Public-Private Partnerships

Why?

FEMA doctrine
Faster response
Economic Resiliency

Gov cannot do it alone
Public-Private Partnerships

Who?

Private Enterprise
Private business
Nonprofits
Faith Communities
Whoever is in your community
Public-Private Partnerships

What?

Business model and motivation
Pre-Event Contracts
Business Continuity plans
Public-Private Partnerships

Where?

Map your resources and islands

Get the critical resource to the decisive point
Public-Private Partnerships

How?

Communication, Cooperation, and Coordination
No shortage of guidance and plans
The National Preparedness Goal

“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.”
What is FEMA’s “Whole Community” approach???
Principles:

Understand Community Complexity

Recognize Community Capabilities and Needs

Foster Relationships with Community Leaders

Build and Maintain Partnerships

Empower Local Action

Leverage and Strengthen Social Infrastructure, Networks, and Assets
What’s missing???

HOW TO DO ANY OF THIS!

A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action

FDOC 104-008-1 / December 2011

FEMA
A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action

FDOC 104-008-1 / December 2011

But don’t worry, we’ll share our approach!
Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps
Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps
Identify the Threats and Hazards of Concern
Give the Threats and Hazards Context
Establish Capability Targets
Apply the Results
Why do a THIRA?

- Stakeholder input prioritize threats and hazards
- THIRA increasingly important to grant applications
- State capability targets are too general
- Provides an opportunity to think regionally
Partnerships – the Whole Community

- Cities
- School districts
- Fire Districts
- The Business Community
- Non-profits
- The Faith Community
- Neighborhood Associations
- Service Organizations
- Utilities
- Colleges and Universities
- Emergency Management Volunteer Groups
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>School &amp; Workplace, Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Weather-Winter Storm</td>
<td>Wildland Interface Fire, Biological Chemical,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flood</td>
<td>Sabotage &amp; Cyber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Landslide</td>
<td>Incident &amp; Explosives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil-disorder/Terrorism</td>
<td>Radiological Attack-Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Drought</td>
<td>Radiological Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>Volcanic Eruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>Pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Sever Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident/Train Derailment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Counties need to be able to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters in a timely fashion, and as part of this preparation, they need to ensure that critical infrastructure, such as energy, water, communications and transportation, remain operational, or that service can be quickly returned to normal following a disaster.”
Map Critical Infrastructure

Current Critical Infrastructure Sectors

- Chemical
- Communications
- Dams
- Emergency Services
- Banking and Finance
- Government Facilities
- Information Technology
- Transportation Systems
- Commercial Facilities
- Critical Manufacturing
- Defense Industrial Base
- Energy
- Food and Agriculture
- Healthcare and Public Health
- Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste
- Water
Engagement with lifeline partners

- SEDCOR
- PGE
- Northwest Natural Gas
- ODOT
- County / City PW
- Verizon
- Frontier
- Comcast
- Santiam Canyon Telephone
- METCOM / WVCC
- ARES
- Salem-Keizer Transit
- Salem-Keizer School District
- Global Pure Water
- CCTV
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

With a focus on four community lifelines, Marion County aims to create a resilient and feasible implementation strategy as part of its 2015 Hazard Plan Update. The following illustrations highlight key components of the 2016 Marion County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Hazard History

A brief overview of hazards which have the largest impact on community health, infrastructure, and facilities.

Earthquake

The most recent Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake occurred in 1700. These earthquakes occur every 350-550 years.

8.7-9.2
Average Magnitude

Drought

In September of 2015, Marion County declared a drought emergency citing below-average rainfall and snowpack.

9% of Average Annual Snowpack

Flood

In 2013, Marion County sustained flood damage from heavy rain, wind, and ice. Damage estimates were over $1 million, with damage to businesses, homes, and public property.

130 Homes Destroyed

Wind Storm

In the past four years, Marion County has experienced over 10 windstorms. These storms cause power outages and road obstruction.

421 Thousand Dollars in reported damages

Fuel Types

Generators are used as backups for critical infrastructure throughout the county but require various types of fuel.

1-3 Months
Estimated level of electrical service interruption during a Cascadia event is

Empowered

Co-located

Energy

Communication

Transportation

Water

After a Cascadia event, all providers anticipate their infrastructure and facilities to be down.

