

The Society of American Military Engineers

Louisiana Post



Operations Fast Start

Natural Disaster Preparedness Plan

January 25, 2005

January 25, 2005

SUBJECT: Louisiana Post, SAME, Operation Fast Start, Natural Disaster Preparedness Plan

TO: Holders of Subject Plan (See Distribution List, Chapter 19)

1. The enclosed Louisiana Post, SAME, Operation Fast Start, Natural Disaster Preparedness Plan is effective for planning upon receipt.
2. Emergency capabilities and telephone numbers of participating Louisiana Post industry members are described in Chapters 9, 10, and 11 of this Plan. Industry members shall review their capability plans regarding various emergency response requirements outlined in this plan and be prepared to make necessary arrangements for mission execution.
3. This plan focuses on emergency procedures for award of contracts and selection of contractors from a Federal perspective. This will assist contracting officers from all levels of government in obtaining additional information regarding Louisiana Post industry representatives as well as information regarding numerous other prospective bidders. The plan explains how to access information from the Architect-Engineer Contract Support System (ACASS), the Construction Contractor Appraisal Support System (CCASS), the Procurement Desktop Defense (PD2) Standard Procurement System (SPS), and the Small Business Administration's PRO-Net System. If additional information is required regarding contracts, please contact Ms. Audrey A. Tilden, Chief, Contracting Division, U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans, at the above address (ATTN: CEMVN-CT), Telephone (504) 862-2865. In an emergency, the 24 hour security guard number is (504) 865-1121.
4. The Louisiana Post Operation Fast Start Plan is in the process of being placed on the Internet. The web site is under construction and can be viewed at www.same.org/louisiana/Fast-Start.html
5. Recommendations for changes to this plan, including changes of addresses and telephone numbers, should be referred to Mr. Gregory E. Breerwood, Chairman, Fast Start Committee, at the above address, telephone (504) 862-2328 or e-mail at Gregory.E.Breerwood@mvn02.usace.army.mil

Encl

/s/

Peter J. Rowan, P.E.
Colonel, US Army
President, Louisiana Post

DEDICATED TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change No.	Date of Change:	Entered by:
------------	-----------------	-------------

Change No. 1

Letter of transmittal	17 December 1992	DJC
Record of Changes		
Table of Contents		
Chapter 9, Pages 9-1 & 9-2		
Chapter 10, Pages 10-1 thru 10-4		
Chapter 11, Pages 11-1 & 11-2		
Chapter 14, Page 14-1		
Chapter 16, Pages 16-1 & 16-2		
Chapter 17, Pages 17-1 thru 17-3		
Chapter 18, Page 18-1		

Change No. 2

Letter of transmittal	21 December 1993	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 13, Page 13-1		
Chapter 16, Pages 16-1 & 16-2		
Chapter 17, Page 17-2		

Change No. 3

Letter of transmittal	16 December 1994	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 9, Pages 9-2 & 9-3		
Chapter 10, Pages 10-2 thru 10-5		
Chapter 16, Pages 16-1 & 16-2		

Change No. 4

Letter of transmittal	19 December 1995	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 9, Page 9-3		

Change No. 5

Letter of transmittal	6 December 1996	DJC
Record of Changes		

Change No. 6

Letter of transmittal	3 December 1997	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 9, Pages 9-2 & 9-3		
Chapter 10, Pages 10-2 thru 10-5		
Chapter 11, Pages 11-2 & 11-3		
Chapter 16, Pages 16-1 thru 16-3		
Chapter 18, Page 19-1		

Change No. 7

Letter of transmittal	15 December 1998	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 11, Pages 11-1 thru 11-4		
Chapter 13, pages 13-1 thru 13-2		
Chapter 14, pages 14-1 thru 14-4		
Chapter 16, pages 16-1 thru 16-2		
Chapter 17, page 17-3		

Change No. 8

Letter of transmittal	17 December 1999	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 9, Page 9-1		
Chapter 10, page 10-1		
Chapter 11, page 11-1		
Chapter 13, Page 13-1		
Chapter 14, page 14-4		
Chapter 17, page 17-3		

Change No. 9

Letter of transmittal	14 December 2000	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 17, Page 17-3		

Change No. 10

Letter of transmittal	14 December 2001	DJC
Record of Changes		
Chapter 18, Pages 18-1 thru 18-9		
Chapter 19, Page 19-1		

Change No. 11

Letter of transmittal

5 December 2002

DJC



Change No. 12

Letter of transmittal

15 January 2004

RAS



Change No. 13

Letter of transmittal

25 January 2005

RAS

Record of Changes

Chapter 7, Page 7-1, Para 7.2

Chapter 10, Page 10-1, Para 10.1

Chapter 11, Page 11-1, Para 11.2

Chapter 12, Page 12-1, Para 12.2

Chapter 13, Page 13-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Overview of Government
Chapter 3	Federal Programs
Chapter 4	State Programs
Chapter 5	Local Programs
Chapter 6	Other Organizations
Chapter 7	Individual Preparedness
Chapter 8	Government Resources
Chapter 9	Architect-Engineer Resources
Chapter 10	Construction and Materials Resources
Chapter 11	Dredging Resources
Chapter 12	Transportation and maps
Chapter 13	Communications
Chapter 14	Emergency Contracting Procedures
Chapter 15	Exercise Scenarios
Chapter 16	Louisiana Post Sustaining Members
Chapter 17	Fast Start Committee
Chapter 18	Homeland Security
Chapter 19	Distribution List

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Louisiana Post SAME (LA POST), through the cooperation of its sustaining members, has developed an emergency preparedness partnership with Federal, State, and Local governments. As part of a national program to encourage Industry participation in the nation's various preparedness programs, Operation Fast Start Plan II represents a high level of industry and government preparedness for the full range of national emergencies, including natural disasters, industrial emergencies, and military mobilization for war.

Industry and various levels of government, working as partners, can increase their awareness of an engineer response by attempting to prevent or deter the occurrence of an emergency situation. If deterrence should fail, this plan is designed to reduce the likelihood of further damage and help restore normal conditions as soon as possible. Experience has shown that certain catastrophic events can jeopardize the American society and our citizens expect and demand that the engineering profession provide a quick, disciplined, response.

This plan is one of many being prepared throughout the United States that can be utilized in various types of national emergencies. Natural disasters such a floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes are almost impossible to deter; however, they do provide an excellent opportunity to evaluate the capability of industry and government to respond together in real world emergency situations. The experiences learned from responding to natural disasters should help insure a rapid response to Industrial emergencies and, if necessary, a Military Mobilization for war.

Valuable response time can be gained by allowing knowledgeable and experienced industry representatives to participate in preplanned emergency exercises conducted by government agencies. Even more time can be gained by training the people who will participate before an emergency occurs. In certain major emergencies mobilizing an entire firm can minimize disruption and allow government to take full advantage of proven management organization.

The following are ways for industry members to improve their readiness posture:

- a. Develop an emergency plan for your firm to improve response time.
- b. Inventory your supplies and equipment available for immediate response.
- c. Become familiar with emergency contracting rules.
- d. Provide a valuable service by maintaining relationships with other firms.
- e. Keep this Operation Fast Start II plan current.

The following are ways for LA POST to assist its sustaining members in readiness:

- a. Act as a focal point for information.
- b. Keep government informed of industry realities of readiness planning.
- c. Act as an ombudsman between the government and the private sector.
- d. Act as a local spokesman for the society and the engineering profession.

In summary, LA POST has streamlined how various levels of government can tap into the great strength and flexibility of industry during an emergency. Copies of this plan have been furnished to SAME posts that are contiguous to LA POST boundaries.

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENT

- 2.1 The South Louisiana area served by LA POST is susceptible to numerous natural disaster and man made disaster events. The Mississippi River and several other flood prone rivers cause flooding and navigation problems; the coastline is subject to tropical hurricanes and winter storms; large areas of lowlands surrounded by open water are prime targets for heavy rainfall flooding; and the huge corridor of petrochemical, grain, and other major industries lining the Mississippi River offer numerous opportunities for a disaster event to strike at any time.
- 2.2 Localized disasters are managed by the affected municipal or parish government. The City of New Orleans manages disasters in all of Orleans Parish while several small towns may rely upon parish government to assist in an emergency.
- 2.3 A disaster that is beyond single parish management or one that involves more than one parish may be managed by state government.
- 2.4 If a major disaster occurs, and certain criteria are met, the Governor of Louisiana may request the President of the United States to declare all or part of the state a major disaster area and provide federal funding to assist in recovery actions. If this occurs, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) steps in to fund and manage federal, state, and local recovery efforts.
- 2.5 Certain emergency situations such as flood fight activities, dredging navigable waterways, control of hazardous spills into a navigable waterway, maritime search and rescue operations, etc., warrant an immediate Federal government response during the actual emergency event without a presidential declaration of a major disaster.

