>Ineligible</b>	275,805	733,769	164,643
<b>Withdrawn</b>	48,882	106,693	40,383

<b>Question#:</b>	6
<b>Topic:</b>	Individual Assistance Applications
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

<b>NoDecision-INS</b>	47,471	294,824	22,812
<b>Approved Amount</b>	\$1,463,684,248	\$978,767,644	\$451,999,105

Approval rates between separate disasters can vary significantly, as every disaster is different. There are a number of factors that affect approval rates for a disaster; the cause and scope of damage and the percentage of individuals who have insurance coverage for all or part of the damage are especially responsible for variation. The chart below provides a comparison of approval rates between several disasters using data as of December 7, 2017. The approval rate shows the percentage of registrations that were found eligible and thus approved for assistance. On the bar graph, blue represents the number of registrations approved for assistance, orange represents the number of registrations found to be ineligible, gray represents the number of registrations still pending, and yellow represents the number of registrations that were not referred for assistance, voluntarily withdrawn, or indicated that they had insurance for all or part of the damage. The blue line graph shows the approval rate for each disaster.



<b>Question#:</b>	7
<b>Topic:</b>	Public Assistance Delivery
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** How has FEMA's redesigned Public Assistance delivery model been utilized during the response to and recovery from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria? When will the delivery model be implemented nationwide? To what extent have FEMA employees - and state, local, and territorial officials in Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico - been trained to utilize the redesigned delivery model?

**Response:** In order to improve the recoveries of disaster-affected communities and local governments, all but seven disasters declared after September 12, 2017 are using the updated Public Assistance delivery model. All future disasters will use the updated delivery model.

Historically, the Public Assistance Program struggled to deliver intended outcomes to communities recovering from disasters. In 2014, FEMA began a multi-year effort to address these challenges. This effort resulted in a series of process improvements, refined roles, responsibilities and training, and new technology tools that FEMA referred to collectively as a “new” delivery model. The changed delivery model simplifies and improves the delivery of Public Assistance Program grants by deliberately targeting the early steps of the grant program—grant development and funding—in order to avoid challenges that historically arose in later funding reconciliation and grant closure steps. . These changes are intended to drive five major outcomes: improve timeliness, simplify process, increase efficiency, increase accessibility and improve accuracy. Over the last two years, FEMA tested these changes in Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Vermont, and Wyoming. The results of these tests, as measured by twenty-two strategic level metrics, show improved simplicity, accuracy, timeliness, and accessibility for local communities, as well as projected efficiencies. Based on this success, on September 4 the State of Texas and FEMA agreed to use the updated model of delivery of the Public Assistance Program for Hurricane Harvey, DR-4332-TX.

In implementing that decision, FEMA began to train over 1,000 state and local officials from Texas and over 800 FEMA employees, contractors, and other federal agency staff on the updated delivery model. Further, FEMA began mobilizing additional technical staff to Consolidated Resource Centers in Denton, Texas and Winchester, Virginia. Based on this significant undertaking, on September 12, 2017, FEMA made the decision to begin implementing the updated model nationwide for all subsequent declared disasters. Since then, additional disaster declarations for Alaska, California, Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, and Wisconsin began using the updated delivery model. Because Alabama, Idaho, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands received disaster declarations shortly after this decision

<b>Question#:</b>	7
<b>Topic:</b>	Public Assistance Delivery
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

but were in the process of implementing the Public Assistance Program for prior events using the legacy delivery model, these events are not using the updated delivery model.

In each of the events using the updated delivery model, FEMA employees and state, local, tribal, and territorial officials have been trained to utilize the updated process and tools. They have been provided formal classroom training, on-the-job coaching and mentoring, online video and webinar tutorials, and access to a telephone hotline for continuous training support. Through these efforts, FEMA has trained over 2,500 individuals to use the updated delivery model. FEMA will continue to provide support for all events using the updated model to ensure federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial staff are adequately trained.

<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Please describe the efforts your agency has made to meet the specific needs of persons with disabilities during the response to and recovery from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

**Response:** During the responses to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, FEMA deployed the Disability Integration Cadre. These individuals ensure survivors with disabilities and other access and functional needs have access to the programs and services FEMA provides in order to facilitate their recovery.

**Virgin Islands:**

FEMA's Disability Integration Cadre partnered with the Disability Rights Centers in St. Croix and St. Thomas to provide accessible facilities for survivors with disabilities to register for FEMA assistance. FEMA provided accessible communication for survivors, including American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters as well as staff to guide survivors with disabilities through the FEMA registration process.

Additionally, FEMA's Office of Disability Integration and Coordination ("Disability Integration") partnered with the Immediate Needs Task Force on the US Virgin Islands to match donated durable medical equipment (DME) with individuals who needed replacement equipment.

FEMA Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) teams made home visits to survivors whose disabilities made it impossible for them to leave home to register; such individuals were identified in partnership with the local Centers for Independent Living.

Regular phone calls with disability community partner organizations were initiated across the islands, resulting in Disability Integration referring survivors to agencies providing food, water, and other goods.

Disability Integration also assisted the Shelter Transition Task Forces on all three islands, coordinating with other federal agencies, FEMA IA, and the Red Cross to interview survivors with disabilities and other access and functional needs in shelters. The information collected from these interviews helped mitigate issues that can arise when transitioning from shelters to accessible and appropriate housing.

Partnerships between Disability Integration and the Virgin Islands University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities and the Virgin Islands Developmental



<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Disability Council, to implement recommendations supplied by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), resulted in the creation of sensory kits for individuals with disabilities in shelters. Additionally, Disability Integration Cadre and the Virgin Island Deaf and Hard of Hearing Association disseminated information to the deaf and hard of hearing community on programs and resources to secure new hearing aids and hearing aid repairs.

#### **Texas:**

Over 30,000 households indicated they had a disaster-related access and functional need and Disability Integration worked with Individual Assistance (IA) and Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) to identify and address unmet needs.

Disability Integration provides American Sign Language Interpreters, Certified Deaf Interpreters, and Disability Integration Advisors. Disability Integration supported speakers bureau events, conducted accessibility site inspections, were embedded with DSA to support survivors with disabilities, and provided sign language interpretation services.

Accessible videos were created in the field and at headquarters and included captions, American Sign Language interpretation, and were translated into several languages.

Disability Integration is embedded into the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) to ensure the needs of survivors with disabilities are accounted for across all Recovery Support Functions.

#### **Florida:**

In Florida, Disability Integration works closely with the state's Disability Coordinator to assist individuals with disabilities in general population and special medical needs shelters. A regular conference call with over 20 of Florida's disability partner organizations results in dissemination of information to affected individuals with disabilities, identification and distribution of resources, and efficient means of addressing unmet needs.

Additionally, Disability Integration is embedded with the FEMA Housing Task Force to ensure that the needs of families with disabilities and other access and functional needs are fully addressed in their housing solution.

<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Disability Integration partners with several Centers for Independent Living to register survivors with disabilities for FEMA programs and services. Disability Integration worked with FEMA IA to address unmet needs of survivors with disabilities and connected them with disability partner organizations to facilitate solutions.

Disability Integration works with FEMA's Office of External Affairs to support accessible communication at public meetings and events, including through provision of American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters.

#### **Puerto Rico:**

In Puerto Rico, Disability Integration works to provide effective communication to deaf survivors through a contract for the provision of ASL interpreters on the island. The interpreters accompanied DSA in canvassing neighborhoods. Additionally, interpreters provide sign language interpretation at DRCs, housing inspections, and Facebook Live events.

Additionally, Disability Integration collaborated with the North Carolina Department of Emergency Management (detailed to Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency) on revising the shelter intake form to be more accessible and inclusive.

Disability Integration participates in regular calls with disability partner organizations including Movimiento para el Alcance de Vida Independiente (MAVI) a local Center for Independent Living, the Puerto Rico Developmental Disabilities Council, Defensoria de personas con Impedimentos (the Protection and Advocacy agency), El Programa de Asistencia Tecnológica de Puerto Rico, (the Assistive Technology Center), and the Puerto Rico University Center for Excellence on Developmental Disabilities/IDD. Regular meetings and calls allow for sharing of information and resources, resulting in improved outreach to the disability community, identification of needs, and the ability to meet those needs.

Disability Integration is supporting the PR Department of Health Maternal Child Health Department, through facilitating the order of 100 sensory kits, again based on HHS recommendations, to support children with autism and other developmental disabilities. The kits are made up of a number of items designed to support the sensory needs of children in the shelter setting. The items range from weighted vests and blankets to noise canceling headphones and communication systems. Further, Disability Integration collaborates with NGOs to collect and distribute consumable and durable medical supplies to survivors with disabilities.

<b>Question#:</b>	9
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Systems
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Please describe the current state of federal response to address the operations of Puerto Rico's Infrastructure Systems as specified in Tab 5 to Appendix 2 of the FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for PR and VI.

**Response:** Below is an overview of the current state of the federal response as specified in Tab 5 of Appendix 2 of the FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for Puerto Rico. The focus continues to be the survivors' immediate needs, and critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) assets, which include energy supply, transportation, communications/internet, water supply, and health care facilities.  
(Note: Information is as of November 25, 2017)

**Current Situation:**

- Remote damage estimates of the impacted areas of Puerto Rico are based on Civil Air Patrol (CAP), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) visual imagery and geospatial analysis. The total number of structures within the impacted area is approximately 1,594,650. Of that number, approximately 53,664 structures were affected and an estimated 3,341 destroyed.
- Post-landfall infrastructure and public works assessments continue to be conducted.
- \$452,389,435 in Public Assistance Program funding has been obligated. There have been 282 requests for public assistance (RPA).
- The government of Puerto Rico, FEMA, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other partners continue to provide water and meals on a daily basis to survivors. Approximately 35.3 million meals, 8.5 million gallons of potable water, and 44.9 million liters of bottled water have been delivered to survivors in municipalities. (Daily Fact Sheet 11-25-17)

FEMA and the government of Puerto Rico, in collaboration with our federal partners, continue to identify goals and develop metrics to clearly and accurately assess capacity and needs. Our staff in the field, as well as in the Joint Field Office in San Juan, coordinate closely with each other within the existing Incident Command System structure, to meet those goals and identify and overcome challenges.

The joint partnership between FEMA and the government of Puerto Rico has identified the need to concentrate on several key focus areas: power restoration, housing, water service restoration, public health, debris removal, survivor support, communications and mitigation.

<b>Question#:</b>	9
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Systems
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

The following information represents a summary of the current state of the federal response and recovery efforts related to the focus areas (as of November 25, 2017):

**Power:**

Power has been restored to 61.4 percent of the pre-storm average load. Additionally, 700 generators have been installed at CIKR sites and other facilities to provide power for critical infrastructure.

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has a FEMA mission assignment to lead planning, coordination, and integration efforts to execute emergency electrical power grid repair in Puerto Rico.
- The process of repairing the grid includes four main lines of effort: provide temporary emergency power and spot generation for critical facilities like hospitals and shelters; ensure adequate generation at the power plants; reinstall and repair transmission lines; and restore and repair distribution lines, ultimately providing power to local residences.
- Puerto Rico has 1,143 miles of transmission lines, of which 51.4 percent are energized. There are 336 sub-stations, of which 75.3 percent are operational. Repairs have been made to 60.7 percent of the damaged transmission lines.
- Two generators, part of a \$35.1 million contract by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, were successfully integrated with electrical grid at the Palo Seco power plant. The generators are currently providing about 30MW to the Puerto Rico electrical grid with the ability to provide up 50MW, depending on demand.

**Transportation System:**

Airport Status: All airports are open without restriction, except the following:

- OPEN sunrise to sunset Visual Flight Rules (VFR) only:
  - Mayaguez (MAZ)
  - Isla De Culebra (CPX)
  - Isla De Vicques (VQS)

Port status: All ports are open without restrictions, except the following:

- Guayama, PR – Open – draft restricted to 33 ft. per Marine Safety Inspection Bulletin (MSIB) 31-17
- Yabucoa, PR – daylight transit only; draft less than 37 ft.

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<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Systems
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<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- Mayaguez, PR – daylight transit only; draft less than 28 ft.

The Puerto Rico Highway Transportation Authority (PRHTA) has inspected 1,575 of the 2,338 bridges as defined by the National Bridge Inspection Standard in Puerto Rico. Of the 1,575 bridges inspected, 1,235 have no identified disaster related damages.

- Hurricane Maria damaged 340 of the bridges inspected, with damage occurring in one or more of their elements. This conclusion was reached by comparing previous inspection reports with current conditions found at bridges.
- 47 bridges are closed.
- 12 damaged or destroyed bridges are under construction.
- 155 damaged or destroyed bridges are currently being designed.

Highways and bridges are continually assessed, repairs are prioritized, and resources for necessary repairs are identified. The situation, however, remains fluid because of the weather and availability of crews and equipment.

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) completed damage assessments on the Tren Urbano (rail system), Autoridad de Transporte Marítimo (ATM) (ferry system), and Autoridad Metropolitana de Autobuses (AMA) (San Juan bus system), along with municipalities across the island. Each of the three major systems and 64 municipalities sustained varying amounts of damage to their transit assets. FTA completed its assessment of damage to capital transit assets across the islands, and continues to work with all transit providers on the island to finalize the emergency operations costs in the wake of Hurricane Maria.

- All Tren Urbano stations received some level of damage. In addition, their operations and maintenance facility, power and communication systems, and several rail vehicles were also damaged. Two stations remain closed due to major structural damage.
- AMA damages impacted buses, bus terminals, and a radio tower.
- Two ATM ferry vessels were docked in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands for repairs during Hurricane Irma. One of these was damaged and the other is considered a total loss. Hurricane Maria caused minor damage to two other vessels, while also damaging six ferry terminals and a maintenance facility in Puerto Rico. ATM Island Service is running 4 vessels presently (3 cargo/passenger ferries, 1 passenger only) with four roundtrips per day for each of the Municipal Islands of Vieques and Culebra PR. ATM's metro service is also back in operation.
- Municipalities across the island experienced varying levels of damage to transit facilities, vehicles, and other assets.

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<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

#### **Communications:**

Cellular communication sites continue to come online and 95.67 percent of the island's population now has access to wireless coverage for voice call or text message. Wireless companies are sharing resources and have activated roaming agreements across all carriers, giving residents and responders more access to coverage.

#### **Water Restoration:**

The Puerto Rico Aqueduct & Sewer Authority (PRASA) is reporting 92.6 percent of clients have access to potable water service. The Water Task Force is reporting that 83.1 percent of non-PRASA community water systems are operational. Reverse osmosis water purification units are producing water in the municipalities of Quebradillas, Jayuya, and Comerio.

- Approximately 8.5 million gallons of potable water and 44.9 million liters of bottled water have been delivered to survivors in municipalities.
- A boil-water advisory remains in effect across many parts of the island.

#### **Public Health:**

- All 68 hospitals are operational, 59 are on grid power and nine (9) are on generator power.
- Eighty two (82) of 107 medical clinics are operational. Fifty eight (58) are on grid power and 27 on generator power.
- Forty five (45) of 48 dialysis facilities are operational. Thirty six (35) are on grid power and 10 on generator power.
- Over 4,700 medical personnel have been deployed and 36,002 survivors have received care.

#### **Housing Assistance:**

There are a wide range of housing options currently available for Puerto Ricans displaced by hurricanes Irma and Maria. These forms of housing assistance are either provided directly to disaster survivors, or through financial grants to assist survivors with their housing needs.

<b>Question#:</b>	9
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Systems
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As of December 6, 2017, over 1 million individuals and families have registered with FEMA for assistance and \$445,739,189 of financial assistance has been provided (\$227 million in housing assistance and \$218 million in assistance for other needs).

Housing Resources provided directly to Disaster Survivors:

***Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power (STEP) Also referred to in Puerto Rico as Tu Hogar Renace (Your Home Reborn):*** Managed by the government of Puerto Rico, a homeowner's primary residence may be eligible for necessary repairs to return the home to safe, habitable, and functional conditions.

***Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA):*** Transitional Sheltering Assistance is a temporary hotel room available for a period of time to survivors who have a need for shelter in Puerto Rico or the continental United States to find a participating hotel, disaster survivors should visit <http://www.femaevachotels.com/index.php>.

***Blue Roof Program:*** Operation Blue Roof, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, installs a temporary covering of reinforced blue plastic sheeting over the damaged roof to help reduce further damage to property until permanent repairs can be made. There are approximately 65,000 roofs eligible for the Blue Roof program, with 55,385 blue roofs installed have been completed as of Feb. 3, 2018. The mission is 85 percent complete, with an average of over 625 temporary roofs installed each day over the last two weeks.

***Direct Lease and Multi-Family Lease and Repair:*** Vacant units are leased by FEMA and are used as temporary housing for disaster survivors. FEMA pays the rent for these units for 18 months. Property owners interested in participating can email [FEMA-Lease-PR@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-Lease-PR@fema.dhs.gov).

***Permanent Housing Construction (Direct Repairs):*** Permanent repairs on eligible homes are completed by FEMA to make a home habitable where no alternative housing resources are available, and other types of Temporary Housing Assistance are unavailable, infeasible or not cost-effective. PHC-Repair labor and materials costs for Puerto Rico is capped at \$60,000.

#### **Financial Assistance Available to Disaster Survivors for Housing Needs**

***Rental Assistance:*** FEMA will provide funds directly to disaster survivors, who are then responsible for finding available rental resources of their choosing.

<b>Question#:</b>	9
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Systems
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Home Repairs:** Financial grant to help make minimal repairs to a primary residence, utilities, and residential structure, including privately-owned access routes (driveways, roads, or bridges) to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition.

**Other Needs Assistance (ONA):** Financial grant for uninsured or underinsured, disaster-related, necessary expenses and serious needs. This may include housing related expenses other than rent, such as repair or replacement of household appliances and furnishings, uniforms, tools and equipment required for your job, school books and supplies.

**Debris:**

For the response to Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico, FEMA assigned the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to the mission of assisting with debris removal and associated assessment and planning efforts. This is coordinated jointly between FEMA, USACE, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the government of Puerto Rico.

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) currently has ongoing operations in 54 municipalities and has cleared a cumulative 2,871,444 cubic yards of debris (as of Feb. 5) of the 3.9 million it was tasked with removing, enabling communities to recover faster. Debris removal continues to be a priority.

In addition to USACE's mission to assist with debris, many municipalities have chosen to conduct their own debris removal using available local or Puerto Rico government resources and contractors. Under the Public Assistance Program, Category A, FEMA reimburses eligible applicants for debris removal based on the agreed upon cost share. Currently, all 78 municipalities are coordinating directly with FEMA and the government of Puerto Rico on eligible debris removal activities.



<b>Question#:</b>	10
<b>Topic:</b>	Authority to Build a Power Grid
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** In testimony you stated that in order to build a power grid in Puerto Rico that is resilient, it "is going to require authorities far greater than the Stafford Act affords me at FEMA." Please provide additional information on this point.

**Response:** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorizes FEMA to provide Federal reimbursement for the repair and replacement of public infrastructure damaged by a disaster event, for mitigation measures that will make damaged infrastructure more resilient, and for mitigation measures typically prioritized by the grantee to increase the resilience of citizens and public infrastructure. So FEMA has authority to provide financial assistance to the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) to restore damages caused by the declared hurricanes and to make the power grid more resilient from future damages.

Puerto Rico's power infrastructure was not, however, fully maintained prior to the disasters and consists of aged component parts that do not meet modern standards or operate efficiently. In some circumstances, it may be very difficult for FEMA to determine whether a component is degraded because of lack of maintenance or because of disaster damage. In other circumstances, repairs funded by FEMA to disaster damaged components of the electrical grid may not be fully functional without also replacing outdated, undamaged components.

In the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, P.L. 115-123, Congress provided FEMA additional authority to address these circumstances. Specifically, Congress authorized FEMA in section 20601 of the Bipartisan Budget Act, for critical services in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, to replace or restore the function of a facility or system to industry standards without regard to pre-disaster condition and to replace or restore undamaged components of a facility or system to fully effectuate the replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged components. In addition, Congress provided the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, up to \$2 billion through its CDBG program "to be used to provide enhanced or improved electrical power systems." FEMA now believes there is sufficient authority to rebuild a resilient power grid in Puerto Rico.

<b>Question#:</b>	11
<b>Topic:</b>	PREPA and Whitefish Contract
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** In testimony you stated that FEMA was notified of the contract between PREPA and Whitefish "several weeks after the fact." However, recently released documents provide evidence that FEMA attorneys were involved in the drafting of the amended contract signed by PREPA and Whitefish on October 17, 2017. Email communications indicate that FEMA attorneys reviewed drafts of the Whitefish contract and provided feedback to PREPA in emails on October 11 and 12, 2017. A recent report indicates that FEMA officials met with PREPA on October 7, 2017 to discuss Whitefish's work with PREPA. Additionally, Governor Ricardo Rosselló of Puerto Rico wrote to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General that FEMA and lawyers representing PREPA on the Whitefish contract, on October 24, 2017, had a three-hour call regarding the contract.

Did FEMA review drafts of any contract (or amendment) between PREPA and Whitefish prior to the signing of the amended contract on October 17, 2017? If so, please explain FEMA's role.

**Response:** PREPA executed its contract with Whitefish on September 26, 2017. FEMA became aware of the contract for the first time in the context of a meeting with PREPA on October 7, 2017 – eleven days after the contract was signed. At that meeting, FEMA counsel provided general oral feedback that the contract was missing several elements required by federal regulation.

Attorneys on FEMA's Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT) received the contract on October 11, 2017, and confirmed with FEMA counsel in Puerto Rico that the contract was missing several required elements. In addition, PREPA counsel asked FEMA counsel in Puerto Rico about contract language related to cost plus a percentage of cost contracts, and FEMA counsel provided PREPA with the citations for the applicable procurement rules the next day, October 12, 2017. PREPA counsel responded that they were working to get the contract into "proper form."

FEMA was not a party to the contract between PREPA and Whitefish. FEMA counsel involvement on October 7, 11, and 12, 2017 focused on helping PREPA understand procurement rules and the contract's possible noncompliance with federal procurement regulation. At no time did FEMA counsel approve the contract or validate cost reasonableness or compliance with PREPA procurement standards. FEMA has no authority to approve contracts between third parties, although it can decide not to reimburse expenses for contracts that do not comply with applicable federal procurement rules, cost principles, or other FEMA policies.

<b>Question#:</b>	11
<b>Topic:</b>	PREPA and Whitefish Contract
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Did FEMA provide feedback to PREPA or Whitefish on any draft contract or related language prior to the signing of the amended contract on October 17, 2017? If so, please explain.

**Response:** FEMA provided general oral feedback to PREPA as described above on October 7, 2017. PREPA counsel requested information on October 11, 2017, and FEMA counsel provided a citation to the relevant federal regulation on October 12, 2017.

**Question:** Please identify all meetings or phone calls concerning electricity restoration efforts that occurred since September 20, 2017, in which employees or representatives of both FEMA and PREPA participated. For each meeting, identify the date, participants, and a description of the topics discussed.

**Response:** 10/07/17 – FEMA Public Assistance Program and Office of the Chief Counsel (OCC) met with PREPA in Puerto Rico regarding the Whitefish contract dated September 26, 2017; at that meeting, FEMA OCC in Puerto Rico reviewed the contract (after it had already been awarded) and provided feedback verbally to PREPA about issues with the contract (use of time and materials contract; cost plus a percentage of cost; contract prices; sole sourcing; missing contract provisions).

10/24/17 – FEMA held an in-person meeting with PREPA and its attorneys to find out additional information about how the Whitefish contract was procured and how it complied with its procurement procedures. FEMA informed PREPA and its attorneys that it would be making a request for documents, including their procurement rules. FEMA OCC provided a draft copy of questions to PREPA's outside counsel by email (Greenberg Traurig), the final version of which was provided on November 26, 2017.

11/10/17 – FEMA met with PREPA and expressed concerns with the Cobra Acquisitions, LLC contract and reminded PREPA that it had yet to receive responses to the October 26 requests, which would be applicable to both the Whitefish and Cobra contracts. PREPA indicated that the Cobra contract had been amended to include missing contract provisions and to remove problematic sections and that a copy would be provided to FEMA. (No copy of the contract, nor response to the questions have been provided as of November 26, 2017). Please see the attached sign in sheet, which does not include teleconference dial in participants.

**Question:** Did FEMA employees or representatives participate in a call with lawyers representing PREPA on the Whitefish contract on October 24, 2017?

<b>Question#:</b>	11
<b>Topic:</b>	PREPA and Whitefish Contract
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Response:** Yes.

**Question:** Did FEMA employees or representative's state during the call on October 24, 2017 that they had determined that the contract between PREPA and Whitefish complied with FEMA rules and regulations?

**Response:** No. At the meeting, FEMA identified several issues with the amended contract, including the provision that stated that FEMA had approved the contract. Furthermore, FEMA supplied a draft of outstanding questions in writing to PREPA counsel during the meeting on October 24, 2017, and provided a final list of questions and a request for further documentation to PREPA counsel on October 26, 2017. FEMA never received answers to the questions or the requested documentation for the Whitefish contract.

**Question:** If so, please describe FEMA's legal rationale for determining that the contract complied with FEMA rules and regulations.

**Response:** FEMA did not determine that the contract complied with federal rules and regulations.

The contract was between PREPA and Whitefish; FEMA was not a party. At no time did FEMA counsel approve the contract or validate cost reasonableness or compliance with PREPA procurement standards. Indeed, doing so would have been outside of FEMA's role, against established practice, and impossible given FEMA's lack of information at the time and its unfamiliarity with Puerto Rico territorial procurement rules. In fact, FEMA never received answers to the questions or the requested documentation for the Whitefish contract.

**Question:** Please provide all FEMA correspondence related to any draft or executed contract between PREPA and Whitefish.

**Response:** FEMA will coordinate with the Committee to provide this information in a timely manner.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator John McCain**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	12
<b>Topic:</b>	Jones Act Waivers
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable John McCain
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** The Department of Homeland Security waived the Jones Act requirements for 10 days in Puerto Rico on September 28, 2017. In an October 26 Wall Street Journal article, Educardo Marxach, President of Supermercados Econo, said that it's "impossible" to book a foreign carrier in such a short time frame. How did the Department decide that 10 days was a sufficient waiver to aid hurricane relief efforts in Puerto Rico?

**Response:** Under 46 USC 501(a), the Secretary of DHS “shall” grant waiver requests received by the Secretary of Defense. DHS granted the timeframe requested by DoD.

<b>Question#:</b>	13
<b>Topic:</b>	Jones Act Costs
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable John McCain
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** An individual importing a shipping container of goods from the East Coast of the United States to Puerto Rico can expect to pay almost twice as much as they would if they were shipping from Jamaica. How much do you estimate reconstruction efforts in Puerto Rico will cost with the Jones Act in place, and how much could be saved with a repeal?

**Response:** FEMA does not have expertise in this subject and defers to Department of Transportation/Maritime Administration

<b>Question#:</b>	14
<b>Topic:</b>	Damage to Personal Property
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable John McCain
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** News coverage has largely reported on the extent of damage to critical infrastructure on the island, such as hospitals, banks, water and sewage, and the electric grid. What was the extent of the damage to personal property in Puerto Rico, such as homes, vehicles, and farmland? As individuals recover their livelihoods in the wake of the hurricane, how will the price of everyday goods affect their ability to recover?

**Response:** Due to the severity of Hurricanes Irma and Maria's impact on the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, President Trump approved expedited Major Disaster Declarations DR-4336-PR and DR-4339-PR, respectively. As these were expedited declarations, FEMA and the government of Puerto Rico did not conduct joint preliminary damage assessments prior to the President's declarations. The table below details the amount of assistance, as of December 7, 2017, FEMA has approved through the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) for home damage or loss, personal property damage or loss, other miscellaneous items, and transportation damage or loss. As FEMA assistance is limited in terms of what damages and loss are covered, and as the registration period for Federal Assistance is still open, these amounts do not reflect the full extent of the damage to Puerto Rico. FEMA does not provide assistance for or collect data on damaged farmland. FEMA would defer to the Department of Agriculture to provide any agriculture or farmland assessment.

<b>Question#:</b>	14
<b>Topic:</b>	Damage to Personal Property
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable John McCain
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

<b>Puerto Rico Overview</b> <b>As of 12/7/17</b>			
<b>Disaster</b>	<b>HURRICANE IRMA DR-4336</b>	<b>HURRICANE MARIA DR-4339</b>	<b>Total for Both Disasters</b>
<b>Number of Valid Registrations</b>	5,338	1,078,575	1,083,913
<b>Registrations Approved</b>	1,150	299,216	300,366
<b>Registrations Approved for Housing Assistance</b>	744	105,916	106,660
<b>Dollars Approved for Housing Assistance</b>	\$1,284,931	\$228,933,702	\$230,218,633
<b>Registrations Approved for Personal Property Assistance</b>	778	61,600	62,378
<b>Dollars Approved for Personal Property Assistance</b>	\$1,197,038	\$114,909,539	\$116,106,577
<b>Registrations Approved for Other Miscellaneous Items</b>	10	204,808	204,818
<b>Dollars Approved for Other Miscellaneous Items</b>	\$3,400	\$102,375,049	\$102,378,449
<b>Registrations Approved for Transportation Assistance</b>	22	433	455
<b>Dollars Approved for Transportation Assistance</b>	\$26,000	\$888,224	\$914,224

As to how Hurricanes Irma and Maria will affect the price of everyday goods, and how those prices will in turn affect individuals' ability to recover, FEMA does not collect information or conduct analysis on these topics.



<b>Question#:</b>	15
<b>Topic:</b>	Shipping from the Mainland
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable John McCain
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** In the months after the Hurricane, American aid organizations have mobilized to provide resources to the people of Puerto Rico. Given that the cost of shipping goods to Puerto Rico is almost double when originating from the mainland, how will pricing affect these aid organization's ability to send relief resources?

**Response:** FEMA does not have expertise in this subject and defers to Department of Transportation/MARAD

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Thomas R. Carper**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	16
<b>Topic:</b>	Removing Debris
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Thomas R. Carper
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** What progress has been made to date removing debris from communities across the islands? In particular, how have those efforts differed between urban and rural areas, especially in remote rural areas?

What plans have been made to handle the remaining debris that still requires clearing and removal? Please include budget estimates for these plans, as well as estimates for any alternatives which have been considered.

**Response:** Efforts are currently underway by both Puerto Rican municipalities and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to conduct debris removal across Puerto Rico. USACE is working closely with the municipalities to identify debris for removal and engaging the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP), and the Puerto Rican Environmental Quality Board (EQB) to obtain all necessary cultural and environmental permissions prior to debris removal.

The debris mission efforts are the same for both urban and rural areas. However, some of the remote and mountainous areas of the island may present challenges that necessitate the use of smaller equipment. After the debris is removed from these remote locations with smaller equipment, it will then be transferred to larger trucks for transportation to the appropriate approved locations for disposal.

Forty nine (49) municipalities are using USACE for the debris removal mission in Puerto Rico. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the USACE mission is currently underway on St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

As of December 6, 2017, 917.3 thousand cubic yards of debris have been removed from streets, yards, public facilities, and other locations across Puerto Rico. In addition, in excess of 30 miles of emergency road clearance has been accomplished to enable communities to recover faster. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, 346 thousand cubic yards of debris have been removed as of December 6, 2017.

<b>Question#:</b>	16
<b>Topic:</b>	Removing Debris
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Thomas R. Carper
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

In addition to USACE's mission to assist with debris, many municipalities have chosen to conduct their own debris removal using available local or Puerto Rico government resources and contractors. Under the Public Assistance Program, Category A, FEMA reimburses eligible applicants for debris removal based on the agreed upon cost share. Currently, all 78 municipalities are coordinating directly with FEMA and the Government of Puerto Rico on eligible debris removal activities. We have attached a joint FEMA/USACE Fact Sheet on debris removal for your reference.

FEMA instituted a surge program for seven of the Puerto Rican municipalities. Pursuant to this plan, the USACE, EPA, and FEMA are making a coordinated and concentrated effort to complete the seven USACE disaster response mission assignments, including debris removal, in those seven municipalities. During the surge, the USACE is also continuing to execute its debris removal activities throughout the other municipalities. Currently, debris model estimates indicate that Hurricane Maria could have produced 6.2 million cubic yards of debris across Puerto Rico. However, the accuracy of the debris model is plus or minus 30 percent. USACE has been tasked with the removal of 3.7 million cubic yards of debris. The USACE estimates the initial budget for debris removal in Puerto Rico to be \$250 million. As of Feb. 5, 2018, USACE estimates VSVI debris to be removed for a total of 850,000 cubic yards.

USACE, FEMA, EPA, and Puerto Rican EQB continue to consider all viable alternatives for debris removal in Puerto Rico.

<b>Question#:</b>	17
<b>Topic:</b>	Waste Streams
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Thomas R. Carper
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** What protocols are currently in place regarding the identification, separation, and disposal of hazardous vs non-hazardous waste streams?

**Response:** EPA has a mission assignment from FEMA to collect and dispose of oil and hazardous materials, including household hazardous waste, medical waste, electronic waste, and the hazardous components in white goods (e.g. Freon). Waste materials are collected curbside or at household hazardous waste collection areas. Additionally, they are being removed from debris piles. Once the materials are brought to an EPA staging area, they are segregated by hazard class and prepared for transportation and disposal. This work is being closely coordinated with USACE. Since there are no landfills or facilities in Puerto Rico and the USVI that can accept hazardous waste, those accumulated materials are bulked and prepared for shipment and disposal off-island. The preparation includes sampling and segregating the different types of wastes. The wastes are then shipped off of the island to appropriate disposal facilities.

<b>Question#:</b>	18
<b>Topic:</b>	Landfills
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Thomas R. Carper
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Have the condition of the islands' landfills been assessed following the hurricanes? What were the results of those assessments?

**Response:** After the hurricane made landfall, EPA teams assessed three National Priorities List (NPL) landfills:

- Barceloneta Landfill – Florida Afruera, Puerto Rico
- Juncos Landfill – Juncos, Puerto Rico
- Vega Baja Solid Waste Disposal – Rio Abajo Ward, Puerto Rico

As a result of the three assessments, it was determined that follow-up assessments were not required. The remaining, non-NPL landfills on the islands were addressed by FEMA and USACE teams.

EPA has not assessed non-NPL landfills. Moving forward EPA and the PR Environmental Quality Board (PREQB), which has delegated authority for landfills, have agreed to work together to assess all non-NPL landfills on the island.

EPA provides technical support to PREQB, which approves USACE use of landfill sites for debris staging and disposal.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Rob Portman**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	19
<b>Topic:</b>	National Urban Search and Rescue System
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Rob Portman
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** What is your assessment of how the National Urban Search and Rescue System performed this hurricane season?

Are there any National Urban Search and Rescue System-wide lessons learned or identified capability gaps to improve the system moving forward?

**Response:** With this year’s unprecedented hurricane season, the FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue System (the System) demonstrated its ability to rapidly and effectively deploy search and rescue resources to assist state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments with operations in “back-to-back-to-back” assignments.

6,453 lives were saved or assisted by 27 of the 28 System task forces that were deployed during massive water rescue operations following Hurricane Harvey in Texas (the 28th task force, TX-TF1, was utilized as a state resource). Several of those task forces were immediately re-deployed from Texas to join 15 other Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces and other System resources that responded to Hurricane Irma in Florida and the Caribbean. System resources searched 28,260 structures and task forces saved or assisted 1,590 lives during the operations in response to Hurricane Irma in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Florida.

In response to Hurricane Maria, 12 US&R task forces that were deployed to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands saved or assisted 837 lives and completed search operations in 2,649 structures. At the time of the Hurricane Maria response, another System task force, under a concurrent agreement with the United States Agency for International Development – Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID-OFDA), responded to the 7.3 magnitude earthquake in Mexico.

In addition to the US&R task forces that were deployed to these multiple events, the System also deployed Mission Ready Packages. Mission Ready Packages are smaller, more efficient operational elements with a specific functional focus such as Mission

<b>Question#:</b>	19
<b>Topic:</b>	National Urban Search and Rescue System
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Rob Portman
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

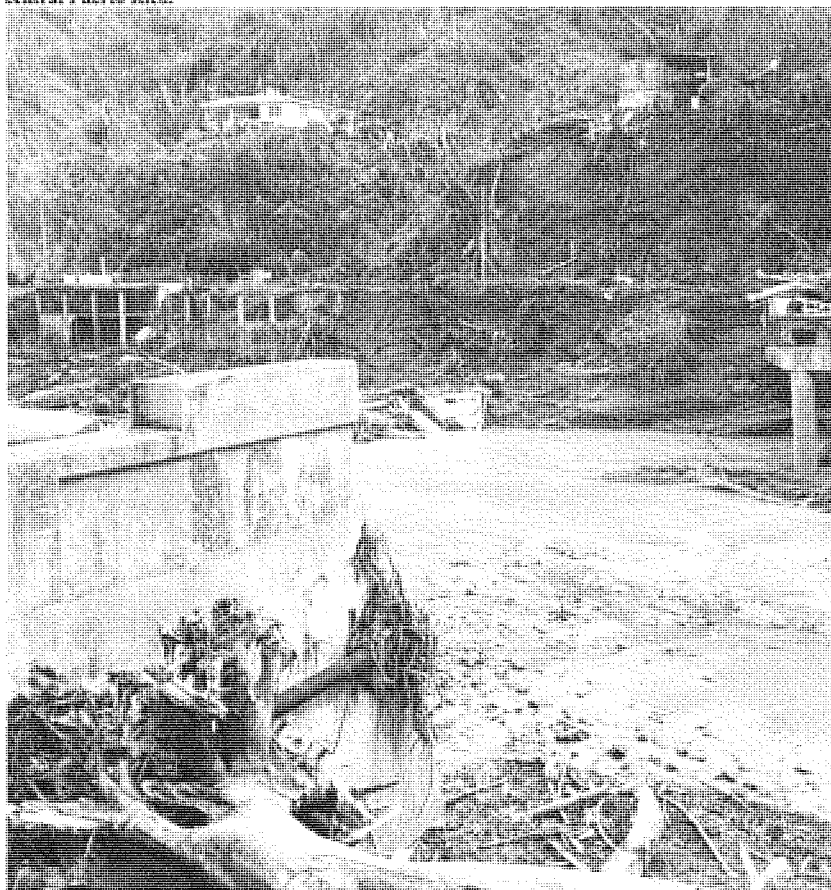
Ready Package -Water Rescue, Mission Ready Package – Canine Search / Live Find, Mission Ready Package – Canine Search / Human Remains Detection, Mission Ready Package – Logistics, etc. These Mission Ready Packages gave the governors of affected States and Territories a unique and focused “right-sized” operational capability when they needed it most.

Unique logistical challenges were encountered with the Outside of the Contiguous United States (OCONUS) response to the Caribbean islands for Hurricanes Irma and Maria. Strategic airlift capability was critical to being able to pre-stage resources in advance of hurricane landfall. Due to pre-planning and effective coordination with the Department of Defense, the System was able to pre-position 276 personnel, including a US&R Incident Support Team, four task forces, and four Mission Ready Packages, as well as their equipment caches and vehicles in the Caribbean in advance of landfall of Hurricane Maria. Those personnel sheltered in place as the hurricane struck, and then were immediately able to engage in search and rescue operations in an expeditionary manner in a very austere environment as soon as the storm passed. System task forces were the first resources to reach and engage leadership in the 78 municipalities in Puerto Rico after the storm. In addition to performing their core mission of search and rescue in the Caribbean, System resources also performed many critical non-traditional humanitarian missions, such as reconnaissance and structural evaluations of hospitals, critical infrastructure, and roads; the repair of generators at hospitals and medical facilities; and the delivery of supplies, medicine, food and water to survivors.

*\* See two images that follow (Figure 1 and Figure 2) -*

Question#:	19
Topic:	National Urban Search and Rescue System
Hearing:	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
Primary:	The Honorable Rob Portman
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**Figure 1: Washed –out bridge that isolated many survivors in a municipality in central Puerto Rico.**





<b>Question#:</b>	19
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<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Figure 2:** New York Task Force One loading medical supplies, food, and water in one of their rescue boats to be ferried across the river to stranded survivors via a rope system that they constructed in the vicinity of the washed-out bridge in Figure 1 (previous page)

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<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Rob Portman
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)



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<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Rob Portman
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

System-wide lessons learned or identified capability gaps to improve the system will be summarized based on the System's standard practice: a comprehensive after-action report and improvement plan process (AAR/IP).

This process directs task forces and other System resources to collect comments regarding areas of strengths and areas for improvement across all phases of the response, including mobilization, operations, and demobilization, as well as specific functional areas: US&R branch, command, operations, planning, logistics, administration/finance, incident support team activities, task force activities, and other activities, such as Mission Ready Packages, Hazardous Materials Equipment Push Packages, canine issues, etc.

The System's 28 task forces are divided into three administrative divisions. The initial AAR/IP meetings will take place at each division's annual meeting and will run as long as necessary to complete the discussion, information exchange, and data collection process. The data will be compiled by the Response Directorate for use by an AAR/IP ad hoc group to be seated in January 2018, which will analyze and synthesize the data and prepare a final draft AAR/IP. The meetings have been held or will be held as follows:

- East division meeting (hosted by FL-TF1) on November 7 and 8, 2017
- Central division meeting (hosted by AZ-TF1) on December 5 and 6, 2017
- West division meeting (hosted by CA-TF5) on January 23 and 24, 2018

Preliminary summary of significant strengths and lessons learned identified at the recent East Division AAR/IP meeting include:

- Pre-landfall deployment of teams into the respective theatres reduced reaction time for engagement in lifesaving operations;
- Interoperability of the task forces in regards to equipment caches, personnel training requirements, and strategy/tactics/operational procedures, and their willingness to support each other to meet mission requirements. In most cases, satellite phones assigned to task force equipment caches operated effectively and enhanced communications capabilities in austere environments. This included use of satellite phones by isolated local officials to communicate resource requirements with Puerto Rico's leadership;
- The interfacing and leveraging of local resources to include elements of the military and civilian responders, such as high-clearance vehicles and airboats that are not part of the System's normal loadout;

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<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- Ability of task forces to effectively engage in all aspects of water rescue, to include swiftwater operations; and
- The Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group was effective (particularly in Hurricane Harvey where a large number of agencies were responding).

Preliminary summary of challenges and capability gaps identified at the recent East Division AAR/IP meeting include data collection and communications in truly austere environments, dependency on handheld GPS, and reconstitution of equipment caches being moved by barge to task force home stations. The AAR/IP ad hoc group to be seated in January 2018 will prepare a final draft AAR/IP with validated lessons learned and identified capability gap findings.

<b>Question#:</b>	20
<b>Topic:</b>	National Urban Search and Rescue System Funding
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Rob Portman
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** In the FY2018 budget submission the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System funding is recommended to be reduced by \$7.6 million, an over 20% reduction from the 2017 funding. If funded at this level, what impact do you foresee that having on the ability of the system to respond to future requirements?

How does this budget recommendation synchronize with the plans, implementation steps, and timeframes required in the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act of 2016 (PL 114-326)?

**Response:** Base funding requested in the last several President's Budgets has been approximately \$27 million for the System, which provides the funding required to sustain the task forces and the System's core mission of structural collapse search and rescue operations in an urban environment.

The cooperative agreements with US&R sponsoring agencies allow the Nation to develop and maintain specialized technical rescue capabilities across the contiguous United States that FEMA may federalize to provide a federal technical search and rescue capability in response to all-hazards incidents. Funding provided to the sponsoring agencies through the cooperative agreements help state and local governments maintain the technical search and rescue capabilities available to save lives during a disaster. In addition, the Federal government, through FEMA, helps supplement state and local US&R capabilities. In turn, FEMA may federalize the task forces, which are strategically located across the contiguous United States, for technical rescue capabilities across all hazards. This provides the Nation with specialized, technical search and rescue capabilities necessary to save lives in response to all-hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist threats.

The recent responses to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria highlight the value of the System's capabilities, specifically swift water rescue. Across Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, FEMA's 28 System task forces demonstrated their ability to rapidly deploy search and rescue resources to assist state, local, tribal, and territorial governments during concurrent major disaster operations by saving or assisting more than 8,800 lives and searching more than 30,909 structures. In response to Hurricane Harvey alone, all 28 task forces supported one of the largest and longest sustained search and rescue missions in FEMA's history, having saved or assisted 6,453 individuals affected by catastrophic flooding.

<b>Question#:</b>	20
<b>Topic:</b>	National Urban Search and Rescue System Funding
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
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<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

The National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-326) directed FEMA to report on the development of a plan, including implementation steps and timeframes to finance, maintain, and replace System equipment in FEMA's National Urban Search and Rescue Response System. This report is undergoing review and will be delivered to Congress when finalized.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Jon Tester**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	21
<b>Topic:</b>	Mitigation Funding
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Jon Tester
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Administrator Long: When you and I met in July, we talked about the need to reduce disaster response costs through mitigation. Most importantly, it saves lives, and - frankly - it just makes financial sense. We save at the very least \$4 in response funding when we spend \$1 in mitigation before the event. Through FEMA's mitigation programs, we have invested \$15.6 billion in disaster mitigation since 1988. In that same timeframe, we have spent over \$210 billion in disaster response. This is not sustainable.

What ideas have you developed to flip this backwards investment?

I would like to request that FEMA provide me and the Committee with legislative proposals to improve how the United States Government funds mitigation efforts, as well as your suggested revisions to Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

**Response:** FEMA agrees that it is critical to focus on investing in mitigation before a disaster strikes. Building more resilient communities and developing resilient capacity ahead of an incident is the best way to reduce risks to people, property, and taxpayer dollars. FEMA has been considering what changes it could make in its current mitigation programs to advance this objective and looks forward to working with the Committee to achieve these mutual goals.

Building more resilient communities is the best way to reduce risks to people, property, and taxpayer dollars. The importance of focusing on investing in mitigation before a disaster strikes cannot be overstated. Developing resilient capacity ahead of an incident reduces loss of life and economic disruption. When communities are impacted, they should ensure that they rebuild infrastructure better, tougher, and stronger to protect taxpayer investment and promote economic stability.

Through the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (MitFLG), FEMA is working with Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial (SLTT), and private sector partners to help align

<b>Question#:</b>	21
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pre- and post-disaster mitigation investments to more effectively reduce disaster losses and increase resilience. The results of this effort will also provide strategic planning considerations for the Federal government, SLTT partners, and the private sector as they make resource allocation decisions.







