



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Power Mission

USACE MISSION

As the nation's primary federal engineering agency, Americans rely on the Corps of Engineers' response during natural disasters and other emergencies. Throughout the Nation's history, citizens have relied on the Army to respond to their needs in disasters. In a typical year, the Corps of Engineers responds to more than 30 Presidential disaster declarations, plus numerous state and local emergencies. Emergency responses usually involve cooperation with other military elements and Federal agencies in support of State and local efforts. The Corps of Engineers conducts its emergency response activities under two basic authorities: the Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (P.L. 84-99, as amended) and the Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288, as amended). Under the Stafford Act, the Corps supports the National Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in carrying out the National Response Plan, which calls on 27 Federal departments and agencies to provide coordinated disaster relief and recovery operations. Under this plan, the Army has the lead responsibility for public works and engineering missions.

Assistance under the Stafford Act is provided only when state, regional and local resources are exhausted. Local governments must request assistance through the Regional Unified Command Structure or appropriate state channels. The Corps of Engineers can deploy Local Government Liaisons (LGLs) to impacted Regional Unified Command centers and/or counties to provide information about recovery missions and for coordination assistance.

Under the National Response Plan and at FEMA's direction, USACE may provide local and State government Technical Assistance and Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) through complete management of an emergency power mission including procurement, installation and operation of generators. Technical Assistance can be provided at any time and it is

strongly recommended that local governments identify and prioritize critical public facilities and potential power requirements prior to a disaster.

- Technical Assistance may include (but is not limited to):

- (1) Assessing emergency power requirements needed at facilities.
- (2) Assessing conditions & capabilities of existing emergency generation equipment.
- (3) Troubleshooting, repair, & operation of emergency generation/distribution equipment.
- (4) Installation of emergency power generation equipment.

- Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) may include (but is not limited to):

- (1) Assisting in the prioritization of assessing and installing generators at critical public facilities.
- (2) Preparation, hauling, and installation of generators and de-installation and return of generators.
- (3) Operation, fueling, service, and maintenance of installed generators.
- (4) Assessment and remediation of the generator installation site if fuel/oil spills occurred.
- (5) Generator procurement using rental, lease, or purchase.



Ready to go - generator heads to work site.

Under normal circumstances Emergency Power is executed at 75% to 100% Federal cost and 0% to 25% local cost through completion of the mission. Cost share is determined by FEMA based on level of damage and area of impact. Eligibility of request is determined by FEMA. Congressional directives can expand or modify the level of assistance that can be provided to local government. USACE maintains one pre-awarded emergency power contingency contract. The pre-awarded contingency contract has a nation-wide capability and can be mobilized within 24 hours. The contract requires subcontracting with local contractors to “the maximum extent practicable” as required by the Stafford Act.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government

- Identify and prioritize requirements needed, including where, what, when, how.
- Request assistance through appropriate state channels to ensure state and regional resources are exhausted.
- Provide necessary permits and licenses.
- Provide real estate support to include land for staging sites and rights-of-entry.
- Provide technical advisor and consultant to USACE PRT.
- Provide a POC for each requirement.
- Pre-identify critical facilities and conduct assessments identifying each potential requirement. Assessments must be performed by an electrical engineer, licensed electrician, or a facility manager that is credentialed to review the power requirements of the facility.

State Government

- Validates, consolidates, and prioritizes local government requests
- Provides regulatory support, guidance, and oversight

FEMA

- Validates eligibility and priority of State government requests.
- Validates scope of work and performance criteria of how fast, how much, how often.

USACE

- Issues and manages emergency generator contracts to execute assigned mission.

- Conducts pre-installation assessments or validates existing assessments.
- Conducts Environmental Assessments and remediation of generator installation sites.
- Secures rights-of-entry for all installation sites.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

- Who is responsible for accepting each generator?
- Who will provide rights of entry/hold harmless documents?
- Who will provide site security for each generator installation?
- Is there a local government capability to perform the following:
 - Hauling and installation?
 - Fueling each generator?
 - De-installation?
- How will site access be provided for operation and maintenance of each generator?
- What is the occupancy (use) of each critical facility?
- Are there requirements for noise and/or emission reduction?
- What are the processes necessary to install emergency generators?
 - Pre-installation Inspection
 - Will USACE conduct all assessments?
 - Are site POCs and access provided for each site?
 - Installation
 - Who is the commercial service provider?
 - Operation and Maintenance
 - De-installation



**US Army Corps
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Galveston District

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