3.1 The Disaster Relief Act and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, provides the greatest single source of Federal Disaster Assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund, and following a Presidential declaration of a major disaster, coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies. The President may also make a determination that an emergency exists which requires assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives and protect property, public health, and safety or to avert the threat of a disaster. When a disaster strikes within LA POST boundaries, local authorities and individuals request help from private relief organizations, parish government, and state government. If assistance is beyond state capability, the Governor requests a Presidential declaration of a major disaster through the FEMA Regional VI Director, Denton, Texas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Navy are two Department of Defense agencies that assist FEMA in carrying out this mission.

3.2 In accordance with Public Law 84-99, USACE is authorized to conduct activities to include disaster preparedness, advance measures, flood fighting and rescue work, rehabilitation of flood control works damaged or destroyed by flood, protection or repair of Federally authorized shore protection works threatened or damaged by coastal storms, provision of emergency water supply, and drought assistance.

3.3 In accordance with Public Law 99-662, USACE authority under Public Law 84-99 is expanded in two ways. First, it helps to fill the gap between USACE authority and follow-on authorities such as Public Law 93-288 by authorizing flood and coastal storm emergency relief work immediately following a disaster, but not to exceed 10 days from the Governor's request for a declaration under Public Law 93-288. Second, it authorizes USACE to provide emergency supplies of clean water in relief of contaminated water sources rather than just clean "drinking" water.

3.4 USACE Emergency Water Plan (EWP). The Emergency Water Programs authorized by Public Law 84-99, as amended by Public Law 95-51, provide temporary water assistance to meet minimum public health and welfare requirements in areas of drought and contaminated source. The permanent restoration of safe water supplies is the responsibility of state and local interests. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, transport of water to local water points, distribution of bottled water, temporary connection of a new supply to the existing system, filtration devices, use of military mobile purification units, and water well construction. The assistance must be economically justified and must be approved by Headquarters U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Construction of an underwater salt water barrier across the Mississippi River below New Orleans, and barging of river water from above the salt water wedge to lower Plaquemines Parish, is a project mitigation feature of deepening the Mississippi River ship channel to 45-foot deep and is not related to USACE Emergency Water Plan assistance.

3.5 In accordance with various River and Harbor Acts and other Navigation Authorizations, USACE removes sunken vessels obstructing navigation channels and performs maintenance dredging during and after river floods or coastal storm events.

3.6 In Presidential declared disasters, the U.S. Navy provides assistance to local and state authorities. Chief, Naval Air Training has responsibility for the LA POST area and Naval Support Activity is the sub-regional planning agent. In undeclared peacetime disasters Navy commanders are authorized to respond immediately to civil disaster situations to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damages.

3.7 The Department of Transportation has major emergency responsibilities in two areas. The U.S. Coast Guard performs search and rescue operation on inland waters and coastal areas in the Gulf of Mexico. The U.S. Coast Guard also manages environmental clean-up of hazardous spill on navigable waterways and U.S. coastal zones. The Federal Highway Administration restores certain damaged roads and bridges.

3.8 Other federal agencies perform specific tasks in disaster recovery operations.

4.1 The Louisiana Disaster Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes local and state governments to take all necessary action to meet emergency situations. Pursuant to a declaration of a state of emergency by the chief elected official of the local jurisdiction, all emergency functions may be carried out including expansion of government staff, appropriation of private property, evacuation, shelter, enforcement of curfews and exclusion areas, establishing field headquarters and all associated actions.

4.2 When an emergency exceeds the ability of the local government, state assistance may be requested through the Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness (LAOEP). LAOEP will prepare documentation to support a declaration of a state emergency by the governor and coordinate the deployment of state government resources to support a local government's emergency operations.

4.3 When an emergency exceeds the ability of state resources, LAOEP will compile and forward necessary documentation to request the declaration of a Presidential Disaster. Once a declaration is made LAOEP, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), coordinates the provision of Federal assistance to individuals and local governments affected by the situation. FEMA's role is explained in Chapter 3, Federal Programs.

CHAPTER 5

LOCAL PROGRAMS

5.1 Local government is responsible for the initial level of preparation for and response to natural disaster events. The City of New Orleans will be used as the model in this chapter; however, each local government is organized in a similar fashion.

5.2 The Mayor is responsible for disaster preparations and operations. The Director of Civil Defense acts as the Mayor's principal assistant in the employment of the Civil Defense organization as set forth in Sections 8 and 14, Act 38 of 1950 (Civil Defense Law of Louisiana). Upon proclamation of a localized natural disaster emergency by the Mayor, the Civil Defense Director will establish a field Emergency Operations Center (EOC). A Primary EOC will be established at Civil Defense Headquarters. In major emergencies a secondary EOC will be established in City Hall.

5.3 The City of New Orleans maintains a current natural disaster plan that describes individual city departmental responsibilities. The responsibilities of all public and private units having representatives in the EOC during natural disaster events are listed below:

- a. Each unit shall have its own natural disaster plan that describes how it will carry out its individual responsibilities.
- b. A method of assembling vital personnel during and after normal working hours.
- c. Designation of assembly areas that are safe from flooding for equipment.
- d. A means of providing transportation for its personnel and equipment
- e. A complete and up-to-date listing of all resources available including manpower, vehicles, equipment, radio and telephone communications, generators, medical supplies, and food.

5.4 Each local government entity has similar type of plan depending upon the size of its community. A list of the Civil Defense Directors of the major municipalities within LA POST boundaries is listed in Chapter 13 of this plan.

disaster shelters are carefully selected in the planning phase and fully staffed during emergencies. Shelter locations are listed in local government plans and are transmitted to the public through local news media in an emergency. Because of the vulnerability to hurricanes in South Louisiana, evacuation for all hurricanes is the recommended action. Hurricane pre-storm shelters are restricted to category 1 through "fast-moving" category 3 storms. Local government designates shelters of "last resort" for predicted "slow-moving" hurricane category 3 storms and all category 4 and 5 storms.

CHAPTER 6

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

6.1 The responsibilities of various levels of government are described in other chapters of this plan. In addition to government there are other organizations that play a major role before, during, and following an emergency. Some are privately funded, some are partially funded through contributions and are actually United Way Agencies, and others are actually associated with government function but are not considered to be stand-alone government.

6.2 The American Red Cross is directed from its Chapter House in New Orleans and is responsible for the following:

a. Natural disaster shelters are carefully selected in the planning phase and fully staffed during emergencies. Shelter locations are listed in local government plans and are transmitted to the public through local news media in an emergency. Because of the vulnerability to hurricanes in South Louisiana, evacuation for all hurricanes is the recommended action. Hurricane pre-storm shelters are restricted to category 1 through “fast-moving” category 3 storms. Local government designates shelters of “last resort” for predicted “slow-moving” hurricane category 3 storms and all category 4 and 5 storms.

b. Establish portable emergency communications with the state and local government EOC to be used in the event of electrical and telephonic power failures.

c. Coordinate early openings of key shelters with Police and Fire Departments to accommodate families of policemen and firemen going on duty.

d. Furnish a staff representative to the EOC.

e. Conduct periodic training sessions to ensure that sufficient trained volunteer staff is available for emergencies.

6.3 The Salvation Army is directed by its central office in New Orleans and is responsible for the following:

a. Furnish canteens to disaster field areas for feeding emergency workers.

b. Expand its usual welfare services of food, shelter, clothing, and counseling within its capabilities to meet the emergency situation.

c. Furnish a staff representative to the EOC.

6.4 The various levee boards, which are usually a state agency, are responsible for the following:

a. Maintenance and preservation of its levee system.

b. Advise EOC of rising water and/or failure or overtopped levees within areas of jurisdiction.

c. Furnish a staff representative to the EOC.