243211	MS171004GTCOE-MVD0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	CDE-MVD	3	Activation for appropriate USACE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 3 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for appropriate USACE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 3 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Commerce/NOAA will provide appropriate resources to acquire surface level observations of wind speed (gust and mean), wind direction, and atmospheric pressure in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Georgia. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide Defense Coordination Officer(s) with supporting staff element(s) (DCO/DCE) to the RRCC, Region IV Joint Field Office, IOF, or other locations, to provide DOD regional knowledge, requirements validation, and liaison including as necessary State/Emergency Activation for appropriate DOE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 12 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for appropriate DOE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 12 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for appropriate DOT personnel to perform the functions of ESF 1 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for appropriate DOT personnel to perform the functions of ESF 1 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for appropriate EPA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 10 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for appropriate FFS personnel to perform the functions of ESF 7 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Leases, contracts, or purchases will be	10/15/17	FOS	\$10,000.00
243275	MS171004GTCOE-MVD0101	MS	pre-Declaration	10/08/17	10/08/17	CDE-MVD	3		10/15/17	FOS	\$10,000.00
243254	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOC	5		10/16/17	FOS	\$9,985.00
243174	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	DOD	non-specific ESF		10/15/17	FOS	\$10,000.00
243247	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	DOE	12		10/15/17	FOS	\$5,000.00
246693	MS171004GTCOE-0101	MS	pre-Declaration	10/26/17	10/26/17	DOE	12		10/26/17	FOS	\$2,000.00
243238	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	DOT	1		10/15/17	FOS	\$5,000.00
246436	MS171004GTCOE-0101	MS	pre-Declaration	11/13/17	11/13/17	DOT	1		11/2/17	FOS	\$3,750.00
243245	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	EPA	10		10/15/17	FOS	\$5,000.00
243175	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/06/17	10/06/17	FPS	13		10/15/17	FOS	\$10,000.00
243176	MS171004GTCOE-0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	GSA	7		10/15/17	FOS	\$5,000.00

243241	MS17100401HHSE0100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/05/17	10/05/17	HHS	8	Activation for appropriate HHS personnel to perform the functions of ESS 8 in the RRCC. (OE, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and discretion of the RRCC Incident Commander. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will deploy surge sensors and rapid deployment gauges, provide advance support, real-time field measurements, and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for a high-water or flood event. Data Request Ft. Bragg as a FEMA Incident Support Base/Federal Staging Area (ISB/ISA) with the following requirements: hardstand to stage trucks/trailers/equipment/personnel for processing, cross loading, and forward movement as required. Provide life safety and lifesaving requirements as required by As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will activate and deploy teams and equipment to determine the impact to public safety and EAS communications systems in the affected area and identify survivable and non working systems in support of FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to RRCC and other locations as directed by FEMA to support FEMA response operations.	10/15/17	\$5,000.00	FOS
244432	MS17100401USGS50100	MS	pre-Declaration	10/07/17	10/07/17	USGS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/16/17	\$43,000.00	FOS
238184	NC17083101DOD00200	NC	pre-Declaration	09/06/17	09/06/17	DOD	7	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/20/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
238140	NC17083101FCC0100	NC	pre-Declaration	09/06/17	09/06/17	FCC	2	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/20/17	\$20,000.00	FOS
238208	PR17090101DHUD0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/07/17	09/07/17	DHUD	8	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/15/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
238528	PR17083101DHUD0101	PR	pre-Declaration	09/08/17	09/08/17	DHUD	8	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/15/17	\$0.00	FOS
237589	PR17090102COE-SAD0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/17	\$86,000.00	FOS
237586	PR17090102COE-SAD0200	PR	pre-Declaration	09/05/17	09/05/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/17	\$20,000.00	FOS
237804	PR17090102DOD00200	PR	pre-Declaration	09/04/17	09/04/17	DOD	non-specific ESF	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DoD will provide a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO), supporting staff element (DCE), and Services (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, and US Coast Guard) Regional and State Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (REPLIOs and SEPLIOs) to the Region II RRCC. Initial As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA Region II RRCC, Puerto Rico IOF, Area Field Offices or other locations, to support FEMA response operations in Puerto Rico for Hurricane Irma.	9/11/17	\$75,000.00	FOS
237576	PR17090102DOE0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/04/17	09/04/17	DOE	12	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOT will provide supporting staff elements, and services to the Region II RRCC, Initial Operating Facility (IOF), Joint Field Office (JFO), State Emergency Management offices or other location to provide DOT knowledge. Funding for DOT command center(s), if authorized by	9/12/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
237549	PR17090102DOT0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/04/17	09/04/17	DOT	1		9/15/17	\$10,000.00	FOS

237693	PR17090102EP240100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/07/17	09/07/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations. This provides for pre-landfall EPA surge activity to prepare for site-specific platforms for debris removal and debris management. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI ESF-13 National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USSS will provide advance support, real-time field measurements, and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for a high-water or flood event.	9/11/17	\$20,000.00	FOS
237827	PR17090102USDJ00200	PR	pre-Declaration	09/04/17	09/04/17	USDJ	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USSS will provide advance support, real-time field measurements, and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for a high-water or flood event.	9/13/17	\$1,000,000.00	FOS
237710	PR17090102USGS0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	USGS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USSS will provide advance support, real-time field measurements, and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for a high-water or flood event.	9/11/17	\$200,000.00	FOS
238744	PR17090102USGS0101	PR	pre-Declaration	10/12/17	10/12/17	USGS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USSS will provide advance support, real-time field measurements, and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for a high-water or flood event.	9/30/17	\$0.00	FOS
240566	PR17091701COE-SAD0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management element of the Debris PRT to assess needs and coordinate emergency planning with appropriate Federal and State agencies in support of FEMA response operations. This element may also include USACE personnel and resources. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy the Management Cell of the Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT) to prepare to conduct the temporary roofing mission in support of FEMA response operations. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response operations.	9/25/17	\$57,348.80	FOS
240531	PR17091701COE-SAD0200	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. USACE will only pre-position resources. Provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging, aerial/ground communications support, transportation of personnel/light cargo, and ground team support. Immediately post-incident, provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide an airfield management and commodity distribution element at San Juan, Ponce, Aguadilla, and Culebra airports. Airfield management and commodity distribution to occur from on or around 22 September 2017 to 22 October 2017 or until aircraft are removed from the island. The Department of Defense & Human Services (DHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) personnel to St. Croix to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT)/NAT1. Preliminary Damage	9/25/17	\$60,000.00	FOS
240497	PR17091701COE-SAD0400	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. USACE will only pre-position resources. Provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging, aerial/ground communications support, transportation of personnel/light cargo, and ground team support. Immediately post-incident, provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide an airfield management and commodity distribution element at San Juan, Ponce, Aguadilla, and Culebra airports. Airfield management and commodity distribution to occur from on or around 22 September 2017 to 22 October 2017 or until aircraft are removed from the island. The Department of Defense & Human Services (DHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) personnel to St. Croix to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT)/NAT1. Preliminary Damage	9/25/17	\$50,000.00	FOS
240535	PR17091701COE-SAD0500	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. USACE will only pre-position resources. Provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging, aerial/ground communications support, transportation of personnel/light cargo, and ground team support. Immediately post-incident, provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide an airfield management and commodity distribution element at San Juan, Ponce, Aguadilla, and Culebra airports. Airfield management and commodity distribution to occur from on or around 22 September 2017 to 22 October 2017 or until aircraft are removed from the island. The Department of Defense & Human Services (DHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) personnel to St. Croix to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT)/NAT1. Preliminary Damage	9/25/17	\$40,000.00	FOS
240480	PR17091701DOD0300	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. USACE will only pre-position resources. Provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging, aerial/ground communications support, transportation of personnel/light cargo, and ground team support. Immediately post-incident, provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide an airfield management and commodity distribution element at San Juan, Ponce, Aguadilla, and Culebra airports. Airfield management and commodity distribution to occur from on or around 22 September 2017 to 22 October 2017 or until aircraft are removed from the island. The Department of Defense & Human Services (DHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) personnel to St. Croix to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT)/NAT1. Preliminary Damage	9/25/17	\$40,000.00	FOS
240395	PR17091701DOD0600	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. USACE will only pre-position resources. Provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging, aerial/ground communications support, transportation of personnel/light cargo, and ground team support. Immediately post-incident, provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide an airfield management and commodity distribution element at San Juan, Ponce, Aguadilla, and Culebra airports. Airfield management and commodity distribution to occur from on or around 22 September 2017 to 22 October 2017 or until aircraft are removed from the island. The Department of Defense & Human Services (DHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) personnel to St. Croix to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT)/NAT1. Preliminary Damage	9/30/17	\$125,000.00	FOS
240528	PR17091701HHS0100	PR	pre-Declaration	09/19/17	09/19/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. USACE will only pre-position resources. Provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging, aerial/ground communications support, transportation of personnel/light cargo, and ground team support. Immediately post-incident, provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide an airfield management and commodity distribution element at San Juan, Ponce, Aguadilla, and Culebra airports. Airfield management and commodity distribution to occur from on or around 22 September 2017 to 22 October 2017 or until aircraft are removed from the island. The Department of Defense & Human Services (DHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) personnel to St. Croix to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT)/NAT1. Preliminary Damage	9/25/17	\$1,550,000.00	FOS



[illegible]

238274	VAI708310CDO0101	VA	pre-Declaration	09/07/17	09/07/17	DOD	7	Request Fort A.P. Hill, VA, as a FEMA Federal Staging Area (FSA) with the following requirements: Hardstand to stage trucks/trailer/equipment/personnel for processing, cross loading and forward movement, as required; Upon request, provide appropriate personnel to support the above tasks. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD activate a DCO/E, EPLO, and Supporting Staff Elements to provide DOD Regional Subject Matter Expertise, validate DOD requirements, and conduct liaison efforts during operations in response to severe weather caused by Hurricane Irma. MA Task Orders activate the appropriate agency personnel to perform the functions of ESF #7 in support of Emergency Response Team (IMAT), supporting State EOCs, Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Team, The Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCCL) or other teams and activate the appropriate agency personnel to perform the functions of ESF #11 in support of Emergency Response Team (IMAT), supporting State EOCs, Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Team, The Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCCL) or other teams and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the VITEMA 8.221 Estate Niskilly, Charlotte Amalie, VI 00803 or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling.
238280	VAI708310CDO0200	VA	pre-Declaration	09/06/17	09/06/17	DOD	non-specific ESF	
238197	VAI708310GSA0100	VA	pre-Declaration	09/05/17	09/05/17	GSA	7	Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the VITEMA 8.221 Estate Niskilly, Charlotte Amalie, VI 00803 or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling.
238202	VAI708310LSD04100	VA	pre-Declaration	09/06/17	09/06/17	USDA	11	Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the VITEMA 8.221 Estate Niskilly, Charlotte Amalie, VI 00803 or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling.
237661	VIT708012CCOE SA00100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.
237829	VIT708012CCOE SA00101	VI	pre-Declaration	09/04/17	09/04/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.
238337	VIT708012CCOE SAD0102	VI	pre-Declaration	09/07/17	09/07/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.
237702	VIT708012CCOE SA00400	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.
237944	VIT708012CCOE SA00500	VI	pre-Declaration	09/05/17	09/05/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.
237825	VIT708012CCOE SA00600	VI	pre-Declaration	09/05/17	09/05/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.
237587	VIT708012CCOE SA00700	VI	pre-Declaration	09/05/17	09/05/17	CDE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy (pre-position) the management cell of the Housing Planning and Response Team and/or subject matter expert(s) in preparation for executing a critical public facilities mission in support of FEMA response.





237670	V177080102EPA0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722 to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
237692	V177080102GSA0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	GSA	7	Region I RRCC - Naval Weapons Station Earle to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, GSA will provide appropriate personnel to USVI to support FEMA Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (RCT) personnel to USVI to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT/MAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment Team (PDAT), and other personnel authorized by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (RCT) personnel to USVI to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT/MAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment Team (PDAT), and other personnel authorized by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722 to support FEMA response operations. This may include but is not limited to, the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
237696	V177080102HHS0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (RCT) personnel to USVI to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT/MAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment Team (PDAT), and other personnel authorized by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (RCT) personnel to USVI to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT/MAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment Team (PDAT), and other personnel authorized by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722 to support FEMA response operations. This may include but is not limited to, the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/10/17	\$35,000.00	FOS
237789	V177080102HHS0101	VI	pre-Declaration	09/03/17	09/03/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (RCT) personnel to USVI to support FEMA response operations. Personnel may include, but is not limited to, Emergency Response Team (ERT/MAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment Team (PDAT), and other personnel authorized by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722 to support FEMA response operations. This may include but is not limited to, the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/10/17	\$427,000.00	FOS
237788	V177080102NOAA0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/04/17	09/04/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722 to support FEMA response operations. This may include but is not limited to, the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/17	\$3,900.00	FOS
237754	V177080102USCG0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/03/17	09/03/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations. This may include but is not limited to, the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
243969	V177080102USCG0101	VI	pre-Declaration	10/16/17	10/16/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations. This may include but is not limited to, the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to Region I RRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/11/17	\$225.00	FOS
237694	V177080102USDA0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel to the RRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Funding for USDA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate M/A.	9/11/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
237693	V177080102USDJ0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	USDJ	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Justice (DOJ) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722 to support FEMA response operations. Funding for DOJ command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate M/A.	9/11/17	\$10,000.00	FOS
237688	V177080102USFS0100	VI	pre-Declaration	09/02/17	09/02/17	USFS	4	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway 34 South, Colts Neck, NJ 07722, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate M/A.	9/11/17	\$10,000.00	FOS



238145	3385EMFLUSD0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/06/17	09/06/17	USDJ	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Justice (DOJ) ESF #13 National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide an armed federal law enforcement officer (FLEO) Quick Response Team (QRT), or other security teams as required, to provide force protection, security, and general law enforcement support and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Justice (DOJ) ESF #13 National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide an armed federal law enforcement officer (FLEO) Quick Response Team (QRT), or other security teams as required, to provide force protection, security, and general law enforcement support and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Justice (DOJ) ESF #13 National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide an armed federal law enforcement officer (FLEO) Quick Response Team (QRT), or other security teams as required, to provide force protection, security, and general law enforcement support and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Justice (DOJ) ESF #13 National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide an armed federal law enforcement officer (FLEO) Quick Response Team (QRT), or other security teams as required, to provide force protection, security, and general law enforcement support and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide (pre-position) temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/20/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
238379	3385EMFLUSD0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/07/17	09/07/17	USDJ	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide Defense Coordination Officer(s) with supporting staff element(s) (OCO/DCE) to the RICC, Region IV Joint Field Office, IOP, or other locations, to provide DOD regional knowledge, requirements assistance, and support, including an interagency assistance team. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to South Carolina to support FEMA response operations.	9/20/2017	\$7,269,245	FOS
239332	3385EMFLUSD0102	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USDJ	13	Funding for DOT command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will Activation for appropriate GSA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 7 in the RICC, IOP, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	9/20/2017	(\$8,269,245)	FOS
238611	3386EMSCOE SA00100	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/10/17	09/10/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide support which may include, but is not limited to, rapidly collecting, processing, and distributing high resolution, geo-rectified aerial imagery and/or Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data in support of As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, CAP to provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging and transportation of personnel/light cargo. Immediately post incident provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still photography be Provide of a 614 Liaison to Florida to help coordinate with the R-4 Tribal Liaison and the Seminole Tribe and other affected tribes in Florida during response and recovery issues and provide and coordinate the interagency Hurricane Tribal Assistance Coordination Group call. All purchases and expenditures must be	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
240592	3386EMSCOE SA00200	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	COE-SAD	3		10/3/2017	\$156,000	FOS
238619	3386EMSCOD00100	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	DOD	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide Defense Coordination Officer(s) with supporting staff element(s) (OCO/DCE) to the RICC, Region IV Joint Field Office, IOP, or other locations, to provide DOD regional knowledge, requirements assistance, and support, including an interagency assistance team. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to South Carolina to support FEMA response operations.	9/21/2017	\$20,000	FOS
238620	3386EMSCDOT0100	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	DOT	1		9/21/2017	\$10,000	FOS
238732	3386EMSCGSA0100	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/10/17	09/10/17	GSA	7		10/8/2017	\$10,000	FOS
238857	3386EMSCNOAA0100	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	NOAA	5		9/30/2017	\$25,000	FOS
238771	3386EMSCUSAF0100	SC	HURRICANE IRMA	09/10/17	09/12/17	USAF	7		9/28/2017	\$40,000	FOS
239746	3386EMFLDOD0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/14/17	DCI	non-specific ESF		10/12/2017	\$15,000	FOS

239806	3398EMFLUSD0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	USDJ	13	As requested by and in conjunction with FEMA, ESF #13 will supply Federal Law Enforcement Officers/Agents, with vehicles, to provide force protection, site security, asset protection, on-site law enforcement or other safety and security duties, in support of FEMA's disaster response activities. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide support which may include, but is not limited to, rapidly collecting, processing, and distributing high resolution, geo-rectified aerial imagery and/or Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data to FEMA and local HEALTH authorities in the public health response in St Thomas and St John's districts to mitigate immediate or short-term negative health impacts from the disaster. Work may include any or all of the following: As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	10/12/2017	\$1,500,000	DFA
239644	3389EMALNOA0100	AL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/18/17	09/21/17	NOAA	5	John's districts to mitigate immediate or short-term negative health impacts from the disaster. Work may include any or all of the following: As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/30/2017	\$25,000	FOS
240759	3390EMVHHS0400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/20/17	09/27/17	HHS	8	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	10/4/2017	\$120,000	DFA
240563	3391EMPRD00100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/25/2017	\$273,000	FOS
245005	4332ORTXAID0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/19/17	10/19/17	AID	13	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	11/18/2017	\$12,500	FOS
236963	4332ORTXAPHIS0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	APHIS	11	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/11/2017	\$39,000	DFA
237134	4332ORTXAPHIS0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	APHIS	11	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/25/2017	\$0	DFA
237696	4332ORTXAPHIS0102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	APHIS	11	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/25/2017	\$0	DFA
239504	4332ORTXAPHIS0103	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/14/17	09/14/17	APHIS	11	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/31/2017	(\$13,000)	DFA
236775	4332ORTXCBP0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	CBP	9	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/6/2017	\$500,000	FOS
237086	4332ORTXCBP0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	CBP	13	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development will provide USAID personnel to assist with Badging and Fingerprinting utilizing FEMA's Electronic Fingerprint Kits and HSPD-12 Badging Units. Locations will vary from the JFO, JFO Annex, Branch Offices and Local Health Inspection Stations (LHIS). As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reach back.	9/11/2017	\$10,000	FOS

Fundline for CBP command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will

237180	4332DRTXCBP0400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	CBP	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will provide assistance to search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Acquisition Official (FAO) is required for all purchases and expenditures. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will provide assistance to search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Acquisition Official (FAO) is required for all purchases and expenditures. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine, or any other assets and personnel to support pre-deployment/deployment operation for search and rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide a Congressional Liaison to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/12/2017	\$750,000	DFA
237722	4332DRTXCBP0401	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	CBP	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will provide assistance to search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Acquisition Official (FAO) is required for all purchases and expenditures. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine, or any other assets and personnel to support pre-deployment/deployment operation for search and rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide a Congressional Liaison to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/12/2017	\$0	DFA
237730	4332DRTXCBP0500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	CBP	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will provide assistance to search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Acquisition Official (FAO) is required for all purchases and expenditures. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine, or any other assets and personnel to support pre-deployment/deployment operation for search and rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide a Congressional Liaison to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/30/2017	\$4,500,000	FOS
237651	4332DRTXCBP0600	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	CBP	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will provide assistance to search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Acquisition Official (FAO) is required for all purchases and expenditures. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine, or any other assets and personnel to support pre-deployment/deployment operation for search and rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide a Congressional Liaison to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/29/2017	\$10,000	FOS
237998	4332DRTXCBP0700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/05/17	09/05/17	CBP	7	In coordination with Federal ESF-13 (ATF) CBP will provide air support to the City of Houston Police Department.	9/18/2017	\$5,000,000	DFA
240346	4332DRTXCBP0800	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/18/17	09/18/17	CBP	13	Not Activation MAs: Request DHS Component Agencies to provide Personnel Security Specialist to provide local hire and contractor background screening adjudication in support of Hurricane Harvey response efforts. Personnel and their DHS Component Agencies will be deployed to support the response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Deploy Washington Conservation Corps assets (including staff) to the FEMA National Processing Service Center in Denton, TX to support registration/intake of survivors after Hurricane Harvey. Assets will receive training prior to taking phone calls from survivors.	9/23/2017	\$65,000	FOS
242508	4332DRTXCBP0900	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/06/17	10/06/17	CBP	5	Not Activation MAs: Request DHS Component Agencies to provide Personnel Security Specialist to provide local hire and contractor background screening adjudication in support of Hurricane Harvey response efforts. Personnel and their DHS Component Agencies will be deployed to support the response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Deploy Washington Conservation Corps assets (including staff) to the FEMA National Processing Service Center in Denton, TX to support registration/intake of survivors after Hurricane Harvey. Assets will receive training prior to taking phone calls from survivors.	12/31/2017	\$1,470,000	FOS
236589	4332DRTXCNCS0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	CNCS	6	Not Activation MAs: Request DHS Component Agencies to provide Personnel Security Specialist to provide local hire and contractor background screening adjudication in support of Hurricane Harvey response efforts. Personnel and their DHS Component Agencies will be deployed to support the response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Deploy Washington Conservation Corps assets (including staff) to the FEMA National Processing Service Center in Denton, TX to support registration/intake of survivors after Hurricane Harvey. Assets will receive training prior to taking phone calls from survivors.	9/4/2017	\$200,000	FOS
236656	4332DRTXCNCS0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	CNCS	6	Not Activation MAs: Request DHS Component Agencies to provide Personnel Security Specialist to provide local hire and contractor background screening adjudication in support of Hurricane Harvey response efforts. Personnel and their DHS Component Agencies will be deployed to support the response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Deploy Washington Conservation Corps assets (including staff) to the FEMA National Processing Service Center in Denton, TX to support registration/intake of survivors after Hurricane Harvey. Assets will receive training prior to taking phone calls from survivors.	9/4/2017	\$0	FOS
236760	4332DRTXCNCS0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey. Assets will receive training prior to taking phone calls from survivors.	9/8/2017	\$15,000	FOS
237002	4332DRTXCNCS0400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	Funding for CNCS command center(s) if authorized by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey for support to FEMA VAC coordination, volunteer and donations management information collection, VOAAD coordination.	9/14/2017	\$200,000	FOS

237257	4332DRTXKNC50403	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/31/17	08/31/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey for support to FEMA VAC coordination, volunteer and donations management information collection, VCOAD coordination. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey.	10/30/2017	\$500,000	FOS
240944	4332DRTXKNC50402	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/22/17	09/22/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey for support to FEMA VAC coordination, volunteer and donations management information collection, VCOAD coordination. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
237838	4332DRTXKNC50500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/04/17	09/04/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	Funding for CNCS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided by and in coordination with FEMA and the State of Texas, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will deploy approximately 400 CNCS personnel to support activities in, but not limited to, the following areas in support of FEMA response operations: shelter, feeding, donations and volunteer support. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	12/4/2017	\$9,000,000	DFA
240804	4332DRTXKNC50601	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/30/17	09/30/17	CNCS	6	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/21/2017	(\$2,500,000)	DFA
240810	4332DRTXKNC50700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/23/17	09/23/17	CNCS	6	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	12/21/2017	\$4,500,000	DFA
236654	4332DRTXKNC5W00100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	CDE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/25/2017	\$432,000	FOS
237113	4332DRTXKNC5W00101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	CDE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/25/2017	\$225,000	FOS
237462	4332DRTXKNC5W00102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	CDE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
238147	4332DRTXKNC5W00103	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/06/17	09/06/17	CDE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/30/2017	\$18,400	FOS
239589	4332DRTXKNC5W00104	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/13/17	09/13/17	CDE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Region 6 RRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/30/2017	\$150,000	FOS





236984	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0600	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	COE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will activate and pre-position the management cell of the Infrastructure Assessment (IA) PRT to conduct initial planning and preparedness efforts in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$277,297	FOS
242034	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0601	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/28/17	09/28/17	COE-SWD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
237000	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$135,000	FOS
237760	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0701	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	10/2/2017	\$315,000	FOS
237786	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0702	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/04/17	09/04/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	10/31/2017	\$225,000	FOS
238910	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0703	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/11/17	09/11/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	10/31/2017	(\$100,000)	FOS
243676	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0704	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/12/17	10/12/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	11/30/2017	\$300,000	FOS
237413	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0900	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$20,000	DFA
237716	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0901	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$0	DFA
239973	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD0902	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/16/17	09/16/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	9/21/2017	\$12,000	DFA
237458	433ZDRTXCOE-SWD1000	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	COE-SWD	3	Expertise may include, but is not be limited to: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA DR-4332-TX to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$107,500	FOS







235550	4332DRTXDH5-DNDO0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	DHS-DNDO	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/13/2017	\$212,100	FOS
238848	4332DRTXDH5-DNDO0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/16/17	09/16/17	DHS-DNDO	5	DND0, _____ (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/13/2017	(\$184,100)	FOS
243162	4332DRTXDH5-DNDO0102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/06/17	10/06/17	DHS-DNDO	5	DND0, _____ (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCIS will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
236547	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCIS will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/4/2017	\$12,000,000	FOS
238304	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/07/17	09/07/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCIS will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/30/2017	\$0	FOS
238056	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/30/17	09/30/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCIS will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/30/2017	(\$6,750,000)	FOS
243474	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0103	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/03/17	10/07/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCIS will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/30/2017	(\$4,752,804)	FOS
236566	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, _____ (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/4/2017	\$197,960	FOS
238918	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0701	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/10/17	09/10/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, _____ (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/4/2017	(\$183,960)	FOS
243075	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0702	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/06/17	10/06/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, _____ (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
236551	4332DRTXDH5-MGT0800	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Office of the General Counsel (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/4/2017	\$141,400	FOS









243157	4332DRTXDH5-OPS0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/11/17	10/11/17	DHS-OPS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-Office of Operations Coordination, (Agency) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
236628	4332DRTXDHU00100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	DHUD	6	Funding for HUD command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	9/2/2017	\$10,000	FOS
236854	4332DRTXDHU00101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DHUD	6	Funding for HUD command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	9/4/2017	\$0	FOS
237067	4332DRTXDHU00102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DHUD	6	Funding for HUD command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	9/11/2017	\$327,400	FOS
237262	4332DRTXDHU00103	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	DHUD	6	Funding for HUD command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241350	4332DRTXDHU00104	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/25/17	09/25/17	DHUD	6	Funding for HUD command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$400,000	FOS
242832	4332DRTXDHU00105	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/04/17	10/04/17	DHUD	6	Funding for HUD command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Housing & Urban Development (HUD) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$762,500	FOS
236929	4332DRTXDHU00200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DHUD	6	National Community Service (NCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA VAL operations in response to Hurricane Harvey for support to FEMA VAL coordination, volunteer and donations management information collection, VOAD coordination. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (NCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey for support to FEMA VAL coordination, volunteer and donations management information collection, VOAD coordination. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, HUD will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/11/2017	\$200,000	FOS
237700	4332DRTXDHU00201	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	DHUD	6	National Community Service (NCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Harvey for support to FEMA VAL coordination, volunteer and donations management information collection, VOAD coordination. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, HUD will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/11/2017	(\$200,000)	FOS
237465	4332DRTXDHU00300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	DHUD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, HUD will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/29/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242461	4332DRTXDHU00301	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/30/17	09/30/17	DHUD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, HUD will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	10/7/2017	\$5,000	FOS



237133	4332DRTXDLA0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	DLA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide meals in support of Texas and TS Harvey response operations.	11/29/2017	\$125,000,000	FOS
237346	4332DRTXDLA0301	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/31/17	08/31/17	DLA	7	DLA is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide meals in support of Texas and TS Harvey response operations.	11/29/2017	\$0	FOS
239554	4332DRTXDLA0302	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/20/17	09/20/17	DLA	7	DLA is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide meals in support of Texas and TS Harvey response operations.	11/29/2017	(\$75,000,000)	FOS
243283	4332DRTXDLA0303	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/09/17	10/09/17	DLA	7	DLA is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide meals in support of Texas and TS Harvey response operations.	11/29/2017	\$75,000,000	FOS
237136	4332DRTXDLA0400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	DLA	7	DLA is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment. Provide 575 Personnel Plocation devices for Texas Disaster Survivors one size fits all at \$185.00. Deliver to Law Enforcement Base Camp at NRG Reliant Complex.	8/30/2017	\$106,375	FOS
237282	4332DRTXDLA0500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	DLA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will deploy a Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) to Incident Support Base(s). DLA will provide the capability to operate FEMA's Incident Support Base. DLA Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) will provide personnel and/or equipment. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will deploy a Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) to Incident Support Base(s). DLA will provide the capability to operate FEMA's Incident Support Base. DLA Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) will provide personnel and/or equipment.	8/30/2017	\$5,000,000	FOS
237439	4332DRTXDLA0601	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	DLA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide the capability to operate FEMA's Incident Support Base. DLA Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) will provide personnel and/or equipment. As requested by the State/Territory/Tribe and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Hurricane Harvey response operations. This may include providing fuel and soil prevention with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Hurricane Harvey response operations. This may include providing fuel and soil prevention tasks and Deliverables Attached.	9/16/2017	\$0	FOS
237807	4332DRTXDLA0700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DLA	7	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Economic RSF to provide federal (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as Tasks and Deliverables Attached.	9/30/2017	\$45,000	DFA
239953	4332DRTXDLA0701	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/16/17	09/16/17	DLA	7	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Economic RSF to provide federal (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as Tasks and Deliverables Attached.	9/12/2017	\$0	DFA
237642	4332DRTXDLA0800	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	DOC	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Economic RSF to provide federal (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as Tasks and Deliverables Attached.	9/30/2017	\$129,450	FOS
239278	4332DRTXDLA0901	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOC	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Economic RSF to provide federal (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as Tasks and Deliverables Attached.	11/6/2017	\$22,275	FOS



239516	4332DRTXOOD0403	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/14/17	09/14/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Denton MERS, and ESF 3, DoD will provide USF/FSA support forward distribution of supplies/equipment to affected area. Support will generally be limited to hardstand vehicle staging areas, parking areas, covered/uncovered storage. An USF/FSA by definition will assist with delivery of FEMA originated emergency messages to the areas affected by Hurricane Harvey. The CANS element must include the capabilities needed to perform the following tasks:	11/1/2017	\$500,000	FOS
242819	4332DRTXOOD0404	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/09/17	10/09/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Denton MERS, and ESF 3, DoD will provide USF/FSA support forward distribution of supplies/equipment to affected area. Support will generally be limited to hardstand vehicle staging areas, parking areas, covered/uncovered storage. An USF/FSA by definition will assist with delivery of FEMA originated emergency messages to the areas affected by Hurricane Harvey. The CANS element must include the capabilities needed to perform the following tasks:	11/1/2017	\$540,000	FOS
246205	4332DRTXOOD0405	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	11/01/17	11/01/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Denton MERS, and ESF 3, DoD will provide USF/FSA support forward distribution of supplies/equipment to affected area. Support will generally be limited to hardstand vehicle staging areas, parking areas, covered/uncovered storage. An USF/FSA by definition will assist with delivery of FEMA originated emergency messages to the areas affected by Hurricane Harvey. The CANS element must include the capabilities needed to perform the following tasks:	12/1/2017	\$0	FOS
236748	4332DRTXOOD0900	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	DOD	15	FEMA ESF #15 requires DoD CANS personnel and equipment to assist with delivery of FEMA originated emergency messages to the areas affected by Hurricane Harvey. The CANS element must include the capabilities needed to perform the following tasks:	9/27/2017	\$120,000	FOS
237006	4332DRTXOOD0901	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DOD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/27/2017	\$60,000	FOS
236761	4332DRTXOOD1100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/27/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
238665	4332DRTXOOD1101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/09/17	09/09/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/27/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
236771	4332DRTXOOD1300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/27/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
236933	4332DRTXOOD1301	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/27/2017	\$0	FOS
237773	4332DRTXOOD1302	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/04/17	09/04/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/2017	\$275,625	FOS
236891	4332DRTXOOD1500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DOD	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/6/2017	\$15,474,115	DFA





238550	4332DRTXOOD2702	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/08/17	09/08/17	DOD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/21/2017	\$40,000	FOS
238768	4332DRTXOOD2703	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/09/17	09/09/17	DOD	15	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	10/6/2017	\$40,000	FOS
237645	4332DRTXOOD2800	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	DOD	5	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. The Statement of work for this effort is divided into two parts: Aerial Imagery, and Airborne Command and Control. Part 1 -- AERIAL IMAGERY: SOW: As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and list As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Defense (DOD) will provide remote sensing/JAA collection management analysts to assist with the tracking and awareness of imagery collected in support of Disaster Response Incident Awareness and Assessment (DRIAA) activities. DOD will provide in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and DHS, the Department of Defense (DoD) will provide aerial spray vector control support to the impacted counties in Eastern Texas (estimated 15 counties). Department of State Health Services (DSHS) project coordinator will coordinate for all in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and DHS, the Department of Defense (DoD) will provide aerial spray vector control support to the impacted counties in Eastern Texas (estimated 15 counties). Department of State Health Services (DSHS) project coordinator will coordinate for all As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at College Station, TX (RRC, IMAT, JFOI or other entities and facilities in As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations	9/8/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
239263	4332DRTXOOD2801	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/30/17	09/30/17	DOD	5	Part 1 -- AERIAL IMAGERY: SOW: As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and list As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Defense (DOD) will provide remote sensing/JAA collection management analysts to assist with the tracking and awareness of imagery collected in support of Disaster Response Incident Awareness and Assessment (DRIAA) activities. DOD will provide in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and DHS, the Department of Defense (DoD) will provide aerial spray vector control support to the impacted counties in Eastern Texas (estimated 15 counties). Department of State Health Services (DSHS) project coordinator will coordinate for all in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and DHS, the Department of Defense (DoD) will provide aerial spray vector control support to the impacted counties in Eastern Texas (estimated 15 counties). Department of State Health Services (DSHS) project coordinator will coordinate for all As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at College Station, TX (RRC, IMAT, JFOI or other entities and facilities in As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations	9/11/2017	(\$9,500,000)	FOS
237654	4332DRTXOOD3000	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DOD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/15/2017	\$10,000	FOS
237672	4332DRTXOOD3100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DOD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/19/2017	\$25,000	FOS
237924	4332DRTXOOD3200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/05/17	09/05/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/22/2017	\$5,000,000	DFA
241268	4332DRTXOOD3201	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/28/17	09/28/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/22/2017	(\$1,000,000)	DFA
240660	4332DRTXOOD3400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/20/17	09/20/17	DOD	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD provide writer/editors to support the functions of ESF #15, External Affairs, in support of FEMA response operations.	9/25/2017	\$5,000	FOS
236586	4332DRTXOOD50100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	DOE	12	Funding for DOE command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations	9/4/2017	\$10,000	FOS
237033	4332DRTXODEC101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	DOE	12	Funding for DOE command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC to support FEMA response operations	9/11/2017	\$20,000	FOS



236557	4332DRTXDOE0200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to RICC, JFO, IOF, or other to support FEMA response operations.	9/11/2017	\$40,000	FOS
237295	4332DRTXDOE0201	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/31/17	08/31/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to RICC, JFO, IOF, or other to support FEMA response operations.	9/30/2017	\$60,000	FOS
239159	4332DRTXDOE0202	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/11/17	09/11/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to RICC, JFO, IOF, or other to support FEMA response operations.	10/31/2017	\$60,000	FOS
237456	4332DRTXDOE0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOE will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
236572	4332DRTXDOE0200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	DOI	5	Order as THSP with a special need for UAS Remote Pilots, Govt Transpo, laptop, cell, and Small UAS (3DR Solo) systems.	9/8/2017	\$50,000	FOS
240943	4332DRTXDOE0201	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOI	5	Order as THSP with a special need for UAS Remote Pilots, Govt Transpo, laptop, cell, and Small UAS (3DR Solo) systems.	9/21/2017	\$50,000	FOS
236778	4332DRTXDOE0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOI	5	Activate Department of the Interior (DOI) to the FEMA National Response Coordination Center to perform duties of DOI Liaison to the FEMA NRCC in support of ESF #5 information and planning. Your agency must validate the unliquidated MA balance at least annually as stipulated by FEMA to maintain reimbursable. Activate Department of the Interior (DOI) to the FEMA National Response Coordination Center to perform duties of DOI Liaison to the FEMA NRCC in support of ESF #5 information and planning. Your agency must validate the unliquidated MA balance at least annually as stipulated by FEMA to maintain reimbursable. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of the Interior (DOI) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. Funding for DOI command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	9/4/2017	\$10,000	FOS
237805	4332DRTXDOE0301	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DOI	5	Activate Department of the Interior (DOI) to the FEMA National Response Coordination Center to perform duties of DOI Liaison to the FEMA NRCC in support of ESF #5 information and planning. Your agency must validate the unliquidated MA balance at least annually as stipulated by FEMA to maintain reimbursable. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of the Interior (DOI) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. Funding for DOI command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	9/4/2017	\$45,000	FOS
236781	4332DRTXDOE0400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of the Interior (DOI) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. Funding for DOI command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	8/27/2017	\$10,000	FOS
236898	4332DRTXDOE0401	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of the Interior (DOI) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. Funding for DOI command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	9/9/2017	\$0	FOS
236785	4332DRTXDOE0500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOI	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Interior (DOI) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at College Station area INRCC. Your agency must	9/4/2017	\$10,000	FOS

236818	4332DRTXDO0600	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	DOI	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Coast Guard (USCG), Department of Interior (DOI) - in coordination with National Park Service (NPS) - and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Interior (DOI), and other agencies as directed will provide assistance to FEMA search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. Each agency will provide motorized boats/vessels and personnel as required by ES9 and FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Interior (DOI), and other agencies as directed will provide assistance to FEMA search and rescue, in support of FEMA response operations. Each agency will provide motorized boats/vessels and personnel as required by ES9 and FEMA. *Tasks and Deliverables Attached*	9/11/2017	\$500,000	FOS
237164	4332DRTXDO0700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	DOI	9	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and tasks and deliverables attached.	9/12/2017	\$750,000	DFA
237724	4332DRTXDO0701	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DOI	9	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and tasks and deliverables attached.	9/12/2017	\$0	DFA
237646	4332DRTXDO0800	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	DOI	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and tasks and deliverables attached.	9/30/2017	\$56,910	FOS
239269	4332DRTXDO0801	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOI	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and tasks and deliverables attached.	11/16/2017	\$52,790	FOS
244638	4332DRTXDO0802	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/17/17	10/17/17	DOI	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and tasks and deliverables attached.	12/31/2017	\$110,000	FOS
237730	4332DRTXDO0900	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DOI	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide subject matters experts to support the functions of ESF #15 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
237633	4332DRTXDOS0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	DOS	7	The International Resources Coordination Group convenes the Federal interagency to facilitate transport of international resources in support of Tropical Storm Harvey. The Department of State is required to staff the IRCG to identify, adjudicate, and support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support.	9/30/2017	\$3,000	FOS
236676	4332DRTXDOT0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	DOT	1	Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support.	9/11/2017	\$55,000	FOS
237873	4332DRTXDOT0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/04/17	09/04/17	DOT	1	Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support.	9/11/2017	\$30,000	FOS
238694	4332DRTXDOT0102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/08/17	09/08/17	DOT	1	Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE Region 6 RRCC, IOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations to include but not limited to VOLPE support. FEMA Evacuation Liaison Team and RRCC support.	9/11/2017	\$0	FOS









236579	4332DRTXHH50300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy ICRT Command and Control staff and stage: -DMATs with their respective caches will be alerted and staged as necessary to support forward area acute care post landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy ICRT Command and Control staff and stage: -DMATs with their respective caches will be alerted and staged as necessary to support forward area acute care post landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy ICRT Command and Control staff and stage: -DMATs with their respective caches will be alerted and staged as necessary to support forward area acute care post landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT)	9/11/2017	\$12,750,000	FOS
236744	4332DRTXHH50301	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	HHS	8	-DMATs with their respective caches will be alerted and staged as necessary to support forward area acute care post landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy ICRT Command and Control staff and stage: -DMATs with their respective caches will be alerted and staged as necessary to support forward area acute care post landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT)	9/11/2017	\$60,000	FOS
237095	4332DRTXHH50302	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	HHS	8	-DMATs with their respective caches will be alerted and staged as necessary to support forward area acute care post landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT)	9/11/2017	(\$7,000,000)	FOS
236774	4332DRTXHH50400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	HHS	8	personnel to NRCCT in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. At the direction of, and in coordination with FEMA, HHS will preposition appropriate number of Pharmaceuticals and LNOs and pharmaceutical cache, for the state activation of the National EMS Contract. The LNOs will be technically knowledgeable of the Federal Acquisition Regulation and will be able to coordinate with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/1/2017	\$10,000	FOS
236776	4332DRTXHH50500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/1/2017	\$200,000	FOS
237161	4332DRTXHH50900	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/15/2017	\$19,000,000	DFA
237459	4332DRTXHH50901	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/15/2017	\$10,000,000	DFA
237706	4332DRTXHH50902	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/15/2017	\$0	DFA
239479	4332DRTXHH50903	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/12/17	09/12/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/30/2017	\$0	DFA
240593	4332DRTXHH50904	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/20/17	09/20/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/21/2017	\$0	DFA
241239	4332DRTXHH50905	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/30/17	09/30/17	HHS	8	Product inventory dispensed through FMS will flow through. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ personnel to include but not limited to: DMATs, IRCT, ROF, FMS.	9/21/2017	(\$4,000,000)	DFA







237176	4332DRTXNOAA0202	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/30/17	08/30/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide appropriate personnel to Region 6 RRC, JOF, JFO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations.	9/11/2017	\$3,600	FOS
236821	4332DRTXNOAA0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service (NWS) will provide appropriate personnel to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) to support FEMA response operations.	8/28/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239702	4332DRTXNOAA0301	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/13/17	09/13/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service (NWS) will provide appropriate personnel to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) to support FEMA response operations.	9/5/2017	\$0	FOS
236936	4332DRTXNOAA0400	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide support which may include, but is not limited to, rapidly collecting, processing, and distributing high resolution, geo-rectified aerial imagery and/or Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), and/or Synthetic NOAA/National Ocean Service (NOS) will deploy to FEMA's Regional Response Coordination Center, Joint Field Office, or other teams/facilities in support of Emergency Support Function 5 (ESF-5) to include, but not limited to the coordination and delivery of NOAA science, technical and natural management NOAA/National Ocean Service (NOS) will deploy to FEMA's Regional Response Coordination Center, Joint Field Office, or other teams/facilities in support of Emergency Support Function 5 (ESF-5) to include, but not limited to the coordination and delivery of NOAA science, technical and natural management	9/11/2017	\$120,000	FOS
237803	4332DRTXNOAA0500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations.	10/11/2017	\$21,275	FOS
241690	4332DRTXNOAA0501	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/29/17	09/29/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations.	10/31/2017	\$20,000	FOS
236595	4332DRTXNPPD0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	NPPD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations.	10/13/2017	\$1,470,560	FOS
237374	4332DRTXNPPD0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/31/17	08/31/17	NPPD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations.	10/13/2017	(\$483,333)	FOS
243154	4332DRTXNPPD0102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/11/17	10/11/17	NPPD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
236450	4332DRTXNPPD0200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	NPPD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-National Protection and Programs Directorate, Agency will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery operations.	9/3/2017	\$12,750	FOS
237480	4332DRTXNPPD0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	NPPD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS-NPPD will provide from Subject Matter Expert from External Affairs, National Protection and Programs Directorate to support the functions of ESF #15.	9/8/2017	\$1,000	FOS







237911	4332DRTXUSCG0700	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/05/17	09/05/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include the following: providing specialized expertise, conducting damage assessment of oil/hazardous material, and providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include but not limited to the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to predetermined staging area, providing subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/21/2017	\$20,000,000	DFA
238205	4332DRTXUSCG0701	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/06/17	09/06/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include the following: providing specialized expertise, conducting damage assessment of oil/hazardous material, and providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include but not limited to the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to predetermined staging area, providing subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/21/2017	\$0	DFA
240554	4332DRTXUSCG0800	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/22/17	09/22/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include but not limited to the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to predetermined staging area, providing subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	12/22/2017	\$40,000,000	DFA
237457	4332DRTXUSCG0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	USCG	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCGS will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/8/2017	\$1,000	FOS
245751	4332DRTXUSCG0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	11/01/17	11/01/17	USCGS	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCGS will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #13 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	10/26/2017	(\$1,000)	FOS
240380	4332DRTXUSCG0200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/18/17	09/18/17	USCGS	non-specific ESF	Provide Personnel Security Specialist to provide local hire and contractor background screening adjudication in support of Hurricane Harvey response efforts. Personnel and their DHS personnel will be deployed to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCGS will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/23/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242475	4332DRTXUSCG0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/09/17	10/09/17	USCGS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA RE RRCC, IOF, JFO, FEMA teams, or other facilities as needed in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$5,250,000	FOS
236645	4332DRTXUSDA0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA RE RRCC, IOF, JFO, FEMA teams, or other facilities as needed in support of FEMA response operations.	9/11/2017	\$54,000	FOS
238081	4332DRTXUSDA0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/06/17	09/06/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey.	9/11/2017	\$6,820	FOS
238740	4332DRTXUSDA0200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	USDA	11	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey.	9/7/2017	\$10,000	FOS
237510	4332DRTXUSDA0201	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/01/17	09/01/17	USDA	11	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey.	9/11/2017	\$20,000	FOS

235593	4332DRTXUSD0202	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/16/17	09/16/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey.	9/22/2017	\$7,000	FOS
237563	4332DRTXUSD0500	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/02/17	09/02/17	USDA	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USDA will provide technical subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #15. The staff deployed must be able to speak publicly on behalf of their agency.	9/29/2017	\$10,000	FOS
245162	4332DRTXUSD0600	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	10/25/17	10/25/17	USDA	RSF	In accordance with the NDRF, activation of the housing RSF USDA Rural Development will provide appropriate housing RSF assistance as a primary agency to the housing RSF. Will coordinate with support agencies and organizations as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners, as requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	12/31/2017	\$40,000	FOS
236581	4332DRTXUSD0100	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	9/4/2017	\$4,568,782	FOS
236791	4332DRTXUSD0101	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/28/17	08/28/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	9/4/2017	\$5,569,310	FOS
236998	4332DRTXUSD0102	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/29/17	08/29/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	9/15/2017	\$6,660,000	FOS
237303	4332DRTXUSD0103	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/31/17	08/31/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	9/15/2017	\$3,472,984	FOS
237671	4332DRTXUSD0104	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	09/03/17	09/03/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	9/21/2017	\$210,000	FOS
238604	4332DRTXUSD0200	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	8/26/2017	\$4,568,780	FOS
238657	4332DRTXUSD0201	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/27/17	08/27/17	USDJ	13	National Coordination Center (NCC) will provide armed Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security and general law enforcement support and appropriate s requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ ESF 13	8/26/2017	(\$4,568,780)	FOS
238612	4332DRTXUSD0300	TX	HURRICANE HARVEY	08/26/17	08/26/17	USDJ	13	(DOJ) will provide appropriate personnel to the NCC, IDJ, JPO, or other locations as needed to support FEMA response operations. Funding for DOJ command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate M/A.	9/11/2017	\$15,000	FOS