75-100% Shutdown

The most critical routes in Marion County include

I-5 & Hwy 22

1-5

Service Disruption

People living in unincorporated areas of Marion County rely on septic tanks and irrigation wells.

Wells

Low water reserves and river flow pose a serious threat to Marion County’s water supply.

Water Supply

Cyber Attacks

The energy sector also prepares and mitigates against human-made disasters, such as:

Political Support

The largest barriers to response in a Cascadia event are staff response, access to facilities, time, funding, and:

22,000 Students

Road Access

Damage assessments and the repair of impacted facilities cannot be accomplished without access to=

Craig Wirrell

Daniel Lohle

Brea Nicolai

Tyra Herrman

Daniel Lohle

Brea Nicolai

Tyra Herrman

Craig Wirrell
Foster Relationships with Community Leaders

CASCADIA: OREGON’S GREATEST NATURAL THREAT

What can you do to ensure your business survives?
SEDCOR is partnering with emergency management agencies to deliver a series of educational sessions and workshops to help businesses improve their resilience—ability to recover—from a major disaster.

Is your business ready?
Could your business survive without electricity for 3 months? Experts agree that a major earthquake would likely cause critical services, like drinking water and sewer, and top-priority highways, to be down for up to a year. While there’s much to do to improve the reliability of basic services, the government can’t do it all. Every company needs to be prepared for the impacts of a severe outage of critical lifelines—fuel, transportation, utilities, communications, water and sewer—as well as the potential loss of data.

This series will give you the tools you need to not only prepare your business for disaster recovery, but to play a critical role in helping the community recover from catastrophe.

Why are we doing this now?
Business leaders engaged in the state’s disaster planning efforts have indicated that in a major disaster, interruptions of infrastructure lasting longer than two weeks will put their enterprises at risk. We can expect some interruptions to last much longer...even up to 36 months or more. Business leaders need to prepare their facilities, IT and data, and their valuable human resources now in order to be ready for a major catastrophe.

September 9, 2015
Define the Hazard: A Call to Action
Broadway Commons
1300 Broadway St. NE, Salem
12 to 1:30 p.m. lunch and presentation

December 9, 2015
Mobilize the Community: Mass Care and Shelter Services
Salem Convention Center
12 to 1:30 p.m. lunch
10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Blood Drive and Food Donations

March 9, 2016
Secure Our Lifelines
Broadway Commons
1300 Broadway St. NE, Salem
12 to 1:30 p.m. lunch and presentation

Participants in this final session will hear from representatives of utilities and other critical services who will review infrastructure system plans in place today, and suggest ways to reduce the impacts that a severe outage of critical lifelines (utilities, fuel, transportation, and communications) would have on business. Presenters will help participants consider impacts on facilities, IT, and human resources.
Transportation

Can you provide:
- Response Vehicles
- Engineering
- Fuel
- Repair Assistance
- Aircraft
- Heavy Equipment
- Evacuation Vehicles
- Damage Assessment

Can you restore:
- Roads
- Bridges
- Tunnels
- Ports
- Docks

Find your response function

Transport needs:
- Responders
- Trailers
- Fuel
- Supplies
- Equipment
Mass Care

CAN YOU PROVIDE
- FACILITIES
- TEMPORARY/SHORT-TERM HOUSING
- EMERGENCY POWER
- SUPPLIES: CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HYGIENE, SANITATION, ETC.
- SANITATION SERVICES
- ANIMAL SHELTERING

CAN YOU FACILITATE
- VOLUNTEER COORDINATION
- FAMILY REUNIFICATION
- CARE AND SUPERVISION OF UNACCOMPANIED MINORS.
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS OF POTENTIAL SHELTER SITES

Find your Response Function

MANAGE DONATIONS
- RECEIVE
- STORE
- INVENTORY
- DISTRIBUTE
Health and Medical

CAN YOU PROVIDE

- Medical supplies, equipment, or personnel
- Pharmaceuticals
- Durable medical equipment
- EMS assets and personnel
- Medical facilities

CAN YOU SUPPORT

- Medical needs of shelter operations
- Mass fatality operations
- Pharmaceutical distribution
- Damage assessment of facilities

Find your Response Function

MEDICAL SERVICES

- Emergency medical care
- Mental health care
- Greif/crisis counseling
- Care for chronic medical patients
- Primary care
Hazardous Material