6.5 Local telephone, electric, and gas utility companies are responsible for the following:

a. Perform maintenance duties and restore services in accordance with planned and special priorities.

b. Advise the EOC of major outages that may affect the safety of the public.

c. Furnish a staff representative to the EOC.

6.6 The Mississippi River Bridge Authority and the Lake Pontchartrain Causeway Commission are responsible for advising the EOC of bridge conditions during emergencies and when they are closed or reopened.

6.7 There are numerous volunteer organizations that, when directed by proper authority, perform Civil Defense emergency operational duties. The following are currently authorized volunteer organizations:

- a. Metropolitan Target Area Amateur Radio Club.
- b. 101st Civil Defense Squadron.
- c. Civil Air Patrol.
- d. Uptown Citizens Band Club.
- e. Civil Defense Volunteer Group.
- f. West Bank Volunteer Group.
- g. N.O. Civil Defense Security Police.
- h. Auxiliary Police.
- i. Auxiliary Fire.
- j. U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

The following duties are performed by these volunteer organizations:

- a. Amateur radio, CB radio, C.A.P. radio, and telephone communications.
- b. Rescue and First Aid.
- c. Crowd control and traffic control as coordinated with local police.
- d. Search and rescue (Air).
- e. Manpower for disaster operations.
- f. Emergency Operations Center communications, administration, and security.
- g. Field communication.

7.1 LA POST is located in an area that is highly susceptible to natural disaster events. Most of the greater New Orleans area is below sea level and rainfall must be pumped over the various levee systems that surround these communities. The Mississippi River and tributaries flow through the state along with numerous other smaller rivers and bayous. Southern Louisiana is extremely vulnerable to hurricane and coastal storms. Additionally, the area periodically experiences widespread flooding with daily rainfall exceeding 10 inches.

7.2 The high exposure to disaster from several sources requires the people who live and the industrial organizations that operate in the area to maintain a constant vigil of readiness to respond to various emergency situations. Numerous individual and other preparedness documents are available.

CHAPTER 8

GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

8.1 Government resources are essential to various levels of government emergency planners. Federal and state agencies with these resources maintain contact with each other and the various state and local government agencies that require assistance.

8.2 Corps of Engineers resources have been used in the first day or two in past disasters to open essential roads in the City of New Orleans and routinely loans portable pumps to the Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness for local use. Ft. Polk and the U.S. Coast Guard have furnished helicopter support. The U.S. Navy has used its resources in direct support when requested. Points of contact for these and other agencies which may furnish emergency assistance when requested are listed in Chapter 13.

8.3 Since the focus of this plan is to identify post industry resources, a separate listing of government resources does not seem to be appropriate.

CHAPTER 9

ARCHITECT- ENGINEER RESOURCES

9.1 Survey data regarding LA POST Architect-Engineer resources has been obtained annually as part of the Fast Start Program. Industry members not listed in this plan are encouraged to submit data regarding their capability to the Fast Start Committee so that they can be included in the next update of the plan.

9.2 Contracting officers of Federal, state, and local government agencies listed in Chapter 13 of this plan, and any other public or private organization needing emergency assistance, may obtain this data by contacting:

Ms. Audrey A. Tilden
Chief, Contracting Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267
Telephone (504) 862-2865

ARCHITECT- ENGINEER FIRMS

- 1 -- ABMB ENGINEERS, INC. 225-765-7400
- 2 -- AUCOIN & ASSOCIATES, INC., TELEPHONE 318-457-7366
- 3 -- BUCHART HORN, INC., TELEPHONE 504-443-3437 & 443-6470
- 4 -- BURK-KLEINPETER, INC., TELEPHONE 504-486-5901
- 5 -- EVANS-GRAVES ENGINEERS, INC. TELEPHONE 504-836-8190
- 6 -- GULF SOUTH ENGINEERING, TELEPHONE 504-866-1821
- 7 -- LINFIELD, HUNTER, & JUNIUS, INC., TELEPHONE 504-581-1407
- 8 -- MODJESKI & MASTERS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS, TELEPHONE 504-524-4344 & 861-2031
- 9 -- N-Y ASSOCIATES, INC., CONSULTING ENGINEERS, TELEPHONE 504-885-0500
- 10 -- PYBURN & ODOM, INC. 504-766-6330
- 11 -- T. BAKER SMITH & SON, INC., TELEPHONE 504-868-1050
- 12 -- WALDEMAR S. NELSON & CO., INC., TELEPHONE 504-523-5281
- 13 -- WALK, HAYDEL & ASSOCIATES, INC., TELEPHONE 504-586-8111

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER (A-E) FIRM RESOURCES

A-E FIRMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISCIPLINES																								
Architectural			X	X		X	X		X			X	X											
Civil		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Electrical		X	X			X						X	X											
Mechanical			X	X		X						X	X											
Structural	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Environmental							X		X		X	X	X											
EXPERIENCE																								
Survey	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X											
Airports	X	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X											
Railroads			X		X		X	X	X			X	X											
Highways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Bridges	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X											
Harbors			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Dams	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X											
Flood Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X												
Sewage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X											
Barracks			X						X				X											
Dining Halls			X						X				X											
Hospital				X								X	X											
Industrial Bldg.	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X											
Heating			X			X						X	X											
Lighting Int.		X	X			X						X	X											
Lighting Ext.		X	X			X						X	X											
Power Generator												X	X											
Construction Management	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X											
Environmental Work		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X											

NOTE: See above page 9-2 for fill name of A-E Firms listed numerically in above matrix

CHAPTER 10

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS RESOURCES

10.1 Survey data regarding LA POST construction and materials resources has been obtained as part of the Fast Start. Industry members not listed in this plan are encouraged to submit data regarding their capability to the Fast Start Committee so that they can be included in the next update of the plan.

10.2 Contracting officers of Federal, state, and local government agencies listed in Chapter 13 of this plan, and any other public or private organization needing emergency assistance, may obtain this data by contacting:

Ms. Audrey A. Tilden
Chief, Contracting Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267
Telephone (504) 862-2865

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS FIRMS

- 1 -- T.L. JAMES & CO., INC., TELEPHONE 504-467-6000 & 467-9476
- 2 -- AL JOHNSON CONSTRUCTION CO., TELEPHONE 504-492-2141
- 3 -- ANTHONY J. BERTUCCI CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., TELEPHONE 504-835-0303 & 282-0277
4. -- M. A. BAHETH CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., TELEPHONE 504-925-1131
- 5 -- GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CO., TELEPHONE 504-242-1990
- 6 -- BOH BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC, TELEPHONE 504-821-2400
- 7 -- DICKSON CONSTRUCTION INC., TELEPHONE 903-984-4066
- 8 -- FOUR F CORPORATION, TELEPHONE 901-775-3031
- 9 -- E. N. BISSO AND SON INC., TELEPHONE 504-861-3551
- 10 -- REIZARF CONSTRUCTION CO., TELEPHONE 318-649-6759
- 11 -- STUYVESANT DREDGING COMPANY, TELEPHONE 504-831-0880
- 12 -- BROADMOOR CORP., TELEPHONE 504-885-5400
- 13 -- KELLY CLOSURE SYSTEMS, TELEPHONE 402-727-1344
- 14 -- CIRCLE, INC. 504-394-7611
- 15 -- VULCAN ICA DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, 504-254-5574

NOTE: CONSTRUCTION MATRIX OF EXPERTISE IS CURRENTLY BEING REVISED.