239453	4335DRVICOE-SAD0101	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, United States Army Corps of Engineers will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for USACE, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/12/2017	\$600,000	FOS
240855	4335DRVICOE-SAD0102	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/21/17	09/21/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, United States Army Corps of Engineers will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for USACE, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/12/2017	\$650,000	FOS
242076	4335DRVICOE-SAD0103	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, United States Army Corps of Engineers will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for USACE, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/12/2017	\$850,000	FOS
244482	4335DRVICOE-SAD0104	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/15/17	10/15/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, United States Army Corps of Engineers will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for USACE, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS
239111	4335DRVICOE-SAD0300	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	10/15/2017	\$225,000	FOS
240024	4335DRVICOE-SAD0301	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	10/14/2017	\$75,000	FOS
244486	4335DRVICOE-SAD0302	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/15/17	10/15/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	11/20/2017	\$0	FOS
238797	4335DRVICOE-SAD0400	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/09/17	09/09/17	COE-SAD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	11/10/2017	\$80,000	FOS
241665	4335DRVICOE-SAD0401	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/26/17	09/26/17	COE-SAD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	11/10/2017	\$95,000	FOS
244499	4335DRVICOE-SAD0402	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/15/17	10/15/17	COE-SAD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	11/15/2017	\$0	FOS
238629	4335DRVICOE-SAD0500	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/09/17	09/09/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy their Deployable Tactical Operations System (DTOS) and DTOS support team members to provide ESF #3 and/or FEMA operations with initial operating facilities and communications in support of FEMA response operations. Support includes reviewing and providing oversight to the processes in place for receiving, tracking, reporting, and distributing commodities to the State and/or local distribution points as directed by FEMA. This support is to ensure in-place processes are providing the information FEMA requires for	10/9/2017	\$1,200,000	DFA

239015	4335DRV/COE-SAD0501	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations. Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/9/2017	\$0	DFA
239837	4335DRV/COE-SAD0502	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/9/2017	\$1,000,000	DFA
241138	4335DRV/COE-SAD0503	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/22/17	09/22/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/17/2017	\$1,000,000	DFA
244500	4335DRV/COE-SAD0504	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/15/17	10/15/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	11/20/2017	\$0	DFA
245338	4335DRV/COE-SAD0505	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/25/17	10/25/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	11/27/2017	\$1,100,000	DFA
239831	4335DRV/COE-SAD0600	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/09/17	09/09/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/9/2017	\$5,000,000	DFA
239034	4335DRV/COE-SAD0601	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/7/2017	\$0	DFA
243641	4335DRV/COE-SAD0602	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/10/17	10/10/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/8/2017	\$0	DFA
244452	4335DRV/COE-SAD0603	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/15/17	10/15/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	11/9/2017	\$0	DFA
238964	4335DRV/COE-SAD0700	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/10/2017	\$110,000	FOS
240697	4335DRV/COE-SAD0701	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/20/17	09/20/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/10/2017	\$75,000	FOS











241448	4335DRVIDOD1901	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/24/17	09/24/17	DOD	7	DOD will provide Dobbin Air Reserve Base, Atlanta Georgia and support as a FTSE.	9/24/2017	\$0	FOS
241621	4335DRVIDOD1902	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOD	7	Initial installation requirements may include, but are not limited to the following: DOD will provide Dobbin Air Reserve Base, Atlanta Georgia and support as a FTSE.	10/14/2017	\$0	FOS
243570	4335DRVIDOD1903	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/08/17	10/08/17	DOD	7	Initial installation requirements may include, but are not limited to the following: DOD will provide Dobbin Air Reserve Base, Atlanta Georgia and support as a FTSE.	10/28/2017	\$0	FOS
238589	4335DRVIDOE0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	DOE	12	Initial installation requirements may include, but are not limited to the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Energy will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for DOE command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/7/2017	\$50,000	FOS
240217	4335DRVIDOE0101	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	DOE	12	Energy will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for DOE command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/31/2017	\$150,000	FOS
239719	4335DRVIDOE0300	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOE	12	Provide emergency power restoration to the US Virgin Islands, as directed by FEMA. All plans of action must be coordinated with FEMA. Activate and deploy the US Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration Planning and Response Team (PRT).	10/7/2017	\$3,000,000	DFA
242144	4335DRVIDOE0301	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DOE	12	Provide emergency power restoration to the US Virgin Islands, as directed by FEMA. All plans of action must be coordinated with FEMA. Activate and deploy the US Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration Planning and Response Team (PRT).	10/31/2017	\$3,000,000	DFA
242476	4335DRVIDOE0302	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/30/17	09/30/17	DOE	12	Provide emergency power restoration to the US Virgin Islands, as directed by FEMA. All plans of action must be coordinated with FEMA. Activate and deploy the US Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration Planning and Response Team (PRT).	10/31/2017	(\$5,000,000)	DFA
238468	4335DRVIDOT0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	DOT	1	Transportation will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for DOT command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/7/2017	\$50,000	FOS
240152	4335DRVIDOT0101	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	DOT	1	Transportation will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for DOT command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	11/30/2017	\$200,000	FOS
239465	4335DRVIDOT0200	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOT	7	Transportation, DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, briefing, meals, ship board support services for FEMA approval personnel; and such other related services. MARAD and FEMA joint deem necessary, as approved	11/12/2017	\$3,900,000	FOS

245129	4335DRVIDOT001	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/21/17	10/21/17	DOT	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation, DOT/MAKAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, blifling, meals, ship board support services for FEMA approval personnel; and such other related services. MAKAD and FEMA joint deem necessary, as approved by FEMA. FEMA will provide appropriate personnel to Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	11/19/2017	\$0	FOS
238436	4335DRVIEPA0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	10/7/2017	\$100,000	FOS
244497	4335DRVIEPA0101	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/16/17	10/16/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
238489	4335DRVIEPA0200	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	9/30/2017	\$508,000	FOS
241438	4335DRVIEPA0201	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/24/17	09/24/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	10/31/2017	\$500,000	FOS
244541	4335DRVIEPA0202	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/16/17	10/16/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS
239329	4335DRVIEPA0300	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	9/16/2017	\$75,000	FOS
239668	4335DRVIEPA0301	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	9/16/2017	(\$75,000)	FOS
239775	4335DRVIEPA0400	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	10/13/2017	\$10,000,000	DFA
243898	4335DRVIEPA0401	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/12/17	10/12/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	11/30/2017	\$0	DFA
240010	4335DRVIEPA0600	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	EPA	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide appropriate personnel to EARLE 201 Highway.	10/14/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS

environmental data management: operational decision plans:

244456	4335DRVIEFA601	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	10/16/17	10/16/17	EPA	10	EPA to provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations to the FEMA RRCC, JFO, EPA REC/HQ EOC, State EOC, and other coordination venues. This includes activity to prepare for site-specific platforms for situational awareness;	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
238673	4335DRVIFPQ2100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	FPS	13	Environmental data management operations; deployment plans; environmental data management operations; deployment plans; Protective Service (FPS) will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in the Territory of the US Virgin Islands. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA's security and protection policies and procedures. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to Hurricane Irma to support FEMA response operations.	11/8/2017	\$388,800	FOS
238486	4335DRVIGSA0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	GSA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, GSA will provide realty and/or contract support and/or purchases as required. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Team	10/7/2017	\$50,000	FOS
238469	4335DRVIHHS0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	HHS	8	(IRCT) personnel (1) to Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck, NJ and (3) person to the Caribbean Area Division Office to support FEMA As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ ICRCT Command and Control staff, NDMS Patient Movement and teams:	10/7/2017	\$50,000	FOS
238786	4335DRVIHHS0200	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/09/17	09/09/17	HHS	8	-DMATs with their respective caches will be employed as necessary to support forward area acute care post-landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy and employ ICRCT Command and Control staff, NDMS Patient Movement and teams:	10/6/2017	\$2,600,000	DFA
239114	4335DRVIHHS0201	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	HHS	8	-DMATs with their respective caches will be employed as necessary to support forward area acute care post-landfall. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Weather Service will provide appropriate personnel to the U.S. Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations. Funding for the MA, (if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate	10/6/2017	\$2,500,000	DFA
238604	4335DRVINOA0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	NOAA	5	MA, (if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will provide support which	10/7/2017	\$50,000	FOS
239971	4335DRVINOA0300	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	NOAA	5	may include, but is not limited to, rapidly collecting, processing, and distributing high resolution, geo-rectified aerial imagery and/or As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to the FZ RRCC, IMAT's, and/or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/29/2017	\$35,000	FOS
238500	4335DRVIUSCG0100	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/06/17	09/06/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	This may include but is not limited to the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate	10/7/2017	\$50,000	FOS
238568	4335DRVIUSCG0200	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate	9/8/2017	\$50,000	FOS
238631	4335DRVIUSCG0201	VI	HURRICANE IRMA	09/08/17	09/08/17	USCG	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response with	9/30/2017	\$0	FOS









240760	4336DRPRNC50101	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/20/17	09/20/17	NCS	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Cybersecurity & Communications Center (CS&C) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, NCC and other locations as directed by FEMA to support FEMA response operations.	10/6/2017	\$40,000	FOS
242433	4336DRPRNC50102	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/30/17	09/30/17	NCS	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Cybersecurity & Communications Center (CS&C) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, NCC and other locations as directed by FEMA to support FEMA response operations.	10/31/2017	\$40,000	FOS
239927	4336DRPRNOA40100	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	NOAA	5	Update to PR-17083101-NOAA-01 to increase funds from \$10k to \$18k to cover hotel/per diem costs.	9/30/2017	\$18,000	FOS
240374	4336DRPRNFS0100	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/18/17	09/18/17	NFS	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service (NFS) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at NRCC, NRCC, IMAT, JFO, or other entities and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the oil/hazardous materials Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response	10/5/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239018	4336DRPRUSG00100	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response	9/30/2017	\$50,000	FOS
239406	4336DRPRUSG00200	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USCG	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response	9/30/2017	\$50,000	FOS
239917	4336DRPRUSG0201	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	USCG	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response	9/30/2017	(\$50,000)	FOS
240588	4336DRPRUSG0400	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/20/17	09/20/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will activate the management element of the debris Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams and/or Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to assess and coordinate emergency planning for oil and HAZMAT response	10/5/2017	\$10,000	FOS
238953	4336DRPRUSD0100	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	USDJ	13	Travel and overtime for activated ESF #13 staff at the NCC, NRCC and FCC. Travel and overtime for an initial estimated 100 federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs) organized into initially four (4) 25 man Quick Response Teams. This MA covers:	9/24/2017	\$1,500,000	DFA
239591	4336DRPRUSD0101	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	USDJ	13	Travel and overtime for activated ESF #13 staff at the NCC, NRCC and FCC. Travel and overtime for an initial estimated 100 federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs) organized into initially four (4) 25 man Quick Response Teams. This MA covers:	9/24/2017	(\$1,500,000)	DFA
239623	4336DRPRUSD0200	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	USDJ	13	Travel and overtime for activated ESF #13 staff at the NCC, NRCC and FCC. Travel and overtime for an initial estimated 100 federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs) organized into initially four (4) 25 man Quick Response Teams. This MA covers:	9/24/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS



240598	4336DRPRUSD0300	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	USDJ	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Justice (DOJ) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, and other teams and facilities as directed by FEMA, to support FEMA response operations.	10/5/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242065	4336DRPRUSG0100	PR	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	USGS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide advance support, real-time field measurements and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for high-water or flood event.	10/30/2017	\$200,000	FOS
239196	4337DRFLAID0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/18/17	AID	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery.	10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243188	4337DRFLAID0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	AID	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239529	4337DRFLCBP0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	CBP	7	Request CBP to provide medium and light lift rotary wing and fixed wing assets to provide support to Federal mission requirements for passenger, commodity, equipment aerial transportation, KITA, C2 and full motion high definition or other as requested within capabilities. All purchases and expenditures As directed FEMA will coordinate with FEMA, CBP will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery.	10/9/2017	\$500,000	FOS
239614	4337DRFLCBP0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	CBP	5	Request CBP to provide medium and light lift rotary wing and fixed wing assets to provide support to Federal mission requirements for passenger, commodity, equipment aerial transportation, or other as requested within capabilities.	10/27/2017	\$10,136,000	FOS
243192	4337DRFLCBP0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	CBP	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239801	4337DRFLCBP0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	CBP	7	Request CBP to provide medium and light rotary wing and fixed wing assets to provide support to State mission requirements for passenger, commodity, equipment aerial transportation, or other as requested within capabilities.	10/9/2017	\$100,000	DFA
240279	4337DRFLCBP0400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	CBP	13	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by FEMA and requested by USGS, CBP will provide boats with crews to USCG Sector Key West for 24-hour waterside security. Crews will receive patrol tasking directly from Sector Key West. Cost estimate based on Cg Standard Rates List within government rate for RBM (45-ft jet drive boat). All purchases and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC and other locations as directed by FEMA to support FEMA response operations.	9/30/2017	\$2,200,000	FOS
240351	4337DRFLCBP0500	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	CBP	13	Funding for CBP command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Irma.	10/15/2017	\$100,000	FOS
239105	4337DRFLCNCS0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	Fundline for CNCS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will	9/23/2017	\$15,000	FOS



241405	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0102	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/24/17	09/24/17	COE-SAD	3	Activation for appropriate USACE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 3 in the RRCC. IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. USACE personnel are authorized to activate and deploy USACE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 3 in the RRCC. IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	12/31/2017	\$3,000,000	FOS
244003	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0103	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/12/17	10/12/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	12/31/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
239081	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	COE-SAD	3	Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/22/2017	\$60,000	FOS
240015	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	COE-SAD	3	Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeling and/or National Hurricane Program support.	9/22/2017	\$40,000	FOS
239086	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Debris PRT planning cell, to include ACI contractor mobilization, to assist with debris clearance planning in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	9/25/2017	\$3,000,000	FOS
240853	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0301	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Debris PRT planning cell, to include ACI contractor mobilization, to assist with debris clearance planning in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239208	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide appropriate personnel to conduct comprehensive and integrated analysis of potential requirements arising from the event to support Stafford Act ESF #3 missions and drive the doctrinal and organizational construct of forces. USACE requirements are As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide appropriate personnel to conduct comprehensive and integrated analysis of potential requirements arising from the event to support Stafford Act ESF #3 missions and drive the doctrinal and organizational construct of forces. USACE requirements are As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	11/10/2017	\$1,500,000	FOS
242146	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0401	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/28/17	09/28/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide appropriate personnel to conduct comprehensive and integrated analysis of potential requirements arising from the event to support Stafford Act ESF #3 missions and drive the doctrinal and organizational construct of forces. USACE requirements are As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	11/10/2017	(\$500,000)	FOS
239272	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0500	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote Work/Deploy Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT), OAs, and support personnel. Implement the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), other contracting processes, or other sources to provide temporary roofing as directed by FEMA. Coordinate the roofing Work/Deploy Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT), OAs, and support personnel. Implement the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), other contracting processes, or other sources to provide temporary roofing as directed by FEMA. Coordinate the roofing	10/3/2017	\$5,100,000	FOS
239251	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0600	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	6	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote Work/Deploy Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT), OAs, and support personnel. Implement the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), other contracting processes, or other sources to provide temporary roofing as directed by FEMA. Coordinate the roofing Work/Deploy Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT), OAs, and support personnel. Implement the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), other contracting processes, or other sources to provide temporary roofing as directed by FEMA. Coordinate the roofing	10/3/2017	\$30,000,000	DFA
243858	4337DRFLCOE-SAD0601	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/11/17	10/11/17	COE-SAD	6	Assets will be returned to the Distribution Center (DC)/Remote Work/Deploy Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT), OAs, and support personnel. Implement the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), other contracting processes, or other sources to provide temporary roofing as directed by FEMA. Coordinate the roofing Work/Deploy Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT), OAs, and support personnel. Implement the Advanced Contracting Initiative (ACI), other contracting processes, or other sources to provide temporary roofing as directed by FEMA. Coordinate the roofing	10/10/2017	(\$10,000,000)	DFA

239189	4337DRFELCOE-SAD0700	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	10/3/2017	\$26,000,000	DFA
239351	4337DRFELCOE-SAD0800	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	7	Pre-position and activate USACE logistics planning and response team (LPRT) to support planning and preparation activities for USACE and/or FEMA federal operations. Logistics assistance includes resource trucking, receiving, warehouse management, loading equipment operations and maintenance, and property. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will deploy personnel to coordinate and execute all necessary assessments, evaluations, and design/build actions associated with ensuring the safety of drinking water and wastewater systems and temporary repairs in coordination with the appropriate agencies. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will deploy personnel to coordinate and execute all necessary assessments, evaluations, and design/build actions associated with ensuring the safety of drinking water and wastewater systems and temporary repairs in coordination with the appropriate agencies. Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/10/2017	\$150,000	FOS
239402	4337DRFELCOE-SAD0900	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/10/2017	\$450,000	FOS
240797	4337DRFELCOE-SAD0901	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS
239421	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1000	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/3/2017	\$75,000	FOS
240199	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1001	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/3/2017	\$175,000	FOS
241704	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1002	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242974	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1003	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/04/17	10/04/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Temporary Housing planning and response team (PRT) management cell to assist with planning for temporary housing and critical public facilities missions in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	11/30/2017	\$1,200,000	FOS
239390	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Assessment PRTs to assist with inspection of water and wastewater facilities in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/3/2017	\$150,000	FOS
239984	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	COE-SAD	3	Activate and employ USACE Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Assessment PRTs to assist with inspection of water and wastewater facilities in the State of Florida, as directed by and coordinated with FEMA.	10/3/2017	(\$150,000)	FOS
239442	4337DRFELCOE-SAD1300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide technical expertise to FEMA to aid in accomplishing priority missions in support of response operations. USACE is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish the mission, and/or may issue a sub-	10/3/2017	\$360,000	FOS





242265	4337DRFLCOE-SAD3300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	COE-SAD	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Infrastructure Systems RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy the Management Cell of the Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT) to prepare to conduct the temporary roofing mission in support of FEMA response operations. The PRT Management cell may include ACI To temporarily assist with stabilization of the bridge piling which involves filling scour holes in the channel and lining with rubble riprap for temporary scour protection at Bents 3&4. This includes all additional activities for investigation or surveying that may be required. Contracting, construction management, contract. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will deploy staff from the Reformed Annuitant Organization (RAO) staff trained at EMI, to	11/18/2017	\$162,000	FOS
244849	4337DRFLCOE-SAD3301	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/18/17	10/18/17	COE-SAD	RSF	Federal coordination with the Infrastructure Systems RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate and deploy the Management Cell of the Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT) to prepare to conduct the temporary roofing mission in support of FEMA response operations. The PRT Management cell may include ACI To temporarily assist with stabilization of the bridge piling which involves filling scour holes in the channel and lining with rubble riprap for temporary scour protection at Bents 3&4. This includes all additional activities for investigation or surveying that may be required. Contracting, construction management, contract. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will deploy staff from the Reformed Annuitant Organization (RAO) staff trained at EMI, to	1/3/2018	\$162,000	FOS
242374	4337DRFLCOE-SAD3400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/02/17	10/02/17	COE-SAD	3	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	11/30/2017	\$36,000,000	DFA
242366	4337DRFLCOE-SAD3500	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/30/17	09/30/17	COE-SAD	3	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	11/30/2017	\$1,750,000	DFA
242548	4337DRFLCOE-SAD3600	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/09/17	10/09/17	COE-SAD	3	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	12/27/2017	\$9,000,000	FOS
239106	4337DRFLDHS-MGT0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	DHS-MGT	5	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	10/25/2017	\$98,000	FOS
243166	4337DRFLDHS-MGT0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DHS-MGT	5	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
240521	4337DRFLDHS-MGT0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DHS-MGT	5	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	10/27/2017	\$3,150,000	FOS
243156	4337DRFLDHS-MGT0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DHS-MGT	5	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239245	4337DRFLDHS-OHA0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DHS-OHA	5	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	10/27/2017	\$280,000	FOS
243168	4337DRFLDHS-OHA0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DHS-OHA	5	Florida to serve as either Public Assistance Site Inspectors or Program Delivery Managers. Request that as the RAO staff finish the initial assessment of the damage to the bridge piling, the Intelligence & Analysis will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS





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240325	4337DRFLDOD3501	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	DOD	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide Defense Coordination Officer(s) with supporting staff element(s) (DCO/DCE) to the RRCG, Region IV Joint Field Office, IOF, or other locations, to provide DOD regional knowledge, requirements, and assistance to the RRCG, Region IV Joint Field Office. As requested and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will conduct hydrographic survey of Key West Harbor to	9/30/2017	\$168,000	FOS
239802	4337DRFLDOD3600	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOD	5	collect hydrographic data for: Navy Mole pier, Cruise ship pier, USCG Sector Key West D1, D2, D3 piers, Fleming Key Cut to Garrison Bight Marina "79/30", Boca Chica Ch "1" to "17". As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and	9/15/2017	\$191,750	FOS
239812	4337DRFLDOD3700	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	DOD	9	Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue in support of Work Request Robins AFB as a FEMA Incident Support	10/3/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239844	4337DRFLDOD3800	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	DOD	7	Base/Federal Staging Area (ISB/FSA) with the following requirements: hardstand to stage trucks/trailers/equipment/personnel for processing, cross loading, and forward movement as required. Provide life safety Work Request Robins AFB as a FEMA Incident Support	10/3/2017	\$10,000	FOS
240899	4337DRFLDOD3801	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/21/17	09/21/17	DOD	7	Base/Federal Staging Area (ISB/FSA) with the following requirements: hardstand to stage trucks/trailers/equipment/personnel for processing, cross loading, and forward movement as required. Provide life safety Work Request Robins AFB as a FEMA Incident Support	10/3/2017	\$40,000	FOS
242275	4337DRFLDOD3802	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DOD	7	Base/Federal Staging Area (ISB/FSA) with the following requirements: hardstand to stage trucks/trailers/equipment/personnel for processing, cross loading, and forward movement as required. Provide life safety Work Request Robins AFB as a FEMA Incident Support	10/9/2017	\$30,000	FOS
240255	4337DRFLDOD3900	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	DOD	7	provide Port Ops, Truman Annex Mole Pier to support the Training Ship Empire State in support of Federal response activities in Florida.	9/23/2017	\$14,000	FOS
240854	4337DRFLDOD3901	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/21/17	09/21/17	DOD	7	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide Port Ops, Truman Annex Mole Pier to support the Training Ship Empire State in support of Federal response activities in Florida.	9/23/2017	\$20,000	FOS
240932	4337DRFLDOD3902	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/21/17	09/21/17	DOD	7	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DOD will provide Port Ops, Truman Annex Mole Pier to support the Training Ship Empire State in support of Federal response activities in Florida.	10/18/2017	\$0	FOS
240406	4337DRFLDOD4000	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	7	(DOD) will provide multiple ground, air and maritime movement control teams at multiple FSA locations to be specified in follow-on MATOs. The movement control team will plan, coordinate, organize, execute, and control the transportation of trailers. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and ESF7, the DOD will provide personnel and equipment to support transportation trailer movement and marshaling operations to receive and stage estimated 100-250 trailers/day at the designated Incident Support Bases 1081 or Federal Stairline Areas	10/4/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
240423	4337DRFLDOD4100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	7		10/7/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS

240388	4337DRFLDOD4200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	B	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DoD will activate, pre-position, and configure appropriate personnel and equipment/supplies in order to be prepared to provide, upon request, the support of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) patient movement when requested. These resources will be directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide Civil Authorities Information Support (CAIS) to distribute emergency messages in support of FEMA response operations.	10/16/2017	\$1,485,138	FOS
240435	4337DRFLDOD4300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	15	NAS Key West is requested to provide up to 16 acres for use of a Responder Base Camp (RBC). Acreage to include hard-stand for parking, and grass area for tentage. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure NAS Key West is requested to provide up to 16 acres for use of a Responder Base Camp (RBC). Acreage to include hard-stand for parking, and grass area for tentage. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	10/18/2017	\$100,000	FOS
240666	4337DRFLDOD4400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOD	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	10/3/2017	\$5,000	DFA
242217	4337DRFLDOD4401	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOD	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	11/5/2017	\$0	DFA
241942	4337DRFLDOD4700	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/28/17	09/28/17	DOD	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	12/29/2017	\$0	FOS
245008	4337DRFLDOD4701	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOD	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	12/29/2017	\$1,000	FOS
242262	4337DRFLDOD4820	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DOD	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	9/28/2017	\$0	FOS
243016	4337DRFLDOD4801	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOD	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	10/4/2017	\$1,000	FOS
242489	4337DRFLDOD4900	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOD	5	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	12/31/2017	\$4,060,000	FOS
239303	4337DRFLDOD5100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOE	12	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	9/15/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239522	4337DRFLDOD5101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOE	12	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), is necessary to ensure 2501 NAS Key West will provide secure office space for approximately 75 personnel and land usage of approximately ten acres for FEMA's response/recovery mission for Hurricane Irma. This use to include storage for Travel Trailers.	9/22/2017	\$20,000	FOS

240288	4337DRFLDOE0302	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Energy will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Energy (DOE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/7/2017	\$66,000	FOS
239508	4337DRFLDOE0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Energy (DOE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/7/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243213	4337DRFLDOE0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Energy (DOE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239637	4337DRFLDOE0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOE	12	Activation for appropriate DOE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 12 in the NRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for this activity.	10/3/2017	\$20,000	FOS
240491	4337DRFLDOE0301	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	DOE	12	Activation for appropriate DOE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 12 in the NRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized for this activity.	10/3/2017	\$199,500	FOS
239481	4337DRFLDOE0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOED	5	Education will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/7/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243215	4337DRFLDOE0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOED	5	Education will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239334	4337DRFLDO1000	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Activate Department of the Interior (DOI) to the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) in support of disaster operations in response to Hurricane Irma.	9/30/2017	\$15,000	FOS
239926	4337DRFLDO1001	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Activate Department of the Interior (DOI) to the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) in support of disaster operations in response to Hurricane Irma.	9/30/2017	\$0	FOS
239346	4337DRFLDO0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOI	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Interior (DOI) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at the US&K Herndon Warehouse or other entities as directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US&K Herndon Warehouse or other entities.	9/18/2017	\$5,000	FOS
239533	4337DRFLDO0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOI	5	Department of Interior (DOI) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/7/2017	\$700,000	FOS

243275	4337DRFLDO01001	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	10/10/17	10/10/17	DOI	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Interior (DOI) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239853	4337DRFLDO0500	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/14/17	09/14/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	10/12/2017	\$5,000	FOS
239961	4337DRFLDO0501	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/14/17	09/14/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	10/12/2017	(\$5,000)	FOS
239931	4337DRFLDO0600	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/15/17	09/15/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	10/12/2017	\$5,000	FOS
240667	4337DRFLDO0700	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/16/17	09/16/17	DOI	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and personnel to assist in the coordination and execution of the FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Irma. Funding for DOI command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided	12/19/2017	\$127,211	FOS
240357	4337DRFLDO0800	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/18/17	09/18/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Department of Labor will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	10/5/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239530	4337DRFLDO1000	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/13/17	09/13/17	DOI	5	Department of Labor will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243375	4337DRFLDO1001	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOI	5	Department of Labor will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239459	4337DRFLDO50100	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DO5	5	Department of State will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243381	4337DRFLDO50101	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DO5	5	Department of State will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. Activation for appropriate DOI personnel to perform duties in the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized under this Mission Assignment. MA	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239080	4337DRFLDO10200	FL	HURRICANE IRVA	09/12/17	09/12/17	DOT	1	Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate assets and personnel to establish toll-free number(s) at the DOT HCL or as directed, for Emergency Responders supporting emergency relief efforts. Staffing will be 24/7 by appropriate personnel during efforts.	10/8/2017	\$30,000	FOS







239472	4337DRFLGCC0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	FCC	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will provide appropriate personnel to the RICC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/11/2017	\$3,000	FOS
240536	4337DRFLFLETC0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	FLETC	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, FLETC will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/28/2017	\$616,000	FOS
243418	4337DRFLFLETC0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	FLETC	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, FLETC will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239234	4337DRFLFP50100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	FPS	13	At the direction of, and in coordination with FEMA security personnel, FPS will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in various states in the path of Hurricane Irma. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA security standards, policies and practices. For FPS	10/11/2017	\$450,000	FOS
239842	4337DRFLFP50101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	FPS	13	At the direction of, and in coordination with FEMA security personnel, FPS will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in various states in the path of Hurricane Irma. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA security standards, policies and practices. For FPS	10/11/2017	\$475,000	FOS
241286	4337DRFLFP50102	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	FPS	13	At the direction of, and in coordination with FEMA security personnel, FPS will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in various states in the path of Hurricane Irma. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA security standards, policies and practices. For FPS	10/14/2017	\$160,588	FOS
239262	4337DRFLGSA0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	GSA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the General Services Administration (GSA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243400	4337DRFLGSA0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	GSA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the General Services Administration (GSA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239532	4337DRFLGSA0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	GSA	7	Activation for appropriate GSA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 7 in the RICC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	10/3/2017	\$170,000	FOS
240341	4337DRFLGSA0301	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/18/17	09/18/17	GSA	7	Activation for appropriate GSA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 7 in the RICC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	10/8/2017	\$130,000	FOS
244014	4337DRFLGSA0402	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/12/17	10/12/17	GSA	7	Activation for appropriate GSA personnel to perform the functions of ESF #2 in the RICC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	10/12/2017	\$4,013	FOS

242859	4337DRFLGSA0500	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/04/17	10/04/17	GSA	7	This MA will be used to assign GSA the responsibility a. (1) leasing agent and (2) for the administration and personnel support to secure the following type of facility through a disaster lease to accommodate 200+ FEMA CTE personnel. (1) Approximately 100 personnel will be housed in the FEMA Health & Human Services (HHS) facility in Miami, Florida. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination Service will provide appropriate Incident Response Coordination operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Approving Official As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, deploy DMATs, RDT, IRT, pharmacy personnel, equipment caches, pharmacy caches, and other team/personnel and materials needed to address unmet health and medical needs.	12/1/2018	\$5,000	FOS
239067	4337DRFLHHS0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/11/17	HHS	8	Team (IRCT) personnel to NRC in support of FEMA response operations. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Approving Official As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, deploy DMATs, RDT, IRT, pharmacy personnel, equipment caches, pharmacy caches, and other team/personnel and materials needed to address unmet health and medical needs.	9/17/2017	\$15,000	FOS
239511	4337DRFLHHS0400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, deploy DMATs, RDT, IRT, pharmacy personnel, equipment caches, pharmacy caches, and other team/personnel and materials needed to address unmet health and medical needs.	10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
239580	4337DRFLHHS0500	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, deploy DMATs, RDT, IRT, pharmacy personnel, equipment caches, pharmacy caches, and other team/personnel and materials needed to address unmet health and medical needs.	10/3/2017	\$15,498,000	DFA
240462	4337DRFLHHS0501	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, deploy DMATs, RDT, IRT, pharmacy personnel, equipment caches, pharmacy caches, and other team/personnel and materials needed to address unmet health and medical needs.	10/3/2017	\$4,650,000	DFA
239715	4337DRFLHHS0800	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	HHS	8	Activation for appropriate HHS personnel to perform the functions of ESF 8 in the RRCC. IOF, FQ, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA, shall be activated. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health and Human Services (HHS) will staff and stage DMATs, IRT, REC/INO, and National EMS Contract support personnel with equipment caches or other teams as requested, to support unmet health and medical needs resulting from Hurricane Irma. Deliverables and tasks attached.	10/3/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239838	4337DRFLHHS0900	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	HHS	8	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Health and Social Services RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and in accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Infrastructure Systems RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, ICE will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/3/2017	\$1,500,000	FOS
240160	4337DRFLHHS1000	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	HHS	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Health and Social Services RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and in accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Infrastructure Systems RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, ICE will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/14/2017	\$1,632,920	FOS
242578	4337DRFLAIPC100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/03/17	10/03/17	IAIP	RSF	In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), activation of the Infrastructure Systems RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, ICE will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	11/30/2017	\$56,910	FOS
239684	4337DRFLICE0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	ICE	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, ICE will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/27/2017	\$1,694,000	FOS
243384	4337DRFLICE0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	ICE	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, ICE will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS





243345	4337DRFLSBA0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	SBA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Small Business Administration (SBA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Securities and Exchange Commission will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Social Security Administration will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Treasury will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, TSA will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, TSA will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, CAP to provide imaging and transportation of personnel/light cargo. Immediately post Incident provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still photography be As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, CAP to provide aircraft/vehicles and personnel to accomplish aerial/ground imaging and transportation of personnel/light cargo. Immediately post Incident provide damage assessment and other assigned tasks as directed by FEMA. Request still photography be As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Air Force (USAF) Auxiliary, Civil Air Patrol (CAP) will provide damage assessments and/or situational awareness to NRC and other teams & facilities in support of FEMA response operations. USAF is responsible for support of FEMA response operations. USAF is responsible for As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard will provide subject matter experts to support the functions of ESF #43 by providing technical advice on the mission assigned activities of their agency. The staff deployed must be able to seek cubicle on behalf of their	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
240000	4337DRFLSEC0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/18/17	SEC	5		10/28/2017	\$700,000	FOS
239598	4337DRFLSBA0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/18/17	SSA	5		10/28/2017	\$700,000	FOS
239449	4337DRFLTREAS0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	TREAS	5		10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243350	4337DRFLTREAS0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	TREAS	5		12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
240273	4337DRFLTSA0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	TSA	5		10/24/2017	\$23,875,000	FOS
243351	4337DRFLTSA0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	TSA	5		12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239209	4337DRFLUSAF0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USAF	7		10/11/2017	\$36,000	FOS
239670	4337DRFLUSAF0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	USAF	7		10/11/2017	\$20,000	FOS
239387	4337DRFLUSAF0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USAF	5		9/20/2017	\$20,000	FOS
239124	4337DRFLUSCG0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USCG	15		9/30/2017	\$30,000	FOS

2391E3	4337DRFLUSCG0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	Activation for appropriate US Coast Guard personnel to perform functions supporting National level coordination efforts and Regional response activities at the direction and coordination of FEMA. This activation may include overtime and administrative costs.	9/30/2017	\$70,000	FOS
239226	4337DRFLUSCG0400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide appropriate personnel to the RRCC, IJO, JFO, FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations	10/11/2017	\$60,000	FOS
240966	4337DRFLUSCG0401	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide appropriate personnel to the RRCC, IJO, JFO, FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations	10/11/2017	\$240,000	FOS
242171	4337DRFLUSCG0402	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide appropriate personnel to the RRCC, IJO, JFO, FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations	10/30/2017	\$250,000	FOS
239514	4337DRFLUSCG0500	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include the following: providing specialized expertise, conducting damage assessment of oil/hazard waste impact via Hazard Assessment Team (HAT) or other trained personnel, Hazardous substance, CERCLA, and oil facilities in the areas of impact to ensure that hazardous materials, oil, etc. are not being released or have the potential to be released in the manner that may require the release of hazardous materials, oil, etc. Hazard Assessment response teams needed to assess targeted hazardous substance, CERCLA, and oil facilities in the areas of impact to ensure that hazardous materials, oil, etc. are not being released or have the potential to be released in the manner that threaten the life safety of the response's & adjoining facilities. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo for State, using rotary wing and fixed wing assets, in support of FEMA response operations.	10/3/2017	\$9,000,000	DFA
239618	4337DRFLUSCG0600	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo for State, using rotary wing and fixed wing assets, in support of FEMA response operations.	10/3/2017	\$150,000	DFA
240200	4337DRFLUSCG0601	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo for State, using rotary wing and fixed wing assets, in support of FEMA response operations.	10/3/2017	(\$150,000)	DFA
239898	4337DRFLUSCG0900	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	USCG	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at (RRCC, IMAT, JFO) or other entities and facilities in support of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/30/2017	\$100,000	DFA
240276	4337DRFLUSCG1000	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/18/17	09/18/17	USCG	9	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at (RRCC, IMAT, JFO) or other entities and facilities in support of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/5/2017	\$10,000	FOS
240501	4337DRFLUSCG1100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	USCG	5	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at (RRCC, IMAT, JFO) or other entities and facilities in support of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/27/2017	\$9,736,000	FOS
243357	4337DRFLUSCG1101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	USCG	10	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at (RRCC, IMAT, JFO) or other entities and facilities in support of As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS



241446	4337DRFLUSCG1200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/25/17	09/25/17	USCG	10	As directed by FL SECDEF 10 and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous substances field response in support of FEMA response operations. Field response activities may include the following, conducting operations in support of FEMA response operations: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Search and Rescue capability when outside their statutory authority and jurisdiction, as defined by the United States National Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS), in support of response operations. At the request of and in coordination with the State of Florida and FEMA, USCG will provide Flood Punt Boats to assist in search and rescue efforts in the affected areas throughout the State of Florida in response to Hurricane Irma. Prior written approval, from the Federal Approving Official (FAO), As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	11/30/2017	\$20,000,000	DFA
242172	4337DRFLUSCG1300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/28/17	09/29/17	USCG	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/30/2017	\$450,000	FOS
243761	4337DRFLUSCG1400	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/10/17	10/10/17	USCG	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/18/2017	\$424,900	DFA
239688	4337DRFLUSCG1000	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/14/17	09/14/17	USCG	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/27/2017	\$8,106,000	FOS
243332	4337DRFLUSCG1001	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	USCG	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USCG will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239292	4337DRFLUSDA0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	USDA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Department of Agriculture will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/27/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241993	4337DRFLUSDA0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/28/17	09/28/17	USDA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Department of Agriculture will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$500,000	FOS
239437	4337DRFLUSDA0200	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Activation for appropriate USDA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 11 in the RRC, OF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239893	4337DRFLUSDA0201	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Activation for appropriate USDA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 11 in the RRC, OF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
239619	4337DRFLUSDA0300	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/12/17	09/12/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Activation for appropriate USDA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 11 in the RRC, OF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	10/11/2017	\$10,000	FOS
240063	4337DRFLUSDA0301	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/16/17	09/16/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel in support of FEMA operations in response to Tropical Cyclone Harvey. All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Activation for appropriate USDA personnel to perform the functions of ESF 11 in the RRC, OF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA.	10/11/2017	\$70,000	FOS





239937	4337DRFLUSP0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/15/17	09/15/17	USPS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Postal Service will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/28/2017	\$3,360,000	FOS
243365	4337DRFLUSP0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	USPS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Postal Service will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
240559	4337DRFLUSS0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/19/17	09/19/17	USSS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Secret Service (USSS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/28/2017	\$224,000	FOS
243334	4337DRFLUSS0101	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	10/07/17	10/07/17	USSS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Secret Service (USSS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
239457	4337DRFLV0100	FL	HURRICANE IRMA	09/13/17	09/13/17	VA	5	Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (excluding temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	10/27/2017	\$2,100,000	FOS
240223	4338DRGACOE-SAD0100	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will stage temporary power support assets for emergency power generation to the affected area in support of FEMA response operations.	9/30/2017	\$1,890,000	FOS
240224	4338DRGACOE-SAD0200	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	COE-SAD	3	Activation for appropriate USACE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 3 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized.	9/30/2017	\$80,000	FOS
240724	4338DRGACOE-SAD0201	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/20/17	09/20/17	COE-SAD	3	Activation for appropriate USACE personnel to perform the functions of ESF 3 in the RRCC, IOF, JFO, Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, or other teams and locations, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Equipment purchases are not authorized.	10/31/2017	\$220,000	FOS
240160	4338DRGACOE-SAD0300	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	COE-SAD	7	Pre-position and activate USACE logistics planning and response team (LPRT) to support planning and preparation activities for USACE and/or FEMA federal operations. Logistics assistance includes resource tracking, receiving, warehouse management, issuing equipment operations and maintenance, and grocery.	9/23/2017	\$80,000	FOS
240723	4338DRGACOE-SAD0301	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/20/17	09/20/17	COE-SAD	7	Pre-position and activate USACE logistics planning and response team (LPRT) to support planning and preparation activities for USACE and/or FEMA federal operations. Logistics assistance includes resource tracking, receiving, warehouse management, issuing equipment operations and maintenance, and property.	10/31/2017	\$445,000	FOS
240351	4338DRGACOE-SAD0400	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will activate the management element of the Debris PRT to assess needs and coordinate emergency planning with appropriate Federal and State agencies in support of FEMA response operations. This element may also include USACE Debris Act	10/14/2017	\$91,000	FOS

240842	4338DRGACOE-SAD0500	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/11/17	09/21/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	11/20/2017	\$270,000	FOS
246020	4338DRGACOE-SAD0501	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	10/30/17	10/30/17	COE-SAD	3	Support may include the following: providing information on FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	11/20/2017	\$75,000	FOS
242302	4338DRGACOE-SAD0600	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/29/17	09/29/17	COE-SAD	3	Support may include the following: providing information on FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	2/23/2018	\$5,400,000	FOS
244248	4338DRGACOE-SAD0700	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	10/13/17	10/13/17	COE-SAD	3	Support may include the following: providing information on FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	2/16/2018	\$1,800,000	FOS
240225	4338DRGADOD00100	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	DOD	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$140,000	FOS
241147	4338DRGADOD00200	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	10/27/2017	\$30,000	FOS
243368	4338DRGADOD00300	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	12/5/2017	\$5,000	FOS
240230	4338DRGADOT0100	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	DOT	1	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
240256	4338DRGAFCC0100	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	FCC	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	9/30/2017	\$42,000	FOS
240278	4338DRGAFPS0100	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/17/17	09/17/17	FPS	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	10/11/2017	\$34,000	FOS
241912	4338DRGAFPS0101	GA	HURRICANE IRMA	09/27/17	09/27/17	FPS	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USACE will provide FEMA with specialized expertise for oversight of debris operations in support of response operations.	10/30/2017	\$170,000	FOS



242647	4339DRPRAID0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	AID	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
243180	4339DRPRAID0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	AID	7	Procure and transport aqua purification tablets from Panama to Puerto Rico.	11/6/2017	\$10,000	FOS
243581	4339DRPRAID0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/10/17	10/10/17	AID	non-specific ESF	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide USAID personnel assist in the following duties: BADGING AND Fingerprinting using FEMAs Electronic Fingerprint kits and HSPD-12 badging units. Locations will vary from various locations in the USAID is to provide [initially/at least] 1000 rolls of plastic sheeting in the follow dimensions:  BOX DIMENSIONS: Length: Width: Height: Volume: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide appropriate personnel to NKKC and other locations as directed by FEMA to support FEMA response operations. Funding for CBP command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide aerial imaging, image transfer, full motion video streaming (BigPict), and Processing Expatriation and Dissemination (PED) to support FEMA situational awareness and intelligence reporting. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/US Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/US Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Air and Marine Operations (AMO) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine vessels, personnel, or any other assets to support operations for Search and Rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Air and Marine Operations (AMO) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine vessels, personnel, or any other assets to support operations for Search and Rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested by FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide appropriate subject matter experts to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Center in support of response operations. The subject matter experts will report directly to ESF-13 and will speak publicly on behalf of CBP and	11/11/2017	\$75,000	FOS
244742	4339DRPRAID0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/19/17	10/19/17	AID	7		11/1/2017	\$351,000	DFA
245087	4339DRPRCB0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	CBP	13		10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
245108	4339DRPRCB0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	CBP	13		10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
245166	4339DRPRCB0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	CBP	5		12/24/2017	\$980,000	FOS
245164	4339DRPRCB0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	CBP	5		12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
242007	4339DRPRCB0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	CBP	7		10/31/2017	\$2,500,000	DFA
246534	4339DRPRCB0401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/04/17	11/04/17	CBP	7		11/30/2017	\$0	DFA
243486	4339DRPRCB0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	CBP	15		11/7/2017	\$150,000	FOS

245030	4339DRPRCPS01	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/20/17	10/20/17	CBP	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide appropriate subject matter experts to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Center in support of response operations. The subject matter experts will report to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Center and will be directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRC, and other teams and facilities as directed by FEMA, in support of FEMA response operations.	11/30/2017	\$150,000	FOS
241719	4339DRPRCNS0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	CNCS	13	National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRC, and other teams and facilities as directed by FEMA, in support of FEMA response operations.	10/25/2017	\$15,000	FOS
244852	4339DRPRCNS0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/20/17	10/20/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRC, and other teams and facilities as directed by FEMA, in support of FEMA response operations.	11/3/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242041	4339DRPRCNS0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	CNCS	6	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will deploy personnel to support activities in, but not limited to, the following areas in support of FEMA response operations: shelter, feeding, donations and volunteer management; warehouse, non-donations and volunteer management; FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria.	11/2/2017	\$200,000	DFA
244038	4339DRPRCNS0201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/13/17	10/13/17	CNCS	6	National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria.	12/31/2017	\$500,000	DFA
202120	4339DRPRCNS0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	Funding for CNCS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will be provided to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria.	11/1/2017	\$40,000	FOS
244628	4339DRPRCNS0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/06/17	11/06/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria.	12/20/2017	\$0	FOS
243462	4339DRPRCNS0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	Funding for CNCS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will be provided to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria DR-4339. The CNCS subject matter experts will report to ESF-15 in the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office to support FEMA.	11/7/2017	\$60,000	FOS
245065	4339DRPRCNS0401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria DR-4339. The CNCS subject matter experts will report to ESF-15 in the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office to support FEMA.	11/30/2017	\$60,000	FOS
243964	4339DRPRCNS0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/12/17	10/12/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to 4339PR.	12/20/2017	\$40,000	FOS
244538	4339DRPRCNS0600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/16/17	10/16/17	CNCS	6	Funding for CNCS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will be provided to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria DR-4339. The CNCS subject matter experts will report to ESF-15 in the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office to support FEMA.	12/21/2017	\$250,000	FOS













242843	4339DRPRCOE-SAD2100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	COE-SAD	3	Assist in the Stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment, perform Emergency Measures including dam stabilization and partial de-watering, and Temporary Repairs to insure long term stability. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	11/3/2017	\$5,000,000	DFA
244376	4339DRPRCOE-SAD2101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/14/17	10/14/17	COE-SAD	3	perform Emergency Measures including dam stabilization and partial de-watering, and Temporary Repairs to insure long term stability. All work will be in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Deploy the USACE GIS Planning and Response Team (PRT) to assist the GIS Coordinator at the JFO, and/or other sites, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Deployment duties include advising, assessing, and coordinating RS/GIS needs. The PRT members will ensure that RS/GIS products, including mapline, Deploy the USACE GIS Planning and Response Team (PRT) to assist the GIS Coordinator at the JFO, and/or other sites, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Deployment duties include advising, assessing, and coordinating RS/GIS needs. The PRT members will ensure that RS/GIS products, including mapline, Deploy the USACE GIS Planning and Response Team (PRT) to assist the GIS Coordinator at the JFO, and/or other sites, at the direction and coordination of FEMA. Deployment duties include advising, assessing, and coordinating RS/GIS needs. The PRT	11/3/2017	\$30,000,000	DFA
242898	4339DRPRCOE-SAD2200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	COE-SAD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	11/3/2017	\$61,550	FOS
243069	4339DRPRCOE-SAD2201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	COE-SAD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	11/3/2017	\$188,450	FOS
246542	4339DRPRCOE-SAD2202	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/04/17	11/04/17	COE-SAD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/9/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241487	4339DRPRDHS-MGT0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241448	4339DRPRDHS-MGT0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241476	4339DRPRDHS-MGT0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/21/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242449	4339DRPRDHS-MGT0201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241506	4339DRPRDHS-MGT0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/21/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242451	4339DRPRDHS-MGT0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate/Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to assist in the stabilization of the Guabarrata Dam, Isabela, PR. Work will be done in three phases including: Project assessment,	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS



241575	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Management Directorate/ Chief Readiness Support Officer (CRSO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Management Directorate/ Chief	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242561	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1001	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DHS-MGT	5	Readiness Support Officer (CRSO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Management Directorate/ Program	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241576	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Management Directorate/ Program	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242564	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DHS-MGT	5	Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Management Directorate/ Chief	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241604	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	Procurement Officer (CPO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Management Directorate/ Chief	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242452	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DHS-MGT	5	Procurement Officer (CPO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Office of Partnership & Engagement	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241605	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	(OPE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Office of Partnership & Engagement	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
248195	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DHS-MGT	5	(OPE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) will	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241643	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DHS-MGT	5	provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) will	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242567	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	DHS-MGT	5	provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Office of General Council (OGC) will	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241612	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DHS-MGT	5	provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS



242372	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1501	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Office of General Counsel (OGC) will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Management Directorate (MGT)/Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Management Directorate (MGT)/Chief Information Officer (CIO) will provide permanent Federal agencies personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Management Directorate (MGT)/Office of Policy will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Management Directorate (MGT)/Office of Privacy will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Management Directorate (MGT)/Office of Health Affairs will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
241811	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/27/17	09/27/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
241813	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/27/17	09/27/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
242268	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
242269	4339DRPRDHS-MGT1900	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
242271	4339DRPRDHS-MGT2000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
242272	4339DRPRDHS-MGT2100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
242953	4339DRPRDHS-MGT2200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
243855	4339DRPRDHS-MGT2201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/11/17	10/11/17	DHS-MGT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
245234	4339DRPRDHS-MGT2300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/22/17	10/22/17	DHS-MGT	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRCC, RRC**"), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations.
243952	4339DRPRDHS-OF50100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DHS-OPS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Operations Coordination (Ops) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response efforts.