Find your Response Function

CAN YOU PROVIDE
- INTERIM STORAGE
- MATERIAL DISPOSAL
- PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
- JUST-IN-TIME SAFETY TRAINING FOR RESPONDERS
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

CAN YOU IDENTIFY
- LIFE-THREATENING RELEASES
- NEED FOR EVACUATIONS
- HAZARD CLEAN-UP PRIORITIES

CLEAN-UP NEEDS
- CONTROL AND CONTAIN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- CLEAN OIL
- CLEAN OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Transportation
Communications
Health and Medical
Finance
Hazardous Materials
Food and Water
Energy
Mass Care

Food and Water

CAN YOU PROVIDE
- Food
- Potable Water
- Prepackaged Water
- Ice
- Storage Facilities
- Animal Food
- Water Testing
- Kitchen Facilities

CAN YOU COORDINATE
- Provisions to Responders, Medical Facilities, and Restoration Workers
- Provision of Animal Food to Necessary Shelters

Find your Response Function

SAFETY NEEDS
- Assure Safety and Security of Food Supply
- Assure Safety of Food/Water Sources
- Coordinate Food/Water Safety Advisories
- Assess Damage to Facilities
Transportation
Communications
Health and Medical
Finance
Hazardous Materials
Food and Water
Energy
Mass Care

Finance

CAN YOU PROVIDE
- MOBILE ATM SERVICES
- ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT
- FINANCIAL RECORD KEEPING SERVICES
- CASH TO SUPPORT LOCAL ECONOMY

CAN YOU SUPPORT
- MANAGEMENT OF CASH DONATIONS
- RECOVERY EFFORTS BY REOPENING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Find your Response Function

PLANNING NEEDS
- PARTICIPATE IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACTIVITIES
Transportation
Communications
Health and Medical
Finance
Hazardous Materials
Food and Water
Energy
Mass Care

**Energy**

**CAN YOU PROVIDE**
- GENERATORS
- FUEL
- PERSONNEL/SUPPLIES FOR FUEL SITES
- FUEL DELIVERY
- NATURAL GAS
- ELECTRICITY
- REPAIR PERSONNEL

**CAN YOU REPAIR**
- ENERGY FACILITIES
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- GENERATORS
- GAS LINES

Find your Response Function

**ASSESSMENT NEEDS**
- DEPLOY TEAMS TO CONTINUALLY ASSESS DAMAGE TO ENERGY SYSTEMS FOLLOWING AFTERSHOCKS
- PRIORITIZE RESTORATION EFFORTS
- MONITOR AND ASSESS ENERGY SUPPLIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Data points on vulnerable populations

Social Vulnerability Index 2014
Marion County, Oregon

Overall Social Vulnerability

SVI Themes

Socioeconomic Status

Household Composition

Race/Ethnicity/Language

Housing/Transportation

Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI 2014) County Map depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. SVI 2014 groups fifteen census-derived factors into four themes that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all these variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

Data Sources: WICER Group.

THE MOST COMMON NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS

1. Spanish
2. Russian
3. Other Pacific Island

MARION COUNTY, OR HAS A RELATIVELY HIGH NUMBER OF SPEAKERS OF

1. Russian
2. Other Pacific Island
3. Other

The most common language spoken in Marion County, OR, other than English is Spanish. N/A of Marion County, OR citizens are speakers of a non-English language. That is N/A the national average of 21.1%.

Dataset: ACS 5-year Estimate
Source: Census Bureau

https://datausa.io/profile/geo/marion-county-or/
Our outreach to vulnerable populations

• Marion County has the largest Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population in the Oregon (11.6%). This population is majority Spanish-Speaking.

• Recognizing our large Latino population and Spanish-Speaking LEP population, Marion County has been in contact with local organizations that serve Oregon’s Latino Communities, including Mano a Mano, CAPACES, and PCUN to determine opportunities, barriers, and outreach effectiveness.

• **Barriers to Preparedness:** Language, Transportation, Lack of Resources, Housing, Lack of Information, Cultural Attitudes of not seeking government help, Hesitance to Work With Government, Immigration Status, Lack of Capacity at the Organizational Level

• **Strengths:** Latino Community Organizations are interconnected, and can serve as a message dissemination and volunteer network.