Page 10-3

CHAPTER 11

DREDGING CONTRACTOR RESOURCES

11.1 Dredging essential navigation projects to authorized project depths is accomplished by sea-going hopper, cutterhead, dustpan, or bucket dredges. Major waterways that require annual dredging are shown on the maps in Chapter 12 and are listed below:

- a. Mississippi River current project depth: 45-foot deep ship channel, Gulf of Mexico to mile 181 AHP and 40-foot deep continuing to mile 233.8 AHP in Baton Rouge, LA. 9-foot deep barge channel Baton Rouge to Cairo, Illinois.
- b. Mississippi River Gulf Outlet: 36-foot deep ship channel, Gulf of Mexico to Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, New Orleans, LA.
- c. Calcasieu River: 40-foot deep ship channel, Gulf of Mexico to Lake Charles, LA.
- d. Atchafalaya River, Bayous Chene, Boeuf, and Black; and Atchafalaya River and Gulf of Mexico: 20-foot deep channel, Gulf of Mexico to Morgan City area.
- e. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW): 12-foot deep channel, Mississippi state line to Texas state line.
- f. Freshwater Bayou: 12-foot deep channel, Gulf of Mexico to GIWW near Intracoastal City.
- g. Mississippi River Outlets at Venice: 14-foot deep channels from Gulf of Mexico to Mississippi River at Venice. Baptiste Collete channel is east of the river and Tiger Pass is west.
- h. Houma Navigation Canal: 15-foot deep channel, Gulf of Mexico to Houma.
- i. Barataria Bay Waterway: 12-foot deep channel, Gulf of Mexico to GIWW near Bartaria.

11.2 Survey data regarding LA POST Dredging Contractor resources has been obtained annually as part of the Fast Start Program. Industry members not listed in this plan are encouraged to submit data regarding their capability to the Fast Start Committee so that they can be included in the next update of the plan.

11.3 Contracting officers of Federal, state, and local government agencies listed in Chapter 13 of this plan, and any other public or private organization needing emergency assistance, may obtain this data by contacting:

Ms. Audrey A. Tilden
Chief, Contracting Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267
Telephone (504) 862-2865

11.4 Individual dredging contractor resources are listed below:

a. B & B DREDGING, TELEPHONE 352-795-3821

Columbus	4,425 cy	7,500 hp	trailing suction hopper
Atchafalaya	1,300 cy	2,600 hp	trailing suction hopper

b. BEAN DREDGING CORP., TELEPHONE 504-391-7000

Eagle 1	6,400 cy	11,685 hp	trailing suction hopper Meridian
30 in	14,000 hp		cutter suction
Proteus	20 in	2,200 hp	cutter suction
Bean 5	8 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 7	8 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 8	8 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 11	8 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 1	7 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 3	7 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 2	10 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 6	10 cy	---	clamshell
Bean 10	10 cy	---	clamshell
Bonacavor	6 cy	---	bucket backhoe

c. FORMERLY FOLK CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. (CURRENT OWNER UNKNOWN)

Cathy M.	24 in	2,875 hp	cutter suction
Tenn Tom	24 in	3,600 hp	cutter suction

d. GREAT LAKES INTERNATIONAL, TELEPHONE 504-242-1990

Florida	36 in	16,000 hp	cutter suction
California	30 in	9,900.hp	cutter suction

Alaska	30 in	9,700 hp	cutter suction
Illinois	30 in	9,700 hp	cutter suction
Texas(Old Bill James)	30 in	8,700 hp	cutter suction
New York	30 in	8,200 hp	cutter suction
Carolina	30 in	16,000 hp	cutter suction
Georgia	27 in	5,200 hp	cutter suction
Austral	27 in	6,000 hp	cutter suction
Pontchartrain	27 in	4,000 hp	cutter suction
Louisiana	25 in	3,425 hp	cutter suction
Alabama	18 in	1,600 hp	cutter suction
Rhodes Island	14 in	1,150 hp	cutter suction
Shark	10 in	400 hp	cutter suction
No.5	26cy/8cy	---	clamshell/bucket dipper
No.52	26 cy	1,750 hp	clamshell
No.54	26 cy	2,340 hp	clamshell
No.53	26 cy	2,550 hp	clamshell
Boston	18cy/13cy	---	clamshell/bucket dipper
No.50	15 cy	1,260 hp	clamshell
No.51	15 cy	1,890 hp	clamshell
No.57	15 cy	---	clamshell
Conical	12 cy	1,015 hp	clamshell
Crane No.1	12 cy	885 hp	clamshell
Crane No.2	12 cy	1,025 hp	clamshell
No.55	12 cy	---	clamshell
No.56	12 cy	---	clamshell
Mogul	12 cy	---	bucket dipper

(NORTH ATLANTIC TRAILING COMPANY -A DIVISION OF GREAT LAKES INTERNATIONAL)

Long Island	16,000 cy	15,050 hp	trailing suction hopper
Northerly Island	2,160 cy	4,916 hp	trailing suction hopper
Sugar Island	3,600 cy	9,395 hp	trailing suction hopper
Dodge Island	3,600 cy	9,395 hp	trailing suction hopper
Padre Island	3,600 cy	7,530 hp	trailing suction hopper
Manhattan Island	3,600 cy	7,530 hp	trailing suction hopper
Sandy Hook	5,100 cy	3,200 hp	trailing suction hopper
Poseidon	6,350 cy	10,050 hp	trailing suction hopper

e. MIKE HOOKS INC., TELEPHONE 318-436-6693

Missouri H.	27 in	7,000 hp	cutter suction
Dredge #32	27 in	8,500 hp	cutter suction
Louisiana	27 in	6,600 hp	cutter suction
Galveston	24 in	6,100 hp	cutter suction
E. Stroud	24 in	6,600 hp	cutter suction
#3900	4 cy	---	clamshell
#4000	4 cy	---	clamshell

f. PINE BLUFF SAND & GRAVEL, TELEPHONE 501-534-7120

Wallace McGeorge	38 in	5,000 hp	suction dustpan
Marion	24 in	6,500 hp	cutter suction
Alabama	24 in	4,800 hp	cutter suction
Butcher	24 in	3,000 hp	cutter suction
Riverlands	16 in	1,500 hp	cutter suction
Sand Hog	10 in	1,000 hp	suction/mining
Demag	7 cy	1,050 hp	bucket backhoe

g. RAM INDUSTRIES INC., TELEPHONE 318-233-5200

Conway	20 in	---	cutter suction
--------	-------	-----	----------------

h. WEEKS MARINE, TELEPHONE 908-272-4010

R. N. Weeks	4,000 cy	10,000 hp	trailing suction hopper
Ouachita	4,000 cy	8,000 hp	trailing suction hopper
Mermentau	1,300 cy	2,600 hp	trailing suction hopper
Beachbuilder	30 in	11,900 hp	suction dustpan
Tom James	30 in	8,000 hp	cutter suction
Fritz Jahncke	30 in	7,000 hp	cutter suction
Armadillo	24 in	---	cutter suction
Geo. D. Williams	24 in	4,000 hp	cutter suction
Paul F. Jahncke	24 in	3,750 hp	cutter suction
Port Arthur	24 in	4,000 hp	cutter suction
Arkansas	24 in	3,600 hp	cutter suction
Natchez	24 in	2,600 hp	cutter suction
Armadillo	20 in	2,600 hp	cutter suction
BTD-51	20 in	2,800 hp	cutter suction
Manchac	20 in	2,800 hp	cutter suction
Lewis James	20 in	1,600 hp	cutter suction
Vicksburg	---	---	cutter suction
BTD-2	20 in	1,600 hp	suction
Bill Johnson	6 cy	---	clamshell/spud barge
Alroar	6 cy	---	clamshell/spud barge
Atlas No.1	6 cy	---	clamshell/spud barge

i. STUYVESANT DREDGING COMPANY, TELEPHONE 504-831-0880

Stuyvesant	9,140 cy	13,800 hp	trailing suction hopper
------------	----------	-----------	-------------------------

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORTATION AND MAPS

12.1 Transportation routes for most natural disaster responses will be on the nations vehicular highways and navigation channels. Some emergency supplies may travel via railroad and air freight and advance personnel will use airline travel, but most of the response will mobilize on roadways and waterways.

12.2 Maps available upon request are: a Louisiana state map illustrating major highways and a set of waterway maps for the navigation projects described in chapter 11.