244480	4339DRPRDLA0103	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/15/17	10/15/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DIA will provide and deliver leased generators of various capacities to the Incident Support Base (ISB) Federal Staging Area (FSA) or point of need in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by FEMA, DIA will deliver and install generators to the Incident Support Base (ISB) Federal Staging Area (FSA) or point of need in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will deploy a Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) to Incident Support Base(s). DIA will provide the capability to operate FEMA's Incident Support Base, DIA Distribution Expeditionary Package(s) has the ability to provide personnel, equipment Request for DIA to send up to 6 Million Military MRE meals to Crowley Cross-Docking Facility in Jacksonville, FL starting 19 Sept in support of the Caribbean ongoing support of Hurricane Maria. The immediate requirement is to ship 500k Military MREs per day to Crowley Logistic 2061 SCI Drive Jacksonville, FL 32209. Each Request for DIA to send up to 6 Million Military MRE meals to Crowley Cross-Docking Facility in Jacksonville, FL starting 19 Sept in support of the Caribbean ongoing support of Hurricane Maria. The immediate requirement is to ship 500k Military MREs per day to Crowley Logistic 2061 SCI Drive Jacksonville, FL 32209. Each Provide bulk fuel Diesel and Mogas, to include fuel truck services with self sustaining operators to Puerto Rico for up to 30 days. Fuel will be provided to DoD forces as a priority and will also be provided to FEMA responders. The attached CONOPS only covers Puerto Rico!	1/30/2018	\$55,000,000	DFA
241102	4339DRPRDLA0700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/27/2017	\$5,000,000	FOS
241089	4339DRPRDLA0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/17/2017	\$48,000,000	FOS
246629	4339DRPRDLA0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/06/17	11/06/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241355	4339DRPRDLA0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/20/2017	\$40,000,000	FOS
246631	4339DRPRDLA0401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/06/17	11/06/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241598	4339DRPRDLA0600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/2/2017	\$12,818	FOS
241739	4339DRPRDLA0800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/30/2017	\$72,000	FOS
241821	4339DRPRDLA0900	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/5/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
245952	4339DRPRDLA0901	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/28/17	10/28/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	11/30/2017	\$30,000,000	FOS
242107	4339DRPRDLA1100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	DIA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide and/or distribute fuel to the Incident Support Base (ISB) or other Points of Distribution in support of Puerto Rico response operations. This may include providing fuel and spill prevention packages for needed fueling As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) will provide NEALS and MREs in support of DR 4339 response operations. Reference attachments for delivery requirements.	10/10/2017	\$182,500,000	DFA





243302	4339DRPRDO00101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reachback. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reachback.	10/31/2017	\$500,000	FOS
244790	4339DRPRDO00102	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/13/17	10/19/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reachback.	11/14/2017	\$50,000	FOS
245991	4339DRPRDO00103	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/30/17	10/30/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reachback.	11/21/2017	\$25,000	FOS
246622	4339DRPRDO00104	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/06/17	11/06/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will provide voice, data, and video communications solutions at a fixed location for personnel providing coordination of initial assessment teams and other first responders. Provide Internet reachback.	12/14/2017	\$0	FOS
241077	4339DRPRDO00200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/12/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	10/17/2017	\$285,682	FOS
243553	4339DRPRDO00201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/09/17	10/09/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	10/31/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
244560	4339DRPRDO00202	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/19/17	10/19/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS
241086	4339DRPRDO00300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/12/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	10/21/2017	\$1,800,000	DFA
244823	4339DRPRDO00301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/19/17	10/19/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	11/20/2017	\$1,800,000	DFA
241118	4339DRPRDO00400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/12/17	09/22/17	DOD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	10/17/2017	\$1,197,000	FOS
241106	4339DRPRDO00500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/12/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment to support PR for hurricane Maria response operations. DOD will activate and deploy aerial port operations team(s) to coordinate, control, on load, and offload personnel and their equipment in support of PR for hurricane Maria response operations.	10/17/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS

241109	4339DRPD00501	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of hurricane relief operations. FEMA will provide support of hurricane relief operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction.	10/17/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
241479	4339DRPD00502	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction.	10/17/2017	\$20,000,000	FOS
243515	4339DRPD00503	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction.	11/11/2017	\$50,000,000	FOS
244969	4339DRPD00504	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction.	11/24/2017	\$5,500,000	FOS
241107	4339DRPD00600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/23/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction.	10/17/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
241108	4339DRPD00700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo, in support of FEMA response operations. FEMA concurs additional expenses incurred by Air Force Bases in support of Hurricane Maria including galleet construction.	10/17/2017	\$50,000	FOS
241109	4339DRPD00800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DoD will provide three BGAN terminals and personnel with mobile voice data communications for initial entry assessment to conduct damage assessment and coordinate initial response for a 30 day period.	10/17/2017	\$42,000	FOS
241542	4339DRPD00801	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DoD will provide three BGAN terminals and personnel with mobile voice data communications for initial entry assessment to conduct damage assessment and coordinate initial response for a 30 day period.	10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
244471	4339DRPD00802	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/15/17	10/15/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DoD will provide three BGAN terminals and personnel with mobile voice data communications for initial entry assessment to conduct damage assessment and coordinate initial response for a 30 day period.	10/31/2017	\$71,000	FOS
241989	4339DRPD00803	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/30/17	10/30/17	DOD	2	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DoD will provide three BGAN terminals and personnel with mobile voice data communications for initial entry assessment to conduct damage assessment and coordinate initial response for a 30 day period.	11/15/2017	\$71,000	FOS
241105	4339DRPD01000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide fixed-wing aeromedical evacuation forces to conduct phased and interdependent NDM's theater patient movement in support of FEMA response operations. The State is responsible for patient movement and patient care from the time	10/22/2017	\$14,039,606	FOS









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242445	4339DRPROD04700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DOD	non-specific ESF	In coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide community coordination and liaison to assist in providing services throughout Puerto Rico. Initial requirement is for 28 bilingual (Spanish-English) service members to support engineering, signal, and intelligence support and security operations. Additional personnel in support of FEMA DOD will execute and support base camp capabilities in Puerto Rico to accommodate response personnel in support of Hurricane Maria operations. Including but not limited to lodging, field services, sustenance, and execution of the LOGCAP mission.	10/29/2017	\$323,657	FOS
242702	4339DRPROD04900	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOD	7	DoD provide Prime Power Lineman to support the restoration of the power distribution system in Puerto Rico. All plans of action devised to accomplish this work must be coordinated with impacted territory and its electric power utility, the Water and Power Authority Puerto Rico (WAPA PRL).	1/10/2018	\$200,000,000	FOS
242713	4339DRPROD05000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOD	12	DoD provide Prime Power Lineman to support the restoration of the power distribution system in Puerto Rico. All plans of action devised to accomplish this work must be coordinated with impacted territory and its electric power utility, the Water and Power Authority Puerto Rico (WAPA PRL).	11/7/2017	\$180,000	DFA
244804	4339DRPROD05001	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/19/17	10/19/17	DOD	12	In coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide FEMA Incident Support Base(s)/Federal Staging Area(s) (ISB/FSA) with the following requirements: hardstand to stage trucks/trailers/equipment/personnel for processing, cross loading, and forward movement as required. Provide life safety equipment and infrastructure. DOD will plan and/or implement commodities distribution plan, delivering commodities to pre-identified staging areas from Incident Support Base(s). DOD logistics operations will include but not be limited to engineering, construction, and land/accrete. Any additional requirements for this facility must be pre-coordinated with DOD due to the limited resources available. FSA initial requirements will provide if (as available).	1/7/2018	\$360,000	DFA
242715	4339DRPROD05100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOD	7	Provide logistics, facilities, sustenance, and land/accrete. Any additional requirements for this facility must be pre-coordinated with DOD due to the limited resources available. FSA initial requirements will provide if (as available).	11/2/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242326	4339DRPROD05200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOD	7	Provide logistics, facilities, sustenance, and land/accrete. Any additional requirements for this facility must be pre-coordinated with DOD due to the limited resources available. FSA initial requirements will provide if (as available).	10/31/2017	\$3,000,000	DFA
243185	4339DRPROD05300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DOD	7	Provide logistics, facilities, sustenance, and land/accrete. Any additional requirements for this facility must be pre-coordinated with DOD due to the limited resources available. FSA initial requirements will provide if (as available).	10/31/2017	\$100,000	FOS
244974	4339DRPROD05301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/20/17	10/20/17	DOD	7	Provide logistics, facilities, sustenance, and land/accrete. Any additional requirements for this facility must be pre-coordinated with DOD due to the limited resources available. FSA initial requirements will provide if (as available).	11/24/2017	\$60,000	FOS
246832	4339DRPROD05302	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/08/17	11/08/17	DOD	7	Request for DOD to provide Field Service Unit (Laundry and bath) to support responders for a period of initially 30 days.	12/24/2017	\$0	FOS
243791	4339DRPROD05400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOD	7	Mission Assignment task orders will be issued for specific personnel requirements, location(s), dates, and duration of Request for DOD to provide Field Service Unit (Laundry and bath) to support responders for a period of initially 30 days.	10/31/2017	\$300,000	FOS
244522	4339DRPROD05401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/16/17	10/16/17	DOD	7	Mission Assignment task orders will be issued for specific personnel requirements, location(s), dates, and duration of	11/14/2017	\$155,556	FOS



245127	4339DRPRDOD6000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	DOD	15	In coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide bi-lingual civil affairs community coordination and liaison support to assist in providing services throughout Puerto Rico. Requested support includes engineering, signal, and medical coordination, DV visits, commodity distribution, and other missions as required ISO ESF. In coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide bi-lingual civil affairs community coordination and liaison support to assist in providing services throughout Puerto Rico. Requested support includes engineering, signal, and medical coordination, DV visits, commodity distribution, and other missions as required ISO ESF. In coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide bi-lingual civil affairs community coordination and liaison support to assist in providing services throughout Puerto Rico. Requested support includes engineering, signal, and medical coordination, DV visits, commodity distribution, and other missions as required ISO ESF. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DOD will move, staff, and operate one DOD maritime medical treatment facility that is the equivalent to a role of medical care III treatment facility to medically treat disaster victims in San Juan Puerto Rico and surrounding area. HHS will coordinate As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DOD will move, staff, and operate one DOD maritime medical treatment facility that is the equivalent to a role of medical care III treatment facility to medically treat disaster victims in San Juan Puerto Rico and surrounding area. HHS will coordinate PREPA in Puerto Rico. 3 support provided to PREPA will and once the transport to USVI is secured for the original mission As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.	1/7/2018	\$2,600,000	FOS	
245382	4339DRPRDOD6001	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	DOD	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Energy (DOE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Energy (DOE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS	
246743	4339DRPRDOD6002	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/07/17	11/07/17	DOD	non-specific ESF			12/30/2017	\$0	FOS
245132	4339DRPRDOD6100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	DOD	8			12/31/2017	\$15,300,000	DFA
245360	4339DRPRDOD6101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/25/17	10/25/17	DOD	8			11/22/2017	\$0	DFA
241166	4339DRPRDOD6100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOE	12			10/1/2017	\$37,000	FOS
241344	4339DRPRDOD6200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	DOE	12			10/23/2017	\$3,000	FOS
241765	4339DRPRDOD6201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DOE	12			10/31/2017	\$52,000	FOS
243840	4339DRPRDOD6202	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/11/17	10/11/17	DOE	12			1/6/2018	\$245,000	FOS
241511	4339DRPRDOD6300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOE	12			12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243221	4339DRPRDOD6301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOE	12			12/31/2017	\$0	FOS





241504	4339DRPDO101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/31/2017	\$30,000	FOS
244240	4339DRPDO102	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/13/17	10/13/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	11/15/2017	\$15,000	FOS
241498	4339DRPDO10200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOI	5	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/25/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243225	4339DRPDO10201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DOI	5	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241592	4339DRPDO10300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOI	RSF	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/26/2017	\$25,000	FOS
242294	4339DRPDO10301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	DOI	RSF	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	11/25/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242531	4339DRPDO10400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DOI	7	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/31/2017	\$60,000	FOS
242895	4339DRPDO10401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOI	7	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/31/2017	(\$30,000)	FOS
242543	4339DRPDO10500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/01/17	10/01/17	DOI	5	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/1/2017	\$10,000	FOS
246120	4339DRPDO10501	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/01/17	11/01/17	DOI	5	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	11/11/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242822	4339DRPDO10600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOI	11	Funding for DOI Efforts, if authorized by FEMA, will be provided to support FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS



24133Z	4339DRPRDOT0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	DOT	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary to support the mission. DOT is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish the mission.	10/17/2017	\$13,000,000	FOS
241471	4339DRPRDOT0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOT	1	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. Prior approval from the Federal Approving Official (FAO) is necessary to ensure reimbursement. As directed and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations at the NRCC, or other teams and facilities as requested by FEMA.	10/22/2017	\$3,000,000	DFA
241558	4339DRPRDOT0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOT	1	As directed and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations at the NRCC, or other teams and facilities as requested by FEMA.	10/31/2017	\$60,000	FOS
242927	4339DRPRDOT0501	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOT	1	As directed and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to support FEMA response operations at the NRCC, or other teams and facilities as requested by FEMA.	10/31/2017	\$50,000	FOS
243909	4339DRPRDOT0502	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/12/17	10/12/17	DOT	1	As directed and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DOT's disaster response efforts.	11/30/2017	\$240,000	FOS
241639	4339DRPRDOT0600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	DOT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DOT's disaster response efforts.	12/24/2017	\$3,360,000	FOS
243208	4339DRPRDOT0601	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DOT	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DOT's disaster response efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
242554	4339DRPRDOT0700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOT	1	DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts establish a toll free number for emergency responders supporting emergency relief efforts. It is intended to be domiciled at the DOT HQ (or as directed) and staffed 24/7 by two to three Spanish speaking personnel (or adjusted as needed) until it is determined Request MARAD maritime support to conduct the movement of containerization freight and RO/RO requirements from CONUS to VIPR. Requirement is to transport approximately 4000 forty foot equivalent containers and 200 pieces of rolling stock per week for approximately 30 days. This requirement includes redeployment The Federal Highway Administration/USDOT requests a mission assignment for costs associated with supplementing staff resources within Puerto Rico to conduct response and recovery activities for Hurricane Maria. Specifically, DOT/FHWA personnel will conduct initial damage and safety assessments for initial assignment for costs associated with supplementing staff resources within Puerto Rico to conduct response and recovery activities for Hurricane Maria. Specifically, DOT/FHWA personnel will conduct initial damage and safety assessments for initial	10/31/2017	\$35,000	FOS
242836	4339DRPRDOT0800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	DOT	1	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DOT's disaster response efforts.	11/3/2017	\$10,000,000	FOS
243905	4339DRPRDOT0900	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOT	1	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DOT's disaster response efforts.	10/31/2017	\$10,000	FOS
243140	4339DRPRDOT0901	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	DOT	1	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DOT's disaster response efforts.	10/31/2017	\$100,000	FOS





24505	4339DRPRFS0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	FPS	13	At the direction of and in coordination with FEMA, Federal Protective Service (FPS) will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in the State of Puerto Rico. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA security standards, policies, and practices. At the direction of and in coordination with FEMA, Federal Protective Service (FPS) will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in the State of Puerto Rico. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA security standards, policies, and practices. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.	12/31/2017	\$90,000	FOS
245051	4339DRPRFS0102	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	FPS	13	At the direction of and in coordination with FEMA, Federal Protective Service (FPS) will provide appropriate physical security to support response and recovery operations in the State of Puerto Rico. Security of FEMA facilities will be based on FEMA security standards, policies, and practices. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.	1/31/2018	\$5,000,000	FOS
241333	4339DRPRGSA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	GSA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.	10/23/2017	\$3,000	FOS
241619	4339DRPRGSA0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	GSA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.	10/23/2017	\$75,000	FOS
244490	4339DRPRGSA0102	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/15/17	10/15/17	GSA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.	11/23/2017	\$180,000	FOS
241453	4339DRPRGSA0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	GSA	15	Duties entail ability to speak and write in fluent Spanish, knowledge of web based platforms and social media applications.	10/24/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242252	4339DRPRGSA0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	GSA	7	IOF Space for Puerto Rico in Support of Hurricane Maria Funding for the acquisition that should include providing space, access, and various support services at the facility. A minimum of 50,000 sq feet and at least 500 Parking Spaces.	11/30/2017	\$254,400	FOS
244489	4339DRPRGSA0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/15/17	10/15/17	GSA	7	The agreement includes a 30 day term with at least 1 (one) IOF Space for Puerto Rico in Support of Hurricane Maria Funding for the acquisition that should include providing space, access, and various support services at the facility. A minimum of 50,000 sq feet and at least 500 Parking Spaces.	11/30/2017	(\$254,400)	FOS
245497	4339DRPRGSA0302	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	GSA	7	The agreement includes a 30 day term with at least 1 (one) IOF Space for Puerto Rico in Support of Hurricane Maria Funding for the acquisition that should include providing space, access, and various support services at the facility. A minimum of 50,000 sq feet and at least 500 Parking Spaces.	11/30/2017	\$254,000	FOS
241590	4339DRPRGSA0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	GSA	5	The agreement includes a 30 day term with at least 1 (one) IOF Space for Puerto Rico in Support of Hurricane Maria Funding for the acquisition that should include providing space, access, and various support services at the facility. A minimum of 50,000 sq feet and at least 500 Parking Spaces.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
243379	4339DRPRGSA0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	GSA	15	Services Administration (GSA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the General Services Administration (GSA) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert(s) to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Center in support of response operations. The subject matter expert(s) will report directly to FSP-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of GSA	11/6/2017	\$30,000	FOS

241100	4339DRPHHS0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	HHS	8	All below include HHS personnel and assets. For Puerto Rico: \$10.05 million - - 4 each DMATs; \$6.0 million	10/14/2017	\$10,005,000	DFA
242300	4339DRPHHS0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	HHS	8	All below include HHS personnel and assets. For Puerto Rico: \$10.05 million - - 4 each DMATs; \$6.0 million	10/14/2017	\$13,700,000	DFA
244740	4339DRPHHS0102	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/17/17	10/17/17	HHS	8	All below include HHS personnel and assets. For Puerto Rico: \$10.05 million - - 4 each DMATs; \$6.0 million	11/3/2017	\$15,400,000	DFA
245147	4339DRPHHS0103	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	HHS	8	All below include HHS personnel and assets. For Puerto Rico: \$10.05 million - - 4 each DMATs; \$6.0 million	11/30/2017	\$15,400,000	DFA
241512	4339DRPHHS0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	HHS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. The HHS RSF planner will work with the FEMA-supported Health & Human Services (HHS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. The HHS RSF planner will work with the FEMA-supported	12/24/2017	\$2,100,000	FOS
243289	4339DRPHHS0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	HHS	5	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDR) for 4336-DR-PR, applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and Provide definitive care at NDMS hospitals for patients from Hurricane MARIA moved from affected areas by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Care is to be provided by NDMS hospitals for patients regulated through activated Federal Coordinating Centers. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following:	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241587	4339DRPHHS0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	HHS	RSF	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDR) for 4336-DR-PR, applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and Provide definitive care at NDMS hospitals for patients from Hurricane MARIA moved from affected areas by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Care is to be provided by NDMS hospitals for patients regulated through activated Federal Coordinating Centers. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following:	10/26/2017	\$25,000	FOS
245908	4339DRPHHS0401	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/28/17	10/28/17	HHS	RSF	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDR) for 4336-DR-PR, applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and Provide definitive care at NDMS hospitals for patients from Hurricane MARIA moved from affected areas by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Care is to be provided by NDMS hospitals for patients regulated through activated Federal Coordinating Centers. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following:	11/25/2017	\$25,000	FOS
241536	4339DRPHHS0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	HHS	8	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDR) for 4336-DR-PR, applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and Provide definitive care at NDMS hospitals for patients from Hurricane MARIA moved from affected areas by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Care is to be provided by NDMS hospitals for patients regulated through activated Federal Coordinating Centers. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following:	10/28/2017	\$7,100,000	FOS
241863	4339DRPHHS0600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/27/17	09/27/17	HHS	8	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDR) for 4336-DR-PR, applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and Provide definitive care at NDMS hospitals for patients from Hurricane MARIA moved from affected areas by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Care is to be provided by NDMS hospitals for patients regulated through activated Federal Coordinating Centers. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following:	10/5/2017	\$1,000,000	DFA
244492	4339DRPHHS0601	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/15/17	10/15/17	HHS	8	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDR) for 4336-DR-PR, applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and applicable Territorial Lead(s), and other federal partners in the collaboration of integrated planning that addresses health (including public health, health systems, behavioral health, and Provide definitive care at NDMS hospitals for patients from Hurricane MARIA moved from affected areas by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Care is to be provided by NDMS hospitals for patients regulated through activated Federal Coordinating Centers. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following:	11/3/2017	\$0	DFA



242298	4339DRPRHS0700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Health and Human (HHS) Services will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC**"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject At the direction of FEMA, HHS will activate the Emergency Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential At the direction of FEMA, HHS will activate the Emergency Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential At the direction of FEMA, HHS will activate the Emergency Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential	10/31/2017	\$40,000	FOS
243463	4339DRPRHS0701	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	HHS	8	Health and Human (HHS) Services will provide External Affairs subject matter experts (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC**"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject At the direction of FEMA, HHS will activate the Emergency Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential	10/31/2017	\$40,000	FOS
242745	4339DRPRHS0800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	HHS	8	Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential	11/2/2017	\$1,000,000	DFA
245405	4339DRPRHS0801	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/25/17	10/25/17	HHS	8	Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential	12/2/2017	\$4,000,000	DFA
246875	4339DRPRHS0802	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/08/17	11/08/17	HHS	8	Prescription Assistance Program (EPAP). EPAP will ensure access to covered prescription drugs; DME for eligible individuals who present at a pharmacy with a valid prescription at no cost to the individual. Eligible individuals may be provided essential	12/2/2017	(\$2,000,000)	DFA
242746	4339DRPRHS0900	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	HHS	RSF	Health and Social Services RSF to provide federal coordination and support agencies and organizations, as well as other Federal agencies, state and private sector partners, as directed by PR DOH is requesting a CDC team to provide technical assistance to bolster the capacity of PR's vector control programs; this will include assessing damage to equipment/facilities; reviewing and addressing immediate needs; and coordinating plans to address future vector issues.	4/30/2018	\$2,000,000	FOS
244181	4339DRPRHS1000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/13/17	10/13/17	HHS	8	In accordance with the NDRF, post declaration activation of the Health and Social Services RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations, as well as other Federal agencies, state and private sector partners, as directed by PR DOH is requesting a CDC team to provide technical assistance to bolster the capacity of PR's vector control programs; this will include assessing damage to equipment/facilities; reviewing and addressing immediate needs; and coordinating plans to address future vector issues.	11/12/2017	\$150,000	DFA
244545	4339DRPRHS1100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/16/17	10/16/17	HHS	RSF	Health and Social Services RSF to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations, as well as other Federal agencies, state and private sector partners, as directed by PR DOH is requesting a CDC team to provide technical assistance to bolster the capacity of PR's vector control programs; this will include assessing damage to equipment/facilities; reviewing and addressing immediate needs; and coordinating plans to address future vector issues.	12/31/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
241473	4339DRPRICE0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	ICE	5	Homeland Security (DHS)/US Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242857	4339DRPRNASA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	NASA	5	Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA) will provide subject matter experts to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Center in support of response operations. This subject matter expert will report directly to ESP-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
243566	4339DRPRNASA0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/08/17	10/08/17	NASA	5	Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA) will provide subject matter experts to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Center in support of response operations. This subject matter expert will report directly to ESP-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of	11/7/2017	\$20,000	FOS

241431	4339DRPNCS0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	NCS	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Cybersecurity & Communications Center (CS&C) will provide appropriate personnel to perform functions of ESF-2 in the IJF, JFO, and other locations as directed by FEMA R-2 to support FEMA recovery planning and resource estimation of communications. To support FEMA Puerto Rico Critical Infrastructure Plan for	10/30/2017	\$50,000	FOS
246651	4339DRPNCS0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/08/17	11/08/17	NCS	2	This requests grows out of the meeting with critical infrastructure planning coordination by Mr. Damon Penn on 10/12/17 at FEMA HQ. The fundline will support contractor subject matter expert As directed by and in coordination with FEMA the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) will provide any/all of the following:	1/31/2018	\$50,000	FOS
242842	4339DRPRNGA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	NGA	5	***** Geospatial Analysts providing GEOINT support to the As directed by and in coordination with FEMA the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) will provide any/all of the following:	11/3/2017	\$15,000	FOS
243068	4339DRPRNGA0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	NGA	5	***** Geospatial Analysts providing GEOINT support to the As directed by and in coordination with FEMA the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) will provide any/all of the following:	11/3/2017	\$85,000	FOS
241556	4339DRPNPPDC0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	NPPD	5	?????????Geospatial Analysts providing GEOINT support to the As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/National Protection & Programs Directorate (NPPD) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement personnel of the other DHS agencies. The NPPD will provide any/all of the following:	12/24/2017	\$1,000,800	FOS
241729	4339DRPNPPDC0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	NPPD	non-specific ESF	Provide appropriate personnel as Liaison Officers (LNOs) to National Incident Management teams (N-IMTs), and other teams and facilities as requested by FEMA, to assist with the timely coordination and integration of Infrastructure Protection Request Damon Higbie and Greg Carnevale from DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) be mission assigned to National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBECC) in Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico.	10/31/2017	\$35,000	FOS
242297	4339DRPNPPDC0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	NPPD	non-specific ESF	As directed and in coordination with FEMA, DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is requested to provide Subject Matter Expert(s) (SME) to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office in support of ESF-15 response operations. The subject matter expert(s) will provide private sector SHARES High Frequency Radio Operators are needed to assist with communications in Puerto Rico:	10/31/2017	\$10,000	FOS
243568	4339DRPNPPDC0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/08/17	10/08/17	NPPD	15	Operator Skills- SHARES and other Amateur Radio licenses; strong skill set in HF Operations, net operations, Winlink, station building, technical aspects, and antenna building. Ability to seek As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the National Science Foundation (NSF) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto	11/8/2017	\$20,000	FOS
244204	4339DRPNPPDC0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/13/17	10/13/17	NPPD	2	Operator Skills- SHARES and other Amateur Radio licenses; strong skill set in HF Operations, net operations, Winlink, station building, technical aspects, and antenna building. Ability to seek As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the National Science Foundation (NSF) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto	11/30/2017	\$95,000	FOS
242557	4339DRPNRNC0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/09/17	10/09/17	NRC	5	Operator Skills- SHARES and other Amateur Radio licenses; strong skill set in HF Operations, net operations, Winlink, station building, technical aspects, and antenna building. Ability to seek As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the National Science Foundation (NSF) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241643	4339DRPNRNC0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/09/17	10/09/17	NSF	5	Operator Skills- SHARES and other Amateur Radio licenses; strong skill set in HF Operations, net operations, Winlink, station building, technical aspects, and antenna building. Ability to seek As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will provide permanent federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS

242616	4339DRPROPM0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	OPM	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) will provide appropriate safety and health specialized expertise and support to FEMA per the NRP Worker Safety and Health Support Annex and in support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Small Business Administration (SBA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Social Security Administration (SSA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Department of Treasury will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS	
245113	4339DRPROSHA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/22/17	10/22/17	OSHA	non-specific ESF			11/20/2017	\$20,000	FOS
242614	4339DRPRSSBA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	SBA	5			12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242610	4339DRPRSEC0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	SEC	5			12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242938	4339DRPRSSA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	SSA	5			11/30/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241567	4339DRPRTREAS0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	08/25/17	08/25/17	TREAS	5			12/24/2017	\$700,000	FOS
243293	4339DRPRTREAS0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	TREAS	5			12/31/2017	\$0	FOS
242646	4339DRPRTSA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	TSA	5			12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242742	4339DRPRTVA0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	TVA	3			3/30/2018	\$5,950,000	FOS
241104	4339DRPRUSAF0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USAF	5			10/28/2017	\$5,000	FOS
241524	4339DRPRUSAF0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	USAF	5			10/28/2017	\$5,000	FOS



244300	4339DRPRUSCG0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/14/17	10/14/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel in Puerto Rico to FEMA, IMAT or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
241794	4339DRPRUSCG0400	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to Puerto Rico, using maritime assets, in support of response operations.	10/27/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
242104	4339DRPRUSCG0500	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include but not limited to the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated staging areas: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include but not limited to the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated staging areas: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC,"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations.	10/30/2017	\$20,000,000	DFA
242285	4339DRPRUSCG0501	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include but not limited to the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated staging areas: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC,"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations.	3/31/2018	\$0	DFA
242257	4339DRPRUSCG0600	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	USCG	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC,"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations.	10/31/2017	\$40,000	FOS
242644	4339DRPRUSCG0700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	USCG	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC,"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242873	4339DRPRUSCG0800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC,"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations.	11/9/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
246835	4339DRPRUSCG0801	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/08/17	11/08/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide External Affairs subject matter expert (SMEs) to the ("NRC, RRC,"), FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), or other entities or facilities in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Permanent Federal agency personnel (to include temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response operations.	11/11/2017	\$0	FOS
242997	4339DRPRUSCG0900	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	USCG	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Coast Guard bilingual subject matter experts (SMEs) to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to ESF-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of the USCG and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Coast Guard bilingual subject matter experts (SMEs) to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to ESF-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of the USCG and As directed by, and in coordination with FEMA, the USCG will provide partners for staff support to ESF-5 (FEMA) geographic operations at four geographic branch offices (locations TBD) around the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in response to 4339-DR-PR, Hurricane Maria.	10/25/2017	\$300,000	FOS
245542	4339DRPRUSCG0901	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	USCG	15	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Coast Guard bilingual subject matter experts (SMEs) to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to ESF-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of the USCG and As directed by, and in coordination with FEMA, the USCG will provide partners for staff support to ESF-5 (FEMA) geographic operations at four geographic branch offices (locations TBD) around the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in response to 4339-DR-PR, Hurricane Maria.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
245327	4339DRPRUSCG1000	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/23/17	10/23/17	USCG	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide Coast Guard bilingual subject matter experts (SMEs) to the Puerto Rico Joint Information Office in support of response operations. Subject matter experts will report directly to ESF-15 and will speak publicly on behalf of the USCG and As directed by, and in coordination with FEMA, the USCG will provide partners for staff support to ESF-5 (FEMA) geographic operations at four geographic branch offices (locations TBD) around the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in response to 4339-DR-PR, Hurricane Maria.	11/22/2017	\$300,000	FOS









242020	4339DRPRUSDJ0700	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	USDJ	13	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDF ESF #13 National Coordination Center will provide an additional 200 Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or other security teams or resources to support territorial law enforcement operations in support of FEMA, USDF ESF #13. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDF ESF #13 National Coordination Center will provide an additional 200 Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or other security teams or resources to support territorial law enforcement forces in the territories of Puerto Rico. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDF ESF #13 will source and provide Federal Law Enforcement Officers/Agents, Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or other security that are available for immediate use to augment local Law Enforcement to provide escort to fuel distribution vehicles. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/11/2017	\$2,500,000	DFA
242443	4339DRPRUSDJ0701	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	USDJ	13	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDF ESF #13 National Coordination Center will provide an additional 200 Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or other security teams or resources to support territorial law enforcement forces in the territories of Puerto Rico. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDF ESF #13 will source and provide Federal Law Enforcement Officers/Agents, Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or other security that are available for immediate use to augment local Law Enforcement to provide escort to fuel distribution vehicles. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/30/2017	\$1,500,000	DFA
242636	4339DRPRUSDJ0800	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	USDJ	13	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/16/2017	\$1,250,000	FOS
241081	4339DRPRUSDJ0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USFS	4	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/30/2017	\$7,900	FOS
243297	4339DRPRUSDJ0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	USFS	4	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/30/2017	(\$7,900)	FOS
245676	4339DRPRUSDJ0202	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/28/17	10/28/17	USFS	4	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	11/12/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241135	4339DRPRUSDJ0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USFS	4	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/5/2017	\$500,000	FOS
242259	4339DRPRUSDJ0201	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/29/17	09/29/17	USFS	4	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/14/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
242926	4339DRPRUSDJ0202	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	USFS	4	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/20/2017	\$3,000,000	FOS
241161	4339DRPRUSDJ0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USFS	7	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/7/2017	\$500,000	FOS
242350	4339DRPRUSDJ0301	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	USFS	7	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to ESF #4 Coordination Center, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/7/2017	(\$500,000)	FOS



245727	4339DRPRUSF1100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	US55	non-specific ESF	As requested by and in coordination with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and FEMA, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and DOI will provide emergency management assistance and/or planning implementation on the island of Puerto Rico in support of response operations in areas impacted by Hurricane Maria. These As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide landslide hazard analysis and impact assessment with geospatial data sets for inclusion in FEMA mapping products.	11/12/2017	\$500,000	DFA
246721	4339DRPRUSF1101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/09/17	11/09/17	USF5	non-specific ESF	Puerto Rico and FEMA, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and DOI will provide emergency management assistance and/or planning implementation on the island of Puerto Rico in support of response operations in areas impacted by Hurricane Maria. These As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide landslide hazard analysis and impact assessment with geospatial data sets for inclusion in FEMA mapping products.	11/21/2017	\$550,000	DFA
242354	4339DRPRUSG0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	USG5	5	Fundline for USGS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide landslide hazard analysis and impact assessment with geospatial data sets for inclusion in FEMA mapping products.	10/27/2017	\$5,000	FOS
244788	4339DRPRUSG0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/19/17	10/19/17	USG5	5	Fundline for USGS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide landslide hazard analysis and impact assessment with geospatial data sets for inclusion in FEMA mapping products.	12/22/2017	\$0	FOS
245116	4339DRPRUSG0102	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	USG5	5	Fundline for USGS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide landslide hazard analysis and impact assessment with geospatial data sets for inclusion in FEMA mapping products.	12/22/2017	\$195,000	FOS
245331	4339DRPRUSG0200	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/23/17	10/23/17	USG5	5	Fundline for USGS command center(s). If authorized by FEMA, will As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide landslide hazard analysis and impact assessment with geospatial data sets for inclusion in FEMA mapping products.	12/21/2017	\$200,000	FOS
245923	4339DRPRUSG0300	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	11/01/17	11/01/17	USG5	5	Provide technical assistance to the infrastructure stabilization As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USGS will provide advance support, real-time field measurements, and daily reporting of water heights in direct support and for situational awareness of FEMA response operations for a high-water or flood event.	12/15/2017	\$420,000	FOS
242617	4339DRPRUSPC0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	USPC	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the Peace Corps will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242667	4339DRPRUSS0100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/03/17	10/03/17	USS5	5	Service (USSS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico.	12/31/2017	\$1,120,000	FOS
241780	4339DRPRVAD100	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	09/27/17	09/27/17	VA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	9/26/2018	\$2,100,000	FOS
243301	4339DRPRVAD0101	PR	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	VA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$0	FOS

242996	4340DRVIA00100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	AID	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to support FEMA's response to the disaster. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Customs & Border Protection (CBP) will provide aerial imaging, image transfer, full motion video streaming (BigPipe), and Processing Exploitation and Dissemination (PED) to support FEMA situational awareness and immediate response. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, CBP will provide appropriate personnel to NRC and other locations as directed by FEMA to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241103	4340DRVCBP0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	CBP	5		10/27/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241105	4340DRVCBP0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	CBP	13		10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
242031	4340DRVCBP0400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	CBP	7	Fundline for CBP command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided by and in coordination with FEMA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Air and Marine Operations (AMO) will provide appropriate aircraft, marine vessels, personnel, or any other assets to support operations for Search and Rescue, reconnaissance, logistics, or any other mission requested by Request for CDC logistics support team from CDC EOC for deployment to the DOH in order to support emergency response activities. As public needs are identified the logistics team will support the DOH to ensure needs/resources are met.	10/31/2017	\$2,500,000	DFA
243736	4340DRVCC00100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/11/17	10/11/17	CDC	8		12/9/2017	\$69,474	DFA
241740	4340DRVCNCS0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	CNCS	6	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will deploy personnel to support FEMA response operations. Shelter, feeding, support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide personnel to support FEMA response operations. Shelter, feeding, support of FEMA response operations. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria in the USVI.	11/5/2017	\$750,000	DFA
243777	4340DRVCNCS0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/11/17	10/11/17	CNCS	6		12/31/2017	\$0	DFA
242145	4340DRVCNCS0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Corporation for National Community Service (CNCS) will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA operations in response to Hurricane Maria in the USVI.	11/6/2017	\$40,000	FOS
244648	4340DRVCNCS0201	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/17/17	10/17/17	CNCS	non-specific ESF		12/22/2017	\$80,000	FOS
241067	4340DRVCOE-SAD0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	COE-SAD	3	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Puerto Rico and RICC 2 or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeline and/or National Hurricane Program subort. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will provide appropriate personnel to the Puerto Rico and RICC 2 or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations. Activation may also include USACE modeline and/or National Hurricane Program subort.	10/17/2017	\$30,000	FOS
241480	4340DRVCOE-SAD0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	COE-SAD	3		10/23/2017	\$150,000	FOS





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242875	4340DRVIDOC0300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOC	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Commerce will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment, to supplement DHS/MAR's existing resources in support of US Virgin Islands' disaster response efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide fixed-wing aeromedical evacuation forces to conduct phased and interdependent NDMS theater patient movement in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241061	4340DRVIDOD0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide fixed-wing aeromedical evacuation forces to conduct phased and interdependent NDMS theater patient movement in support of FEMA response operations.	10/17/2017	\$14,039,406	FOS
245003	4340DRVIDOD0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/22/17	10/22/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide fixed-wing aeromedical evacuation forces to conduct phased and interdependent NDMS theater patient movement in support of FEMA response operations.	11/17/2017	\$0	FOS
241017	4340DRVIDOD0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, & ESF 9, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide rotary wing aircraft, equipped with hoist, in support of search and rescue operations in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria. Necessary C2 personnel and equipment, maintenance, fuel and other support in coordination with FEMA, NDMS Patient Reception and Definitive Care will be accomplished in accordance with the most current FCC guide.	10/17/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
241120	4340DRVIDOD0300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	Initiate bed reporting of a DoD FCC NDMS hospitals. Verify hospital capacity for FEMA NDMS Patient Reception and Definitive Care will be accomplished in accordance with the most current FCC guide.	9/21/2017	\$30,000	FOS
241553	4340DRVIDOD0301	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	DOD	8	Initiate bed reporting of a DoD FCC NDMS hospitals. Verify hospital capacity for FEMA NDMS Patient Reception and Definitive Care will be accomplished in accordance with the most current FCC guide.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241097	4340DRVIDOD0400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	Emergency Support Function #8 areas of responsibility. DoD Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and be ready to respond post-Hurricane Maria landfall in and around the USVI. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and, the DoD will provide imagery of affected area in St Croix as depicted on Mission Assignment Tasking Orders. Location/times/radius in support of FEMA's efforts to conduct damage assessment and coordinate response operations. As requested by FEMA, DOD will provide capability to conduct assessment in order to open airfield, provide limited airfield management of aircraft up to a working MOG of two wide body aircraft with a capability to load/upload cargo continuously or up to 15 days. The capability must also include movement and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide Civil Authorities Information Support (CAIS) to distribute emergency messages in support of FEMA in Response to Hurricane Maria for St Croix response operations.	10/17/2017	\$3,000,000	FOS
241117	4340DRVIDOD0500	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	5	As requested by FEMA, DOD will provide capability to conduct assessment in order to open airfield, provide limited airfield management of aircraft up to a working MOG of two wide body aircraft with a capability to load/upload cargo continuously or up to 15 days. The capability must also include movement and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide Civil Authorities Information Support (CAIS) to distribute emergency messages in support of FEMA in Response to Hurricane Maria for St Croix response operations.	10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241132	4340DRVIDOD0600	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide a joint assessment team to Henry E Rohlsen Airport (St. Croix).	10/17/2017	\$600,000	FOS
241158	4340DRVIDOD0700	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	15	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide a joint assessment team to Henry E Rohlsen Airport (St. Croix).	10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241160	4340DRVIDOD0800	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	- Provide assessment team to evaluate all aspects of opening deployment and distribution networks.	10/17/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS

241164	4340DRVIDD01000	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	Request DoD provide and move a K1 loader with capability to off-load large frame civilian aircraft, 10Y/50K or equivalent size forklift, and personnel from Henry E. Rohlsen Airport (STX) on St. Croix, VI.	10/24/2017	\$400,000	FOS
241168	4340DRVIDD01100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSKCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at (NRCC, INAT, JFO) or other entities and facilities in support of FEMA. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DOD will establish, staff and operate DoD deployable temporary medical treatment facilities that can provide Role II medical care with surgical capability in and around St. Croix or other locations within the USVI to treat individuals affected by Hurricane Maria. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide load planning SMEs in order to execute load planning for air operations in conjunction with FEMA MCC. Personnel will have iCodes access and work 24/7 in the FEMA NRCC/MCC until Response and Recovery operations for Hurricane Maria cease. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide load planning SMEs in order to execute load planning for air operations in conjunction with FEMA MCC. Personnel will have iCodes access and work 24/7 in the FEMA NRCC/MCC until Response and Recovery operations for Hurricane Maria cease. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DOD will activate, reposition, and configure appropriate personnel and equipment/supplies in order to be prepared to provide NEMS Patient Movement when requested. These resources will arrive as and when directed by STP/USFJACCE/JACC in support of the mission. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and the FEO, request DoD provide a tailored JACCE consisting of air and space communications operations throughout the Virgin Islands - JCA. Each JACCE Team, consisting of three to four air and space DoD provides ground transportation support to move personnel and/or cargo) on the island of St Croix.	10/17/2017	\$10,000	FOS
241170	4340DRVIDD01200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	Movement is estimated to occur from Sep 25, 2017 to Oct 31, 2017 or until DoD completes or terminates the mission. DoD will provide requested support within capabilities. Once the As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will complete route clearance along roadway routes affected by the disaster after local law enforcement has secured the route(s). Each route will be cleared to allow commercial vehicle, two-way traffic. Limitations: DoD must use surface transportation to move As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/30/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
241177	4340DRVIDD01400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	In support of FEMA response operations, DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/17/2017	\$10,000	FOS
243893	4340DRVIDD01401	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/11/17	10/11/17	DOD	7	In support of FEMA response operations, DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241186	4340DRVIDD01500	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSKCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at (NRCC, INAT, JFO) or other entities and facilities in support of FEMA. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DOD will establish, staff and operate DoD deployable temporary medical treatment facilities that can provide Role II medical care with surgical capability in and around St. Croix or other locations within the USVI to treat individuals affected by Hurricane Maria. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide load planning SMEs in order to execute load planning for air operations in conjunction with FEMA MCC. Personnel will have iCodes access and work 24/7 in the FEMA NRCC/MCC until Response and Recovery operations for Hurricane Maria cease. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, DOD will provide load planning SMEs in order to execute load planning for air operations in conjunction with FEMA MCC. Personnel will have iCodes access and work 24/7 in the FEMA NRCC/MCC until Response and Recovery operations for Hurricane Maria cease. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and HHS, DOD will activate, reposition, and configure appropriate personnel and equipment/supplies in order to be prepared to provide NEMS Patient Movement when requested. These resources will arrive as and when directed by STP/USFJACCE/JACC in support of the mission. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA and the FEO, request DoD provide a tailored JACCE consisting of air and space communications operations throughout the Virgin Islands - JCA. Each JACCE Team, consisting of three to four air and space DoD provides ground transportation support to move personnel and/or cargo) on the island of St Croix.	10/30/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241206	4340DRVIDD01600	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	Movement is estimated to occur from Sep 25, 2017 to Oct 31, 2017 or until DoD completes or terminates the mission. DoD will provide requested support within capabilities. Once the As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, the DoD will complete route clearance along roadway routes affected by the disaster after local law enforcement has secured the route(s). Each route will be cleared to allow commercial vehicle, two-way traffic. Limitations: DoD must use surface transportation to move As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/17/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241258	4340DRVIDD01700	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	7	In support of FEMA response operations, DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/31/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
241217	4340DRVIDD01800	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOD	3	In support of FEMA response operations, DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/31/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
241428	4340DRVIDD01900	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	DOD	7	In support of FEMA response operations, DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/17/2017	\$15,000,000	FOS
243560	4340DRVIDD01901	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/08/17	10/08/17	DOD	7	In support of FEMA response operations, DOD is responsible for providing personnel and/or equipment necessary to accomplish As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Defense (DOD) will provide transportation of personnel (non-medical patients) and/or cargo.	10/31/2017	\$5,000,000	FOS



241768	4340DRVIDOE001	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/16/17	09/26/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	10/31/2017	\$52,000	FOS
243830	4340DRVIDOE0102	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/11/17	10/11/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Energy (DOE) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	1/6/2018	\$245,000	FOS
241875	4340DRVIDOE0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/27/17	09/27/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Energy will provide appropriate personnel to the US Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations.	10/31/2017	\$125,000	FOS
243648	4340DRVIDOE0201	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/10/17	10/12/17	DOE	12	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Department of Energy will provide appropriate personnel to the US Virgin Islands to support FEMA response operations.	1/6/2018	\$1,275,000	FOS
242496	4340DRVIDOE0400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/30/17	09/30/17	DOE	12	Activate and deploy the US Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration Planning and Response Team (PRT). Provide emergency power restoration to the US Virgin Islands, as directed by FEMA. All plans of action must be coordinated with the impacted Territory and its electric utility, the USVI Water and Electric Power Department or the US Virgin Islands Water and Electric Power Administration (USVIAWA).	10/31/2017	\$3,000,000	DFA
244719	4340DRVIDOE0401	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/17/17	10/17/17	DOE	12	Power Administration Planning and Response Team (PRT). Provide emergency power restoration to the US Virgin Islands, as directed by FEMA. All plans of action must be coordinated with the impacted Territory and its electric utility, the USVI Water and Electric Power Department or the US Virgin Islands Water and Electric Power Administration (USVIAWA).	12/1/2017	\$0	DFA
246300	4340DRVIDOE0402	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	11/02/17	11/02/17	DOE	12	Power Administration Planning and Response Team (PRT). Provide emergency power restoration to the US Virgin Islands, as directed by FEMA. All plans of action must be coordinated with the impacted Territory and its electric utility, the USVI Water and Electric Power Department or the US Virgin Islands Water and Electric Power Administration (USVIAWA).	12/31/2017	\$0	DFA
242920	4340DRVIDOE0500	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOE	5	Department of Energy (DOE) will provide permanent federal agency personnel to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Education will provide permanent federal agency personnel to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in its Virgin Islands territory. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	11/30/2017	\$700,000	FOS
242888	4340DRVIDOE0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOED	5	Department of Education will provide permanent federal agency personnel to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in its Virgin Islands territory. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$700,000	FOS
241338	4340DRVIDOE0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Fundline for DOI Efforts. If authorized by FEMA, will be provided As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	9/23/2017	\$3,000	FOS
241439	4340DRVIDOE0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	DOI	non-specific ESF	Fundline for DOI Efforts. If authorized by FEMA, will be provided As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOI will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/22/2017	\$27,000	FOS