• **Communications:** Radio Stations, Local Television, Word of Mouth through Schools, Faith-based Organizations, and Community Organizations.
Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps
Community mindsets

- Those “who don’t know”
- Those who are in “denial”
- Those who plan to “wait and see”

- Become “aware and prepared”
What is CSZ?

Ocean-continent subduction zone processes:
1) Plates locked — stress & deformation
2) Plates release — earthquake & tsunami
Potential Casualty Population

Three different stories...
First Bridge Open to Portland Metro

First Significant External Assistance

Decisive Point

Earthquake

Timeline

Number of People

Many

Few

Time

Week 1

Week 2

FEMA
Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps
### Planning Assumptions

**Timeframe for service recovery**

Chart from Oregon Resilience Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Service</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Estimated Time to Restore Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>1 to 3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>3 to 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police and fire stations</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>2 to 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water and sewer</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>1 month to 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water and sewer</td>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>1 to 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top-priority highways (partial restoration)</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>6 to 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare facilities</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare facilities</td>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No substantial outside assistance or large scale medical evacuations for at least two weeks
- Significant geographical isolation both between counties and within the county
- Few large shelters-decentralized approach
- Significant commuter population (25K+)
- Challenges to maintain continuity of government services
A lot of what we need already exists...

- Estimates of damage to roads and bridges to identify “Islands”
- Map the population of each island to better anticipate needs
- Map the assets on each island and identify gaps
- Build assets and networks over time (e.g. alt care sites, shelters, food pantries, CERT)
Immediate Needs

- Food/Water
- Communications
- Shelter
- Fuel
- Medical
- Emergency Services
- Utilities
What we do to respond:

- Activate emergency / business continuity plans
- Establish communications and assess damages
- Clear critical routes
- Support trauma surge and evacuations
- Return people to their homes ASAP, shelter everyone else
- Establish distribution of food and water
- Prevent cascading effects on at-risk and sheltered populations
- Receive external support
- Support emergency repairs on lifelines
Marion County Primary Points of Distribution
And Tier 1 Priority Routes

Current as of April 2017
Public–Private Partnerships to achieve a more coordinated response
Transportation

Communications

Health and Medical

Finance

Hazardous Materials

Food and Water

Energy

Mass Care

TRANSPORT NEEDS

- Responders
- Trailers
- Fuel
- Supplies
- Equipment

TRANSPORTATION

- Response Vehicles
- Engineering
- Fuel
- Repair Assistance
- Aircraft
- Heavy Equipment
- Evacuation Vehicles
- Damage Assessment

CAN YOU PROVIDE

- Roads
- Bridges
- Tunnels
- Ports
- Docks

CAN YOU RESTORE

Find your Response Function
Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps
Partnerships – the Whole Community

- Cities
- School districts
- Fire Districts
- The Business Community
- Non-profits
- The Faith Community
- Neighborhood Associations
- Service Organizations
- Utilities
- Colleges and Universities
- Emergency Management Volunteer Groups
THIRA
Feb 22, 2017
107 participants

Core capabilities:
- Public Information and Warning
- Critical Transportation
- Infrastructure Systems
- Mass Care
- Search and Rescue
- Public Health and Medical
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
Identification of Threats, Hazards, and Capability gaps

2017 Threat Hazard Identification and Capabilities Assessment (THIRA)

Scenario: Cascadia Rising in Review 7 of 32 Core Capabilities

By,
Kathleen Silva
Marion County Emergency Management
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator

REPORT ANALYSIS

Threat Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA) is an annual assessment used by Marion County Emergency Management to identify and assess threats and hazards identified in the community. The THIRA process identifies these threats and hazards by developing threat assessment statements for each threat or hazard within these categories: natural, technological, and human-caused. This year, the THIRA process focused on establishing capability targets and gaps. The THIRA process identifies the gap within the capability targets to identify the appropriate set of actions to mitigate the capability gap.
“The Business of Recovery”

R. Stevenson
Getting local businesses and PNPs to work

- Businesses that do not participate in Response and Recovery missions may never reopen at all – most fail if not reopened within a few weeks
- Must adapt to the new environment / new normal
- Most businesses lack business continuity plans
- Businesses and PNPs may be paid for their work, or volunteer effort can count towards local match for FEMA reimbursement

What would motivate businesses to plan to reopen and support response and recovery?
Maturing Public-Private partnerships - Considerations for Procurement

Emergency contract lists

• Are they a vehicle to reach local businesses?