CHAPTER 13

COMMUNICATIONS

13.1 In the event of an emergency, SAME is available to assist Federal, state, and local agencies. Because time will be the most critical factor, it is important to know which agencies would require support and a point of contact within that agency. A number of Federal, state, and local agencies within Louisiana Post boundaries are listed below: (All telephone numbers are Area Code 504, unless shown otherwise)

FEDERAL AGENCIES/COMMANDS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>POINT OF CONTACT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Corps of Engineers New Orleans District	New Orleans	Michael Lowe Emergency Manager	862-2358
Corps of Engineers Vicksburg District	Vicksburg, MS	Clyde Scott Emergency Manager	601-631-5015
Corps of Engineers Miss. Valley Division	Vicksburg, MS	Acting Emergency Mgr	601-634-7304
FEMA, Region 6	Denton, TX	R.L. (Buddy) Young Regional Director	940-898-5104
FEMA, Region 4	Atlanta, GA	Ken Hutchinson Regional Director	404-853-4200
US Coast Guard 8 th District	New Orleans	Duty Officer Marine Safety Office	589-6261
National Weather Service New Orleans District	Slidell, LA	Mike Koziara Regional Forecaster	589-2808

STATE AGENCIES

LA Office of Emergency Preparedness	Baton Rouge	COL Mike Brown Director	342-5470
LA National Guard Jackson Barracks	New Orleans	Duty Officer	271-6262
LA National Guard Angola	Angola, LA	Duty Officer	225-655-2043
LA State Police General Office	Baton Rouge, LA	State Commander	225-925-6325
LA DOTD, Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, LA	Deputy Director	225-342-7536
LA Association of Levee Boards	Baton Rouge, LA	Secretary	225-379-1294

LA Dept. Envir Quality	Baton Rouge, LA	Bruce Hammatt	225-342-1234
------------------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------

LOCAL AGENCIES

Civil Defense Jefferson Parish	Marrero	Director	349-5360
-----------------------------------	---------	----------	----------

Civil Defense Plaquemines Parish	Port Sulphur	Director	682-0081
-------------------------------------	--------------	----------	----------

Civil Defense St. Bernard	Chalmette	Director	279-1200
------------------------------	-----------	----------	----------

Civil Defense Orleans Parish	New Orleans	Director	251-5623
---------------------------------	-------------	----------	----------

Civil Defense St. Charles Parish	Hahnville	Director	783-5050
-------------------------------------	-----------	----------	----------

Port of New Orleans Bd. of Commissioners	New Orleans	Gary LaGrange President and CEO	522-2551
---	-------------	------------------------------------	----------

CHAPTER 14 Emergency Contracting Procedures

14.1 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR AWARD OF CONTRACTS

a. The award of Federal contracts during emergencies is done many different ways. Every Federal acquisition office has a different method of operating within the general guides required by the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). The appropriate Agency Official may authorize various actions to suit the situation, but they may not go beyond the minimum requirements allowed by the FAR. The situation and the amount of acquisition will dictate what method is used.

b. The Federal Acquisition Regulation at Part 6, is the regulatory guidance for the Competition in Contracts Act (CICA), which requires the use of full and open competition. There are seven (7) statutory exceptions to CICA allowed in FAR Part 6; however, there are other procedures that are not subject to CICA and they are:

- 1) FAR Part 13, Simplified Acquisition Procedures (SAP), which allows for acquisitions up to \$100,000. Also, within Part 13, there is the capability to acquire supplies and services above the SAP threshold not to exceed \$5,000,000.
- 2) Orders place under the provisions of the FAR Part 8, Required Sources of Supplies and Services, i.e., Federal Supply Schedules, Federal Prisons (UNICOR), Committee for the Blind or Severely Handicapped, etc. This is also addressed in statutory exception 5 below.
- 3) Orders placed against previously established Indefinite Delivery Contracts as delineated in FAR Part 17.

c. The seven statutory circumstances allowing for other than full and open competition are:

- 1) Unusual and compelling urgency. This procedure is the most used exception during emergencies and requires a written documentation of justification and approval forwarded within twenty (20) days of the award. It is required that the Government seeks offers from as many sources as practical under the circumstances.

NOTE: The following six statutory exceptions require documentation prepared prior to their use therefore limiting their use in emergencies.

- 2) Industrial mobilization; or engineering, development, or research capability.
- 3) Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.
- 4) International agreement.

5) Authorized or required by statute.

6) National Security.

7) Public interest.

d. The actual award document may be a purchase order, a delivery order, or a formal contract or it may be done as a telegraphic award with subsequent issuance of the document. There is also a letter contract format. The type of contract may be firm fixed price where all terms and conditions, including price, are agreed to; it may be a cost type contract issued with ceiling prices; or it may contain other permissible variations. In certain circumstances a combination of contract types may be used to satisfy the immediate situation.

14.2 SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS/VENDORS

a. The Federal Government is required to award contracts only to responsive and responsible contractors. The method for determining this is different depending on whether it is an action using the Simplified Acquisition Procedures, the other methods described in paragraph 14.1 b. above, a sealed bid (IFB), or a request for proposal (RFP). Most emergencies would be handled under the Simplified Acquisition Procedure or as negotiated actions so that the following general discussion would apply.

b. The contracting officer would first have to evaluate the following conditions before taking any action. They would:

- 1) Need to determine the requirement in as much detail as possible.
- 2) Need to look at the delivery schedule required.
- 3) Need to look at the time available to make the award.
- 4) Need to look at the estimated dollar value.

5) Check all available sources such as Annex C of this plan for LA POST industry members; agency bidders list such as that generated from SAACONS, Construction Contractor Appraisal Support System (CCASS), Architect-Engineer Contract administration Support System (ACASS), Service and Supply Contractor Appraisal System (SSCASS), and the like; currently active contracts for the same or similar items; past contracts for the same or similar items; journals and societies; and other acquisition activities and their data bases such as the Procurement Automated Source System (PASS), or the PRONet of the Small Business Administration. This system is a source of small business firms and contains their capabilities, types of business, and area of operation. It is available for both Government and private industry use.

(a) Information on these systems may be obtained by contacting:

- (1) Construction Contractor Appraisal Support System (CCASS).

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
North Pacific Division
Attn: CCASS Coordinator
P.O. Box 2870
Portland, Oregon 97208-2870
Telephone (503) 326-3459

- (2) Architect-Engineer Contract administration Support System (ACASS).

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
North Pacific Division
Attn: ACASS Coordinator
P.O. Box 2870
Portland, Oregon 97208-2870
Telephone (503) 326-3459

(3) Service and Supply Contractor Appraisal Support System

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
North Pacific Division
ATTN: Technical Manager
P. O. Box 2870
Portland, Oregon 97208-2870
Telephone (503) 326-3459

(4) Procurement Automated Source System (PASS)

For Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico:

U.S. Small Business Administration
ATTN: Regional PASS Specialist
8625 King George Drive
Building C
Dallas, TX 75235
Telephone (214) 767-7672

Kentucky, Tennessee: For North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama,

U.S. Small Business Administration
ATTN; Regional PASS Specialist
1375 Peachtree Street, NE, 5th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30367
Telephone (404) 347-7587

c. Based upon this review, a bidder/vendor's list would be developed by the contracting officer. At this point, the Request for Quotations (RFQ) or a solicitation would be prepared based on the information at hand and the needs of the activity. Those contractors found suitable during the above process would be contacted by the contracting office. As many as practicable would be notified and given the opportunity to submit quotations or proposals. Award will be determined on price and price related factors for acquisitions under SAP or negotiations would then take place with those contractors considered by the contracting officer as in the competitive range from a price and/or evaluation criteria standpoint. Any award criteria would have been made clear in the solicitation.

d. A determination of responsibility is required for all acquisitions and are accomplished using the procedures of FAR Part 9. This pre-award survey is an evaluation of a prospective contractor's capability to perform a proposed contract.

e. There are seven areas that are usually evaluated depending on the degree of required expertise or the complexity of the contract. The contractor must:

- 1) have adequate financial resources or be able to obtain them.
- 2) be able to comply with the required or proposed delivery schedule or performance schedule.
- 3) have a satisfactory performance record.
- 4) have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics.
- 5) have the necessary organization, experience, controls, and technical skills or the ability to obtain them.
- 6) have the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities, or the ability to obtain them.
- 7) and, be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive the award under applicable laws and regulations.