242901	4340DRVID0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOI	7	As coordinated by FEMA, DOI will provide DOT and other federal agencies with one flight per day, from Oct. 1st - Oct. 31st from either the fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft for assessment of all roads and bridges within the U.S. Virgin Islands.	10/31/2017	\$50,000	FOS
242939	4340DRVID01300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOI	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of the Interior (DOI) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Labor will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of State will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$2,800,000	FOS
242992	4340DRVID0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	DOL	5	Department of Labor will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of State will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242877	4340DRVID050100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOS	5	Department of State will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
240979	4340DRVID01100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOT	1	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to support FEMA response operations.	10/17/2017	\$70,000	FOS
243559	4340DRVID01001	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/10/17	10/10/17	DOT	1	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide appropriate personnel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to support FEMA response operations.	12/8/2017	\$50,000	FOS
241110	4340DRVID010200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	DOT	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation (DOT) will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary.	10/17/2017	\$4,000,000	FOS
245114	4340DRVID010201	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/22/17	10/22/17	DOT	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary.	11/19/2017	\$0	FOS
245788	4340DRVID010202	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	DOT	7	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/MARAD will provide ships as a floating housing facility, billeting, meals, shipboard support services for Territory/FEMA approved personnel, and such other related services MARAD and FEMA jointly deem necessary.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS
242941	4340DRVID010500	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOT	5	Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requests a mission assignment for costs associated with supplementing staff resources within USVI to conduct response and recovery activities for Hurricane Maria. Specifically, DOT/FHWA personnel will provide Division Office leadership, conduct initial damage and	11/30/2017	\$3,380,000	FOS
242946	4340DRVID010600	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	DOT	1	Department of Transportation (DOT) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requests a mission assignment for costs associated with supplementing staff resources within USVI to conduct response and recovery activities for Hurricane Maria. Specifically, DOT/FHWA personnel will provide Division Office leadership, conduct initial damage and	10/31/2017	\$20,000	FOS

243487	4340DRV/DOT0700	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	DOT	1	As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, Dept of Transportation DOT/FTA will determine actual recovery and restoration costs associated with damaged public transportation systems and undertake damage assessment and cost validation work for both operating and capital costs of those systems using FEMA's cost accounting system. Activate EPA in coordination with FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	11/10/2017	\$250,000	FOS
241346	4340DRV/EPA0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	EPA	10	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	9/23/2017	\$3,000	FOS
241462	4340DRV/EPA0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	EPA	10	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	10/20/2017	\$27,000	FOS
243506	4340DRV/EPA0102	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	EPA	10	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	11/30/2017	\$100,000	FOS
242803	4340DRV/EPA0300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	EPA	10	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
243650	4340DRV/EPA0400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/10/17	10/10/17	EPA	10	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	11/30/2017	\$2,100,000	FOS
243014	4340DRV/FAA0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	FAA	1	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242601	4340DRV/FLETC0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	FLETC	5	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241568	4340DRV/FPS0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	FPS	13	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	12/31/2017	\$3,000,000	FOS
245205	4340DRV/FPS0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	FPS	13	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	12/31/2017	\$2,000,000	FOS
241336	4340DRV/GSA0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	GSA	7	Fundline for EPA command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will provide appropriate personnel to FEMA, to provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	10/23/2017	\$3,000	FOS

241577	4340DRVIGSA0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	GSA	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, General Services Administration (GSA) will provide appropriate personnel to the FEMA NRCC or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations for Hurricane Maria in USVI.	10/24/2017	\$50,000	FOS
243000	4340DRVIGSA0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/07/17	GSA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the General Services Administration (GSA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin Islands. All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DMATs: \$4.5 million	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241056	4340DRVHHSD100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	HHS	8	-1 each Heavy I/RT: \$1.55 million (includes all liaisons, DMORT All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DNMTs: \$4.5 million	10/5/2017	\$8,550,000	DFA
241519	4340DRVHHSD101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	HHS	8	-1 each Heavy I/RT: \$1.55 million (includes all liaisons, DMORT All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DNMTs: \$4.5 million	10/6/2017	\$680,000	DFA
244494	4340DRVHHSD102	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	HHS	8	-1 each Heavy I/RT: \$1.55 million (includes all liaisons, DMORT All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DNMTs: \$4.5 million	11/3/2017	\$700,000	DFA
246668	4340DRVHHSD103	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	11/07/17	11/07/17	HHS	8	-1 each Heavy I/RT: \$1.55 million (includes all liaisons, DMORT All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DNMTs: \$4.5 million	11/30/2017	\$700,000	DFA
241535	4340DRVHHSD200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	HHS	8	-1 each Heavy I/RT: \$1.55 million (includes all liaisons, DMORT All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DNMTs: \$4.5 million	10/28/2017	\$7,100,000	FOS
241772	4340DRVHHSD300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	HHS	8	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, Health & Human Services (HHS) will deploy NDMS Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), medical response teams, personnel, and equipment to augment State and local medical response resources. NDMS team capabilities include the following: Human Services LNO from HHS/ACF requested to facilitate discussions between NRCC ESF6 and ESF8 on wrap around service support needs for dialysis clients transported from the USVI to ATL, GA or other locations as required. Liaison will coordinate with ESF 6 planning team to develop courses of action and As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin Islands. All below are HHS funded activities and personnel. For USVI: \$8.55 million - - 3 each DNMTs: \$4.5 million	10/22/2017	\$10,000	FOS
243010	4340DRVHHSD400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	HHS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, HHS and/or CDC will provide the appropriate personnel to assist the US Virgin Islands with public health related matters. The initial request is for, but is not limited to the following: 1. Web Designer/Specialist is primarily responsible for direct coordination with the NDRT, post declaration activation of the Health and Social Services to RSR to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations, as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners, as directed by	12/31/2017	\$2,100,000	FOS
243496	4340DRVHHSD500	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/09/17	10/12/17	HHS	8	The initial request is for, but is not limited to the following: 1. Web Designer/Specialist is primarily responsible for direct coordination with the NDRT, post declaration activation of the Health and Social Services to RSR to provide federal coordination with the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) primary and support agencies and organizations, as well as other Federal agencies, State and private sector partners, as directed by	12/9/2017	\$92,632	FOS
244544	4340DRVHHSD600	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/16/17	10/16/17	HHS	RSF		11/9/2017	\$1,632,920	FOS



245590	4340DRV/HHS0703	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/27/17	10/27/17	HHS	8	BOC-2 S08 EPAP facilitates activities related to processing and payment of prescription drug claims for DME and medications for designated eligible individuals in areas where the President has declared an emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act	12/17/2017	\$1,000,000	DFA
242772	4340DRV/NASA0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	NASA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Cybersecurity & Communications Center (CS&C) will provide appropriate personnel to perform functions of ESF-2 in the IOF, JFO, and other locations as directed by FEMA R2 to support FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$2,800,000	FOS
241458	4340DRV/NC50100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/24/17	09/24/17	NCS	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Cybersecurity & Communications Center (CS&C) will provide appropriate personnel to perform functions of ESF-2 in the IOF, JFO, and other locations as directed by FEMA R2 to support FEMA response operations.	10/30/2017	\$50,000	FOS
245533	4340DRV/NC50101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/25/17	10/25/17	NCS	2	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DHS Cybersecurity & Communications Center (CS&C) will provide appropriate personnel to perform functions of ESF-2 in the IOF, JFO, and other locations as directed by FEMA R2 to support FEMA response operations.	11/30/2017	\$0	FOS
246662	4340DRV/NC50200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	11/07/17	11/07/17	NCS	2	To support FEMA USVI Critical Infrastructure Plan for recovery planning and resource estimation of communications. This requests grows out of the meeting with critical infrastructure planning coordination by Mr. Damon Penn on 10/12/17 at FEMA HQ. The fundline will support contractor subject matter expert support for the USVI Critical Infrastructure Planning. The USVI Critical Infrastructure Planning (USVI-CIP) will provide support which may include, but is not limited to, report collecting, processing, and distributing high resolution, georeferenced aerial imagery and/or USVI-CIP and National Security Agency (NSA) support of Homeland Security (DHS)/National Protection & Programs Directorate (NPPD) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	1/31/2018	\$50,000	FOS
241220	4340DRV/NOA440100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	NOAA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/National Protection & Programs Directorate (NPPD) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	10/17/2017	\$15,000	FOS
242907	4340DRV/NPPD0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	NPPD	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, NPS will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARGC), providing planning and assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at NRCC.	11/30/2017	\$1,008,000	FOS
241224	4340DRV/NPS0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	NPS	9	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	10/17/2017	\$10,000	FOS
242776	4340DRV/NRC0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	NRC	5	DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin Islands will be supported by FEMA, The National Science Foundation (NSF) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242962	4340DRV/NSF0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	NSF	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242774	4340DRV/OPM0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	OPM	5	DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin Islands will be supported by FEMA, The US Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS



243143	4340DRV/USCG002	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo, using fixed wing assets, in support of response operations.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241162	4340DRV/USCG0300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	All purchases and expenditures must be coordinated with FEMA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/27/2017	\$50,000	FOS
241697	4340DRV/USCG0301	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	USCG	non-specific ESF	This may include but is not limited to the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC or other entities or facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/27/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241237	4340DRV/USCG0400	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	USCG	9	This may include but is not limited to the following: As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide appropriate personnel to support the Federal Search and Rescue Coordination Group (FSARCG), providing planning and coordination assistance to ESF-9 Search and Rescue at NRCC, RACC, IMAT, JFO, or other. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to US Virgin Islands, using maritime assets, in support of response operations.	10/30/2017	\$10,000	FOS
241796	4340DRV/USCG0500	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/27/17	09/27/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in the US Virgin Islands. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to US Virgin Islands, using rotary wing assets, in support of response operations.	10/27/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
242040	4340DRV/USCG0600	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/28/17	09/28/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in the US Virgin Islands. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to US Virgin Islands, using rotary wing assets, in support of response operations.	11/14/2017	\$24,700,000	DFA
246634	4340DRV/USCG0601	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	11/07/17	11/07/17	USCG	10	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in the US Virgin Islands. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to US Virgin Islands, using rotary wing assets, in support of response operations.	1/12/2018	\$0	DFA
242868	4340DRV/USCG0700	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	USCG	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in the US Virgin Islands. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to US Virgin Islands, using rotary wing assets, in support of response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242871	4340DRV/USCG0800	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/05/17	10/05/17	USCG	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide oil and hazardous material field response in support of response operations. Field response activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: placement of vessels removed of pollutants to pre-designated As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in the US Virgin Islands. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Coast Guard (USCG) will provide transportation of personnel and/or cargo to US Virgin Islands, using rotary wing assets, in support of response operations.	10/30/2017	\$1,000,000	FOS
245715	4340DRV/USCG0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/21/17	10/21/17	USCIS	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Citizenship and Immigration Services will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241343	4340DRV/USDA0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, the US Citizenship and Immigration Services will provide permanent Federal Agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	10/22/2017	\$3,000	FOS

246212	4340DRVIUSD00101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	11/01/17	11/01/17	USDA	11	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$32,000	FOS
242770	4340DRVIUSD0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/06/17	10/06/17	USDA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDI ESF 13 National Coordination Center will provide 200 Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security, general law enforcement to Federal responders. As requested by and in coordination with FEMA, USDI ESF 13 National Coordination Center will provide 200 Federal law enforcement officers (FLEOs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or other security teams as required to provide force protection, security, general law enforcement to Federal responders. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, DOJ will provide appropriate personnel to the NRCC, FEMA teams, or other facilities in support of FEMA response operations.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
241113	4340DRVIUSD0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USDI	13	Funding for DOJ Efforts. If authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Justice (DOJ) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) and DOJ will provide command, control, and coordination resources, to include command and general staff members or personnel with other specialized qualifications, to assist FEMA with supportive distribution centers in support of FEMA personnel As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/17/2017	\$2,412,000	FOS
242533	4340DRVIUSD0101	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/02/17	10/02/17	USDI	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/31/2017	\$0	FOS
241335	4340DRVIUSD0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/23/17	09/23/17	USDI	13	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/22/2017	\$3,000	FOS
242750	4340DRVIUSD0300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	USDI	5	Funding for DOJ Efforts. If authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Justice (DOJ) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) and DOJ will provide command, control, and coordination resources, to include command and general staff members or personnel with other specialized qualifications, to assist FEMA with supportive distribution centers in support of FEMA personnel As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	12/31/2017	\$4,500,000	FOS
241144	4340DRVIUSF0100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USFS	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/7/2017	\$500,000	FOS
241264	4340DRVIUSF0200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/22/17	09/22/17	USFS	4	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/27/2017	\$50,000	FOS
241764	4340DRVIUSF0201	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/26/17	09/26/17	USFS	4	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/27/2017	\$100,000	FOS
243649	4340DRVIUSF0202	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/10/17	10/10/17	USFS	4	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, US Forest Service (USFS) will provide appropriate personnel to NRCC, or other facilities in support of response operations. Funding for USFS command center(s), if authorized by FEMA, will be provided under a separate MA.	10/29/2017	\$100,000	FOS
241516	4340DRVIUSF0300	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	09/25/17	09/25/17	USFS	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USFS and DOJ will provide logistical assistance to an Incident Support Base (ISB), Federal Staging Area (PSA), or other logistics facility in support of FEMA response operations. The assistance may include set-up, receipt, storage and distribution of truck/trailer combinations.	10/31/2017	\$300,000	FOS

243761	4340DRVIUSF0301	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/07/17	10/07/17	USFS	7	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, USFS and DOI will provide logistical assistance to an Incident Support Base (ISB) Federal Staging Area (FSA), or other logistics facility in support of FEMA response operations. The assistance may include set-up, assembly, and operation of the FEMA response facility. As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The Peace Corps will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts in US Virgin Islands.	10/31/2017	\$200,000	FOS
242797	4340DRVIUSFC100	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	USPC	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$1,400,000	FOS
242940	4340DRVIVAO200	VI	HURRICANE MARIA	10/04/17	10/04/17	VA	5	As directed by and in coordination with FEMA, The US Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) will provide permanent Federal agency personnel (to exclude temporary hires of the other DHS agencies) willing to deploy for a field assignment to supplement DHS/FEMA's disaster response and recovery efforts.	12/31/2017	\$2,100,000	FOS



**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Heidi Heitkamp**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	1
<b>Topic:</b>	Multi-Disciplined Integration Teams
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** During the hearing, you reaffirmed your interest to embed multi-disciplined integration teams in state agencies to enhance planning, integration, increase customer service, speed up the approval process, and double down on communications. I remember that during your confirmation hearing, you had noted you would like to work with state and tribal partners to design a scaled team concept that can support all facets of pre-disaster technical assistance needs, and initial response and recovery liaison support. You specifically noted that you would like to explore the possibility of a pilot program that would move existing staff out of headquarters and regional offices into state and tribal emergency management agencies to support active emergency operations planning, training, and exercise efforts, to expedite mitigation plan approval processes, and to provide onsite response and recovery technical expertise help with both pre-disaster plan development, and real-time operational support should the partner agency be impacted by a disaster.

Since your confirmation, what steps has FEMA taken to examine the feasibility of multi-disciplined integration teams? Do you have any preliminary findings?

What steps, if any, should Congress take to support FEMA in its assessment of multi-disciplined integration teams?

**Response:** FEMA continuously enhances programs and services to strengthen the capabilities of state and tribal emergency management agencies. FEMA is considering plans to enhance the Agency's efficiency of program delivery to states, tribes and territories (STT). This initiative is being led by FEMA Regional Administrators with support from program leadership at FEMA Headquarters. At this time, FEMA does not have preliminary findings to report, as the initiative is still being thought through and has not yet been discussed with the Department.

<b>Question#:</b>	2
<b>Topic:</b>	Disaster Reservists
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** During the hearing, you expressed frustration with FEMA's hiring processes, and you noted that you would like to reform the way FEMA hires personnel and maintains and utilizes its disaster reservists, which are critically important to carrying out FEMA's mission.

From your perspective, under the current structure, what are the major issues with the way FEMA maintains and utilizes disaster reservists?

Where do you see room for improvement, and what role, if any, should Congress play to address these issues?

**Response:** FEMA's success is dependent on its intermittent workforce which makes up 34% of the total workforce, approximately 7,000 intermittent employees out of 21,000 total employees. The crux of what makes this workforce unique and difficult to maintain is the unpredictability of the work in combination of the position's intermittent schedule. A FEMA Reservist must commit to working on an on-call basis. Also, a Reservist must be available to travel within 48 hours of a deployment order and be deployed for 30 days or more to potentially austere environments.

FEMA implemented multiple initiatives to address the recruitment, retention, and availability of Reservists. FEMA continues to assess its workforce and its ability to hire and retain qualified personnel and looks forward to working with the Congress on potential options to address these issues.



<b>Question#:</b>	3
<b>Topic:</b>	Academy-Style Hiring Model
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** You also expressed interest in establishing an academy-style hiring model within FEMA that would provide comprehensive training to personnel.

Could you briefly elaborate on what this model should entail, and what steps, if any, Congress should take to help FEMA examine this idea?

**Response:** FEMA is still developing the Agency's approach to implementing an academy-style approach to hiring and training. We look forward to sharing the details of this approach with the Committee at future date.

<b>Question#:</b>	4
<b>Topic:</b>	Survivable Communications System
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** During the hearing, you discussed the importance of having redundant and mitigated survivable communications systems that are designed to handle all hazards. You noted that the private sector would play an important role in this regard.

Could you briefly discuss the major issues and capability gaps that need to be addressed when it comes to survivable communications?

**Response:** The primary communications infrastructure used by Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and local (FSLTT) responders for incident response and recovery is Land Mobile Radio (LMR). When LMR fails as was the case during the category 5 hurricane in Puerto Rico, responders have to rely on backup communications systems such as commercial satellite and cellular systems. Unfortunately many FSLTT responders don't have the funding resources for backup communications. It is imperative that FSLTTs work with the private sector to address these critical communications issues.

**Question:** What role do you see the private sector playing in providing survivable communications?

**Response:** To augment and provide backup to Land Mobile Radio (LMR) systems, FEMA will leverage multiple satellite and cellular communications means and modes available from the commercial marketplace to provide cost effective, robust, and flexible broadband communications capabilities post-incident. Proper leveraging of these commercial markets provides the greatest potential for ensured, cost-effective communications restoration and support. Additionally, wireless service providers nationwide must work diligently to improve transparency and address resiliency of the private sector wireless communications infrastructure. Improvements are possible by promoting availability of wireless mobile services during natural disasters and other emergencies; increasing provider transparency; aggregating surviving commercial infrastructure; and working closely with Emergency Support Function #2 (Communications) for delivery of bulk communications services and capabilities when and where needed. The desired outcome is hastily formed ad-hoc communications service providers willing to collaborate to share information, provide wireless communications networks using contingency resources (e.g. cell-on-wheels, emergency power) in sufficient quantities that meet the immediate needs of State, Tribal, Territorial, and local Governments/survivors under all-hazards austere conditions. DHS and FEMA continue to undertake significant efforts to identify gaps and challenges that hinder reestablishment of emergency communications during catastrophic events.

<b>Question#:</b>	4
<b>Topic:</b>	Survivable Communications System
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Moving forward, what steps will FEMA take to address these issues?

**Response:** Obtaining robust emergency communications capabilities across jurisdictions impacted by catastrophic disasters requires: primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency communications plans; Emergency Mutual Aid Compact relationships; common planning and operational protocols; technology standards that are in place and emerging technologies that are leveraged; and, finally, resilient wireline and wireless emergency communications infrastructures and services.

To adequately react to the destruction, disruption, or overload of communications capabilities, agencies must proactively develop logistics continuity plans that consider distance and geography; prepositioning and rapid movement of responding Government and private sector deployable communications equipment; and participation in training and exercises that include disaster communications-response scenarios.

Additional steps includes leveraging existing and emerging technologies to expand and integrate disaster communications capabilities among emergency response providers. In accordance with the 2014 National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP), DHS is assisting states assess and address the survivability, sustainability, operability, and interoperability of emergency communications systems at all levels of Government .

Finally, State Emergency Communication Plan Annexes coordination through the Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWGs) process should be continued. These Annexes allow FEMA to better understand State and local communications systems, capabilities, and requirements; improve familiarity with critical State and local organizations; and enable FEMA to be further prepared to meet potential requests from the State during an incident. State Annexes identify resources that States may request from the Federal Government during a catastrophic event to support emergency responders in seven mission operations areas (command and control, evacuation, sheltering, search and rescue, commodities, debris removal, and medical) immediately prior to or in the first 96 hours following an incident. The State Annexes describe the primary and backup communications resources used by Federal, State, local, and tribal responders for tactical and operational purposes.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Gary Peters**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	5
<b>Topic:</b>	Unified Federal Review
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Has FEMA engaged with other federal agencies like HUD, DOT, and EPA to establish standards for a unified federal review, which would get one set of rules established instead of each agency having separate requirements? This was done after Sandy in regards to environmental reviews and helped ensure applicants were not bombarded with different requirements every time another agency provided assistance. Would FEMA recommend that Congress include this directive in future legislation?

**Response:** To date, FEMA has worked with several other federal agency partners including HUD, DOT, and EPA to establish an expedited and unified interagency review process to ensure compliance with environmental and historic preservation (EHP) requirements under federal law relevant to disaster recovery projects. The requirement for this work was established through legislative mandate by the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA), which amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by adding Section 429, directing the creation of the Unified Federal Review (UFR). The UFR was memorialized through an interagency MOU by eleven departments and agencies (including HUD, DOT, and EPA) on July 29, 2014, and commits all parties to providing staff and resources to support the UFR process; distributing and using the tools and mechanisms; and providing lessons learned and training to staff. In addition, the MOU established an issue elevation process, to be followed as appropriate, to quickly resolve any issues or disputes that arise during the EHP review of a disaster recovery project. FEMA, in conjunction with DHS, CEQ and ACHP, continue to lead the implementation of the UFR.

SRIA did not require agencies to establish one set of rules, rather, it established a framework premised upon leveraging each agency’s authorities and compliance processes to create efficiencies and streamlining when completing EHP reviews during disaster recovery. The UFR promotes enhanced coordination and collaboration between federal agencies, resulting in streamlined, unified, and expedited approaches to EHP

<b>Question#:</b>	5
<b>Topic:</b>	Unified Federal Review
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

review. Furthermore, the UFR process actively utilizes interagency coordination to identify opportunities to reduce duplication of effort between federal agencies, and to minimize process redundancies wherever possible to ease burden on the disaster survivors. The UFR was constructed in a manner to which it can be flexibly applied to the unique needs of each disaster recovery mission, regardless of disaster type, geographic location, or complexity. Best practices and successes are captured and documented to be applied in future disasters within other regions or agencies.

A particular example of the UFR's implementation was highlighted following the Presidentially-declared flooding disasters in Louisiana during calendar year 2016. During these disasters FEMA activated and deployed a UFR Advisor to provide support to the recovery mission. FEMA's UFR Advisor developed networks and processes with federal and state interagency partners in Louisiana, and then utilized these partnerships to significantly expedite and simplify the EHP compliance review process associated with the disaster housing mission. Through partnership and coordination with the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, FEMA was able to streamline and reduce the time to develop an Environmental Assessments (EA) for the placement of a manufactured housing units (MHU) to a 14 day period. The total time required to complete an EA usually averages 13-43 weeks. In this case, FEMA's implementation of the UFR resulted in major time savings (approximately 11-41 weeks saved per EA) for the placement of the 4,000 MHU utilized by disaster survivors. This also resulted in a significant reduction in labor hours, which correlates to cost savings both within FEMA and across the other federal agencies involved in the disaster housing mission. This best practice was captured and reapplied at subsequent disasters since the Louisiana 2016 flood events, including Hurricane Harvey (Texas) and Hurricane Irma (Florida) with repeatable results.

FEMA does not recommend further Congressional directive because it would likely be duplicative with existing legislative mandates and because there are already mechanisms and regulations that allow for interagency coordination and adoption of other federal agency analyses. In addition, Section 102 of NEPA and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR Part 1507.3 require each agency to promulgate its own implementing regulations tailored to its authorities. FEMA must also comply with DHS's implementation of NEPA which is captured in Directive 023-01 and Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, Revision 01. This would pose a challenge to creating one set of rules for agencies with disparate authorities. However UFR pushed agencies to take advantage of time saving measures as much as possible and those efforts have been successful. Therefore, FEMA would not recommend the establishment of one set of rules for various agencies at this time.

<b>Question#:</b>	6
<b>Topic:</b>	Funding Issues
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** It may be difficult for localities to make plans for long-term investments in sustainable recovery projects without knowing the amount of funding that will be available to them. To help address this issue, will FEMA and coordinating agencies modify timelines to allow the near-term CDBG projects to reflect sustainable mitigation strategies that traditionally cover projects under separate funding? Is there a way to use a quicker lock in number for Public Assistance, at least for the interim, so Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds can begin to flow faster?

**Response:** We do not recommend a full lock-in prior to 12 months from date of declaration. Program estimates driving the calculations are not stable enough to accurately reflect estimated costs prior to 12 months. Limiting obligations to not exceed 75% of any current estimate prior to 12 months, reduces the risk to tax payers and the Disaster Relief Fund from over calculating Hazard Mitigation ceiling amounts. FEMA cannot provide information about the HUD's CDBG program and suggests phase II of this QFR be redirected to HUD for their input.

<b>Question#:</b>	7
<b>Topic:</b>	Plan Development
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Leadership in Puerto Rico is responsible for drafting an action plan that directs its eventual CDBG-DR funding. The longer it takes to develop that plan, the longer it will be before the funding arrives. What is FEMA doing to ensure that leadership in Puerto Rico is aware of the options available to the territory? Has the Federal Coordinating Officer and his staff been empowered to provide technical assistance or are there others on the ground to do this? Is FEMA actively assisting leadership in Puerto Rico in developing its action plan?

**Response:** Puerto Rico is responsible for developing and submitting their CDBG-DR action plan, and it is outside of FEMA's scope to directly engage in that process. However, we are actively assisting in harmonizing the various planning efforts. The Joint Field Office in Puerto Rico has established an interagency staffing organization that is studying the damages caused by the recent hurricanes across the Recovery Support Functions and, in conjunction with representatives of the Government of Puerto Rico, will develop a strategy outlining federal, state, local and other resources, in support of a resilient recovery. The Federal Coordinating Officer has mission assigned representatives from HUD and other Federal Agencies to lead working groups focused on long term recovery plans for Housing, Infrastructure, Energy, Health and Human Services, Community Planning and Capacity Building, Natural and Cultural Resources and Economic sectors. These working groups are being advised by technical, scientific and where applicable private sector experts with the goal of developing desired recovery end states that the variety of resources can be applied to. The Government of Puerto Rico is represented in each of these groups and has significant input to the development and achievement of these goals. This effort has begun in earnest with the forming of the aforementioned groups and recent organizational meetings.

<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Temporary Housing
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Concerns have been registered about the availability of temporary housing in areas hit by the hurricanes. What is being done about this? Will FEMA provide trailers for those in need of temporary housing in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, or Virgin Islands? Why or why not?

**Response:** In order to best meet the demand for safe, livable housing, FEMA is working directly with each state or territory to make use of the full range of emergency shelter, temporary housing, and permanent housing construction options that best meet the needs of residents impacted by these disasters. These options include:

#### **Emergency Sheltering Options**

##### *Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA) – Direct Assistance to Disaster Survivors:*

- The Transitional Sheltering Assistance program allows eligible applicants to shelter in a hotel or motel, for a limited period of time, as a bridge to intermediate and longer-term housing.
- The cost of the room and taxes is covered by the Government of the affected state or territory, subject to a cost share, and FEMA. Incidental room charges or amenities such as telephone, room service, food, etc. are not covered and are the responsibility of the disaster survivor.
- FEMA has approved TSA in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and California.
  - The USVI has not requested TSA.

##### *Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power (STEP) Pilot Program:*

- STEP is a form of assistance that reimburses an affected state or territory for the costs to perform minor emergency repairs in single-family owner-occupied residences to enable residents to shelter in place until more permanent repairs can be made.
- Eligible emergency work under STEP is capped at \$20,000 in Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico and at \$25,000 for the USVI. FEMA may waive the cap on a case-by-case basis for owner-occupants with access and functional needs or, in some jurisdictions, if the state or territory documents unforeseen or extraordinary circumstances after work commences that justify a reasonable increase in costs associated with work necessary to make a home safe for sheltering purposes.
- FEMA has approved STEP in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the USVI.



<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Temporary Housing
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<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- For the first time under this program, FEMA included a provision with the STEP program for Puerto Rico, otherwise known as “Tu Hogar Renace (Your Home Reborn),” authorizing generators to be provided when needed to address the prolonged timeframe that many residents will be without power.

*Blue Roof Program:*

- Operation Blue Roof, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, provides a temporary covering over the damaged roof. The reinforced blue plastic sheeting is secured to the roof using strips of wood and nails or screws, to help reduce further damage to property until permanent repairs can be made.
- FEMA has approved the Blue Roof Program in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the USVI.

**Temporary Housing Options**

*Multi-Family Lease and Repair (MLR):*

- FEMA may enter into lease agreements with owners of existing multi-family housing to make repairs or improvements, in order to make these housing units available directly to eligible applicants to use as temporary housing.
- The Stafford Act requires the value of the repairs and improvements FEMA may provide to not exceed the value of the lease agreement.
- FEMA has approved MLR for use in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, the USVI, and California.

*Direct Lease:*

- FEMA may enter into lease agreements with owners of existing rental property and make them available directly to eligible applicants for use as temporary housing.
- FEMA has approved Direct Lease for use in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, the USVI, and California.

*Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) and Recreation Vehicles (RVs):*

- FEMA MHUs are constructed and installed in compliance with HUD standards for manufactured housing construction and installation. FEMA MHUs are

<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Temporary Housing
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available in 1, 2, and 3 bedroom models based upon the size of the eligible household, and are also available in accessible models that comply with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards.

- RVs provided by FEMA are travel trailers certified by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA). FEMA generally provides RVs to households who expect to complete their repairs or obtain other permanent housing in six months or less.
- Approved sites must meet federal floodplain management and Environmental and Historic Preservation requirements. FEMA selects locations based on the cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and suitability of each potential site.
- FEMA has approved MHUs and RVs for use in Texas, Florida, and California.
- MHUs and RVs have not been approved for Puerto Rico or the USVI because transporting these types of units to these territories is cost prohibitive due to distance, terrain, and time delays associated with transporting them by sea from the continental United States.

#### **Permanent Housing Construction (PHC) Options:**

- FEMA may provide assistance to individuals and households to construct permanent or semi-permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental U.S. and in other locations where no alternative housing resources are available, and other types of Temporary Housing Assistance are unavailable, infeasible or not cost-effective.
- FEMA may only provide PHC to uninsured homeowners. Applicants who have accepted a real property loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) are not eligible for PHC.
- Applicants who receive PHC are not eligible for additional FEMA Housing Assistance, including continued rental assistance, repair, and replacement assistance and must return any financial assistance for repair or replacement assistance previously provided by FEMA.
- PHC assistance may be provided in the form of repairs or new home construction. FEMA will prioritize the use of PHC to repair existing homes before constructing new homes.

#### *PHC-Repair:*

- FEMA may provide PHC-Repairs to applicants whose pre-disaster homes can be repaired within 90 days from the date work begins and within the cost limits FEMA has established for the disaster based on real property line item pricing.

<b>Question#:</b>	8
<b>Topic:</b>	Temporary Housing
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- PHC-Repairs limited to real property components eligible under FEMA Housing Assistance and must be made using materials of average quality for the lowest price (builder grade), taking into consideration the accessibility needs of the occupant.
- FEMA has approved PHC-Repairs for use in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the USVI.
  - PHC-Repair labor and materials costs for Texas and Puerto Rico are capped at \$60,000.
  - PHC-Repair labor and materials costs for the USVI are capped at \$75,000.

*PHC–New Construction:*

- FEMA may provide PHC-New Construction when it has been determined that the pre-disaster residence has been destroyed or when the pre-disaster residence is repairable but FEMA has determined new construction is more cost-effective than repair.
- FEMA is currently performing a comparative analysis of the available construction options, including the cost, speed, and feasibility of each option for Puerto Rico and the USVI.

We are also assessing hazard mitigation measures and construction methods demonstrated to be more resilient during the recent Hurricanes in order to provide the safest housing for disaster survivors while protecting the Federal Government's investment in housing construction

<b>Question#:</b>	9
<b>Topic:</b>	Surge Capacity Force
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** In the aftermath of a catastrophic event, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) turns to its Surge Capacity Force. Is this enough? Did FEMA have enough responders and relief coordinators for Harvey, Irma and Maria? In the future, what is the plan for ensuring force multipliers exist? What would happen today if yet another event occurred?

**Response:** FEMA established a standard structure for organizing, deploying, and coordinating a skilled workforce of federal personnel to incidents requiring federal support as well as the responsibilities assigned to the Department of Homeland Security. DHS activates and mobilizes this workforce, composed of intermittent as well as full-time employees, and, when needed, the Surge Capacity Force (SCF). DHS is authorized, through the SCF Program, to organize and roster volunteers across both the Department and the entire federal workforce when response efforts are of such a magnitude that force multipliers are required. FEMA also worked on the creation of a DoD backstop plan that could be used to respond to another disaster after Hurricane Maria. This backstop plan was based off the force package and force modules used as baselines for response efforts to Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

FEMA coordinated concurrent response and relief operations for Harvey, Irma, and Maria, and was only able to effectively do so by activating the SCF to supplement FEMA's workforce. FEMA has deployed more than 3,900 SCF volunteers to support FEMA operations throughout the U.S. and its territories. FEMA is actively working to appropriately document the deployment experience of these volunteers to utilize for future deployments.

In addition to continuing deployment of federal personnel, FEMA has also expanded its options for force multipliers to include State and Local Government volunteers. This added coordination will help to bolster FEMA's supplemental workforce.

<b>Question#:</b>	10
<b>Topic:</b>	Social Media Use
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Hurricane Harvey exposed some of the shortcomings of our traditional emergency response solutions. 9-1-1 call centers became overwhelmed, and the Coast Guard opened more phone lines, but it still wasn't enough. People ended up taking to social media to ask for help and also provided images of what they were seeing. Some citizens formed Facebook groups dedicated to civilian rescue efforts. Coast Guard Academy cadets in Connecticut even participated in the Texas response by collecting and organizing social media data and sending it to those who were running search and rescue operations.

It seems that social media could be utilized better in disaster situations. What will be done in the future to make sure that we expand our capacity to handle phone calls and/or use other methods for the public to contact emergency responders?

Do you see a need for a national social media guide for emergencies, and if so, what can we expect to change in the future?

**Response:** Social media in and of itself is not the solution and should be treated as a tool to facilitate communication for assistance. It needs to be integrated into the larger system that already exists, along with continuing to leverage new technology.

FEMA uses social media as a platform to communicate with the public about important life-safety information before and during a disaster, dispel rumors, and to publicize FEMA programs, and provide information regarding recovery assistance. FEMA also uses the platform to answer questions from the public. FEMA uses social listening to monitor for rumors and to tailor messages to the public.

To use social media to facilitate 9-1-1 calls or emergency response would require integration with dispatchers and emergency managers at the local level who coordinate search and rescue efforts. Challenges include the high risk of missing pleas for help over Twitter and other platforms, and addressing requests for assistance that responders have already coordinated.

Key aspects for considering operational use of social media are:

- providing locations (such as a Facebook page) where people can report their need,
- staff to monitor the page and respond.

<b>Question#:</b>	10
<b>Topic:</b>	Social Media Use
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Management of such an operation would need to integrate the work (people who monitor the page, people who map the locations, and operations personnel who prioritize resources).

The 2014 *Using Social Media for Enhanced Situational Awareness and Decision Support*, compiled by the Virtual Social Media Working Group and DHS First Responders Group, outlines several areas of future research.  
<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Using%20Social%20Media%20for%20Enhanced%20Situational%20Awareness%20and%20Decision%20Support.pdf>

<b>Question#:</b>	11
<b>Topic:</b>	Relaying Documentation and Reporting Requirements
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** FEMA OIG recently recommended that Congress deobligate \$2 billion designated for infrastructure recovery work in New Orleans after Katrina. The OIG did not find sufficient documentation for the city's claims that the roads were damaged primarily by the flooding and may have been in poor condition prior to the flooding. Pursuing the clawback of funds years after an event creates a second disaster for those devastated communities, which should be prevented if at all possible.

How is FEMA relaying documentation and reporting requirements to localities affected by these hurricanes to prevent a scenario similar to this one in New Orleans?

**Response:** The Public Assistance Program (PA) relays documentation and reporting requirements in a variety of ways. During the first substantive meeting between an applicant and FEMA (Recovery Scoping Meetings) applicants are informed of program eligibility criteria and requirements. These requirements are also relayed to the State who works with the applicant to ensure documentation and reporting requirements are met. To further aid applicants and the State in understanding the policies and requirements of the program, PA publishes its Public Assistance Policy and Program Guide. This comprehensive policy guidance document relays information on all program requirements including associated documentation and reporting requirements. It is available to the applicants via FEMA's public facing website where PA encourages applicants to go to access and review all pertinent program information.

Additionally, in response to the recent disaster events PA has issued both program wide and disaster specific guidance. This guidance was issued in the form of Fact Sheets and memoranda with the intent of informing applicants and the State of certain program policies and their associated requirements as they relate to activities known in previous disasters to be problematic for applicants. This information covers topics such as submerged roads, federal procurement requirements, debris removal from private property, etc.

**Question:** Has FEMA determined that some documentation and reporting requirements can be waived in light of the extreme circumstances of these events? If so, what requirements have been waived or relaxed?

**Response:** In response to the severity of the recent disaster events, PA waived the pre-approval process for conducting debris removal from private property. The eligibility documentation requirements remain but to assist in expediting the recovery process applicants do not have to seek FEMA approval prior to conducting removal activities.

<b>Question#:</b>	11
<b>Topic:</b>	Relaying Documentation and Reporting Requirements
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

PA is also currently reviewing a list of regulatory waivers provided by the Office of Management and Budget for applicability to PA program activities. If any such waivers are found to be applicable and appropriate to PA program activities, applicants will be notified.

**Question:** Has FEMA or the OIG proactively deployed Procurement Disaster Assistance Teams (PDAT) or other oversight capacity to help Puerto Rico manage these substantial challenges?

**Response:** FEMA is providing federal procurement requirement support to Puerto Rico via issuance of guidance and FEMA Procurement Disaster Assistance Team support both in the field and from HQ. FEMA Regional Counsel is also providing direct assistance with any and all procurement related questions and issues arising in PR.



<b>Question#:</b>	12
<b>Topic:</b>	Available Assistance
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** FEMA assists those in need using a number of programs that work in concert with insurance policies, state and local assistance, and funding from voluntary organizations. All disaster survivors must apply for SBA loans before applying for FEMA dollars but assistance is capped under the Individual Assistance Program at \$34,000. There is often a significant unmet need that must be addressed. What assistance is available to victims of the hurricanes who incur damages greater than the maximum allowance under the Individuals and Households Program and who also don't qualify for SBA loans?

**Response:** After a disaster, recovery assistance may be provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); the Small Business Administration (SBA); HUD; private insurance; the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); state, tribal, and local Governments; and voluntary organizations.

By law, FEMA's Individuals and Households (IHP) assistance is capped at \$33,300 for FY2017 and \$34,000 for FY2018, and is adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index. FEMA may offer financial assistance grants up to this amount for people who are under-insured or have under-insured losses.

IHP is not a substitute for insurance and cannot compensate for all losses caused by a disaster; it is intended to meet basic needs and supplement disaster recovery efforts. The SBA offers low-interest, long-term federal loans available to homeowners, renters, and businesses who have had uncompensated damage as a result of a disaster. Those with unmet needs beyond what is available within the scope of IHP and the SBA, may be able to receive assistance through HUD, NFIP (if the homeowner had an active flood insurance policy), small volunteer organizations active in disaster, State, tribal, or local Government programs and services.

<b>Question#:</b>	13
<b>Topic:</b>	CDBG-DR Funding
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** CDBG-DR funding often lags behind these initial injects of funds by months or years since states and territories must first get action plans approved. Would survivors in need have to wait for CDBG-DR funding to be approved or are there more immediate options?

**Response:** FEMA does not have expertise in this subject and defers to HUD.

<b>Question#:</b>	14
<b>Topic:</b>	Funeral Home Cremations
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Gary Peters
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** If funeral homes in Puerto Rico cremate the bodies of the deceased without properly recording the deaths, as has been reported, will the families of the deceased run the risk of being ineligible for Individual Assistance to help pay for the costs of the cremation and funeral services? Also, what measures are being taken to ensure that the identities of those who are cremated aren't subsequently used improperly to commit fraud?

**Response:** FEMA may provide financial assistance for disaster-caused funeral expenses. In order to receive this assistance, the applicant must submit the necessary documents including, proof the death was directly or indirectly caused by the disaster. This evidence must be in the form of a statement from a licensed medical official, who attributes the death as being directly or indirectly caused by a disaster. Applicants who fail to provide such proof will not be eligible for FEMA Funeral Assistance.

Rumors of deceased Puerto Ricans being cremated without proper recordkeeping may lead to potential fraud attempts, including identity theft. As with any disaster, the risk of identity theft and fraud is a possibility.

For this reason, FEMA has identity verification processes in place, to include a cross-reference with the Social Security Death Index, as well as identity verification during onsite inspections.

For anyone who wishes to report potential fraud involving a living or deceased citizen, they may contact the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General:

- By phone at (800)323-8603, TTY (844)889-4357
- Online at <http://www.oig.dhs.gov>
- Faxed to (202)254-4297
- Mailed to:  
DHS Office of Inspector General  
245 Murray Drive SW  
Washington DC 20528

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Kamala Harris**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	15
<b>Topic:</b>	October 27th Letter
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** On October 27th, a number of my colleagues and I sent a letter asking for information on the brewing public health and environmental crisis in Puerto Rico caused by debris and overflowing landfills.

What is the status of the response to that letter?

**Response:** FEMA is currently in the process of finalizing our response to the letter. I anticipate you receiving the response soon.

<b>Question#:</b>	16
<b>Topic:</b>	Debris Removal Timeline
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** What is the timeline for debris removal from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands?

**Response:** As of January 31, 2018, in Puerto Rico, the United State Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has been tasked with removal of 3.9 million cubic yards of debris. As of January 31, 2018, approximately 2.75 million cubic yards has been removed. The USACE debris removal mission is approximately 70 percent complete and is projecting to be 100 percent complete with hauling by the end of March 2018. Thereafter, the mission will be focused on reduction and final disposal of the vegetative debris. This is projected to be completed by the end of June 2018. In addition, in excess of thirty (30) miles of emergency road clearance has been accomplished.

<b>Question#:</b>	17
<b>Topic:</b>	Accurate Death Toll
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** How is FEMA working to ensure that there is accurate data on the death toll from Hurricanes Irma and Maria, including those deaths caused by secondary causes such as inadequate resources, access to medical care, and disease?

**Response:** Officials in Puerto Rico are working diligently to be sure the territory has accurate records of people who passed away directly or indirectly due to the storm. However, it is important to note that there are no federal regulations governing how a state or territory determines cause of death and while every state and territory has its own process, they all allow a high degree of latitude to the physician making the final determination.

<b>Question#:</b>	18
<b>Topic:</b>	Contaminated Water
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** What is FEMA doing to ensure that residents are not drinking from Superfund and other contaminated sites, such as brownfields?

**Response:** Early reports of people drinking water from contaminated wells at Superfund sites were incorrect. For Superfund sites where there is demonstrated contamination of drinking water wells, EPA works with the utility and the local health department or relevant regulatory agency (in the case of Puerto Rico, the regulatory agency is the Puerto Rico Department of Health and the utility is the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA)) to ensure that they are no longer used. After Hurricane Maria, EPA assessed its Superfund sites, as well as those under the Superfund short-term cleanup program, called the Superfund removal program. Sites considered “Brownfields,” are generally prescreened for groundwater contamination, and if groundwater contamination is a concern, the site is either handled under a cleanup program other than Brownfields or control measures such as fencing & signage, physical barriers would be immediately put into place. EPA contractors assessed all brownfields sites in Puerto Rico and the USVI.

The Dorado Groundwater Contamination Superfund site was the only site in the Caribbean within which people were getting water; however, they were not getting water from the contaminated wells, but rather from spigots located near those wells. The confusion about the Dorado Superfund Site was understandable, because of the location of the spigots near some of the contaminated wells. These spigots are distinct from the wells themselves, and do not draw water from those wells. They instead draw water from a treated water system. However, to be absolutely certain, the EPA took samples from these spigots, as well as from the spigots at two other wells that are used intermittently by PRASA to provide water, and which are located within the wide perimeter of the site. The two wells intermittently used for drinking water are tested regularly by the Puerto Rico Department of Health and Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) and have met drinking water standards. With respect to the EPA samples, validated results so far confirm that the water from these spigots meets drinking water standards for microbial contaminants and for the two chemicals of concern at that site – trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). Further detailed validated results are expected in the coming weeks, but preliminary results indicate that the water meets drinking water standards for the full suite of contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

<b>Question#:</b>	19
<b>Topic:</b>	Federal Coordination
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Lt. Gen. Jeffrey Buchanan recently announced that the military's mission in response to the hurricanes had ended on Puerto Rico.

Does FEMA have the resources that it needs to continue its efforts on the island even as the military ends its mission?

**Response:** FEMA, together with our interagency partners, has the resources required to continue its mission on the island.

**Question:** How is FEMA working with other federal response partners, like the National Guard, to address the needs of those in Puerto Rico and the USVI who are still without power as we near two months since the storms?

**Response:** State response partners, like the National Guard, and federal response partners, like Reserve troops, continue to provide critical services like security, water purification, and commodities distribution while the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), another federal response partner, continues in its power restoration mission.

Although DoD is ending its mission, there will be minimal impact on the power mission on Virgin Islands. The US Department of Energy and the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority have worked together to bring in more than 700 linemen from Florida, South Carolina, and New York to VI to assist the territory with power restoration by removing damaged lines and power poles and installing new lines and deeper power poles across the territory's power grid. The Governor has set a goal of 90% power restoration by Christmas and the territory has aggressively pursued this mandate.