14.3 WAYS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

a. There are many ways to obtain the required information. This may be done by data obtained from the contractor, contacts with public agencies concerning outstanding legal obligations, review of financial services reports, or contact with previous customers of the contractor, both public and private. In an emergency situation, this information would probably be obtained by telephone, electronic messages, or from data currently on file at the acquisition activity or at other locations.

b. CCASS and SSCASE is now active and in use by the Corps of Engineers, Navy, and Air Force. There are some 11,000 performance evaluations on file. The purpose of the system is to identify and avoid future awards to unsatisfactory performers among Department of Defense construction contractors, identify outstanding performers, and to provide a point of contact for exchange of detailed information concerning individual performance. This system is used by various acquisition activities on an as needed basis. It is based on the official performance evaluation given every construction contractor after completion of the contract. Interim ratings are also available, but once again, it will only contain official information that the contractor should already have been notified of by the Contracting Officer. The information on all companies is available to all Federal activities. Individual contractors may get copies of information on their firm, but not on any other form. Inquiries may be made generally by contract number, contractor name or DUNS (Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbers), or by dollar value. Comments are also included on significant subcontractor evaluations.

14.4 WORLD WIDE WEB INFORMATION is available at <http://www.arnet.gov> and will give you access to virtually all the government acquisition regulations, government acquisitions sources, and related acquisition guidance.

CHAPTER 15

EXERCISE SCENARIOS

15.1 The entire state of Louisiana, including the LA POST boundary, is highly susceptible to numerous natural disaster and man made disaster events. The Mississippi River and several other flood prone rivers routinely cause widespread flooding and navigation problems; the coastline is subject to tropical hurricanes and winter storms in the Gulf of Mexico; large areas of lowlands surrounded by open water are prime targets for flooding due to heavy local rainfall; and the huge corridor of petrochemical, grain, and other major industries which line the Mississippi River offer numerous opportunities for non-weather related man made disaster events to strike at any time. It is common for one or more presidential declarations of a disaster area to occur annually. Practicing how to respond to emergencies through exercise scenarios is a necessary requirement for most SAME posts to insure a rapid response. The number of actual emergencies within its boundary eliminates the need for LA POST to schedule annual exercise scenarios.

15.2 As stated elsewhere in this plan localized disasters are managed by the affected municipal or parish government. A disaster that is beyond single parish management or one that involves more than one parish may be managed by state government. If a large disaster occurs, and certain criteria are met, the Governor may request the President of the United States to declare all or part of Louisiana a major disaster area and provide federal funding to assist in recovery actions. If this occurs, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) steps in to fund and manage federal, state, and local recovery efforts.

15.3 Certain emergency situations such as localized flood fight activities, dredging navigable waterways, removal of sunken vessels or other obstructions from a navigable waterway, control of hazardous spills into a navigable waterway, maritime search and rescue operations, explosion at a petrochemical plant, railroad or highway chemical spill, etc., warrant an immediate Federal government response during the actual emergency event without a presidential declaration of a major disaster.

15.4 The geographical location of LA POST offers its industry members the opportunity to follow the numerous real life emergency activities that occur on very short notice. Most disaster events are managed by one or more forms of government; however, industrial type accidents are frequently managed by the affected industry itself. Many of the post's industry members have participated in actual emergency events or become involved in restoring areas of mass destruction following natural disaster or other man made disaster events.

15.6 Operation Fast Start Committee members routinely participate in various types of exercise scenarios and disaster preparedness conferences with all levels of government and certain industries. This information is used to improve the post's Operation Fast Start Plans and is shared with its industry members. Specific exercise scenarios are not discussed in this plan because of the high rate of actual response to real world disaster events. The post devoted an entire meeting to disaster response in the spring of 1989 and feels that this is sufficient for now. This plan has assembled the resources of its participating industry members into straightforward matrices of who has what resource and how the individual firms can be reached by telephone in an actual emergency. The post offered its entire resource to the predicted 1990 earthquake scare in the central USA, it offered its services to local government agencies during the buildup phase of the Persian Gulf war in 1991, and it volunteered to assist in the restoration of Kuwait after that war. LA POST is fully prepared for a rapid response and does not feel that annual post exercises are necessary.

CHAPTER 17

FAST START COMMITTEE

LOUISIANA POST

OPERATION FAST START COMMITTEE

MISSION: To identify and develop the role that industry and government have together in serving Louisiana and the nation during emergency periods such as floods, hurricanes, or a military mobilization.

CONCEPT: Louisiana Post originally organized an Emergency management committee in September 1984 as a predecessor to the Operation Fast Start Program. The Fast Start Committee currently has Emergency Management representation from the U.S Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Navy. It also has three sub-committees; Heavy Construction, Architect-Engineer, and Dredging; that are chaired by a senior representative from each respective industry. The sub-committees have a related Corps of Engineers counterpart as alternate chairman.

GOAL: Maintain a well-informed Fast Start organization within the Louisiana Post membership to insure that civilian Architect-engineer, construction, and dredging capabilities are incorporated into natural disaster plans and military readiness and mobilization plans.

OPERATION FAST START COMMITTEE

1. MISSION STATEMENT: Identify and develop the role that industry and government have together in serving their customers in Louisiana and the nation during emergency periods such as floods, hurricanes, or a military mobilization.

2. GOALS:

- a. Provide reliable emergency response capability to our customers.
- b. Provide disaster preparedness plans that simplifies customer access to our industry resources.
- c. Constrain cost escalation normally associated with providing emergency services to our customers.

3. STRATEGIES:

- a. Maintain a well-informed Fast Start organization within the Louisiana Post membership to insure that civilian Architect-Engineer, Construction and dredging capabilities are incorporated into natural disaster and military readiness and mobilization plans.
- b. Increase public and private sector awareness of readiness issues.
- c. Establish a partnership of readiness awareness and interface with state and local organizations.
- d. Strengthen military engineer readiness.

4. TACTICS TO IMPLEMENT:

- a. Strategy: Maintain a well-informed Fast Start organization within the Louisiana Post membership to insure that civilian Architect-Engineer, Heavy Construction and dredging capabilities are incorporated into natural disaster and military readiness and mobilization plans.
 - (1) Publish and distribute Operation Fast Start Plans to post membership.
 - (2) Distribute Operation Fast Start Plans to FEMA, U.S Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, Louisiana OEP, and to local government agencies
 - (3) Schedule readiness related topics and/or speakers at post meetings.
 - (4) Maintain strong Fast Start Committee.
- b. Strategy: Increase public and private sector awareness of readiness issues.
 - (1) Distribute Operation Fast Start Plans to public and private associations and other group memberships.
 - (2) Fast Start Committee members meet with or serve as guest speaker at forums and meetings.

c. Strategy: Establish a partnership of readiness awareness and interface with state and local organizations.

(1) Schedule periodic meetings with readiness officials to review post capabilities.

(2) Participate in state and local sponsored exercises

d. Strategy: Strengthen military engineer readiness.

(1) Distribute Operation Fast Start Plans to National Readiness Committee.

(2) Distribute Operation Fast Start Plans to neighboring posts.

(3) Submit readiness articles for publication in the Military Engineer magazine.

CHAPTER 18

HOMELAND SECURITY

18.1 Homeland Security. Louisiana Post shall assist Louisiana and the nation in Homeland Security. Executive Order 10-8-01, dated October 8, 2001, established the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. The President of the United States established within his Executive Office an Office of Homeland Security (Referred to as “the Office”) to be headed by the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security. The Director of the Office of Homeland Security is Mr. Tom Ridge

Section 2. Mission. The mission of the Office shall be to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States from terrorist threats or attacks. The Office shall perform the functions necessary to carry out this mission, including the functions specified in section 3 of this order.

Section 3. Functions. The functions of the Office shall be to coordinate the executive branch's efforts to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks within the United States.

18.2 National Strategy. The Office shall work with executive departments and agencies, State and local governments, and private entities such as SAME to ensure the adequacy of the national strategy for detecting, preparing for, preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from terrorist threats or attacks within the United States and shall periodically review and coordinate revisions to that strategy as necessary.

a. Detection. The Office shall identify priorities and coordinate efforts for collection and analysis of information within the United States regarding threats of terrorism against the United States and activities of terrorists or terrorist groups within the United States. The Office also shall identify, in coordination with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, priorities for collection of intelligence outside the United States regarding threats of terrorism within the United States.

b. Preparedness. Office of Homeland Security shall coordinate national efforts to prepare for and mitigate the consequences of terrorist threats or attacks within the United States

c. Prevention. The Office shall coordinate efforts to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States

d. Protection. The Office shall coordinate efforts to protect the United States and its critical infrastructure from the consequences of terrorist attacks.

e. Response and Recovery. The Office shall coordinate efforts to respond to and promote recovery from terrorist threats or attacks within the United States.

18.3. Executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, make available to the Office all information relating to terrorist threats and activities within the United States.

18.4. The Office’s Preparedness effort shall include working with Federal, State, and local agencies such as SAME, as appropriate to:

a. Facilitate collection from State and local governments and private entities of information pertaining to terrorist threats or activities within the United States.

(1) Louisiana Post shall identify priorities and offer coordination efforts for collection and analysis of information within Louisiana with an emphasis on the following:

(a) The huge concentration of international commercial cargo ships that operate daily in the Mississippi River, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the Gulf of Mexico; the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, New Orleans, Louisiana, to the Gulf of Mexico; and the Calcasieu River, Lake Charles, Louisiana, to the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) The high volume of international tourists resulting from air traffic through Armstrong International Airport and international cruise line passenger vessels operating in the Mississippi River both in New Orleans, Louisiana.

(c) The high volume of international tourists attracted to New Orleans for Super Bowls, Sugar Bowls, Mardi Gras, Jazz and Heritage Fest, etc.

(d) The high volume of migrant workers employed at large petrol-chemical refineries and facilities, at seasonal farmlands, and at numerous other employment opportunities.

b. Coordinate and prioritize the requirements for foreign intelligence relating to terrorism within the United States of executive departments and agencies responsible for homeland security and provide these requirements and priorities to the Director of Central Intelligence and other agencies responsible collection of foreign intelligence.

c. Coordinate efforts to ensure that all executive departments and agencies that have intelligence collection responsibilities have sufficient technological capabilities and resources to collect intelligence and data relating to terrorist activities or possible terrorist acts within the United States, working with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

d. Coordinate development of monitoring protocols and equipment for use in detecting the release of biological, chemical, and radiological hazards.

e. Ensure that, to the extent permitted by law, all appropriate and necessary intelligence and law enforcement information relating to homeland security is disseminated to and exchanged among appropriate executive departments and agencies responsible for homeland security and, where appropriate for reasons of homeland security, promote exchange of such information with and among State and local governments and private entities.

f. Ensure the readiness and coordinated deployment of Federal response teams to respond to terrorist threats or attacks, working with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, when appropriate.

18.5. The Office's Prevention effort shall include working with Federal, State, and local agencies such as SAME, as appropriate to:

a. Facilitate the exchange of information among such agencies relating to immigration and visa matters and shipments of cargo; and, working with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, ensure coordination among such agencies to prevent the entry of terrorists and terrorist materials and supplies into the United States and facilitate removal of such terrorists from the United States.

b. Coordinate efforts to investigate terrorist threats and attacks within the United States.

c. Coordinate efforts to improve the security of United States borders, territorial waters, and airspace in order to prevent acts of terrorism within the United States, working with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

18.6. The Office's Protection effort shall include working with Federal, State, and local agencies such as SAME, as appropriate to:

a. Strengthen measures for protecting energy production, transmission, and distribution services and critical facilities; other utilities; telecommunications; facilities that produce, use, store, or dispose of nuclear material; and other critical infrastructure services and critical facilities within the United States from terrorist attack.

(1) Louisiana Post shall offer to identify Strengthening measures for protecting the above within Louisiana.

b. Coordinate efforts to protect critical public and privately owned information systems within the United States from terrorist attack.

(1) Louisiana Post shall offer to provide information security systems for protecting the above within Louisiana.

c. Develop criteria for reviewing whether appropriate security measures are in place at major public and privately owned facilities within the United States.

(1) Louisiana Post shall offer to provide criteria for reviewing whether appropriate security measures are in place for protecting the following important but not all-inclusive facilities:

- (a) Old River Control Structures, Corps of Engineers.
- (b) Mississippi River Flood Control Structures and Levees, Corps of Engineers.
- (c) Mississippi River Fresh Water Distribution Structures, Corps of Engineers.
- (d) Navigation locks on Mississippi River and Gulf Intracoastal Water Way (GIWW).
- (e) Seaport facilities on major waterways.
- (f) Petrol-chemical refinery and other facilities.
- (g) Strategic oil reserve facilities.
- (h) Electrical, gas, and water supply utility facilities.
- (i) Force drainage facilities in metropolitan New Orleans area.
- (j) Airport facilities, Military and Civilian.
- (k) World Trade Center
- (l) Louisiana Super Dome

d. Coordinate domestic efforts to ensure that special events determined by appropriate senior officials to have national significance are protected from terrorist attack.

e. Coordinate efforts to protect transportation systems within the United States, including railways, highways, shipping, ports and waterways, and airports and civilian aircraft, from terrorist attack.

(1) Louisiana Post shall offer assistance to the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard for protecting the following important but not all-inclusive facilities:

(a) Safe navigation in the Mississippi River, Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, and the Calcasieu River deep draft ship channels.

(b) Safe navigation in the GIWW and other shallow draft navigation channels.

(2) Assist various Port Authorities and LADOTD with deep-draft seaport facilities.

(3) Assist major commercial airport facilities in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Alexandria and Lake Charles. Assist military airport facilities in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Alexandria, Lake Charles and Ft. Polk, Louisiana.

(4) Assist LADOTD with major highway and railway transportation facilities.

f. Coordinate efforts to protect United States livestock, agriculture, and systems for the provision of water and food for human use and consumption from terrorist attack.

g. Coordinate efforts to prevent unauthorized access to, development of, and unlawful importation into the United States of, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, or other related materials that have the potential to be used in terrorist attacks.

18.7. The Office's Response and Recovery Effort shall include working with Federal, State, and local agencies such as SAME, as appropriate to:

a. Coordinate efforts to ensure rapid restoration of transportation systems, energy production, transmission, and distribution systems; telecommunications; other utilities; and other critical infrastructure facilities after disruption by a terrorist threat or attack.

(1) The Louisiana Post Fast Start Plan is available for immediate use in restoration efforts. While the plan focuses on emergency procedures for award of contracts and selection of contractors from a Federal perspective it will assist contracting officers at all levels of government. Chapters 9,10 and 11 provides emergency capabilities and telephone numbers of participating Louisiana Post industry members.

b. Coordinate efforts to ensure rapid restoration of public and private critical information systems after disruption by a terrorist threat or attack.

(1) The Louisiana Post Fast Start Plan is available for immediate use in restoration efforts. While the plan focuses on emergency procedures for award of contracts and selection of contractors from a Federal perspective it will assist contracting officers at all levels of government. Chapters 9,10 and 11 provides emergency capabilities and telephone numbers of participating Louisiana Post industry members.

c. Work with the National Economic Council to coordinate efforts to stabilize United States financial markets after a terrorist threat or attack and manage the immediate economic and financial consequences of the incident.

d. Coordinate Federal plans and programs to provide medical, financial, and other assistance to victims of terrorist attacks and their families.

e. Coordinate containment and removal of biological, chemical, radiological, explosive, or other hazardous materials in the event of a terrorist threat or attack involving such hazards and coordinate efforts to mitigate the effects of such an attack.

(1) The Louisiana Post Fast Start Plan is available for immediate use in restoration efforts. While the plan focuses on emergency procedures for award of contracts and selection of contractors from a Federal perspective it will assist contracting officers at all levels of government. Chapters 9,10 and 11 provides emergency capabilities and telephone numbers of participating Louisiana Post industry members.

18.8. Incident Management. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall be the individual primarily responsible for coordinating the domestic response efforts of all departments and agencies in the event of an imminent terrorist threat and during and in the immediate aftermath of a terrorist attack within the United States and shall be the principal point of contact for and to the President with respect to coordination of such efforts. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, as appropriate.

18.9. Continuity of Government. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, in coordination with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, shall review plans and preparations for ensuring the continuity of the Federal Government in the event of a terrorist attack that threatens the safety and security of the United States Government or its leadership.

18.10. Public Affairs. The Office, subject to the direction of the White House Office of Communications, shall coordinate the strategy of the executive branch for communicating with the public in the event of a terrorist threat or attack within the United States. The Office shall coordinate the development of programs for educating the public about the nature of terrorist threats and appropriate precautions and responses.