In conjunction with, and at the request of the territory, USACE conducted assessments to critical infrastructure and facilities (such as hospitals and schools) to determine where generators were most needed to be installed and maintained. As power has been brought back on line and operating consistently, these generators have been taken down.



<b>Question#:</b>	20
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Air Bridge
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** FEMA recently announced plans to offer victims who still seeking transitional shelter an airlift to the U.S. mainland where accommodations are easier to locate. This unprecedented "air bridge" would take residents far away from their communities and support networks in order to receive transitional shelter assistance.

What is the status on these efforts?

How will FEMA meet the transitional shelter needs of victims that do not wish to be transferred to the U.S. mainland?

**Response:** The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico submitted a written request to FEMA on October 27, 2017, to implement Irma/Maria Transportation Assistance for FEMA-DR-4336/4339-Puerto Rico. This assistance was approved October 30, 2017 under Section 425 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended (42 U.S.C. § 5189c).

Under Section 425 of the Stafford Act, FEMA is authorized to provide transportation assistance to relocate individuals displaced from their pre-disaster primary residences as a result of a major disaster or emergency or otherwise transport from their pre-disaster primary residence under Sections 403(a)(3) or 502 of the Stafford Act, to and from alternative locations for short or long-term accommodation or to return an individual or household to their pre-disaster primary residence or alternative location.

Based on the governor's request, FEMA is prioritizing outreach to survivors who remain in congregate shelters to determine their interest in this assistance to travel to select locations in the Continental United States (CONUS). This shelter engagement is ongoing; however, interest for this form of assistance to date is very low. FEMA is prepared to provide transportation via commercial flights to locations with signed host state agreements. To date only Florida has executed a host state agreement, which provides reimbursement for certain eligible expenses including operating a Multi-Agency Reception Center (MARC) to provide services to PR survivors who FEMA transports to CONUS.

Applicants who remain in Puerto Rico and do not wish to be transported to the U.S. mainland may receive emergency sheltering, temporary housing, and permanent housing options based on their eligibility.

<b>Question#:</b>	20
<b>Topic:</b>	Puerto Rico Air Bridge
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Kamala D. Harris
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Emergency sheltering options include Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA), the Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power (STEP) Pilot Program, and Blue Roof Program. As of November 22, there are 1,311 applicants checked into participating hotels under the TSA program. FEMA staff continue to work to increase the number of participating hotels; currently there are 68 participating hotels on the island. TSA is currently authorized for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico through January 13, 2018, with an option for the Commonwealth to request a program extension.

Temporary housing options include Multi-Family Lease and Repair, and Direct Lease.

Permanent housing options include direct assistance for home repair.

These options are described in further detail in the response to question #8

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to the Honorable Brock Long  
From Senator Steve Daines**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

<b>Question#:</b>	21
<b>Topic:</b>	Reestablish Communications
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Steve Daines
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** Administrator Long, thank you for your testimony and leadership as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) responds to disasters across the country. As we have discussed, the threats have only grown and diversified in recent years. From domestic and foreign actors to man-made and natural threats, this year, we have seen wildfires ravage the West and hurricanes flatten our neighbors in the southeast, gangs and drug trafficking devastate families across the country, and ISIS inspired shootings - all which have led to the loss of American lives.

When the Federal government responds to any of these, it must be quick, effective, accountable, and requires effective communication.

What are the challenges FEMA faces to quickly reestablish communications abilities after a natural disaster, whether after a hurricane or forest fire?

**Response:** FEMA’s response community faces perhaps the most complex, technically challenging environment in its history. Today’s challenges encompass a wide array of political, social, economic, and technical issues confronting the nation. The threats that will occupy the attention of the response community for the foreseeable future include: shifting trends in wireless and wireline technology, declining Federal budgets, environmental threats from extremely severe weather events (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, floods), and man-made threats including the consequences of cyber-attack, weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism.

The technical focus of response-level communications restoration is driving toward commercial mobile wireless industry solutions and equipment. The primary challenge is to avoid becoming overly dependent upon one specific private sector wireless solution (e.g. cellular) in the immediate aftermath of a catastrophic event recognizing the lack of resiliency in the wireless industry.

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FEMA will leverage multiple satellite and cellular communications means and modes available from the commercial marketplace to provide cost effective, robust, and flexible broadband communications capabilities post-incident. Proper leveraging of these commercial markets provides the greatest potential for ensured, cost-effective communications restoration and support. That said, wireless service providers nationwide must work diligently to improve transparency and address resiliency of the private sector wireless communications infrastructure. Improvements are possible by promoting availability of wireless mobile services during natural disasters and other emergencies; increasing provider transparency; aggregating surviving commercial infrastructure; and working closely with Emergency Support Function #2 (Communications) for delivery of bulk communications services and capabilities when and where needed. The desired outcome is hastily formed ad-hoc communications service providers willing to collaborate to share information, provide wireless communications networks using contingency resources (e.g. cell-on-wheels, emergency power) in sufficient quantities that meet the immediate needs of State, Tribal, Territorial, and local Government s/survivors under all-hazards austere conditions. FEMA and DHS continue to undertake significant efforts to identify gaps and challenges that hinder reestablishment of emergency communications during catastrophic events. Specifically:

- Assist states develop and implement their Statewide Communications Interoperability Plans (SCIPs) that are linked to the National Emergency Communications Plan. SCIPs identify resiliency and interoperability goals and objectives for all emergency communications systems (e.g., Land Mobile Radio, cellular, satellite communications, Next Generation 911, alert and warning systems).
- Provide Communications Unit (COMU) training, which is the entity responsible for emergency communications in the Incident Command Structure (ICS). The COMU curriculum is expanding from Land Mobile Radio focus to include all communications capabilities (e.g., satellite, cellular, FirstNet's Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network).
- Large-scale natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and other man-made disasters have the potential to cause catastrophic loss of the local and regional communications services upon which responder coordination relies. To adequately react to potential destruction or disruption of communications services, response agencies and private sector telecommunications carriers must have access to stable commercial power to reestablish effective public safety communications that

<b>Question#:</b>	21
<b>Topic:</b>	Reestablish Communications
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<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Steve Daines
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

includes data networks that support survivor needs (e.g. financial transactions to purchase food, medicines and fuel).

- The obtainment of robust emergency communications capabilities across jurisdictions impacted by catastrophic disasters require: primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency communications plans; Emergency Mutual Aid Compact relationships; common planning and operational protocols; technology standards that are in place and emerging technologies that are leveraged; and, finally, resilient wireline and wireless emergency communications infrastructures and services.
- To adequately react to the destruction, disruption, or overload of communications capabilities, agencies must proactively develop logistics continuity plans that consider distance and geography; prepositioning and rapid movement of responding Government and private sector deployable communications equipment; and participation in training and exercises that include disaster communications-response scenarios.
- Leverage existing and emerging technologies to expand and integrate disaster communications capabilities among emergency response providers.
- Leverage Congressionally mandated Regional Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWGs) planning and coordinating bodies to assess and address the survivability, sustainability, operability, and interoperability of emergency communications systems at all Government levels.
- Continue the development of State Emergency Communication Plan Annexes through the RECCWGs. These Annexes allow FEMA to better understand State and local communications systems, capabilities, and requirements; improve familiarity with State and local critical mission organizations; and enable FEMA to be further prepared to meet potential requests from the State during an incident. State Annexes identify resources that States may request from the Federal Government during a catastrophic event to support emergency responders in seven mission operations areas (command and control, evacuation, sheltering, search and rescue, commodities, debris removal, and medical) immediately prior to or in the first 96 hours following an incident. The State Annexes describe the primary and backup communications resources used by Federal, State, local, and tribal responders for tactical and operational purposes.

When disaster strikes, FEMA's MERS Detachments will respond to the crises equipped with the doctrine, tactics, techniques, procedures, skilled personnel, and equipment needed to reestablish command, control and communications for on-scene management

<b>Question#:</b>	21
<b>Topic:</b>	Reestablish Communications
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<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Steve Daines
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

of the response. It is imperative that MERS Detachment be maintained and equipped to respond aggressively to any threat scenario, any time, any place.

<b>Question#:</b>	22
<b>Topic:</b>	Improving Communications
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Steve Daines
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

**Question:** How is FEMA leveraging technology to improve local communications and to direct disaster response?

**Response:** The events of the Hurricane Season 2017 exposed a critical weakness within private sector wireless communications network resiliency and revealed the importance of continuity of public safety communications during disaster response operations. For several years, responders at all levels of Government have worked toward improving deployment strategies, governance, as well as procuring new state-of-the-art technologies to provide enhanced interoperable communications capabilities. Despite the progress made in the past decade, the intense focus on interoperable communications solutions has masked the lack of resiliency in private wireless networks. Recent disasters such as Hurricane Maria and the California fires have highlighted legacy communications challenges, which have reaffirmed the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) commitment to work with Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial and local Governments and private industry to improve resiliency during disasters. The FEMA Administrator echoed this sentiment with his forward outlook on private sector resiliency, reliability and continuity of emergency communications during his recent testimony.

To address the FEMA Administrator's concerns, the Response Directorate, Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) Division will improve response-level tactical communications capabilities through initiatives that continuously monitor the evolving technology landscape and modernizes its Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) fleet by incorporating emerging communications solutions that complement private sector capabilities and by replacing legacy assets and obsolete technologies.

The magnitude and complexity of incidents faced by the American people, and the continued necessity for effective interoperable communications, force FEMA to adapt its resources to the changing emergency communications environment to provide optimal solutions to the emergency management community and other response stakeholders. The *FEMA/DEC Technology Roadmap* serves as the tool to stay technologically up-to-date by analyzing various tactical broadband technologies and providing strategic technology investment recommendations to mission partners at all levels of Government.

In the past, first responders primarily relied on mission-critical voice capabilities and land mobile radio (LMR) solutions to carry out missions. However, the recent explosion of broadband data technologies has introduced several new communications capabilities that were previously considered unreliable in the tactical environment such as Radio over Internet Protocol (RoIP), mobile geographic information system (GIS) applications, and

<b>Question#:</b>	22
<b>Topic:</b>	Improving Communications
<b>Hearing:</b>	2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response
<b>Primary:</b>	The Honorable Steve Daines
<b>Committee:</b>	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

tactical cellular systems to improve situational awareness in the absence of commercial infrastructure. While mission-critical voice still remains a primary communications capability for public safety personnel, there is a growing trend toward deploying internet-based multimedia capabilities to support a tactical mission. FEMA acknowledges these changes to the emergency communications landscape and remains at the forefront of technology by staying abreast of the latest developments (e.g. National Public Safety Broadband Networks/FirstNet) and acquiring new communications capabilities around wireless resiliency. Specific recommendations include:

- **Observe the development of Long Term Evolution (LTE) public safety networks for the next 2 years and begin investment and integration in the 2020–2022 time frame**

LTE is the highest impact but lowest maturity technology in the DEC Technology Roadmap. This technology should be considered in the near term for further research and insertion into the DEC Division and MERS by 2020. LTE radio networks and user devices, in the form of portable radios, mobile radios, and USB wireless cards, will proliferate in the commercial and public safety markets by 2022. FEMA must maintain awareness of developments in these states to fully understand the best LTE configuration to design into the architecture and the efforts it will take to support their networks during disaster restoration.

- **Transition Satellite Communications (SATCOM) technology to all digital technology**

SATCOM networks will be critical to deliver the bandwidth demands expected in the next 5 to 10 years by response agencies. Therefore, it is necessary to continue enhancement of the SATCOM equipment, which would be best handled by a transition to fully digital standards. Further research is needed to address the configuration and architectural issues surrounding a transition from analog-to-digital modulation and to full digital SATCOM systems. Using recognized and open standards will help align the standards and technologies of next generation defense and commercial satellites being launched in the next 5 years.

- **Continue building Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) capability**

Mission-critical voice communications, software, and network applications are now and will continue to be the most pervasive means to deliver information to response agencies during a disaster. Continuing to build on VoIP technology would be a prudent move because it conserves bandwidth and allows cross-network compatibility. The proliferation of the technology has reduced the need for telephone user and infrastructure equipment post incident.



<b>Question#:</b>	22
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- **Continue to promote integrated systems at the Federal level and across all government**

Integrated systems allow for the seamless sharing of assets and infrastructure. During disasters, integrated system architectures allows all first responders to leverage any infrastructure that survives, and allows for quick establishment of communications in the affected areas by using strategically implemented mobile assets.

- **Investigate the use of the virtualization and cloud computing environment for quick and redundant access to FEMA network data and forms**

Virtualization and cloud computing environments will aid in the quick setup of FEMA applications and restoration of FEMA computing resources such as FEMA forms, critical state planning data, and GIS software. FEMA has already begun migrating high-capacity data systems to virtualized environments to add redundancy and backup storage for quicker restoration and more agile response efforts.

- **Explore the applications of Software Defined Radio (SDR) technology within innovations in LTE, land Mobile Radio (LMR), and other wireless radio technologies**

Software Defined Radio is not a stand-alone technology; it will be embedded in the future LTE and cellular equipment as well as LMR devices. Numerous initiatives are underway at the industry and Government levels concerning this technology. It will be very important to understand the progress of SDR with regard to its intersections with LMR and LTE. SDR impact and influence on current technologies and products in the pipeline and on the roadmap is a community-wide issue. FEMA must, in coordination with its stakeholders, remain apprised of all developments from vendors that can demonstrate a feasible solution.

The FEMA/DEC Technology Roadmap recommendations can be used to determine which technologies contained in the pool of solutions FEMA and other responder agencies can select to meet new requirements. FEMA must consider the stakeholders and entities with whom it cooperates to ensure technology solutions upgrade at the same rate. Different upgrade rates could make interworking among stakeholders a challenge for some technologies.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20472



FEMA

January 23, 2018

The Honorable Kamala D. Harris  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Harris:

Thank you for your October 27, 2017 letter concerning debris and waste management in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As you know, Hurricanes Irma and Maria heavily impacted millions in the Caribbean. Wind, storm surge, and flooding compounded debris removal issues and the safety of residents.

For the response to Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico, FEMA mission-assigned the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to assist communities with debris removal, assessment, and planning. The response process is coordinated jointly among the government of Puerto Rico, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), USACE, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 53 municipalities are using USACE for debris removal in Puerto Rico. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the USACE mission is currently underway on St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

As of January 5, 2018, 1.86m cubic yards of debris has been removed from streets, yards, public facilities, and across Puerto Rico. In addition, in excess of thirty (30) miles of emergency road clearance has been accomplished to enable communities to recover faster. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, 562k cubic yards of debris have been removed as of January 5, 2018.

In addition to USACE's mission to assist with debris, many municipalities chose to conduct their own debris removal using available local or Puerto Rico government resources and contractors. Under Category A of FEMA's Public Assistance Program, FEMA reimburses eligible applicants for debris removal based on the agreed-upon cost share. Currently, all 78 municipalities are coordinating directly with FEMA and the government of Puerto Rico on eligible debris removal activities.

Thank you for your partnership in helping Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands recover from Hurricanes Irma and Maria. Identical responses will be sent to the co-signers of your letter. If you have additional questions, please have your staff contact the FEMA Congressional Affairs Division at (202) 646-4500.

Sincerely,



Brock Long  
Administrator

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

**Hearing Number: SHSGAC-01-2017**  
**Hearing Date: October 31, 2017**  
**Committee: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee**

**QFR Title:** Active Duty and Reserve Coordination

**Requestors:** Sen Thomas R. Carper

**Witness:** Robinson, Lori

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-007 QFR

**Question Number:** 7

**Question:** Can you describe the coordination in responding to these hurricanes between the Active and Reserve component soldiers and airmen?

**Answer:** Coordination between active and federal reserve component forces was primarily accomplished by ordering reserve component forces to active duty and integrating them into USNORTHCOM operations in support of the hurricane responses.

Regarding coordination between active component forces and state National Guard forces, each operation had its own distinct requirements and missions, but there were common practices employed to ensure seamless coordination between various elements. For example, during the course of the response missions, operations synchronization and command update meetings were held at least daily to coordinate and synchronize efforts. When a dual-status commander was appointed in each response, the state and federal staffs of the dual-status commander either produced integrated state-federal daily operations orders or fragmentary orders or shared their respective state and federal orders to ensure that all elements were aware of the tasks, purposes, and required coordination throughout the response area.

**QFR Title:** Title 10 Forces

**Requestors:** Sen Thomas R. Carper

**Witness:** Robinson, Lori

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-008 QFR

**Question Number:** 8

**Question:** Do your Title 10 forces report to you through the dual-status commander(s)?

**Answer:** Title 10 forces assigned to dual-status commanders during the hurricane relief operations reported to me through the dual-status commander. However, not all Title 10 forces were assigned to USNORTHCOM (e.g., Title 10 airlift forces remained under the command of the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command). Likewise, not all Title 10 forces assigned to USNORTHCOM were assigned to the dual-status commander. Title 10 forces assigned to USNORTHCOM, but not assigned by USNORTHCOM to the dual-status commander reported to me through the Joint Force Land Component Commander.

**QFR Title:** Dual-Status Commanders

**Requestors:** Sen Thomas R. Carper

**Witness:** Robinson, Lori

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-009 QFR

**Question Number:** 9

**Question:** Who is the person legally responsible for coordinating response between Federal military forces and State National Guard forces? How many Title 10 forces are under the Dual-Status Commander(s)? In any case where a Dual Status Commander was not appointed, why was a Dual Status Commander not appointed?

**Answer:** There is no statute or legislation assigning to a specific Federal or State official the legal responsibility for coordinating between federal military and state National Guard forces. Federal military forces are part of the federal government's support of the State emergency management response. The state National Guard forces are part of the state's (or territory's) emergency management response. In accordance with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's support of the State emergency management response. The "center of gravity" for state-federal response coordination – both civilian and military – is the Joint Field Office in which the State Coordinating Officer and the Federal Coordinating Officer are co-located. The Department of Defense also establishes liaisons, such as Defense Coordinating Officers, to help coordinate with DoD's federal and state partners in emergency management responses. The DoD also appoints, with the consent of the governor, a dual-status commander, who, in his or her state capacity, commands assigned state National Guard forces, and, in his or her federal capacity, commands assigned federal military forces. By virtue of this unique command arrangement, dual-status commanders can facilitate improved unity of effort between Federal military and State National Guard forces.

There were approximately 290 title 10 personnel that were placed under the tactical control (TACON) under the DSC.

There were no cases in which a dual-status commander was not appointed. All requests for dual status commanders were approved by the Secretary of Defense.

**QFR Title:** Title 32 Status

**Requestors:** Sen Thomas R. Carper

**Witness:** Robinson, Lori

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-010 QFR

**Question Number:** 10

**Question:** Were any National Guard members put on Title 32 (502F) orders for the responses to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria or Nate or any of the wildfires in the West? If so, what determined whether they were in Title 32 status versus State Active Duty? Were there any Army reservists put on federal orders for the same disaster responses? If so, who did they report to for command, control, and support?

**Answer:**

USNORTHCOM is responsible for the employment of Title 10 forces providing Defense Support to Civil Authorities. As such, I defer to the National Guard Bureau for questions regarding Title 32 and State Active Duty Forces.

Army reserve units activated to support hurricane relief operations following Hurricane Maria reported to the Dual Status Commander.

**QFR Title:** Federal Orders versus State Active Duty

**Requestors:** Sen Thomas R. Carper

**Witness:** Robinson, Lori

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-011 QFR

**Question Number:** 11

**Question:** If Army reservist were on Federal Orders and National Guard members were on State Active Duty (SAD), did they receive equal pay and benefits?

**Answer:**

Pay and benefits for troops deployed in support of these operations remain the responsibility of the respective military Services. As such, I defer to the National Guard Bureau for questions regarding Title 32 and State Active Duty Forces and to the military Services for Reserve personnel for questions regarding pay and benefits.

**QFR Title:** Federal Orders versus State Active Duty

**Requestors:** Sen Thomas R. Carper

**Witness:** Robinson, Lori

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-012 QFR

**Question Number:** 12

**Question:** Are you aware of pay and benefit differences when federally activated Army Reservists and National Guard members on State Active Duty serve together?

**Answer:**

Yes. However, pay and benefits for troops deployed in support of these operations remain the responsibility of the respective military Services. As such, I defer to the National Guard Bureau for questions regarding Title 32 and State Active Duty Forces and to the military Services for Reserve personnel for questions regarding pay and benefits.

**Hearing Number: SHSGAC-01-2017**  
**Hearing Date: October 31, 2017**  
**Committee: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee**

**QFR Title:** Jones Act

**Requestors:** Sen John McCain

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-018 QFR

**Question Number:** 18

**Question:** From the perspective of the Department of Defense, how has the Jones Act impacted relief efforts as a whole, and how would a repeal of the Jones Act for Puerto Rico ease relief efforts?

**Answer:**

The Department of Defense (DoD) requested a Jones Act waiver for a short period of time to enable non-U.S.-flag vessels to support the response efforts in Puerto Rico without impacting the global maritime movement of DoD equipment for national security purposes. Once the scope and magnitude of the maritime response and resupply efforts were understood, it was evident that an extension of the waiver was not necessary as there were a sufficient number of U.S.-flag vessels to meet DoD's strategic sealift requirements. Our understanding is that a lack of infrastructure on the island affected the distribution of critical supplies from the ports rather than a lack of sufficient and available Jones Act vessel capacity. Modifying the Jones Act to exclude Puerto Rico, or repealing it altogether would likely reduce the number of U.S.-flag ships and mariners available to support national security sealift requirements. In addition, it could negatively impact domestic shipping and the industrial base (e.g., shipyards, U.S.-flag vessels, and U.S. mariners) necessary to support military operations.

**QFR Title:** Personnel Deployed for Hurricane Relief

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-029 QFR

**Question Number:** 29

**Question:** Please list the total number of Title 10 and National Guard personnel that were deployed in Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico for each of the seven days preceding landfall by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, respectively, and for each of the 21 days following each hurricane's landfall.

**Answer:** We are still assessing the exact numbers as part of our Departmental after-action review. Thousands of Federal military forces and National Guard personnel were engaged in preparation for the storms, but may not have deployed from their home station. Others moved from their home installations to another location closer to the expected point of impact, but still out of the storm's expected path. Under the Secretary of Defense approved Standing Defense Support of Civil Authorities Execute Order, thousands of forces were placed in prepare-to-deploy status in anticipation of FEMA mission assignments.

The first military responders were from installations in or very near the impacted area. Under Immediate Response Authority, delegated to commanders and senior officials, Federal forces, including the Services' Reserves, were able to respond to requests for assistance from local authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage. Next you had rotary-wing aviation to assist with search, rescue, and evacuation. This was followed by high-water vehicles and shallow-draft boats to assist with these key missions. Medical teams, command and control, and force enablers followed to support and sustain the military responders so that they would not become a burden on the States/Territories or FEMA.

In the first three weeks after the storms, over 3,000 Federal military personnel were deployed in response operations in Texas for Hurricane Harvey; almost 10,000 in Florida and U.S. Virgin Islands for Hurricane Irma; and over 8,000 were deployed to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for Hurricane Maria.

Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico all have significant National Guard forces. In the three weeks after landfall, approximately 17,000 National Guard personnel were postured to respond in Texas; 14,000 in Florida, and 4,600 in Puerto Rico. That includes National Guard personnel from other States, providing support under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. The Department of Defense cannot independently verify if those personnel deployed under State orders in response to the hurricanes, were recalled to their respective armories and prepared to deploy and support response and recovery operations if needed, or if they were in a scheduled weekend drill status and provided support to their State or local community.

**QFR Title:** Title 32 Orders

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-030 QFR

**Question Number:** 30

**Question:** Did any National Guard members receive Title 32 orders during the responses to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria? How was this determination made?

**Answer:**

The Department of Defense didn't authorized National Guard personnel to perform State or Territorial disaster response activities in responses to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria on Title 32 orders. Governors authorized their States' National Guard to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, or support other States and Territories under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact or other agreements.

**QFR Title:** National Guard Personnel Activated, Not Deployed

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-031 QFR

**Question Number:** 31

**Question:** Please provide information on the number of National Guard personnel that were activated in advance of the hurricanes, but ultimately not deployed to Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico.

**Answer:**

The Department of Defense did not activate National Guard personnel in advance of the hurricanes. Governors activated their States' National Guard to prepare for and respond to hurricanes. The Department of Defense cannot independently verify if personnel activated actually deployed to Texas, Florida, or Puerto Rico.

**QFR Title:** Synchronizing Efforts

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-032 QFR

**Question Number:** 32

**Question:** How did the Federal government synchronize efforts between State and Federal agencies during the response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria to ensure that there was a common operating picture without redundancies?

**Answer:**

Consistent with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Response Act of 2006, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for coordinating the Federal government's response to major disasters. The focal point of Federal coordination was the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at FEMA Headquarters, in Washington, DC. Coordination with affected States and Territories was handled at FEMA Region Response Coordination Centers in Denton, TX, Atlanta, GA, and New York, NY, and at the Joint Disaster Field Offices in Texas, Florida, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense has a presence at each of those key coordination nodes that helped to establish a common operating picture. Daily synchronization video teleconferences (VTCs) were orchestrated by FEMA, and supplemented by daily emergency support function specific calls. The Department of Defense had senior executives and subject matter experts participate in each of those VTC and calls.



The Department also conducted internal synchronization calls for operations, logistics, transportation, medical support and patient movement.

**QFR Title:** DoD's Effort in PR and VI

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-033 QFR

**Question Number:** 33

**Question:** Please describe the current state of the Department of Defense's efforts as specified in the FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for PR and VI.

**Answer:**

As of December 3, 2017, there were 1,086 Federal military personnel supporting recovery efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Missions include: Command and Control, Communication, Strategic Airlift, General Aviation Support, Ground Transportation, Water Purification, Logistics, Field Service (Laundry/Bath), Sealift, and Port Operations. The Defense Logistics Agency has 31 personnel deployed, assisting with temporary power, fuel, commodities distribution, and shelters. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has 914 Title 10 personnel and 3,149 contractors engaged in restoration of the power grid on Puerto Rico, temporary emergency power, debris removal, and temporary roofing on both Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. There are currently 26 open Mission Assignments for Puerto Rico and one for the U.S. Virgin Islands.

**QFR Title:** USNS Comfort

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-034 QFR

**Question Number:** 34

**Question:** Please provide a full description of the protocols and procedures that have been used to determine whether a patient is eligible for treatment aboard the USNS COMFORT, including any changes that were made while the hospital ship was deployed to Puerto Rico.

**Answer:**

In support of Health and Human Services (HHS), and at the request of FEMA, DoD deployed medical capabilities to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Medical Operations Center (MOC), located in the San Juan Convention Center, was established to unite all patient regulating agencies at one location to expeditiously respond to all requests for urgent medical care. Participants at the MOC included HHS, the Puerto Rico Department of Health (PRDoH), Centro Medico, and the Department of Defense.

The initial agreed-upon protocol was for all patient transfer requests to be centrally processed through Puerto Rico's Level 1 Trauma Center, Centro Medico, who would assess its capability/capacity to care for the patient. If the request exceed Centro Medico's capability/capacity, the patient transfer request would go from Centro Medico administration to the MOC. The MOC would assess the request and coordinate with USNS COMFORT for acceptance and receipt of the patient. This was done to ensure USNS COMFORT had the ability to care for the patient.

After two weeks, this protocol was modified due to Centro Medico's inability to keep up with the demands. HHS, PRDoH, and the MOC modified the protocol to enable hospitals to bypass Centro Medico and forward the request for patient transfer directly to the MOC. This new process streamlined patient movement to all DoD medical facilities in Puerto Rico, including the USNS COMFORT, the US Army Combat Support Hospital, and US Air Force Expeditionary Medical System.

**QFR Title:** USNS COMFORT

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-035 QFR

**Question Number:** 35

**Question:** What specific medical conditions qualify a patient for treatment?

**Answer:**

Patients were initially seen by the PRDoH or HHS health care provider. If patients were unable to be treated by PRDoH or HHS, they were referred to the MOC who coordinated their transfer to one of the three DoD medical facilities on the island. During this deployment, the USNS COMFORT was staffed and capable of treating patients in many medical areas including: emergency, family, and internal medicine, including pediatric critical care. Specialists were on hand in cardiology, neurology, mental health, obstetrics & gynecology, general surgery, ophthalmology, optometry, orthopedics, and even dental, dental surgery and maxillofacial surgery. There was also significant ancillary support, including a blood bank, laboratory, pharmacy and radiology.

**QFR Title:** USNS COMFORT

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-036 QFR

**Question Number:** 36

**Question:** Throughout the response to Hurricane Maria, who has ultimately been responsible for determining whether a patient is eligible for treatment aboard the USNS COMFORT?

**Answer:**

In the aftermath of Hurricane Maria, HHS, PRDoH, and the MOC were responsible for patient regulating between PRDoH civilian hospitals, HHS Federal Medical Stations, and DoD medical facilities, including the USNS COMFORT.

**QFR Title:** USNS COMFORT

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-037 QFR

**Question Number:** 37

**Question:** Media reports have stated that the USNS COMFORT is capable of treating 200 patients per day – with 250 hospital beds available during the Hurricane Maria mission. Are

these figures accurate? Please cite the USNS COMFORT's total patient capacity and total number of medical personnel aboard the ship during the Hurricane Maria mission.

**Answer:**

The number of available hospital beds reported by the media was accurate. The USNS COMFORT had 50 intensive care beds (ICU) and 200 intermediate care hospital beds. Although the USNS COMFORT was capable of treating many patients, its purpose, as stated in the FEMA Mission Assignment, was to decompress overflowing hospitals' ERs and ICUs. There was a total of 581 medical personnel onboard. That included 52 Doctors, 116 Nurses, 3 Dentists, 21 Medical Support Officers, and 389 Medical Corpsmen.

**QFR Title:** USNS COMFORT

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-038 QFR

**Question Number:** 38

**Question:** How many referrals has the USNS COMFORT received during the Hurricane Maria mission, and who made those referrals?

**Answer:**

In support of PRDoH, HHS Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) triaged 6,003 patients. Of those 6,003 patients, 1,899 were referred to USNS COMFORT for further evaluation and care. The USNS COMFORT also received referrals for 280 in-patients consisting of 98 intensive care unit high acuity patients, and performed 190 surgeries. All in-patient referrals were made by either HHS DMATs supporting PRDoH in regional hospitals across the island, or the MOC.

**QFR Title:** USNS COMFORT

**Requestors:** Sen Claire McCaskill

**Witness:** Salesses, Robert G

**QFR ID:** SHSGAC-01-039 QFR

**Question Number:** 39

**Question:** Of all of the referrals the USNS COMFORT has received, how many patients were admitted – and treated – aboard the hospital ship during the Hurricane Maria mission?

**Answer:**

The USNS COMFORT admitted and treated a total of 280 patients, including 190 surgical cases.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Major General Donald E. Jackson  
From Senator McCain**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

1. From the perspective of the Army Corps of Engineers, how has the Jones Act impacted relief efforts as a whole, and how would a repeal of the Jones Act for Puerto Rico ease relief efforts?

Answer: The Jones Act has not impacted relief efforts that are the responsibility of the Corps. The Corps is using a FEMA contractor to bring in materials and supplies, who complies with the Jones Act. A challenge impacting relief efforts, specific to power restoration, is availability of materials, not the shipment of those materials.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Major General Donald E. Jackson  
From Senator Claire McCaskill**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”**

**October 31, 2017**

1. What are the respective roles and responsibilities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Puerto Rican territorial government, and the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico (FOMB) in reestablishing critical infrastructure systems in Puerto Rico?

Answer: Under the leadership of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Corps is working with other Federal agencies as part of the overall effort to restore power, and stabilize critical infrastructure in Puerto Rico.

On September, 30 2017, the Corps was given a FEMA Mission Assignment, within the authority of the Stafford Act, to assist the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) in further repairing the power system to its pre-storm condition. This Mission Assignment from FEMA states that the Corps will “...lead planning, coordination and integration efforts in preparation to execute electrical power grid restoration in Puerto Rico due to impacts caused by Hurricane Maria. Develop and execute applicable temporary repairs to the segments electrical grid to allow interim restoration of system segments as directed by FEMA until the full electrical grid restoration can be implemented.” The Corps uses existing contracts where possible to shorten the response time for providing repair materials to its contractors, to PREPA and its contractors, and to other entities conducting grid repairs under FEMA.

PREPA directs prioritization to the Corps for the grid repairs, and assigns transmission and distribution lines from its electrical grid to the Corps for repair and restoration. PREPA also conducts repairs to its grids with its own crews and contractors. PREPA coordinates with the Corps on the use of their available material, warehouses, and other properties. The Corps and PREPA also coordinate on access to easements, rights-of-way, and safety protocols for all personnel working on the grid.

The Government of Puerto Rico provides guidance to PREPA and has assisted the Corps and other responders with access to property and related authorities.

2. Please describe the current state of federal response, and the role of USACE, to address the operations of Puerto Rico’s Infrastructure Systems as specified in Tab 5 to Appendix 2 of the FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for PR and VI.

Answer: The document to which you refer is a FEMA Region II planning document produced in coordination with other Federal, State and local agencies. As a planning document, it outlines a proposed concept of operations for typical missions, roles and responsibilities for Federal agencies/departments when responding to a hurricane strike to Puerto Rico and/or the U.S. Virgin

Islands. This section of the planning document focuses on critical infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR). CIKR is further described to include “assets, systems, networks, and functions—physical or virtual—that are so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.” CIKR includes energy supply, transportation, communications/internet, water supply, and health care facilities.

The Corps continues to participate in the overall Federal response and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico, under FEMA direction, as outlined in the specific mission assignments that the Corps has received. This includes the mission assignment(s) to temporarily restore and stabilize CIKR. The Corps support for other CIKR efforts (besides the Corps power restoration mission) is generally classified to supporting other Federal agencies with the primary mission to restore/repair infrastructure under their policy purview, i.e., Department of Transportation for road and highway assessments, Department of Health and Human Services for assisting in facilities assessments for medical sites, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for water and waste water facilities.

FEMA has been working with the Government of Puerto Rico in response to its request for assistance on water distribution, waste water management, and solid waste removal. In this regard, FEMA has asked the Corps to provide personnel to support the efforts of: Puerto Rico’s Aqueducts and Sewer Authority (PRASA), in its assessment of its infrastructure system(s); and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in its assessment of environmental, safety and public health impacts in the affected areas.

While the Corps has had limited interactions with the PRASA contractor conducting the infrastructure system(s) assessment, the Corps has coordinated regularly with EPA on its environmental, safety and health assessment. When the PRASA contractor focused its efforts on the major population centers, FEMA modified the Corps mission to conduct assessments to water and waste water infrastructure systems in remote areas of Puerto Rico. In this effort, the Corps included EPA for assistance in determining water potability.

The Nation’s long-term recovery doctrine and guidance are described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Within this framework, the Corps of Engineers is part of the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS RSF), working with other Federal agencies. The Corps is one of the six Primary Agencies and the Lead Coordinating Agency for Infrastructure Systems.

The RSF conducts the following activities under the direction of the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator, who is appointed by FEMA.

- Provide assistance to and collaborate with public and private sector infrastructure partners to the extent authorized by law.
- The Infrastructure Systems RSF serves as a collaborative forum for Federal Government engagement with local, State, Tribal and private sector representatives to focus on public engineering services that can reduce risks from disasters and expedite recovery.

- The scope/responsibilities of this RSF includes energy, water/waste water, dams, manufacturing, communications, transportation systems, Agricultural (food production and delivery), chemical, financial services, defense industrial base, nuclear reactors, emergency services, government facilities, commercial facilities, IT, and healthcare and public health.

The Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator is currently working to develop plans and recommendations for the long-term recovery of CIKR systems on Puerto Rico. These plans and recommendations are coordinated with senior officials of the Puerto Rican government and once approved and funded (normally with supplemental appropriations), the execution of rebuilding and restoring these assets and facilities can begin.

3. In testimony you stated that the next goal in USACE's effort to support PREPA is to reach 50% of pre-storm load by the end of November. Has this goal been achieved? If not, what is the revised estimate for completion?

Answer: Yes. This goal was achieved by then.

4. What is the current state of your ongoing assessment of the overall cost to repair the grid, as referenced in your testimony?

Answer: As assigned by FEMA, the Corps helps lead the federal effort to repair the hurricane-damaged electrical power grid in support of the Government of Puerto Rico. The Corps, with FEMA and the Department of Energy, continues to assess overall damages and does not have an estimated cost to repair the grid at this time.

5. Has USACE evaluated any proposals or efforts to bury power lands under the ground during the restoration process? Has the USACE evaluated any proposals or efforts to locate power generation more closely to the population densities they support?

Answer: The Corps has not evaluated proposals or efforts to bury power lands under the ground during the restoration process. Per the Stafford Act, the Corps is working to replace, in kind, the system that was in place before the hurricanes. For the most part, this means line-for-line, pole-for-pole, and wire-for-wire, though we do upgrade to current PREPA standards and to U.S. electric code for those lines, poles, and wires. There are exceptions, primarily where the cost of a different solution is less than restoring the system. An example of this might be when the poles run up an undeveloped stretch of mountainous terrain or through wetlands. If a better solution exists, such as running along a road near that mountain or wetland, then we have the flexibility of changing the installation after it has been reviewed for cost, schedule and any right-of-way issues.

While the Corps generally is not working to locate power generation closer to the population served, it has activated microgrid systems for the towns of Patillas, Maunabo, Yabucoa, Culebra Lares, and Naguabo to provide immediate power until full repairs could be made.

6. USACE announced on October 9, 2017, that it had awarded a \$35.1 million contract to Weston Solutions, Inc., to provide emergency temporary power generation to the Palo Seco Power Plant,

which serves the city of San Juan. Additional contract announcements for repairs to the Puerto Rican electrical grid were announced on October 16 and October 19. Please provide an explanation for the delay between Hurricane Maria's landfall and the award of these contracts, 19 days later?

Answer: On September 30, 2017, after FEMA evaluated the circumstances on the ground in Puerto Rico, the Corps was given a FEMA Mission Assignment, within the authority of the Stafford Act, to assist the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) in further repairing the power system to its pre-storm condition. The Corps awarded the first major contract to repair of the power grid in Puerto Rico on October 8, 2017 – 18 days after Hurricane Maria made landfall on Puerto Rico, and nine days after receiving the Mission Assignment.

After FEMA requested the Corps to assist the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) with this work, the Corps identified the Resilient Power and Mechanical Systems Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) as the only existing contract vehicle that could timely respond to the mission requirements. Under the BOA, already in existence, the Corps had previously identified potential vendors with the specified capabilities. The Corps then prepared and submitted a Justification and Approval Request under unusual and compelling urgency to conduct a competition among the nine contractors covered under the BOA for power restoration work.

After the initial award of a contract on October 8, 2017, the next series of contracts were awarded October 16, 2017 and then October 19, 2017, 16 and 19 days after receiving the Mission Assignment.

7. USACE has partnered with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to construct up to 40 miles of replacement fencing in the El Paso, El Centro, and San Diego sectors of the southwest border using Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 appropriated funding. Has USACE entered into any interagency agreement or agreements with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CBP, or any other DHS components or subcomponents regarding replacement fencing construction? If so, please provide a copy of the interagency agreement or agreements.

Answer: USACE is working under the following Interagency Agreement, IAA HSBP1017X00059, as modified (provided as Attachment A) with CBP for Tactical Infrastructure (i.e. Border Barrier Systems) along the Southwest Border. The preconstruction and construction activities which are part of the Scope of Work: Per, Executive Order 170125. This Interagency Agreement (IAA) is between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to assist CBP's Office of Facilities and Asset Management (OFAM) in performing programmatic, acquisition, project planning, and project execution activities for CBP's Border Barrier Systems requirements.

8. Please provide the names and DUNS numbers for any and all contractors that USACE has retained for replacement fencing construction. For each contract, please provide the contract amount, funding mechanism, and a narrative description of the work that is being performed. Please also describe the extent to which each contract was competitively bid?



Answer: Attachment B is a Table with the relevant information where USACE has retained contractors solely on behalf of CBP. All contracts were awarded in compliance with federal acquisition laws and regulations.

9. Have USACE officials begun efforts to conduct research on landownership data as it relates to the southern border that includes in-person review of public records available at courthouses? How many public records have been reviewed and at what courthouse locations. How many USACE staff are assigned to conduct research on landownership data?

Answer: USACE is utilizing an existing contract with a title and abstracting company to conduct landowner research in Starr and Hidalgo Counties. Currently there are 2 USACE staff reviewing the contract deliverables. To date approximately 730 tracts of land have been researched along CBP's provisional Wall corridor in Starr County and 139 tracts of land along CBP's proposed Wall corridor in Hidalgo County have been researched. Efforts in both counties are ongoing.

10. What is the current state of the contract solicitation for supporting research on landownership data in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas? Have contracts for this service been awarded? If so, for each contract, please provide the contract amount, funding mechanism, extent of competition, and a narrative description of the work that is being performed.

Answer: Rows 6 and 8 on Attachment B contain information concerning contracts related to research of land ownership data. All contracts were awarded in compliance with federal acquisition laws and regulations. Work is approximately 10% complete.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Maj. Gen. Donald E. Jackson  
From Senator Thomas R. Carper**

**2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response  
Tuesday, October 31, 2017**

1. At the hearing, you stated that about half of the power generated in Puerto Rico is from wind and solar and half is from fossil fuels. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, in 2016, just 2% of Puerto Rico's electricity came from renewable energy and that petroleum products supplied three-fourths of the total energy consumed in Puerto Rico. You also said that when you flew over renewable sites in Puerto Rico the "solar panels were all smashed" and "wind turbine blades were snapped" while the "typical standard" fossil-fired power plants were all still functional. One of the largest solar energy providers in Puerto Rico has visually assessed 90% of their solar systems and found that 75% of those assessed had no damage at all.

- a. How would you explain the difference between the EIA's data about the share of renewable generation on the island and what you told us at the hearing?

Answer: The Corps defers to the U.S. Energy Information Administration regarding the share of renewable generation on the island.

- b. On what were your characterizations about the status of solar and wind systems based?

Answer: The characterizations were in part based on initial physical inspections that Corps personnel conducted by air, which provided evidence of scattered solar panels, thrown wind turbine blades, and associated damage. As we conducted ground assessments and began repairs, we identified more examples of such damage.

2. At the hearing, you mentioned that some municipalities had asked that the Army Corps not assist with debris clearing and removal.

- a. Please tell us which municipalities you were referring to.

Answer: A total of 55 out of 78 municipalities have requested FEMA assistance with debris removal and disposal. The remaining 23 municipalities declined debris removal assistance from the Corps and can adequately handle debris removal operations on their own. Those municipalities are: Camuy, Anasco, Cidra, Quebradillas, Toa Alta, Guayanilla, Yauco, Naguabo, Ceiba, Canovanas, Jayuya, Adjuntas, Bayamon, Catano, Juncos, Hatillo, Naranjito, San Juan, Aguas Buenas, Aguada, Maricao, Mayaguez, and Manabo.

- b. Governor Rosselló stated that three municipalities had indicated to him that these communities would welcome the assistance of the Corps, but that while they were waiting for the Army Corps to arrive, they had waste disposal crews that ready to get to work immediately. Hence, the municipalities were taking actions themselves, but also needed assistance from the Army Corps. What steps have you taken, in coordination with

local officials, to resolve this misunderstanding and to get crews in place to clear debris see that it is disposed of safely?

Answer: Since the beginning of the mission's operations, the Corps has utilized its Local Government Liaison cadre to continue coordination with municipalities that had the resources to conduct partial debris operations. Because of this coordination, the Corps has been able to assist with final disposal (hauling debris to a landfill or a reduction site) while the municipalities continue to utilize their resources to haul debris from right-of-way areas to their temporary disposal sites. From these sites, the Corps will conduct final disposal.

3. What progress has been made to date removing debris from communities across the islands? In particular, how have those efforts differed between urban and rural areas, especially in remote rural areas?

Answer: Progress increases daily. The challenges of removing debris in an urban area are different from the challenges of removing debris in a rural area. For example, urban areas are more congested, which can result in traffic delays while hauling debris through more populous areas. Non-urban areas tend to be more remote, and may require smaller capacity trucks to navigate through smaller roads in more mountainous or rural areas.

4. What plans have been made to handle the remaining debris that still requires clearing and removal? Please include budget estimates for these plans, as well as estimates for any alternatives which have been considered.

Answer: Corps debris subject matter experts are assisting FEMA with debris management strategies in Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico, the total debris estimated for removal is 6.2 million cubic yards (cy) of which 3.9 million cy has been tasked to the Corps. The Corps is working in 53 of the 55 FEMA-assigned municipalities and has completed one municipality to date. The Corps has 33 approved temporary reduction and disposal sites. Grinding is the method of reduction currently being used. This effectively reduces vegetative debris by an estimated 75 percent. The Corps is working with municipalities to re-purpose the mulch on the island.

The Corps does not have an estimate of the cost of the potential remaining debris removal work. At this point, we have received a Mission Assignment Task Order from FEMA in the amount of \$155 million. We expect that to be sufficient to cover the current scope of the work that we have been assigned through March 19, 2018.

What protocols are currently in place regarding the identification, separation, and disposal of hazardous vs non-hazardous waste streams?

Answer: The Corps has pads set up at designated sites, where household hazardous waste is separated for remediation of environmental hazards by the EPA.

5. Have the condition of the islands' landfills been assessed following the hurricanes? What were the results of those assessments?

Answer: Landfills were assessed following the hurricanes and prior to the Corps of Engineers' final disposition of debris. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's Environmental Quality Board, designated 12 landfill facilities that were in compliance with their standards for use by the Corps.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Major General Donald E. Jackson  
From Senator Gary Peters**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

1. Was USACE prepared to provide sufficient contract tools in Puerto Rico for debris removal, temporary roofing, and delivery of bottled water? Why did it take so long for this work to get going?

Answer: The Corps has pre-event disaster response/recovery contracts in place for both debris management and temporary roofing. There are no existing Corps contracts for purchase or delivery of bottled water nor has the Corps been tasked to provide bottled water during the Hurricane Maria response.

Corps guidance includes general expected time frames for our activities following a hurricane. For debris removal, the guidance assumes that it will take nine days after landfall outside of the continental United States to start operations – to alert, mobilize, and debris our debris planning and response teams, and the associated contract resources. For temporary roofing, the guidance assumes the same general timeline.

However, the actual schedule is based on the conditions that we encounter on the ground, such as the capability of the state (or territory, in this case) and the local government to assist, site-specific logistical challenges, and the extent of the damages sustained. Due to the conditions in Puerto Rico following Hurricane Maria, the Corps began to remove debris on or around October 12, 2017.

To date, the Corps has removed, reduced, and recycled or disposed of 62,500 cubic yards of debris material on the island, and has installed approximately 4,000 temporary roofs. Our crews faced significant logistical challenges in moving personnel and equipment onto and around the island. In the case of debris removal, there were also delays associated with the extent of the debris and the need to find acceptable parcels of land to use as temporary debris staging and reduction sites.

2. Why did it take 15 days to start installing blue roofs in Puerto Rico?

Answer: Work began as quickly as possible on the temporary roofs. Due to the extensive damage to power networks and transportation corridors, several days were required to get access to the affected areas for assessment, and to initiate installations. The first roof installation was completed within 24 hours of receiving plastic sheeting on the island. Once the debris was removed from the roads and the flooding subsided, crews were able to go out and assess the damaged houses prior to assigning work to contractors. In addition, roofing materials were not in abundance, considering the competing demands with the U.S. Virgin Islands, Texas and Florida recoveries.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Major General Donald Jackson  
From Senator Kamala Harris**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”  
October 31, 2017**

Debris removal

On October 27<sup>th</sup>, a number of my colleagues and I sent a letter asking for information on the brewing public health and environmental crisis in Puerto Rico caused by debris and overflowing landfills.

1. What is the status of the response to that letter?

Answer: We are preparing the response and it will be submitted in the very near future.

2. What is the timeline for debris removal from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands?

Answer: The Corps is more than half-way through its mission and will remain until the mission is complete. Based on current estimates and mission assignments, the debris removal mission in Puerto Rico is anticipated to be completed in March 2018 and in January 2018 in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

During the hearing, you mentioned that there were municipalities in Puerto Rico that were not cooperating with the U.S. Army Corps' efforts to remove debris.

3. What interactions have the U.S. Army Corps had with municipalities to coordinate debris removal?

Answer: FEMA issued two deadlines in order assist with municipalities that were undecided on whether or not they required the Corps assistance. The first deadline set the requirement to have all municipalities submit their resource request forms by December 15, 2017 to FEMA for approval for debris removal assistance. The second deadline requires all municipalities to sign a Right-of-Entry with the Corps by December 22, 2017 in order for the Corps to access municipal sites where debris removal operations would occur. In addition to these deadlines, the Corps has actively utilized its Local Government Liaison cadre to set up informational meetings with municipal staff in order to better inform the municipalities of the services that the Corps can provide with regards to debris removal. In attendance at these meetings are a Corps Debris Team representative, a Local Government Liaison, a FEMA Division Supervisor, and any other party that may play a potential role in operations. The Corps Debris Team representative will provide the right-of-entry form and answer any questions the municipality may have. Priority areas and courses of action are established in these meetings, if the municipality decides to utilize the Corps' services.

4. Which municipalities have expressed a hesitancy to cooperate?

Answer: A total of 55 out of 78 municipalities have requested FEMA assistance with debris removal and disposal. The remaining 23 municipalities declined debris removal assistance from the Corps and can adequately handle debris removal operations on their own. Those municipalities are: Camuy, Anasco, Cidra, Quebradillas, Toa Alta, Guayanilla, Yauco, Naguabo, Ceiba, Canovanas, Jayuya, Adjuntas, Bayamon, Catano, Juncos, Hatillo, Naranjito, San Juan, Aguas Buenas, Aguada, Maricao, Mayaguez, and Manabo.

**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Major General Donald E. Jackson  
From Senator Claire McCaskill**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”**

**October 31, 2017**

USACE Response

Attachment A

Question 7: IAAs between USACE and CBP

IAA HSBP1017X00059, including all Modifications through 4 Dec 2017



ACCEPTANCE OF CUSTOMER ORDER														
1. TO (Receiving Activity Address) (Include ZIP Code) BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION 1350 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW RP STE 1310 WASHINGTON DC 20229			2. CUSTOMER ORDER NO. H5BP1017X20059		3. AMEND NO. 0000									
ATTN:			5. DATE (Signature Date) 11-APR-2017		4. REV MAN 11,500,000.00									
7. The CUSTOMER ORDER identified above is accepted and the items requested will be provided as follows: (Check as Applicable)			6. AMOUNT											
a. ALL ITEMS WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH REIMBURSEMENT (Category I) <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT TFO</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT TFO</td> <td>ACCEPTED AS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT NON-TFO</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT NON-TFO</td> <td>ECONOMY ACT ORDER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT IPAC</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT IPAC</td> <td>SENT ELECTRONICALLY? N</td> </tr> </table>						<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT TFO	<input type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT TFO	ACCEPTED AS	<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT NON-TFO	<input type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT NON-TFO	ECONOMY ACT ORDER	<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT IPAC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT IPAC	SENT ELECTRONICALLY? N
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<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC REIMBURSEMENT IPAC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FUNDED REIMBURSEMENT IPAC	SENT ELECTRONICALLY? N												
b. ALL ITEMS WILL BE PROCURED BY THE DIRECT CITATION OF FUNDS (CATEGORY II)														
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT FUND CITE TFO <input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT FUND CITE NON-TFO														
c. ITEMS WILL BE PROVIDED BY BOTH CATEGORY I AND CATEGORY II AS INDICATED BELOW														
d. THIS ACCEPTANCE, FOR CATEGORY I ITEMS, IS QUALIFIED BECAUSE OF ANTICIPATED CONTINGENCIES AS TO FINAL PRICE. CHANGES IN THIS ACCEPTANCE FIGURE WILL BE FURNISHED PERIODICALLY UPON DETERMINATION OF DEFINITIZED PRICES, BUT PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF BILLINGS.														
8. CUSTOMER ORDER NUMBER(S) IDENTIFIED IN BLOCK 14, (REMARKS) IS NOT ACCEPTED (IS REJECTED) FOR THE REASONS INDICATED.														
9. TO BE PROVIDED THROUGH REIMBURSEMENT CATEGORY I			10. TO BE PROCURED BY DIRECT CITATION OF FUNDS CATEGORY II											
ITEM NO. a.	QUANTITY b.	ESTIMATED PRICE c.	ITEM NO. a.	QUANTITY b.	ESTIMATED PRICE c.									
10		11,500,000.00												
d. TOTAL ESTIMATED PRICE		11,500,000.00	d. TOTAL ESTIMATED PRICE											
11. ANTICIPATED DATE OF OBLIGATION FOR CATEGORY I: ITEMS			12. GRAND TOTAL ESTIMATED PRICE OF ALL ITEMS 11,500,000.00											
13. FUNDS DATA (Check if Applicable)														
a. <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT ARE REQUIRED (See Justification in Block 14)														
b. <input type="checkbox"/> FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF ARE NOT REQUIRED AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN														
14. REMARKS This order is accepted under the provisions of 31 USC 1535 (Economy Act).														
RA TECHNICAL POC: [REDACTED]			RA FINANCIAL POC: [REDACTED]											
PA TECHNICAL POC: [REDACTED]			PA FINANCIAL POC: [REDACTED]											
FINANCING APPROPRIATION: 05G NA X 2017 3122 000 0000 0WDHS 08 2455 96412 CUS: 999														
15. ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY (Complete Address) BUDGET AND MANPOWER BRANCH USABD, FORT WORTH CBWP-RM-E 819 TAYLOR ST, RM 1A13 FORT WORTH, TX 76102-0300			16. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL DUCKET ANALYST											
			17. ELECTRONICALLY SIGNED BY		18. DATE 17-APR-2017									

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)

2FL44J  
465132

1. Agreement No. HSBP1017X00059	2. Modification No.	3. Order No.	4. Requisition No. 0020097828				
5. Period of Performance From 04/11/2017 To 04/10/2021		6. Statutory Authority					
7. Date IAA Prepared 04/11/2017							
<b>8. Requesting Agency</b> Agency Name: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Office/Division: Customs and Border Protection POC: [REDACTED] Address: 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Procurement Directorate - NP 1310 Washington DC 20229 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]		<b>9. Servicing Agency</b> Agency Name: ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS Office/Division: [REDACTED] POC: [REDACTED] Address: 819 TAYLOR ST RM 3A14 FT WORTH TX 76102-0300 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]					
<b>10. Scope of Work</b> Per, Executive Order 170125. This Interagency Agreement (IAA) is between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to assist U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Facilities and Asset Management (OFAM) in performing programmatic, acquisition, project planning, and project execution activities for CBP's Border Barrier Systems requirements.							
<b>11. Delivery/Shipping Schedule</b> See Attached Delivery Schedule <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">EXPIRES 30 Sep 17</div>							
<b>12. IAA Amount</b>		<b>13. Billing and Payment</b>					
Base Price of IAA	\$11,500,000.00	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Requesting Agency</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Servicing Agency</th> </tr> <tr> <td>           Locator Code: 70050800            DUNS #: 879824324            Address: DHS - Customs &amp; Border Protection            Commercial Accounts Sect.            6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100            Indianapolis IN 46278            POC: [REDACTED]            POC Phone #: [REDACTED]            POC Fax #: [REDACTED]            POC Email: [REDACTED]         </td> <td>           Locator Code: 00008736            DUNS #: 068112791            Address: 819 Taylor St RM 3A14            Ft Worth, TX 76102-0300            POC: [REDACTED]            POC Phone #: [REDACTED]            POC Fax #: [REDACTED]            POC Email: [REDACTED]         </td> </tr> </table>		Requesting Agency	Servicing Agency	Locator Code: 70050800 DUNS #: 879824324 Address: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Commercial Accounts Sect. 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100 Indianapolis IN 46278 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]	Locator Code: 00008736 DUNS #: 068112791 Address: 819 Taylor St RM 3A14 Ft Worth, TX 76102-0300 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]
Requesting Agency	Servicing Agency						
Locator Code: 70050800 DUNS #: 879824324 Address: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Commercial Accounts Sect. 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100 Indianapolis IN 46278 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]	Locator Code: 00008736 DUNS #: 068112791 Address: 819 Taylor St RM 3A14 Ft Worth, TX 76102-0300 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]						
Modification Amount	\$0.00						
Assisted Acquisition Servicing Fee	\$0.00						
Total IAA Price	\$11,500,000.00						
<b>14. Requesting Agency TAS No.</b> 10 _____07020152017_0533000____		<b>15. Servicing Agency TAS No.</b> 10 _____00000000_3122____					

rec'd 14 Apr 17 ACC  
tech 17 Apr 17

<b>16. Invoice/Payment Method</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Requesting Agency Initiate IPAC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing Agency Initiate IPAC <input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain below) _____	<b>17. Billing Frequency</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Payment (explain below) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain below) _____
<b>18. Requesting Agency Accounting and Appropriation Data</b> 10 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2VQ15463SB031101AG00 BPE753211 TAS# 07020152017 0533	

19. Approvals			
Program Officials	Requesting Agency		Servicing Agency
Name	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Title	Contracting Officer's Representative		Chief, Interagency & International
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Fax No.			
Email	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]	Date: 4/11/17	[REDACTED] Date: 4/14/17
Funding Officials			
Name	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Title	Branch Chief - Financial Management		Budget Officer
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Fax No.			
Email	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]	Date: 4/11/17	[REDACTED] Date:
Contracting Officials			
Name	[REDACTED]		
Title	Contracting Officer		
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]		
Fax No.	[REDACTED]		
Email	[REDACTED]		
Signature	[REDACTED]	Date: 4/11/17	Date:

## **Terms and Conditions for Assisted Acquisitions**

### **1 Purpose**

- 1.1 The terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between CBP and the USACE, dated October 14, 2015 and this interagency agreement (IA) govern the acquisition assistance provided to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Requesting Agency, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Servicing Agency. The MOA terms and conditions shall control in the event of any conflict with this IA.
- 1.2 The Servicing Agency's obligation to provide supplies or services under this IA and the Requesting Agency's obligation to provide funding does not arise until all applicable requirements are satisfied and the IA is signed by the required parties at CBP and USACE.

### **2 Authority**

CBP and USACE are executing this IA that supports an interagency acquisition under the authority of Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535.

### **3 Scope**

#### **3.1.1 Organizations Authorized to Request Acquisition Assistance**

The following organizations within the Requesting Agency are authorized to obtain assistance from USACE:

- Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office (BPAM PMO),  
Facilities Management and Engineering (FM&E)

#### **3.1.2 Organizations Authorized to Provide Acquisition Assistance**

The following organizations within the Servicing Agency are authorized to provide acquisition assistance to the Requesting Agency:

- Fort Worth District,
- Southwestern Division
- USACE Headquarters
- Engineering Construction Support Office (ECSO)
- Southwestern Division Border Infrastructure Program Management Office
- USACE Supporting Districts, as required by the work in the Statement of Work (SOW), through the ECSO

#### **3.1.3 Limitation(s): The following restrictions apply: None**

### **4 Description of Products or Services to be Acquired**

See Statement of Work: Border Barrier Systems SOW

## 5 Period of Agreement

This IA becomes effective when signed by the Contracting Officer (CO) and Program Manager (PM)/Requirements Official (RO) of the Requesting Agency and the authorized official of the Servicing Agency and remains effective until March 31, 2021 unless agreed to and amended by both the Servicing and Requesting Agencies. **The countersigned IA must be returned to the CBP CO or this IA may be subject to cancellation.**

## 6 Roles, Responsibilities of Servicing Agency and Requesting Agency

The effective management and use of IAs is a shared responsibility of the Requesting Agency and the Servicing Agency. The parties hereby agree to the following roles and responsibilities, which are derived from guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), available at:

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/procurement/iac\\_revised.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/procurement/iac_revised.pdf)

### 6.1 Requesting Agency

- Work closely with the Servicing Agency to establish requirements that are clear and complete.
- Be a good steward of the agency's funds by ensuring appropriate internal controls are in place to ensure interagency acquisition activities are consistent with sound project management, contracting, and fiscal practices.
- Work in close collaboration with the Servicing Agency throughout the project lifecycle. Make trained and qualified personnel available to support key activities, including the timely preparation and execution of funding documents, compliance with customer-unique laws and policies, acquisition planning, source selection evaluation, and contract administration.
- Provide accurate and timely information to support the Servicing Agency in effectively awarding and managing the contract, including evaluation of contractor performance and prompt payment.
- Review the general terms and conditions of the IA with the Servicing Agency no less than annually and make amendments as necessary.

### 6.2 Servicing Agency

- Be a good steward of the Requesting Agency's funds by ensuring appropriate internal controls, and applying sound project management, contracting, and fiscal practices.
- Manage all phases of the project lifecycle from requirements development through contract closeout, as agreed in the IA.

- Work in close collaboration with the Requesting Agency throughout the project lifecycle, responding promptly to inquiries from the Requesting Agency, which may include matters regarding process, project status, and funds balance, among others.
- Ensure timely delivery of acceptable goods and services.
- Maintain accurate records and files associated with acquisition assistance activities.
- Review the general terms and conditions of the IA with the Requesting Agency no less than annually and make amendments as necessary.
- Help the Requesting Agency comply with the bona fide needs rule by:
  - o managing funds according to the Requesting Agency's guidance;
  - o recording transactions in a timely fashion; and
  - o Implementing and exercising controls to ensure compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory fiscal requirements.

## **7 Billing and Payment**

- 7.1 The Requesting Agency will pay the Servicing Agency for all actual costs associated with the provision of services in this IA. CBP reimbursement of costs incurred in the performance of work described in the SOW/Performance Work Statement (PWS) will be made via the U.S. Treasury Intra-government Payment and Collection (IPAC) System on a Servicing Agency initiated basis.

## **8 IA Funding**

The Servicing Agency is limited to recovery of only actual costs incurred. The Servicing Agency shall notify the Requesting Agency's Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) when the costs incurred, together with costs of any outstanding commitments, total 80 percent (%) of the obligated estimated cost ceiling of this IA. The Servicing Agency shall make no other commitments or expenditures beyond 100% of the funds obligated and shall be excused from further performance of the work unless, and until, the Requesting Agency CO, or other authorized official, increases the total obligation by modification to the IA.

- 8.1 Special Terms for One-year Funding. The total amount to be reimbursed shall not exceed the total amount obligated for the current fiscal year. If this IA is issued under the authority of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535) and the Servicing Agency uses in-house resources to perform part or all of the agreement, in-house work must stop on September 30th of the current fiscal year, and any unexpended funds for work to be performed in-house must be de-obligated. In-house work that will continue in the next fiscal year must be funded, effective October 1<sup>st</sup>, with the new fiscal year's funds. If the Servicing Agency obligates the fiscal year funds by awarding a contract or an order prior to the expiration of the fiscal year, the funds obligated by such award do not need to be de-obligated after September 30.
- 8.2 Special Terms for Greater Than One-year Funding. For longer than one-year (e.g. two-year, no-year) funding availability, the dates are extended appropriately.

## **9 Contract Termination, Disputes and Protests**

- 9.1 If a contract or order awarded pursuant to this IA is terminated or cancelled or a protest or dispute arises from specifications, solicitation, award, performance or termination of a contract, appropriate action will be taken in accordance with the terms of the contract and applicable laws and regulations.
- 9.2 The Servicing Agency shall consult with and seek concurrence from the Requesting Agency before agreeing to a settlement or payments to ensure that the Requesting Agency has adequate time in which to raise any objections or address any fiscal or budgetary concerns arising from the proposed payment or settlement. If concurrence is not obtained, the parties agree to refer the matter to the District Engineer, of the applicable USACE District where the Contracting Officer resides, and the CBP FM&E Director for resolution before the Servicing Agency agrees to any settlements or payments. The Servicing Agency Contracting Officer will delay any decision for settlement and payment until no sooner than thirty calendar days after the issue is referred to the District Engineer and CBP FM&E Director.

## **10 Amendments**

Any amendments to the terms and conditions to this IA must be made in writing and signed by both the Servicing Agency and the Requesting Agency. The party proposing the amendment must allow the other party a minimum of 7 calendar days to review and accept any proposed changes before they can take effect. At its discretion, the reviewing agency may agree to allow the change to take effect before the reviewing period expires. If the parties cannot agree regarding the proposed amendment, the disagreement is subject to the provisions on IA interpretation of this agreement.

## **11 IA Termination**

This IA may be terminated upon 180 calendar days' written notice by either party as a unilateral agreement. A bilateral agreement from both parties to terminate can be issued at any time during the course of this agreement. If this IA is cancelled, any implementing contract/order may also be cancelled. If the IA is terminated, the agencies must agree to the terms of the termination, including costs attributable to each party and the disposition of awarded and pending actions.

## **12 Interpretation of the IA**

- 12.1 If the Servicing Agency and Requesting Agency are unable to agree about a material aspect of the IA, the parties agree to engage in an effort to reach mutual agreement in the proper interpretation of this IA, including amendment of this IA, as necessary, by escalating the dispute within their respective organizations.



- 12.2 If a dispute related to funding cannot be resolved under 12.1, the parties agree to refer the matter expeditiously to their respective Chief Financial Officers (CFO) with a recommendation that the dispute be resolved in accordance with Appendix 10, *Intragovernmental Transaction (IGT) Guide*, of Chapter 4700 of Volume I, *Federal Agencies*, of the Treasury Financial Manual, or subsequent guidance.

### 13 Description of Acquisition Assistance

The servicing agency will provide the following services to the requesting agency: Preparation of the Acquisition Plan (as required) and all applicable acquisition documents related to solicitations/contracts that it issues on CBP's behalf, working with the Border Patrol and Air and Marine (BPAM) Program Management Office (PMO) as needed; Preparation, execution, and administration of those solicitations/contracts; Submitting the Congressional Notification (as required) for those contract/task order awards in accordance with Term #15 of this document.

### 14 Small Business Credit

- 14.1 CBP, as the requesting agency, must supply the servicing agency with the lowest and most specific FIPS 95-2 office code to ensure that the CBP receives the small business credit.
- 14.2 The servicing agency is responsible for entering the specific CBP code into FPDS-NG for the award.

### 15 Congressional Notification Requirements

In accordance with HSAM 3005.303-70, Congressional Notifications are required for:

- Any contract award including new contract actions being awarded on behalf of DHS by a Servicing Agency through an assisted acquisition in excess of \$1 million (including the base value and all options).
- Any modification in excess of \$1 million for additional supplies or services that were not covered in the Congressional notification for the award of the contract or task or delivery order.
- Any task or delivery order using FY 2012 or later multi-year DHS funds in excess of \$10 million.
- Any task or delivery order, in any amount, that causes cumulative obligations in a single FY 2012, FY 2013 or FY 2014 multi-year account to exceed 50 percent of the total amount appropriated.

Failure to properly make Congressional notification may result in a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act. Additional details on Congressional notification requirements and the required DHS Form 2140-01 are available in Appendix A of these terms and conditions.

The CO of the Servicing Agency shall prepare and submit DHS Form 2140-01 and the SOW/PWS at least six (6) full business days prior to the planned award of the contract action

via electronic mail to [cbppqad@dhs.gov](mailto:cbppqad@dhs.gov). The subject line must state "Congressional Notification for Contract No. X."

The business day begins at 9:00 a.m. Eastern Time (ET). For notifications received after 9:00 a.m. ET, the first full business day will be the day following receipt. For example, if a contract or order is to be awarded on a Friday, DHS Form 2140-01 must be received by no later than 9:00 a.m. the previous Friday. CBP will submit the Congressional notification information and will send notice via email of the earliest award date to the Servicing Agency CO. **NOTE: The contract award or order issuance cannot take place prior to notice from CBP.**

Congressional Notification requirements are subject to change based on the requirements stated within DHS's annual appropriations.

#### 16 Review of Terms and Conditions

If the period of performance of this IA exceeds one year, the parties agree to jointly review the terms and conditions of the IA at least annually. Appropriate changes will be made by amendment to this IA.

#### 17 Signatures

By signing the Terms and Conditions document, the Requesting Agency confirms that a bona fide need exists and that funds are for the designated purpose, meet time limitations, and are legally available for the acquisition described in the IA; that all unique funding and procurement requirements, including all statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the funding being provided, have been disclosed to the Servicing Agency; and all internal reviews and approvals required prior to transferring funds to the Servicing Agency have been completed. Further, both the Requesting Agency and the Servicing Agency agree to the terms and conditions as set forth herein.

Requesting Agency Contracting Officer:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Contracting Officer

4/14/17

Date

Requesting Agency Business Operations Division Director

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Director, BPAM PMO

4/14/17

Date

Servicing Agency Senior Official:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Chief, Interagency and International Services

4/14/17

Date

Servicing Agency Division Senior Official

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Southwest Division Regional Business Director

Date

Servicing Agency Program Director:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SWD Director for Border Infrastructure  
PMO

Date

APPENDIX A  
Congressional Notification Requirements

	GENERAL/ROUTINE CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS	BSFIT CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS
<b>CN REQUIRED</b> <i>(see HSAM Appendix D)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New contracts, including IDIQ and letter contracts, SBU &amp; A/E Service Contracts</li> <li>• New contracts awarded by an IA Servicing Agency</li> <li>• Orders under DHS/CBP multiple award contracts using FY 2010 or later appropriated funds</li> <li>• Orders &amp; Mods &gt; threshold of IDIQ contract</li> <li>• Orders &gt;\$10M using FY12+ DHS Multi-year funds</li> <li>• All Orders using FY12+ Multi-year funds that caused the cumulative amount to exceed 50% of the total amount appropriated.</li> <li>• Mods for additional supplies/services exceeding \$1 million beyond the original scope of the contract</li> <li>• Non-competitive actions over \$1M resulting in a Mod</li> <li>• SB Set-Asides, see FAR 15.503(a)(2)</li> <li>• Orders under DHS BPA IAW FAR 13.5, established under the Commercial Item Test Program</li> <li>• Letters of intent &gt; \$1 million</li> <li>• Contract actions Subject to Availability of Funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New contracts, task orders, delivery orders, interagency agreements and their modifications IAW thresholds below.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOs, DOs, IAs &gt; \$1M: 5 full business days before anticipated award date</li> <li>2. Mods to Contracts, TOs, DOs or IAs ≥\$25M: 5 full business days before anticipated award date</li> <li>3. New TOs, DOs or IAs ≥\$25M: FY09/10/11 - 18 full business days or for FY12 &amp; forward, 5 full business days before anticipated award date</li> <li>4. New contract awards, EAGLE and FirstSource orders &gt; \$1M - processed IAW HSAM 3005.303-70 - 5 business days before anticipated award date</li> <li>5. NOTE: Add 1 day for CSB POC to review</li> </ol>
<b>CN NOT REQUIRED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mods within the scope and terms of the existing contract</li> <li>• Administrative mods or mods to exercise option periods</li> <li>• Orders under IDIQ contracts up to the contract threshold using FY 2009 and prior funds</li> <li>• Orders under non-DHS IDIQ contracts, including GSA FSS -up to the threshold or if not affected by FY12 and subsequent multi-year funding</li> <li>• Orders under single award IDIQ contracts</li> <li>• DHS/CBP BPAs using annual funds established under GSA FSS contracts IAW FAR 8.405 and orders placed under them.</li> <li>• Execution of an IA with a Servicing Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracts and Orders under \$1 million</li> <li>• Modifications under \$25 million</li> </ul>

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CONTRACT AWARD NOTIFICATION			
<b>Competition Sensitive</b> - This document contains Source Selection information (See FAR 2.101 & 3.104). The information contained herein is not to be divulged except as permitted by law or as authorized by the Contracting Officer for the procurement.			
AGENCY INFORMATION			
1. Component:			
2. Contracting Officer:		3. Project Officer:	
Telephone Number:		Telephone Number:	
E-Mail Address:		E-Mail Address:	
CONTRACTOR INFORMATION			
4. Contractor:		5. Contractor Address: <i>Include City, State and Zip Code</i>	
		Telephone Number:	
6a. Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID) No.:	6b. Modification No.:	9. Funding Information (From Procurement Request):	
		FY Used:	PPA:
6c. Order No.:	6d. Call No.:	Treasury Account Symbol (6-9 characters, dashes, decimal points or spaces):	
7a. Anticipated Date of Award:	7b. Contract Type:		
8. Obligated Cost or Price of this Action:	Total Amount of Action Including Options:		Title of Account:
\$	\$		
10. Method of Acquisition: <i>Check One</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Noncompetitive <input type="checkbox"/> Competitive, Sealed Bid <input type="checkbox"/> Competitive, Negotiated			
11. Major Subcontractor Name(s): <i>Include Street Address, City, State, and Zip Code</i>			
Subcontractor	Subcontractor	Subcontractor	
12. Place(s) of performance (contractor and major subcontractor(s)): <i>Include Street Address, City, State and Zip Code</i>			
Contractor	Subcontractor	Subcontractor	
Summary of work to be performed: <i>(Include enough information to describe the effort to be performed and its purpose. Attach a copy of the detailed statement of work. It is imperative that a complete description be provided that is sufficient for preparing a press release or providing a meaningful description when notifying interested parties.)</i>			
Contracting Officer Signature			Date

## Interagency Acquisitions Supplement

### Determination and Findings

#### Authority to Enter into an Interagency Acquisition Under the Economy Act

Based on the following determination and findings, in accordance with the authority of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), as implemented in subpart 17.5 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Requesting Agency, Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), intends to enter into an Interagency Acquisition (IA) with the Servicing Agency, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

#### FINDINGS

1. The Requesting Agency has a need for the Servicing Agency to provide and perform programmatic, acquisition, project planning, and project execution activities in support of the U.S. Border Barrier Systems in response to Executive Order 13767. The total cost of the interagency acquisition (IAA) is estimated to be \$4.2Billion.

This agreement is effective for four years from the date the IAA is issued, which is estimated to be April 11, 2017. As a result, the Base Period of this IAA is estimated to be April 11, 2017 – April 10, 2021. This agreement will also include two Option Years, estimated as follows:

Option Year 1: April 11, 2021 – April 10, 2022

Option Year 2: April 11, 2022 – April 10, 2023

2. The USACE is a long-standing partner of CBP in the construction of border infrastructure. In addition to having over 20 years of tactical infrastructure and facility project construction, USACE was the executing agency for previous CBP fence projects, including Pedestrian Fence (PF) 225, PF70, and Vehicle Fence (VF) 300 projects. Proven in its history in assisting CBP with these past fence projects, the USACE has the construction and acquisition experience/expertise to provide the type of services required for the Border Barrier Systems, which is not currently available within the Requesting Agency. The USACE has the manpower, resources, and acquisition capacity to successfully oversee planning, contract execution, and contract oversight, which the Requesting Agency does not currently have, but will be necessary, especially when considering the numerous projects associated with the planned Border Barrier Systems.

CBP cannot obtain these services as conveniently or economically on its own as it can through the USACE. CBP does not have the wealth of resources, experience, and technical/acquisition knowledge that the USACE has in construction and construction-related activities, especially for the number of projects planned for the Border Barrier Systems. Due to its lack of resources and expertise, CBP would face challenges in awarding and managing any contracts with a private source, which would more than likely lead to cost and schedule delays, thereby impacting its ability to meet its deadlines.

## Border Barrier Systems

for the Border Barrier Systems. In contrast to CBP's limitations, the USACE has the resources, nationwide, to effectively manage and oversee all construction aspects of these projects, including all programmatic, acquisition, project planning, and project execution activities. Not only does the USACE have internal, local staff along the southwest border to assist in project execution, but it also has programmatic and real estate support through its own contracts to supplement support where needed. In addition, the USACE has established IDIQ construction contracts, which it can utilize to procure the projects/work necessary for the Border Wall. These established contracts streamline the acquisition process and get contracts in place much more efficiently and effectively than CBP could if it procured the projects itself. Utilizing these established USACE contracts allows CBP to meet its deadlines to construct the Border Barrier Systems. To date, the USACE has been responsive and provided CBP with the desired programmatic support and requirements on schedule and within budget. It is expected they would perform accordingly on these projects as well.

3. Nothing in this requirement conflicts with the authority of the servicing agency.
4. As discussed in Section two (2) of this document, the servicing agency has capabilities or expertise to enter into a contract for such supplies or services which is not available within the requesting agency.
5. It is in the best interest of the Government to issue an IAA since the supplies or services cannot be obtained as conveniently or economically by contracting directly with a private source for the reason(s) stated in Section 2 above.
6. The requesting agency shall furnish a copy of the D&F to the servicing agency with the order.

**DETERMINATION**

Based on the above findings, I hereby determine that it is in the best interest of the Government to enter into an IA with the servicing agency.

Name of the CBP Requirements Official: [REDACTED]

Signature: [REDACTED]

Date: 4/11/17

Name of the CBP Contracting Officer: [REDACTED]

Signature: [REDACTED]

Date: 4/11/17



## Determination of Best Procurement Approach for Assisted Acquisitions

FAR 17.502-1

IAA No. HSBP1017X00059

PR No. [20097828]

Based on the following determination and findings, in accordance with the authority of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), as implemented in subpart 17.5 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Requesting Agency, Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), intends to enter into an Interagency Acquisition (IA) with the Servicing Agency, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

**FINDINGS**

1. The Requesting Agency has a need for the Servicing Agency to provide technical expertise and support for design standard, master planning, and acquisition management requirements encompassing program and project management, cost estimating, design, real estate oversight, and environmental planning support through an assisted acquisition.
2. The USACE is a long-standing partner of CBP in construction of border infrastructure. In addition to over 20 years of tactical infrastructure and facility project construction, USACE was the executing agency for the previous Pedestrian Fence (PF) 225, PF70, and Vehicle Fence (VF) 300 projects. The USACE has the manpower and acquisition capacity to oversee planning, contract execution, and contract oversight. The USACE also has the authority, experience and expertise to provide the type of services required, which is not available within the Requesting Agency. Additionally, the supplies or services cannot be obtained as conveniently or economically by contracting directly with a private source because choosing another source would negate the technical knowledge and expertise possessed by the USACE, and the advantages to be gained by utilizing the USACE's ability to respond to construction-based programmatic support requirements on a national scale. Specifically, USACE has contracts nationwide and local staff in areas of the southwest border to effectively oversee the construction and real estate requirements. To date, the USACE has been responsive and provided CBP with the desired programmatic support and requirements on schedule and within budget.

CBP cannot obtain these services as conveniently or economically on its own as it can through the USACE. CBP does not have the wealth of resources, experience, and technical/acquisition knowledge that the USACE has in construction and construction-related activities, especially for the number of projects planned for the Border Barrier Systems. Due to its lack of resources and expertise, CBP would face challenges in awarding and managing any contracts with a private source, which would more than likely lead to cost and schedule delays, thereby impacting its ability to meet its deadlines for the Border Barrier Systems. In contrast to CBP's limitations, the USACE has the resources, nationwide, to effectively manage and oversee all construction aspects of these projects, including all programmatic, acquisition, project planning, and project execution activities. Not only does the USACE have internal, local staff along the southwest border to assist in project execution, but it also has programmatic and real

estate support through its own contracts to supplement support where needed. In addition, the USACE has established IDIQ construction contracts, which it can utilize to procure the projects/work necessary for the Border Barrier Systems. These contracts streamline the acquisition process and get contracts in place much more efficiently and effectively than CBP could if it procured the projects themselves. Utilizing these established USACE contracts allows CBP to meet its deadlines to construct the Border Barrier Systems. To date, the USACE has been responsive and provided CBP with the desired programmatic support and requirements on schedule and within budget. It is expected they would perform accordingly on these projects as well.

- 3 Construction acquisition and project management are some of the USACE's core capabilities. They have access to multiple vendors nationwide and have the in-house technical expertise, as well as the capability, to award the appropriate contract for the Border Barrier Systems requirements which will enable a streamlined, and as needed, an expedited pre-award and award process. Using the USACE's expertise in this area is resource advantageous because alternatively, CBP would be required to solicit, award, and manage multiple contracts, which would necessitate an increase in cost and staff, and could potentially lead to delays in delivering the Border Barrier Systems to the Border Patrol. Additionally, the USACE provides a benefit of national coverage, as it has locations nationwide to be able to support CBP's requirements. The USACE is also very familiar with CBP and its mission, as it has significant experience with CBP operations and the programmatic support requirements of CBP facilities and tactical infrastructure.

With regard to costs, the USACE charges CBP for the work it self-performs on CBP requirements as GS-scale time, which is reasonable as those rates are established by the Government. For all work that the USACE contracts out to other sources, it negotiates those prices to ensure the Government receives the best value possible for the services it receives. Those costs are then passed on to CBP to pay under the IAA, which have already been determined fair and reasonable due to the USACE's negotiations.

As a basis for determining that an IA was the optimal and most cost effective strategy, various alternatives were considered based on the Border Patrol and Air and Marine (BPAM) Program Management Office's (PMO) history of obtaining programmatic support services in the past for CBP FM&E BPAM PMO facilities. These alternatives included:

- i In-House (CBP) Resources
- ii Existing DHS or CBP Contracts
- iii New Contract
- iv Servicing Agency In-House Resources
- v Existing Servicing Agency Contracts

A detailed description of the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative are shown in the table below.

Alternative	Advantages	Disadvantages	Recommendation
1. In-House (CBP) Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater control over program performance and quality of programmatic support activities</li> <li>• Quicker identification of issues/actions before they become critical requirements</li> <li>• Reduces contract administration/ modifications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No in-house expertise in the quantities necessary to provide the services required to perform programmatic support activities for facilities and TI in such a manner as to support mission requirements</li> <li>• Not cost/resource effective due to the number of certified/trained employees with the requisite experience and expertise CBP would need to obtain/maintain to perform programmatic support activities in support of multiple facilities, TI, system, and PMO requirements</li> </ul>	Not recommended
2. Existing DHS or CBP contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater control over program performance and quality of programmatic support activities</li> <li>• Quicker identification of issues/actions before they become critical requirements</li> <li>• Provides increased visibility and oversight over the Contractor's performance</li> </ul>	<p>There are no known DHS or CBP contracts that can provide the size and scope needed to perform the construction-based programmatic services for the BPFTI PMO facilities and tactical infrastructure to meet CBP mission requirements.</p>	Not recommended
3. New Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater control over program performance and quality of programmatic support activities</li> <li>• Quicker identification of issues/actions before they become critical requirements</li> <li>• Provides increased visibility and oversight over the Contractor's performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases burden on Government to manage multiple contracts and vendors (i.e., increased resources required)</li> <li>• Increases contract administration for each contract with the need to have a good understanding of the pre and post award activities throughout the construction-based programmatic acquisition lifecycle</li> <li>• Introduces the potential for long Procurement Administrative Lead Time (PALT) when competing requirements (based on unfamiliarity with construction industry and vendors throughout CONUS)</li> </ul>	Not recommended.
4. Servicing Agency In-House Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-house expertise to provide the services necessary to perform programmatic activities in support of Border Barrier requirements</li> <li>• Cost/resource effective due to the availability of resources (material/ construction equipment) and/or contractor support needed to perform programmatic support activities based on similar program management support USACE already provides.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimizes CBP's ability to have "direct" control over program performance and quality of programmatic support activities</li> <li>• Delays identification and awareness of issues/actions (via USACE) before they become critical requirements</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommended</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USACE is the only agency that can execute the tasks required by DHS/CBP.</li> <li>• No other agency has the extensive experience required to complete the</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces contract administration since USACE will administer any contracts awarded as a result of CBP programmatic support requirements</li> <li>Capitalizes on lessons learned from previous contracts CBP has had with USACE</li> <li>Agency labor is GS Scale time, which are rates established by the government and are therefore considered reasonable</li> </ul>		<p>needed construction-based programmatic support with in-house personnel or a combination of in-house personnel augmented with contracted services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USACE will augment its own resources as necessary with contracted services to support a surge in work requirements or to provide a limited number of unique capabilities that it may not have in-house.</li> </ul>
5. Existing Servicing Agency Contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-house expertise to provide the services necessary to perform programmatic activities in support of Border Barrier requirements</li> <li>Cost/resource effective due to the availability of resources (material/ construction equipment) and/or contractor support needed to perform programmatic support activities based on similar program management support USACE already provides.</li> <li>Reduces contract administration since USACE will administer any contracts awarded as a result of CBP programmatic support requirements</li> <li>Agency labor is GS Scale time, which are rates established by the government and are therefore considered reasonable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no known existing USACE contracts that can provide the size and scope needed to perform the construction-based programmatic services for BPFTI PMO facilities and tactical infrastructure to meet CBP mission requirements</li> </ul>	Not recommended.

4. DHS/CBP funds (current and future appropriations) used to acquire these services will comply with applicable DHS/CBP appropriation limitations, and all applicable laws and policies.

5. The Servicing Agency is able to comply with the requesting agency's statutes, regulations, and policies, including any unique acquisition and fiscal requirements.

DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS  
Determination of Best Procurement Approach  
Border Barrier Systems

**DETERMINATION**

Based on the above findings, I hereby determine that entering into an interagency acquisition with the servicing agency, USACE, is the best procurement approach for the agency's requirement.

Signed:



Signature of Program Manager/Requirements Official

Director, BPAM PMO

4/11/17

Date



Signature of Contracting Officer

CBP Procurement

4/11/17

Date



Signature of Contracting Officer Supervisor

CBP Procurement

Date

## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

**INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
STATEMENT OF WORK  
BETWEEN  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AND  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**I. AUTHORITY**

The authority of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) ("Requesting Agency") and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) ("Servicing Agency") to enter into this Interagency Agreement (IAA) is the Economy Act of 1932 (31 U.S.C. 1535), resulting in an assisted acquisition.

**II. OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE**

This Interagency Agreement (IAA) is between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assist CBP's Office of Facilities and Asset Management (OFAM), Border Patrol Air and Marine (BPAM) Program Management Office (PMO) in performing programmatic, acquisition, project planning, and project execution activities in support of the U.S. Border Wall as required by Executive Order 13767 (Attachment A).

The goal of USACE is to execute the assigned CBP projects on schedule and to seek opportunities to continually improve service to CBP. Applying best practices, the USACE will continually strive to improve its delivery of high quality products and services on time and at the best value.

The partnership with USACE is essential to completing border barrier construction. CBP has a need for the USACE to provide technical expertise and support for design standard, master planning, and acquisition management requirements encompassing program and project management, cost estimating, design, real estate oversight, environmental planning, construction and contract administration support through an assisted acquisition. CBP and USACE have a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that establishes a mutual framework governing the respective responsibilities of USACE and CBP for the provision of goods and services pursuant to the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. § 1535).

**III. SCOPE**

This Statement of Work describes the comprehensive scope of support services for CBP's Border Barrier Systems requirements. Specific details on each project will be documented in Project Requirement Documents (PRD) agreed to by the project team members from both the

## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

Servicing and Requesting agencies. PRDs will be included in the IAA file, but all changes within scope of the PRDs and this IAA will be executed via the BPAM Change Management Process. Modifications to the IAA will be issued every quarter to account for the updates made through the Change Management Process.

**IV. REQUIREMENTS/TASKS:**

USACE will use its best efforts to provide the following services either by contract or by in-house efforts to support CBP's Border Barrier Systems requirements:

- a. **Provide program and project management support and expertise** (using either in-house or contractor resources), including but not limited to:
  - 1) Supporting overarching program management requirements and reporting needs (includes USACE enterprise level oversight and engagement).
  - 2) Providing complete project management services to include cost, schedule, and scope management.
  - 3) Tracking project progress and providing progress reporting and updated schedules through regular reporting, periodic reviews, and maintaining current data in the Facilities and Infrastructure Tracking Tool (FITT) database or equivalent system
  - 4) Supporting project closeout activities to ensure that all obligations, expenditures, and vouchers are finalized and executed, excess funds are de-obligated, and financial records for the project are properly closed out
  - 5) Assisting in resolving warranty issues should the contractor refuse to address these items, as applicable
  - 6) Providing project scoping, studies, investigations, evaluations, consultations, conceptual design, value engineering, and operation, monitoring, and topographic, geotechnical, and environmental survey services.
  - 7) Tracking project progress and providing progress reporting and updated schedules (including construction schedules provided by contractors) through regular reporting, periodic reviews, and maintaining current data in the FITT database or equivalent system from project initiation to project closeout.
  - 8) Analyzing project, cost and schedule risk, risk analyses, and develop mitigation strategies to minimize the impact to the project over the lifecycle of the project.
  - 9) Providing cost trends and analysis, and generate cost reports and life cycle cost estimates as applicable.
  - 10) Providing detailed reports of costs incurred.
  - 11) Participating in regular status updates (i.e., Weekly Calls and Program Management Reviews) as required.
  - 12) Providing environmental and real estate compliance support, including:

## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

- a) Support of environmental compliance requirements such as the preparation and review of biological and cultural survey reports, environmental assessments, environmental stewardship plans, biological resource plans, environmental stewardship summary reports, environmental impact statements, Findings of No Significant Impact, Records of Decision, mitigation plan(s), and other associated documentation requirements in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, DHS Directive 023-01, Environmental Planning Program and CBP policies and procedures for land acquisition. Additional activities include support of data identification, collection (including site visits and interviews), development, and interpretation; sampling and analysis; and human health risk and environmental impact evaluations and reports.
- b. Provide technical, contractual, and project management experience to develop and execute **acquisition strategies**, including but not limited to:
  - 1) Design-Bid-Build (DBB), Design-Build (DB), A/E Brooks Act, Services and/or other recommended acquisition vehicles and/or approaches.
  - 2) During acquisition strategy discussions, identifying available contracting vehicles in other USACE districts.
  - 3) As required, developing Requests for Proposals (RFP), Invitations for Bids, Independent Government Estimates (IGE), Acquisition Plans, Statements of Work (SOW)/Statements of Objectives (SOO)/Statements of Need (SON), Source Selection Evaluation Boards and other necessary acquisition documentation in support of CBP Tactical Infrastructure (TI) construction requirements.
- c. Provide program management, real estate, environmental, and A/E support in the preparation of designs including plans, drawings, design analyses, specifications and cost estimates required to execute a site-specific construction project (including studies and surveys). This support will also include landscaping, value engineering, as well as reviews of all of the above products and services. Other design phase support includes but is not limited to:
  - 1) Providing civil, mechanical, structural, electrical, and geotechnical services to support design requirements for TI based on the most current version of the BPAM TI Design Standards.
  - 2) Supporting DBB requirements, including developing statements of work (SOW) for design services, acquiring A/E design services, developing designs, developing SOWs for construction services, acquiring construction services, and constructing the project.
  - 3) Supporting DB requirements, including developing SOWs for DB services, acquiring DB services, and designing and constructing the project.
  - 4) Ensuring all environmental and real estate requirements are satisfied before the construction phase begins. Identifying any environmental concerns and best management practices (BMPs) and additional real estate interests (not identified during the planning phase) that may be required to access construction, utilities, and other needs.



## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

- 5) Provide management updates to the BPAM TI Design Standards.
- d. Provide support during the border barrier systems **construction phase** of projects, including but not limited to:
  - 1) Providing contract administration & oversight by ensuring construction contract requirements are met, overseeing contractor progress, validating compliance with Davis-Bacon Act wage rates, reviewing and evaluating changes that originate from the contractor, reviewing progress payments, and performing quality assurance.
  - 2) Reviewing, evaluating, and incorporating change requests, and providing notification of any field modifications following established CBP Change Management Processes prior to any modifications.
  - 3) Providing resident engineering expertise and participating in weekly construction progress meetings.
  - 4) Performing environmental monitoring and cultural surveying, addressing environmental issues, conducting environmental and real estate stakeholder outreach, and applying BPAM construction BMPs as required throughout the entire construction phase.
  - 5) Coordinating and conducting final inspections and walkthroughs prior to acceptance to identify any deficiencies that must be corrected.
  - 6) Supporting project closeout activities to ensure that all obligations, expenditures, and USACE and contractor vouchers are finalized and executed, excess funds are de-obligated, and financial records for the project are properly closed out.
  - 7) Assisting in resolving warranty issues should the contractor refuse to address these items.
  - 8) Submitting closeout and project documentation through FITT or equivalent system, to include as built drawings, warranties, O&M manuals, acceptance letter, final inspection notice, final punch list, etc. (as applicable).
  - 9) Providing construction management services to manage quality, cost and schedule in accordance with established USACE processes.
  - 10) Providing technical engineering support, as required, to CBP for construction of Tactical Infrastructure projects.

V. ESTIMATED COST BREAKOUT (INCLUDING APPLICABLE FEES):

Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, this Interagency Agreement is estimated to be in the amount of \$4.2 Billion and will include requirements and activities, assisted and non-assisted, associated with CBP's Border Barrier Systems program.

The initial value of the Base Period is \$11,500,000, which is reflected in "1.0 Program Management" in the table below. This funding includes real estate and overall program and project staffing. Staffing includes but is not limited to functional areas in business operations, acquisition, design and construction management, real estate, program and project management,

## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

as well as public affairs. The remaining requirements (assisted acquisition and non-assisted acquisition activities) will be funded through modifications to this agreement as funding becomes available.