18.11. Cooperation with State and Local Governments and Private Entities such as SAME. The Office shall encourage and invite the participation of State and local governments and private entities, as appropriate, in carrying out the Office's functions.

a. Louisiana Post Fast Start committee members have volunteered to be a part of the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers Homeland Security Team. Some of the actions taken by New Orleans District team include:

(1) Coordinating facility risk assessments and preventive and response measures in the event of a hostile action.

(2) Understand each agency's responsibilities and capabilities to monitor and respond when necessary. Meetings have been conducted with most of the levee district directors, police chiefs, and maintenance superintendents, as well as the US Coast Guard and other agencies, to discuss this matter.

(3) The levee districts along the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers have been requested to plan for 24-hour security patrols when the river is out of its banks and water is expected to reach the toe of the levee which essentially occurs when the Mississippi River exceeds elevation +11 feet NGVD at the Carrollton gage in New Orleans. These 24-hour patrols ensure a quick response in the event of a bank failure or levee breach caused by natural or manmade activities. The levee districts should be planning for increased patrols utilizing its own police and maintenance forces, with supplemental assistance from state or local law enforcement agencies or the National Guard, possibly with FEMA-funded hazard mitigation funds provided through the state Office of Emergency Preparedness.

(4) The Coast Guard has been requested to provide greater assistance than in the past with preventing and removing barges that are pushed up on the batture and sometimes against levees. If the levee districts are not getting a response from the tug operator handling the barges, they should contact the Coast Guard and provide the name of the tug and barge numbers. Unattended barges on the bank or against the levee should be reported to the Coast Guard immediately.

(5) Each agency should be looking into availability of large rocks or stone, sandbags, sheet piles, geo bags, large pea-gravel bags, barges, heavy equipment, push boats, and manpower resources that could be used to combat or at least slow down erosion or flooding at a bank or levee failure. In the event of a bank or levee failure, the levee district is still the first responder. Their efforts using available resources, such as those mentioned above, should attempt to buy time until the Corps or other support agencies can resolve the problem. As in past flood events, the Corps will likely procure rock and have it on barges at strategic locations along the river for quick response.

(6) Inspection personnel, now and in the future, should be particularly aware of suspicious people on or adjacent to the levee system. That is those people photographing or asking detailed questions about the levees, anyone auguring or excavating on or adjacent to the levees, parked vehicles on levees, people loitering around or working on gas or chemical pipeline crossings, etc. Investigate suspicious behavior and verify that permittees are doing what they were permitted to do. Contact law enforcement if your feeling is that something doesn't seem right.

18.12. Review of Legal Authorities and Development of Legislative Proposals. The Office shall coordinate a periodic review and assessment of the legal authorities available to executive departments and agencies to permit them to perform the functions above. When the Office determines that such legal authorities are inadequate, the Office shall develop, in consultation with executive departments and agencies, proposals for presidential action and legislative proposals for submission to the Office of Management and Budget to enhance the ability of executive departments and agencies to perform those functions. The Office shall work with State and local governments in assessing the adequacy of their legal authorities to permit them to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, and recover from terrorist threats and attacks.

18.13. Budget Review. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (the "Director") and the heads of executive departments and agencies, shall identify programs that contribute to the Administration's strategy for homeland security and, in the development of the President's annual budget submission, shall review and provide advice to the heads of departments and agencies for such programs. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall provide advice to the Director on the level and use of funding in departments and agencies for homeland security-related activities and, prior to the Director's forwarding of the proposed annual budget submission to the President for transmittal to the Congress, shall certify to the Director the funding levels that the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security believes are necessary and appropriate for the homeland security-related activities of the executive branch.

18.14. Administration.

a. The Office of Homeland Security shall be directed by the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security.

b. The Office of Administration within the Executive Office of the President shall provide the Office of Homeland Security with such personnel, funding, and administrative support, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, as directed by the Chief of Staff to carry out the provisions of this order.

c. Heads of executive departments and agencies are authorized, to the extent permitted by law, to detail or assign personnel of such departments and agencies to the Office of Homeland Security upon request of the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, subject to the approval of the Chief of Staff.

18.15. Establishment of Homeland Security Council.

a. The President of the United States established a Homeland Security Council (Referred to as " the Council"), which shall be responsible for advising and assisting the President with respect to all aspects of homeland security. The Council shall serve as the mechanism for ensuring coordination of homeland security-related activities of executive departments and agencies and effective development and implementation of homeland security policies.

b. The Council shall have as its members the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Transportation, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, and such other officers of the executive branch as the President may from time to time

designate. The Chief of Staff, the Chief of Staff to the Vice President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Counsel to the President, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget also are invited to attend any Council meeting. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy shall be invited to attend meetings pertaining to their responsibilities. The heads of other executive departments and agencies and other senior officials shall be invited to attend Council meetings when appropriate.

c. The Council shall meet at the President's direction. When the President is absent from a meeting of the Council, at the President's direction the Vice President may preside. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall be responsible, at the President's direction, for determining the agenda, ensuring that necessary papers are prepared, and recording Council actions and Presidential decisions.

18.16. Original Classification Authority. The President delegated the authority to classify information originally as Top Secret, in accordance with Executive Order 12958 or any successor Executive Order, to the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security.

18.17. Continuing Authorities. This order does not alter the existing authorities of United States Government departments and agencies. All executive departments and agencies are directed to assist the Council and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security in carrying out the purposes of this order.

18.18. General Provisions.

a. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

b. References in this order to State and local governments shall be construed to include tribal governments and United States territories and other possessions.

c. References to the "United States" shall be construed to include United States territories and possessions.

18.19. Amendments to Executive Order 12656. Executive Order 12656 of November 18, 1988, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

a. Section 101(a) is amended by adding at the end of the fourth sentence: ", except that the Homeland Security Council shall be responsible for administering such policy with respect to terrorist threats and attacks within the United States."

b. Section 104(a) is amended by adding at the end: ", except that the Homeland Security Council is the principal forum for consideration of policy relating to terrorist threats and attacks within the United States."

c. Section 104(b) is amended by inserting the words "and the Homeland Security Council" after the words "National Security Council."

d. The first sentence of section 104(c) is amended by inserting the words "and the Homeland Security Council" after the words "National Security Council."

e. The second sentence of section 104(c) is replaced with the following two sentences: "Pursuant to such procedures for the organization and management of the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council processes as the President may establish, the Director of the FEMA also shall assist in the implementation of and management of those processes as the President may establish. The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency also shall assist in the implementation of national security emergency preparedness policy by coordinating with the other Federal departments and agencies

and with State and local governments, and by providing periodic reports to the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council on implementation of national security emergency preparedness policy."

f. Section 201(7) is amended by inserting the words "and the Homeland Security Council" after the words "National Security Council."

g. Section 206 is amended by inserting the words "and the Homeland Security Council" after the words "National Security Council."

h. Section 208 is amended by inserting the words "or the Homeland Security Council" after the words "National Security Council."

CHAPTER 19

DISTRIBUTION LIST

19.1 SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS

National Readiness Committee, Vice President
Lower Mississippi Valley Region, Vice President
Louisiana Post, President
Mississippi Gulf Coast Post, President
Vicksburg Post, President
Fast Start Committee, Louisiana Post
Industry Members of Louisiana Post

19.2 U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CEMVD
CEMVK
CEMVN-DE
CEMVN-OD
CEMVN-CT

19.3 OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES/COMMANDS

Department of Energy, New Orleans
Federal Highway Admin, New Orleans
FEMA, Region VI
Ft. Polk, LA
General Services Admin, New Orleans
MTMC, Gulf Outport
MARAD, New Orleans
U. S. Navy, Naval Support Activity
U. S. Navy, Naval Air Station
U. S. Coast Guard, 8th District
U. S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, New Orleans

19.4 STATE AGENCIES

Association of Louisiana Levee Boards
East Jefferson Levee District
West Jefferson Levee District
Orleans Levee District
Headquarters, LAANG/ANG
LA Dept. of Transportation & Development
LA Office of Emergency Preparedness
Port of New Orleans

19.5 LOCAL AGENCIES

Office of Emergency Preparedness, Jefferson Parish
Office of Emergency Preparedness, Plaquemines Parish
Office of Emergency Preparedness, St. Bernard Parish
Office of Emergency Preparedness, Orleans Parish
Office of Emergency Preparedness, St. Charles Parish

REMAINDER OF PLAN -- UNDER DEVELOPMENT