FY17 & FY18 IAA Wall Funding (\$K)				
WBS Element	FY2017	FY2018	Total	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,517,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,619,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,136,500</b>	
1.0 Program Management	\$ 10,500	\$ -	\$ 10,500	
1.1 Program Management	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000	
1.1.1 Architecture and Engineering	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000	
1.1.1.1 100% Design SDC	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	
1.1.1.2 100% Design RGV	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	
1.1.2 USACE Program Management Support	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ 7,500	
1.1.2.1 Real Estate (Labor and Contract)	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 3,000	
1.1.2.2 Program Support (Labor and Travel)	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ 1,500	
1.1.2.3 Acquisition Planning (Labor)	\$ 900	\$ -	\$ 900	
1.1.2.4 Ops Cell Support	\$ 1,100	\$ -	\$ 1,100	
1.1.2.5 Project Planning	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000	
2.0 Construction	\$ 1,506,000	\$ 2,619,000	\$ 4,125,000	
2.1 Wall System (SDC)	\$ 256,000	\$ -	\$ 256,000	
2.1.1 Construction	\$ 166,000	\$ -	\$ 166,000	
2.1.2 System	\$ 87,000	\$ -	\$ 87,000	
2.1.3 Real Estate & Support	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 3,000	
2.2 Wall System (FY17 and FY18 Priority Projects)	\$ 150,000	\$ 1,034,000	\$ 1,184,000	
2.2.1 Construction	\$ 75,000	\$ 520,000	\$ 595,000	
2.2.2 System	\$ 49,000	\$ 337,000	\$ 386,000	
2.2.3 Real Estate & Support	\$ 26,000	\$ 177,000	\$ 203,000	
2.3 Fence/Wall (Levee) (RGV)	\$ 498,000	\$ 161,000	\$ 659,000	
2.3.1 Construction	\$ 420,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 555,000	
2.3.2 System	\$ 8,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 11,000	
2.3.3 Real Estate & Support	\$ 70,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 93,000	
2.4 Fence (rest of border)	\$ -	\$ 224,000	\$ 224,000	
2.4.1 Construction	\$ -	\$ 156,000	\$ 156,000	
2.4.2 System	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	
2.4.3 Real Estate & Support	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
2.5 Replacement Fence	\$ 102,000	\$ 358,000	\$ 460,000	
2.5.1 Construction	\$ 98,000	\$ 343,000	\$ 441,000	
2.5.2 System	\$ 4,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 19,000	
2.5.3 Real Estate & Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2.6 Road Construction	\$ 119,000	\$ 126,000	\$ 245,000	
2.6.1 Road Construction	\$ 119,000	\$ 126,000	\$ 245,000	
2.7 Road Maintenance	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 46,000	
2.7.1 Road Maintenance	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 46,000	
2.8 Other Tactical Infrastructure	\$ 55,000	\$ -	\$ 55,000	
2.9 Surveillance Technology	\$ 200,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 350,000	
2.10 Other Assets and Equipment	\$ 103,000	\$ 543,000	\$ 646,000	

## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

All costs covered under this agreement will be reimbursable, and actual costs are dependent on the work performed. This budgetary estimate is based on a summation of all the USACE labor, contract awards (issued by USACE), and other direct costs assumed to be required to fund the portfolio of projects executed under this IAA (through closeout of the contracts issued by USACE and their warranties). Additional supporting documentation on the basis of the cost estimates will be available in the Project Requirement Documents (PRDs). PRDs will be executed via the BPAM Change Management Process, and modifications to the IAA will be issued every quarter to account for the updates made through the Change Management Process. As projects are better defined and PRDs are updated, changes to this section and the rest of the IAA will be issued in accordance with this process.

**VI. DELIVERABLES:**

USACE must provide an electronic version of the following:

- Weekly updates in the FITT or equivalent system
- Bi-weekly expense burn rate report by P2 number
- Monthly (weekly, as required) Project Delivery Schedule

**VII. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE**

The place of performance for this requirement shall include southwest border locations, including but not limited to San Diego (SDC), El Centro (ELC), Yuma (YUM), Tucson (TCA), El Paso (EPT), Big Bend (BBT), Del Rio (DRT) Laredo (LRT), and Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sectors.

**VIII. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE**

The Base Period of this Agreement is through four years from date of award, which is estimated to be from April 10, 2017 – April 9, 2021. This agreement also includes two Option Years as follows:

- Option Year 1: April 10, 2021 – April 9, 2022
- Option Year 2: April 10, 2022 – April 9, 2023

**IX. FUNDING**

The initial value of the Base Period is \$11,500,000. This funding includes real estate and overall program and project staffing. Staffing includes but is not limited to functional areas in business operations, acquisition, design and construction management, real estate, program and project management, as well as public affairs. The remaining requirements (assisted acquisition and

## BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

non-assisted acquisition activities) will be funded through modifications to this agreement as funding becomes available.

Although funding for multiple functional areas will be provided to USACE via a single line item on the IAA, USACE will track funding and the associated functional areas via "P2" projects. P2 is a suite of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) software applications configured to support project execution, which ties together project details with project financial information. P2 provides project development teams with the ability to manage their projects using proven Project Management best practices. P2 also allows for web-based executive level, district-specific, regional, and customer reports. Any modifications of funding between P2s at USACE must have an approved CBP change request and be administered via the BPAM Change Management Process.

Specific funding information is as follows:

Cost Center: 942063200  
 Order: Z2VQ  
 Fund: 15463  
 Functional Area: SB031101AG00  
 Fund Center: BPE75  
 PR: 20097828

**X. POINTS OF CONTACT**

**CBP:**

[REDACTED]  
 CBP Program Official (Division Director/Program Manager)  
 Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office (BPAM PMO)  
 Phone: [REDACTED]  
 E-mail: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
 CBP Budget Official  
 Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office (BPAM PMO)  
 Phone: [REDACTED]  
 E-mail: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
 Contracting Officer Representative  
 Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office (BPAM PMO)  
 Phone: [REDACTED]  
 E-mail: [REDACTED]

BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

CBP Acquisitions:

[REDACTED]  
Contract Specialist  
US Customs and Border Protection/DHS  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
Email: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Contracting Officer  
US Customs and Border Protection/DHS  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
Email: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Contracting Officer  
US Customs and Border Protection/DHS  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
Email: [REDACTED]

USACE:

[REDACTED]  
SWD Director for Border Barrier Systems USACE, Ft Worth  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
E-mail: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Deputy Director, SWD Director for Border Barrier Systems  
USACE, Ft Worth  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
E-mail: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Chief, Program Control Section  
USACE, Ft Worth  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
E-mail: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Budget Analyst  
USACE, Ft Worth  
Phone: [REDACTED]  
E-mail: [REDACTED]

BORDER BARRIER SYSTEMS

[REDACTED]  
Budget Analyst  
USACE, Ft Worth

Phone: [REDACTED]

E-mail: [REDACTED]

**XI. PARTICIPATING AGENCY INFORMATION**

Specific Agency information is as follows:

Full Agency Name: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, District

Full Agency Address: 819 Taylor St, Rm 3A14, Fort Worth, TX 76102

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

Fax Number: [REDACTED]

Tax Identification Number: 62-1642142

DUNS Number: 068112791

Agency Locator Code: 00008736

The White House  
Office of the Press Secretary  
For Immediate Release  
January 25, 2017

# Executive Order: Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

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### BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) (INA), the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109 367) (Secure Fence Act), and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104 208 Div. C) (IIRIRA), and in order to ensure the safety and territorial integrity of the United States as well as to ensure that the Nation's immigration laws are faithfully executed, I hereby order as follows:

**Section 1. Purpose.** Border security is critically important to the national security of the United States. Aliens who illegally enter the United States without inspection or admission present a significant threat to national security and public safety. Such aliens have not been identified or inspected by Federal immigration officers to determine their admissibility to the United States. The recent surge of illegal immigration at the southern border with Mexico has placed a significant strain on Federal resources and overwhelmed agencies charged with border security and immigration enforcement, as well as the local communities into which many of the aliens are placed.

Transnational criminal organizations operate sophisticated drug- and human-trafficking networks and smuggling operations on both sides of the southern border, contributing to a significant increase in violent crime and United States deaths from dangerous drugs. Among those who illegally enter are those who seek to harm Americans through acts of terror or criminal conduct. Continued illegal immigration presents a clear and present danger to the interests of the United States.

Federal immigration law both imposes the responsibility and provides the means for the Federal Government, in cooperation with border States, to secure the Nation's southern border. Although Federal immigration law provides a robust framework for Federal-State partnership in enforcing our immigration laws and the Congress has authorized and provided appropriations to secure our

borders the Federal Government has failed to discharge this basic sovereign responsibility. The purpose of this order is to direct executive departments and agencies (agencies) to deploy all lawful means to secure the Nation's southern border, to prevent further illegal immigration into the United States, and to repatriate illegal aliens swiftly, consistently, and humanely.

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the executive branch to:

- (a) secure the southern border of the United States through the immediate construction of a physical wall on the southern border, monitored and supported by adequate personnel so as to prevent illegal immigration, drug and human trafficking, and acts of terrorism;
- (b) detain individuals apprehended on suspicion of violating Federal or State law, including Federal immigration law, pending further proceedings regarding those violations;
- (c) expedite determinations of apprehended individuals' claims of eligibility to remain in the United States;
- (d) remove promptly those individuals whose legal claims to remain in the United States have been lawfully rejected, after any appropriate civil or criminal sanctions have been imposed; and
- (e) cooperate fully with States and local law enforcement in enacting Federal-State partnerships to enforce Federal immigration priorities, as well as State monitoring and detention programs that are consistent with Federal law and do not undermine Federal immigration priorities.

Sec. 3. Definitions. (a) "Asylum officer" has the meaning given the term in section 235(b)(1)(E) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)).

- (b) "Southern border" shall mean the contiguous land border between the United States and Mexico, including all points of entry.
- (c) "Border States" shall mean the States of the United States immediately adjacent to the contiguous land border between the United States and Mexico.
- (d) Except as otherwise noted, "the Secretary" shall refer to the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- (e) "Wall" shall mean a contiguous, physical wall or other similarly secure, contiguous, and impassable physical barrier.
- (f) "Executive department" shall have the meaning given in section 101 of title 5, United States Code.
- (g) "Regulations" shall mean any and all Federal rules, regulations, and directives lawfully promulgated by agencies.



(h) "Operational control" shall mean the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband.

Sec. 4. Physical Security of the Southern Border of the United States. The Secretary shall immediately take the following steps to obtain complete operational control, as determined by the Secretary, of the southern border:

(a) In accordance with existing law, including the Secure Fence Act and IIRIRA, take all appropriate steps to immediately plan, design, and construct a physical wall along the southern border, using appropriate materials and technology to most effectively achieve complete operational control of the southern border;

(b) Identify and, to the extent permitted by law, allocate all sources of Federal funds for the planning, designing, and constructing of a physical wall along the southern border;

(c) Project and develop long-term funding requirements for the wall, including preparing Congressional budget requests for the current and upcoming fiscal years; and

(d) Produce a comprehensive study of the security of the southern border, to be completed within 180 days of this order, that shall include the current state of southern border security, all geophysical and topographical aspects of the southern border, the availability of Federal and State resources necessary to achieve complete operational control of the southern border, and a strategy to obtain and maintain complete operational control of the southern border.

Sec. 5. Detention Facilities. (a) The Secretary shall take all appropriate action and allocate all legally available resources to immediately construct, operate, control, or establish contracts to construct, operate, or control facilities to detain aliens at or near the land border with Mexico.

(b) The Secretary shall take all appropriate action and allocate all legally available resources to immediately assign asylum officers to immigration detention facilities for the purpose of accepting asylum referrals and conducting credible fear determinations pursuant to section 235(b)(1) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)) and applicable regulations and reasonable fear determinations pursuant to applicable regulations.

(c) The Attorney General shall take all appropriate action and allocate all legally available resources to immediately assign immigration judges to immigration detention facilities operated or controlled by the Secretary, or operated or controlled pursuant to contract by the Secretary, for the purpose of conducting proceedings authorized under title 8, chapter 12, subchapter II, United States Code.

Sec. 6. Detention for Illegal Entry. The Secretary shall immediately take all appropriate actions to ensure the detention of aliens apprehended for violations of immigration law pending the outcome of their removal proceedings or their removal from the country to the extent permitted by law. The Secretary shall issue new policy guidance to all Department of Homeland Security personnel regarding the appropriate and consistent use of lawful detention authority under the INA, including the termination of the practice commonly known as "catch and release," whereby aliens are routinely released in the United States shortly after their apprehension for violations of immigration law.

Sec. 7. Return to Territory. The Secretary shall take appropriate action, consistent with the requirements of section 1232 of title 8, United States Code, to ensure that aliens described in section 235(b)(2)(C) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2)(C)) are returned to the territory from which they came pending a formal removal proceeding.

Sec. 8. Additional Border Patrol Agents. Subject to available appropriations, the Secretary, through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall take all appropriate action to hire 5,000 additional Border Patrol agents, and all appropriate action to ensure that such agents enter on duty and are assigned to duty stations as soon as is practicable.

Sec. 9. Foreign Aid Reporting Requirements. The head of each executive department and agency shall identify and quantify all sources of direct and indirect Federal aid or assistance to the Government of Mexico on an annual basis over the past five years, including all bilateral and multilateral development aid, economic assistance, humanitarian aid, and military aid. Within 30 days of the date of this order, the head of each executive department and agency shall submit this information to the Secretary of State. Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary shall submit to the President a consolidated report reflecting the levels of such aid and assistance that has been provided annually, over each of the past five years.

Sec. 10. Federal-State Agreements. It is the policy of the executive branch to empower State and local law enforcement agencies across the country to perform the functions of an immigration officer in the interior of the United States to the maximum extent permitted by law.

(a) In furtherance of this policy, the Secretary shall immediately take appropriate action to engage with the Governors of the States, as well as local officials, for the purpose of preparing to enter into agreements under section 287(g) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)).

(b) To the extent permitted by law, and with the consent of State or local officials, as appropriate, the Secretary shall take appropriate action, through agreements under section 287(g) of the INA, or otherwise, to authorize State and local law enforcement officials, as the Secretary determines are qualified and appropriate, to perform the functions of immigration officers in relation to the investigation, apprehension, or detention of aliens in the United States under the direction and the supervision of the

Secretary. Such authorization shall be in addition to, rather than in place of, Federal performance of these duties.

(c) To the extent permitted by law, the Secretary may structure each agreement under section 287(g) of the INA in the manner that provides the most effective model for enforcing Federal immigration laws and obtaining operational control over the border for that jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. Parole, Asylum, and Removal. It is the policy of the executive branch to end the abuse of parole and asylum provisions currently used to prevent the lawful removal of removable aliens.

(a) The Secretary shall immediately take all appropriate action to ensure that the parole and asylum provisions of Federal immigration law are not illegally exploited to prevent the removal of otherwise removable aliens.

(b) The Secretary shall take all appropriate action, including by promulgating any appropriate regulations, to ensure that asylum referrals and credible fear determinations pursuant to section 235(b)(1) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1125(b)(1)) and 8 CFR 208.30, and reasonable fear determinations pursuant to 8 CFR 208.31, are conducted in a manner consistent with the plain language of those provisions.

(c) Pursuant to section 235(b)(1)(A)(iii)(I) of the INA, the Secretary shall take appropriate action to apply, in his sole and unreviewable discretion, the provisions of section 235(b)(1)(A)(i) and (ii) of the INA to the aliens designated under section 235(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II).

(d) The Secretary shall take appropriate action to ensure that parole authority under section 212(d)(5) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) is exercised only on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the plain language of the statute, and in all circumstances only when an individual demonstrates urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit derived from such parole.

(e) The Secretary shall take appropriate action to require that all Department of Homeland Security personnel are properly trained on the proper application of section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232) and section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)), to ensure that unaccompanied alien children are properly processed, receive appropriate care and placement while in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security, and, when appropriate, are safely repatriated in accordance with law.

Sec. 12. Authorization to Enter Federal Lands. The Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior and any other heads of agencies as necessary, shall take all appropriate action to:

(a) permit all officers and employees of the United States, as well as all State and local officers as authorized by the Secretary, to have access to all Federal lands as necessary and appropriate to implement this order; and

(b) enable those officers and employees of the United States, as well as all State and local officers as authorized by the Secretary, to perform such actions on Federal lands as the Secretary deems necessary and appropriate to implement this order.

Sec. 13. Priority Enforcement. The Attorney General shall take all appropriate steps to establish prosecution guidelines and allocate appropriate resources to ensure that Federal prosecutors accord a high priority to prosecutions of offenses having a nexus to the southern border.

Sec. 14. Government Transparency. The Secretary shall, on a monthly basis and in a publicly available way, report statistical data on aliens apprehended at or near the southern border using a uniform method of reporting by all Department of Homeland Security components, in a format that is easily understandable by the public.

Sec. 15. Reporting. Except as otherwise provided in this order, the Secretary, within 90 days of the date of this order, and the Attorney General, within 180 days, shall each submit to the President a report on the progress of the directives contained in this order.

Sec. 16. Hiring. The Office of Personnel Management shall take appropriate action as may be necessary to facilitate hiring personnel to implement this order.

Sec. 17. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or
- (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
January 25, 2017.

IAA HSBP1017X00059 Modification P00001

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)**

<b>1. Agreement No.</b> HSBP1017X00059	<b>2. Modification No.</b> P00001	<b>3. Order No.</b>	<b>4. Requisition No.</b> 0020097828
<b>5. Period of Performance</b> From 04/11/2017 To 04/10/2021		<b>6. Statutory Authority</b> Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1535	
<b>7. Date IAA Prepared</b> 04/11/2017			
<b>8. Requesting Agency</b> Agency Name: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Office/Division: Customs and Border Protection POC: [REDACTED] Address: 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Procurement Directorate - NP 1310 Washington DC 20229 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]		<b>9. Servicing Agency</b> Agency Name: ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS Office/Division: [REDACTED] POC: [REDACTED] Address: 819 TAYLOR ST RM 3A14 FT WORTH TX 76102-0300 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]	
<b>10. Scope of Work</b> The purpose of Modification P00001 is to add funding in the amount \$339,000,000.00 for Replacement Fence and RGV Gates. As a result, the following changes are being incorporated:  1) An amount of \$290,500,000.00 is obligated for Replacement Fence (Funded Line Item #20). 2) An amount of \$48,500,000.00 is obligated for RGV Gates (Funded Line Item #30). 3) Total amount obligated for Modification P00001: \$339,000,000.00 4) Total obligated amount for IAA HSBP1017X00059 is increased from \$11,500,000.00 by \$339,000,000.00 to \$350,500,000.00.			
<b>11. Delivery/Shipping Schedule</b>  See Attached Delivery Schedule			
<b>12. IAA Amount</b>		<b>13. Billing and Payment</b>	
Base Price of IAA \$11,500,000.00		Requesting Agency Servicing Agency	
Modification Amount	\$339,000,000.00	Locator Code: 70050800 DUNS #: DUNS# 879824324 Address: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Commercial Accounts Sect. 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 180 Indianapolis IN 46278 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]	Locator Code: DUNS #: Address:  POC: POC Phone #: POC Fax #: POC Email:
Assisted Acquisition Servicing Fee	\$0.00		
Total IAA Price	\$350,500,000.00		
<b>14. Requesting Agency TAS No.</b>		<b>15. Servicing Agency TAS No.</b>	
10	07020152017_0533000	10	00000000_3122
20	07020172021_0532000	20	00000000_3132
30	07020172021_0532000	30	00000000_3132

CBP Form 236 (10/13)

Telephone No.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Fax No.		
Email	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED] Date: 06/09/2017	[REDACTED] Date: 6/12/17
<b>Funding Officials</b>		
Name	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Title	Branch Chief - Financial Management	Budget Officer
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Fax No.		
Email	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED] Date: 6/09/2017	[REDACTED] Date: 6/9/2017
<b>Contracting Officials</b>		
Name	[REDACTED]	
Title	Contracting Officer	
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]	
Fax No.		
Email	[REDACTED]	
Signature	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)

INSTRUCTIONS

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Date: June 2, 2017

TO: [REDACTED]  
Contracting Officer  
Procurement Directorate  
U.S. Customs & Border Protection

FROM: [REDACTED]  
Financial Management Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine  
Program Management Office

SUBJECT: Request for Modification- HSBP1017X00059

The Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office (BPAM PMO) requests a modification to the LAA for HSBP1017X00059 (PR 20097828), as follows:

- 1) Add additional funding in the amount of \$339,000,000.00. Additional funding is to be used for replacement fence projects in El Centro Sector, San Diego Sector, El Paso Sector as well as gates in Rio Grande Valley Sector. All work is covered within the existing SOW as shown in the "FY17 & FY18 LAA Wall Funding" table on page 5 of the SOW. replacement fence is covered under section 2.4 and gates under section 2.8. This funding has been added to PR 20097828 on multiple lines as follows:
  - \$290,500,000.00 on line 20 for Replacement Fence.
  - \$48,500,000.00 on line 30 for Gates.

Please refer any questions to [REDACTED], BPAM Program Management Office [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The Servicing Agency point of contact is [REDACTED],  
Director, SWD Border Infrastructure PMO [REDACTED]

Thank you.

[REDACTED]  
Financial Management Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine  
Program Management Office

Attachment "A"

Summary of FY17 PC&I Funding	
Programs	
<b>1.0 Replacement Fence</b>	<b>290,500,000.00</b>
1.1 USACE Program Support	12,000,000.00
1.2 Replacement Fence	208,000,000.00
1.2.1 ELP 20 miles	104,000,000.00
1.2.2 ELP 4 miles	20,800,000.00
1.2.3 SDC 14 miles	72,800,000.00
1.2.4 ELC 2 miles	10,400,000.00
1.3 Change Management Reserve	70,500,000.00
<b>2.0 RGV Gates</b>	<b>48,500,000.00</b>
2.1 RGV Gates	48,500,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>339,000,000.00</b>



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
441 G STREET, NW  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

CEMP-CN

12 June 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR Southwestern Division Director for Border Infrastructure PMO  
and Fort Worth District Resource Management Office

SUBJECT: Customer Order Funding Guidance for Customs and Border Patrol

1. Fort Worth District (SWF) is authorized to load the attached IAA Modification (HSBP1017X00059 P0001) in CEFMS for the increased amount of \$350,500,000.00.
2. A funding Directive will follow that provides SWF the authority to undertake the activities detailed in the attached SOW in support of the U.S. Border Wall U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).
3. Please contact me at [REDACTED] if you have any questions.

Enclosures

1. IAA HSBP1017X00059 P0001
2. Border Barrier Systems IAA SOW  
Mod P0001

[REDACTED]  
Senior Program Manager  
Interagency and International Services  
HQUSACE



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)

1. Agreement No. HSBP1017X00059	2. Modification No. P00002	3. Order No.	4. Requisition No. 0020097828
5. Period of Performance From 04/11/2017 To 04/10/2021		6. Statutory Authority Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1535	
7. Date IAA Prepared 04/11/2017			
<b>8. Requesting Agency</b> Agency Name: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Office/Division: Customs and Border Protection POC: [REDACTED] Address: 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Procurement Directorate - NP 1310 Washington DC 20229 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]		<b>9. Servicing Agency</b> Agency Name: ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS Office/Division: [REDACTED] POC: [REDACTED] Address: 819 TAYLOR ST RM 3A14 FT WORTH TX 76102-0300 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]	
<b>10. Scope of Work</b> The purpose of Modification P00002 is to add funding in the amount \$743,000.00 for Border Barrier Systems requirements (see IAA SOW for details). As a result, the following changes are being incorporated:  1) An amount of \$743,000.00 is obligated for Border Barrier Systems requirements (Funded Line Item #40). 2) Total amount obligated for Modification P00002: \$743,000.00 3) Total obligated amount for IAA HSBP1017X00059 is increased from \$350,500,000.00 by \$743,000.00 to \$351,243,000.00.			
<b>11. Delivery/Shipping Schedule</b>  See Attached Delivery Schedule			
<b>12. IAA Amount</b>		<b>13. Billing and Payment</b>	
Base Price of IAA	\$350,500,000.00	<b>Requesting Agency</b>	
Modification Amount	\$743,000.00	Locator Code: 70050800 DUNS #: DUNS# 679824324 Address: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Commercial Accounts Sect.  6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 160 Indianapolis IN 46278 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]	
Assisted Acquisition Servicing Fee	\$0.00	<b>Servicing Agency</b> Locator Code: DUNS #: Address:  POC: POC Phone #: POC Fax #: POC Email:	
Total IAA Price	\$351,243,000.00		
<b>14. Requesting Agency TAS No.</b> 10 _____ 07020152017_0533000 20 _____ 07020172021_0532000 30 _____ 07020172021_0532000 40 _____ 07020152017_0533000		<b>15. Servicing Agency TAS No.</b> 10 _____ 00000000_3122 20 _____ 00000000_3122 30 _____ 00000000_3122 40 _____ 00000000_3122	

<b>16. Invoice/Payment Method</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Requesting Agency Initiate IPAC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing Agency Initiate IPAC <input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain below) _____	<b>17. Billing Frequency</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Payment (explain below) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain below) _____
<b>18. Requesting Agency Accounting and Appropriation Data</b> 10 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ15463SB031101AG00 BPE753211 TAS# 07020152017 0533 20 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ17562AB200000AG00 BPE763211 TAS# 07020172021 0532 30 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ17562AB200000AG00 BPE773211 TAS# 07020172021 0532 40 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ15463SB031101AG00 BPE753211 TAS# 07020152017 0533	

19. Approvals					
Program Officials		Requesting Agency		Servicing Agency	
Name		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
Title		Contracting Officer's Representative		Chief, Interagency and International Services	
Telephone No.		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
Fax No.					
Email		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
Signature		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
		Date: 9/26/17		Date: 9/26/17	
<b>Funding Officials</b>					
Name		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
Title		Branch Chief - Financial Management		Budget Officer	
Telephone No.		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
Fax No.					
Email		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
Signature		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
		Date:		Date:	
<b>Contracting Officials</b>					
Name		[REDACTED]			
Title		Contracting Officer			
Telephone No.		[REDACTED]			
Fax No.		[REDACTED]			
Email		[REDACTED]			
Signature		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
		Date: 9/22/17		Date:	



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)

INSTRUCTIONS

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- Block 3:** Insert IAA order number (automatic system populated).
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- Block 6:** Insert statutory authority for the IAA.
- Block 7:** Insert date the IAA was prepared (automatic system populated).
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IAA HSBP1017X00059 Modification P00003

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)

<b>1. Agreement No.</b> HSBP1017X00059	<b>2. Modification No.</b> P00003	<b>3. Order No.</b>	<b>4. Requisition No.</b> 0020097828				
<b>5. Period of Performance</b> From 04/11/2017 To 04/10/2021		<b>6. Statutory Authority</b> Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1535	<b>7. Date IAA Prepared</b> 04/11/2017				
<b>8. Requesting Agency</b> Agency Name: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Office/Division: Customs and Border Protection POC: [REDACTED] Address: 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Procurement Directorate - NP 1310 Washington DC 20229 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED] /		<b>9. Servicing Agency</b> Agency Name: ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS Office/Division: [REDACTED] POC: [REDACTED] Address: 819 TAYLOR ST RM 3A14 FT WORTH TX 76102-0300 POC Phone No.: [REDACTED]					
<b>10. Scope of Work</b> The purpose of Modification P00003 is to add funding in the amount \$169,900 for Border Barrier Systems. Additionally, to deobligate funding in the amount of \$8,523.23. As a result, the following changes are being incorporated:  1) Deobligation in the amount of \$8,523.23 (Line Item #10) 2) An amount of \$169,900 is obligated for Border Barrier Systems(Funded Line Item #50). 3) As a result of #1 and #2 above, the overall total amount obligated for Modification P00003: \$161,376.77. 4) Total obligated amount for IAA HSBP1017X00059 is increased from \$351,243,000.00 to \$351,404,376.77							
<b>11. Delivery/Shipping Schedule</b>  See Attached Delivery Schedule							
<b>12. IAA Amount</b>		<b>13. Billing and Payment</b>					
Base Price of IAA	\$351,243,000.00	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Requesting Agency</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Servicing Agency</th> </tr> <tr> <td>           Locator Code: 70050800            DUNS #: DUNS# 879824324            Address: DHS - Customs &amp; Border Protection            Commercial Accounts Sect.            6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100            Indianapolis IN 46278            POC: [REDACTED]            POC Phone #: [REDACTED]            POC Fax #: [REDACTED]            POC Email: [REDACTED]         </td> <td>           Locator Code:            DUNS #:            Address:            POC:            POC Phone #:            POC Fax #:            POC Email:         </td> </tr> </table>		Requesting Agency	Servicing Agency	Locator Code: 70050800 DUNS #: DUNS# 879824324 Address: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Commercial Accounts Sect. 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100 Indianapolis IN 46278 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]	Locator Code: DUNS #: Address: POC: POC Phone #: POC Fax #: POC Email:
Requesting Agency	Servicing Agency						
Locator Code: 70050800 DUNS #: DUNS# 879824324 Address: DHS - Customs & Border Protection Commercial Accounts Sect. 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100 Indianapolis IN 46278 POC: [REDACTED] POC Phone #: [REDACTED] POC Fax #: [REDACTED] POC Email: [REDACTED]	Locator Code: DUNS #: Address: POC: POC Phone #: POC Fax #: POC Email:						
Modification Amount	\$161,376.77						
Assisted Acquisition Servicing Fee	\$0.00						
Total IAA Price	\$351,404,376.77						
<b>14. Requesting Agency TAS No.</b>		<b>15. Servicing Agency TAS No.</b>					
10	07020152017_0533000	10	00000000_3122				
20	07020172021_0532000	20	00000000_3122				
30	07020172021_0532000	30	00000000_3122				
40	07020152017_0533000	40	00000000_3122				



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<b>18. Requesting Agency Accounting and Appropriation Data</b> 10 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ15463SB031101AG00 BPE753211 TAS# 07020152017 0533 20 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ17562AB200000AG00 BPE763211 TAS# 07020172021 0532 30 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ17562AB200000AG00 BPE773211 TAS# 07020172021 0532 40 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ15463SB031101AG00 BPE753211 TAS# 07020152017 0533 50 6999.3211USCSGLCS0942063200Z2WQ11173SB031101AG00 BPE753211 TAS# 070 X0533000	

19. Approvals			
Program Officials	Requesting Agency		Servicing Agency
Name	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Title	Contracting Officer's Representative		Chief, Interagency and International Services
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Fax No.			
Email	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]	Date: 11/21/2017	[REDACTED]
<b>Funding Officials</b>			
Name	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Title	Branch Chief - Financial Management		Budget Officer
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Fax No.			
Email	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]	Date:	[REDACTED] Date:
<b>Contracting Officials</b>			
Name	[REDACTED]		
Title	Contracting Officer		
Telephone No.	[REDACTED]		
Fax No.	[REDACTED]		
Email	[REDACTED]		
Signature	[REDACTED]	Date: 11/21/17	Date:

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
(IAA)

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**Post-Hearing Questions for the Record  
Submitted to Major General Donald E. Jackson  
From Senator Claire McCaskill**

**“2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response”**

**October 31, 2017**

USACE Response

Attachment B

Question 8: Names and DUNS numbers for contractors that USACE  
has retained for replacement fencing construction



#	Action	Location	IAA	Contractor		Contract Amount (\$)	Scope of Work
				Name	DUNS		
1	Prototype Support	Oray Mesa, CA	HSBP1017X00059	Horizon Surveys LLC	78825708	\$6,900.00	Stake the northern boundary line of Federally owned Tract #703. In support of Prototype construction effort
2	RGV-01, 2.9 mi Levee Wall	Santa Ana NWR, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	\$3,702,734.49	Conduct surveys, 100% Design and prepare solicitation documents
3	RGV-02, 7.9 mi Levee Wall	Hidalgo Co, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	Included in RGV-01 award	Conduct surveys
			HSBP1017X00059	O'Brien	0790794960	\$302,450.20	Prepare 35% design and solicitation documents
4	RGV-03, 10.8 mi Levee and Non-levee Wall	Hidalgo Co, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	Included in RGV-01 award	Conduct surveys
			HSBP1017X00059	Prime	078373181	\$621,749.91	Prepare 35% design and solicitation documents
5	RGV-04, 11.2 mi Levee Wall	Hidalgo Co, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	Included in RGV-01 award	Conduct surveys
			HSBP1017X00059	EJES	007334761	\$807,811.78	Prepare 35% design and solicitation documents
6	RGV Planning, Hidalgo County	Hidalgo Co, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Premier Land Services	795432272	\$417,644.46	Identify landowners, provide title abstracts, provide title evidence
7	RGV-05, 2.2 mi Non-Levee Wall	Starr Co, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	Included in RGV-01 award	Conduct surveys, 35% Design and prepare solicitation documents
			HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	Included in RGV-01 award	Conduct surveys
8	RGV Planning, Starr County	Starr Co, TX	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	RGV-01 award	Identify landowners, provide title abstracts, provide title evidence
			HSBP1017X00059	Premier Land Services	795432272	\$3,000,000.00	Conduct surveys, 35% Design and prepare solicitation documents
9	SDC 14 mi Secondary Wall	San Diego Co, CA	HSBP1017X00059	Michael Baker International	182698449	\$435,349.32	

**Questions for the Record**

**Robert Kadlee, MD**

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); Assistant Secretary for  
Preparedness and Response (ASPR)**

**Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs**

***2017 Hurricane Season: Oversight of the Federal Response***

**Tuesday, October 31, 2017**

**Sen. Gary Peters:**

**1. The official death count as of October 30, 2017 surprisingly remained at 51 people, despite the fact that since September 28, there have been multiple reports that morgues are at capacity and that many hurricane-related deaths are not being officially counted. There are recent reports that funeral homes are cremating bodies before the deaths can be reported as hurricane-related. Puerto Rican officials attribute any inaccuracies to a lack of communication by crematoriums, despite evidence that the central authorities have given permission to crematoriums to burn the bodies.**

- a. Does Puerto Rico have enough medical examiners available to handle the volume of deaths resulting from hurricanes Irma and Maria?**

After a thorough assessment, I can confirm that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has had the capacity and capabilities necessary to manage fatalities resulting from Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

- b. Have Disaster Mortuary Teams been requested through HHS?**

The Puerto Rico Department of Health requested HHS Disaster Mortuary Assistance Teams (DMORT) to assist with morgue operation. In response, the National Disaster Medical System deployed two DMORT teams over a 30 day period to ensure that remains were treated quickly and with proper care.

- c. Are additional resources necessary?**

We appreciate all the support Congress has provided; however, HHS does not need additional resources related to mortuary services at this time.

- 2. When did HHS become aware that bodies of the deceased were being cremated before they could be properly recorded?**

Death reporting and death certification standards are exclusively within the legal authority of the Government of Puerto Rico. The Government of Puerto Rico controls the process for death certification, death records, disposition, and the burial or cremation of remains. HHS was not involved in this process.

431

**3. How is HHS addressing the fact that bodies are being cremated before they are recorded as attributable to the hurricanes?**

Please see previous response.

Senator Claire McCaskill

1. **Please provide a full description of the protocols and procedures that have been used to determine whether a patient is eligible for treatment aboard the USNS Comfort, including any changes that were made while the hospital ship was deployed to Puerto Rico.**

The USNS Comfort, which can be configured and staffed as a 1000-bed trauma hospital for DoD combat missions, was deployed to Puerto Rico in a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) mission in a tailored humanitarian 250-bed configuration that could be expanded if additional support from USNS Comfort was needed. Instructions were not included with the USNS Comfort stating that it should not admit patients until every single bed was filled in the Puerto Rico health care system. The ship was sent to support civilian authorities (the Puerto Rico Department of Health [DOH] in coordination with Centro Medico and HHS).

Shortly after arrival, the USNS Comfort promptly received multiple high-acuity, critical care/ICU patients from two Puerto Rican hospitals that had catastrophic generator failures. Additionally, the presence of the USNS Comfort in San Juan after October 27, 2017, enabled a disaster medical assistance triage area with HHS and the Puerto Rico DOH that provided care to patients. Over the course of a 44-day relief mission (October 3 – November 15, 2017), 6,003 outpatients were seen in both tents and onboard the ship at the USNS Comfort location. The ship saw an average of 139 patients per day. A total of 1,993 patients were seen onboard the ship due to levels of care that exceeded initial triage capabilities or because they were directly referred to USNS Comfort via the Puerto Rico DOH medical operations center.

Upon USNS Comfort's arrival to San Juan on October 3, 2017, the Joint Field Office (JFO) Medical Operations Center (MOC), located in the San Juan Convention Center, was established in order to unify all patient-related agencies in one location. Led by the DoD Joint Forces Land Component Command (JFLCC), it was also used to expedite requests from the Puerto Rico DOH through Centro Medico to HHS and the DoD. The MOC was manned 24/7 by members of Puerto Rico DOH, HHS, the Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (CTF-189), and the Joint Force Land Component Commander.

The initial agreed upon protocol was for all requests to be funneled through Puerto Rico's Level 1 Trauma Center, Centro Medico, which would analyze its capability/capacity to care for patients. If the request was to exceed Centro Medico's capability/capacity, the patient transfer request from Centro Medico's administration would come to the MOC for action. The MOC, with all its personnel, would assess the request and coordinate with USNS Comfort for acceptance and receipt of patient. This was done to ensure that the USNS Comfort had the medical capability to care for the patient. This protocol lasted for a period of two weeks and was modified due to Centro Medico's inability to keep up with local demands, hence the establishment of a new protocol.

The primary intent of the new protocol was to gain flexibility, responsiveness, and efficiencies required to expeditiously address patient movement requests to the USNS Comfort, the U.S. Army Combat Support Hospital, and the U.S. Air Force Expeditionary Medical System in Puerto Rico. The new procedure, approved by the Puerto Rico DOH, allowed all operational regional hospitals to bypass Centro Medico and call the MOC directly. This new process improved DoD's ability to accept patients.

The MOC, when notified that a patient needed to be moved, always reviewed a patient condition to determine which DoD or civilian hospital was best equipped for further treatment.

2. **What specific medical conditions qualify a patient for treatment?**

Please see the response to question #1

3. **Throughout the response to Hurricane Maria, who has ultimately been responsible for determining whether a patient is eligible for treatment aboard the USNS Comfort?**

Please see the response to question #1.

4. **Media reports have stated that the USNS Comfort is capable of treating 200 patients per day – with 250 hospital beds available during the Hurricane Maria mission. Are these figures accurate? Please cite the USNS Comfort's total patient capacity and total number of medical personnel aboard the ship during the Hurricane Maria mission.**

Please see the response to question #1. The total number of medical personnel embarked onboard USNS Comfort during the Hurricane Maria mission was 529.

5. **How many referrals has the USNS Comfort received during the Hurricane Maria mission, and who made those referrals?**

Please see the response to question #1.

6. **Of all of the referrals the USNS Comfort has received, how many patients were admitted – and treated – aboard the hospital ship during the Hurricane Maria mission?**

Please see the response to question #1.

7. **Please explain the role of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in developing the admission protocols for the USNS Comfort in conjunction with the Puerto Rican Department of Health.**

Please see the response to question #1.

8. **Please describe the current state of HHS efforts to address public health and medical services of Puerto Rico as specified in Tab 2 to Appendix 2 of the FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for PR and VI.**

9. **HHS is the primary agency for Emergency Support Function #8 as outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF). In support of the territory, HHS is ensuring that core capabilities for public health and medical services, as outlined in the NRF and the Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP)-Response, and subsequently in the FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for PR and VI, are addressed in an efficient and effective manner. Specifically, HHS has and continues to: provide assets to augment medical care within impacted communities; support patient transport requirements; and support recovery efforts. When did Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) personnel physically arrive in Puerto Rico?**

On September 10, 2017, CDC began deploying staff to aid in response and recovery for Puerto Rico. It is important to note that CDC has had staff on the ground in Puerto Rico even prior to hurricane Maria making landfall. CDC's Dengue Branch and San Juan Quarantine Station have staff permanently assigned in Puerto Rico. CDC leveraged existing human resources to begin assisting Puerto Rico with response efforts. CDC will continue to have long-term staff on the island and continue to work with Puerto Rico beyond the recovery period.

**10. What efforts are CDC personnel making to assess the risks associated with infectious diseases in Puerto Rico, and what efforts are being made to communicate those risks with Puerto Ricans and travelers to the Commonwealth?**

As part of the work to get the public health laboratory back in operation, CDC personnel have deployed to assist Puerto Rico Department of Health (PRDOH) in assessing their immediate laboratory needs, including equipment and supplies that have been damaged and need to be fixed or replaced. CDC has also partnered with the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) to conduct a laboratory assessment to understand the current status of laboratory activities, prioritize activities to restore essential testing services, and determine long-term needs. These assessments identified a need for critical lab supplies and equipment for PRDOH labs to replace what was damaged during the hurricane. CDC, in accordance with statutory authority, is working with the CDC Foundation to fulfill these needs.

CDC's Dengue Branch has resumed surveillance for arboviruses (mosquito-borne and other insect-borne viruses) like Zika, dengue, and chikungunya in Puerto Rico. Arbovirus disease surveillance in Puerto Rico includes mosquito surveillance in forests, open fields, swamps, and high- and low-density urban areas to determine mosquito densities and advise local and Federal authorities on control measures. Additionally, CDC's National Syndromic Surveillance Program is routinely monitoring approximately 115 syndromic surveillance data groupings. These data are medical data resulting from on-the-ground patient-provider contacts that provide awareness of disease trends and are used to help guide response actions. CDC has also partnered with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to develop an enhanced surveillance system monitoring priority infectious diseases at Puerto Rico's main VA medical center and the island's two largest VA community-based outpatient clinics.

CDC has made substantial efforts to communicate the risks associated with infectious diseases with Puerto Ricans, travelers to Puerto Rico, and others who play roles in response and recovery efforts. CDC has developed fact sheets, educational materials, public service announcements, social media, flyers and posters in 17 priority public health response and recovery areas. These materials have been translated into multiple languages, including Spanish tailored for Puerto Rico, and include information on critical public health topics for the hurricane-affected areas. These topics include mosquito control and bite prevention, safe food and water, handwashing and hygiene, preventing leptospirosis and other diseases, coping after a disaster, safe use of generators, conjunctivitis, mold clean up, cistern cleaning, scabies, and diarrhea. CDC has also developed a full set of and frequently updates hurricane key messages ([www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.html)) that are regularly distributed to a list of 50,000 emergency public health partners and are available to the public online. In addition, CDC developed a messaging "toolkit" to help people with loved ones affected by the hurricanes share health and safety messages. This toolkit can be found at [https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/diaspora\\_toolkit.html](https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/diaspora_toolkit.html).

Printed materials continue to be the primary channel for reaching people with health messages in the absence of power, internet and cellular connections. As of November 27, CDC staff in Puerto Rico collaborated with PRDOH and other partners to distribute 953,988 flyers and posters ([www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/educationalmaterials.html](http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/educationalmaterials.html)). PRDOH, the Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency, the Puerto Rico Department of Education, and Federal agencies, including FEMA, are all helping distribute these flyers through their channels. CDC has also delivered the flyers to non-profit and faith-based organizations, shelters, and hospitals.

CDC has also developed guidance for those traveling to Puerto Rico, including emergency response and humanitarian aid workers. The travel notice developed by CDC regarding Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the Caribbean contains approaches to prevent illness and injury and the information can be found at <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/alert/hurricane-irma-and-maria-in-the-caribbean>. Valuable information for responders and humanitarian aid workers are provided at [https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/hurricane\\_maria.html](https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/hurricane_maria.html).

**11. What infectious diseases has the CDC determined to be a direct result of Hurricane Maria?**

Given the damage to laboratory and surveillance infrastructure, it is difficult to understand the level of risk of infectious diseases on Puerto Rico and its association with the hurricane. CDC is assisting Puerto Rico in the various ways described in question 10 above. As recovery continues, CDC hopes to gain more clarity on the status of infectious diseases in Puerto Rico and stands ready to assist PRDOH as needed.

The U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) also experienced significant damage to their public health infrastructure as a result of Hurricane Maria, which similarly makes it difficult to determine the association between the impact of the hurricane and infectious disease. On November 12, 2017, a CDC team deployed to the U.S. Virgin Islands to assist in investigations of disease, as requested. The CDC team is assisting the USVI Department of Health with patient screening guidance and rapid diagnostic tests for leptospirosis and melioidosis to supplement pre-existing surveillance activities. The team is also assisting in the coordination of shipping diagnostic samples to CDC for confirmatory testing, investigating confirmed and probable cases of leptospirosis and melioidosis in an attempt to discover the exposures that led to infection, and conducting public and clinician outreach and education regarding leptospirosis and melioidosis. CDC has also provided on-the-ground technical consultation to USVI regarding vector control.

**12. What, if any, analysis has HHS conducted regarding the impact of Hurricane Maria on the Strategic National Stockpile? What were the results of any analysis that has been conducted? If shortages have been identified, what specific medical countermeasures have been impacted?**

Hurricane Maria and the ensuing public health response in Puerto Rico and USVI have not created any supply chain challenges or shortages for the products held in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). The manufacturers and distributors of SNS-held products have not identified any challenges in producing and delivering products to meet SNS requirements and contracts, including products required to replenish or replace Federal Medical Stations and other SNS products deployed in support of the response. Based on this information from manufacturers, no formal impact analysis has been requested or required to date. If impacts on SNS capacity or access to required medical countermeasures are identified during the response or through the After Action Review process, CDC will evaluate and analyze the issue and implement corrective actions, as required.

**13. Please describe the efforts your agency has made to meet the specific needs of persons with disabilities during the response to and recovery from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.**

In response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, ASPR leveraged the Health Subcommittee of the Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities to convene calls to share response updates and gather situational awareness on impacts to human services that support the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults. Furthermore,

ASPR established a Taskforce on Aging and Disability to address unmet supports and social services needs for at-risk individuals impacted by the 2017 hurricanes. ASPR convened HHS colleagues from the Administration on Community Living (ACL) and the Office for Civil Rights who worked together fulltime during the month of November 2017 to gather and validate information on programs impacted in Puerto Rico and USVI to help define requirements for response and recovery activities. The unprecedented impacts of Hurricanes Irma and Maria on the territories created opportunities for establishing new strategies and lessons learned. This was the first time that ASPR convened a short-term taskforce with ACL colleagues. The coordination allowed HHS to focus on receiving clear updates, implications for impacted programs, and define necessary activities to facilitate recovery. The Aging and Disability Taskforce highlighted the importance of coordinating with various stakeholders and serves as a model to address immediate at-risk population specific concerns and shortfalls for future disasters and public health emergencies.

ASPR works to address these needs even when it is not responding to an event. ASPR leads activities in coordination with HHS agencies and other partners to integrate people with disabilities during disasters and public health emergencies. ASPR chairs an HHS-wide workgroup on integrating people with disabilities and other access and functional needs into preparedness and response through the Health Subcommittee of the Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities. Through the ICC Health Subcommittee, ASPR gathers, develops, and disseminates information to HHS programs including guidance, data sources, job aids, factsheets, and planning tools to increase state and local capacity to identify and include people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in emergencies such as the [“Guidance on Integrating People with Access and Functional Needs into Disaster Preparedness Planning for States and Local Governments”](#) (8/8/2016) that summarizes guidance, executive orders, legislation, regulations, and promising practices. Additionally, ASPR recently published guidance on [“Working with Older Adults and People with Disabilities: Tips for Treatment and Discharging Planning”](#) (12/1/2017). Likewise, ASPR provides webinars and technical assistance, and participates in professional meetings to disseminate information on integrating the access and functional needs of at-risk individuals. Last year, ASPR partnered with ACL to present a session on integrating access and functional needs entitled, “Emergency Preparedness: Innovations and Information to Enhance Planning for Vulnerable Populations” at the National Association for Area Agencies on Aging (8/1/17).

In response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, CDC established the At-Risk Task Force as part of the CDC Emergency Operations Center Incident Command Structure to ensure the needs of at-risk populations, including persons with disabilities, were identified and prioritized. The At-Risk Task Force engaged with agency subject matter experts, health departments, Federal partners, non-governmental organizations, and other emergency response partners to advocate for and respond to the at-risk populations needs. CDC disseminated key messages for persons with disabilities. CDC collaborated with FEMA to create and disseminate five American Sign Language hurricane public service announcement videos specific to flood water, mold, shelter and evacuation, safe water, returning home safely, and debunking rumors.



Senator John McCain

1. **From the perspective of the Department of Health and Human Services, how has the Jones Act impacted relief efforts as a whole, and how would a repeal of the Jones Act for Puerto Rico ease relief efforts?**

While the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has not specifically analyzed the impact of the Jones Act, we do not believe it materially impacted relief efforts that are the direct responsibility of HHS. We would note that HHS is using a FEMA contractor that complies with the Jones Act to bring in materials and supplies.