• Could we develop new contracts with our own local businesses BEFORE Cascadia?
Marion County Emergency Management will fill each capability gap in each ESF with Private Partnerships
What does that mean?

• A Roofing Company becomes bulk distribution company

• Ear, Noise, and Throat clinic becomes trauma clinic
HOW???

1. Understand Federal Procurement and Public Assistance Requirements
2. Identify capability gaps
3. Let the Partners and SMEs tell you!
4. Conduct Fair and Open Competition
5. Create Pre-Event Contracts
• Work with private partners as subject matter experts to inform planning
• Industry leaders have the experience and foresight needed to develop strategies to leverage private capabilities to close capability gaps
Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps
ESF-1, 3, 12
What’s in it for them?

- THIRA/ADVANCED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION
- BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING
- INCLUDE IN TRAINING AND EXERCISES
- WORKPLACE PREPAREDNESS TRAINING
- PROVIDE INFO AND WARNINGS (HSIN)
Oregon Networked Information System

Recent Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Modified</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New ORNIS site will have a demonstration in January 2017</td>
<td>12/5/2016 10:55 AM</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upcoming Trainings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Parent List Title</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New ORNIS site will have a demonstration in January 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are no upcoming trainings posted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Active Incidents Statewide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Issue Status</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Modified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landslide on I-5 Northbound</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(2) Category2</td>
<td>12/5/2016 10:53:43 AM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges

- FEMA doctrine is strong on the “what”
- FEMA is not very helpful in finding the “how”
- Alignment of local, state, and federal procurement law
- Finding resources to support development of public-private partnership efforts
# Crosswalk of CFRs, ORS, and Marion County Public Contracting Rules

> **Note:** This is not a comprehensive list of all potential crossover of CFR 200.317-200.326 into the ORS and MCPCR. These laws are only in the context of a regular services contract like bulk distribution, and these laws do not represent a crossover in the context of construction contracts (MCPCR Chapter 40) et al.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title 2 CFR 200.317 - 200.326</th>
<th>ORS 279A – 279Bs</th>
<th>Marion County Public Contracting Rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 CFR 200.102(c) The Federal awarding agency may apply more restrictive requirements</td>
<td>279A.030: “Federal law prevails in case of conflict”</td>
<td>Contracts with federal funds over $3,000, then min 3 quotes required (Contracts and Purchasing Procedure, Jan 25, 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.318(b) “maintain oversight”</td>
<td>279A.165; 279A.140(2)(h)(A)(ii); 279B.010(3)</td>
<td>10-0556 File; 40-0880 Audit contractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.318(c)(1) “conflict of interest”</td>
<td>279A.030; 279B.036(b)(C)</td>
<td>30-0130; 40-0670; 20-0110(4)(a)(A)(v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.318(d) “non-duplicative items”</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.318(e) “encourages IGAs”</td>
<td>ORS 190.003 to 190.130; ORS 279A.200 to 279A.225; 279A.025; 279A.060</td>
<td>10-0170; 10-0400(2)(d); 20-200(1);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.318(h) “responsible contractors”</td>
<td>279A.010(r); 279A.105; 279B.005; 279B.060(14); 279B.110;</td>
<td>10-0110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.318(i) “sufficient records”</td>
<td>279A.165; 279B.033; 279B.055</td>
<td>10-0556; 20-0450; 30-0120;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public Assistance Appeals Database

The Appeals Database is an online, searchable database containing FEMA responses to applicant appeals for assistance.

Perform an advanced search or view Second Appeals.

Appeal Categories

- Any -

Applicant Name  Disaster Number

Select any filter and click on 'Go' to see results

Or Browse the Standard Appeal Categories

1. Account Labor Costs (0)
2. ADA Eligibility Repairs (0)
3. Additional Costs (11)
4. Administrative Cost (16)
5. Administrative Costs (3)
6. Alternate Project (4)
## FEMA Grant Procurement Checklist

**Document Your File and Be Prepared to Demonstrate the Following:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solicitation</th>
<th>PRE-12/1/2014</th>
<th>POST-12/1/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the solicitation (Request for Proposals [RFP] or Request for Qualifications [RFQ]) included in your file?</td>
<td>2 CFR 215.44(e) 44 CFR 13.36(c)(3)(i)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were the prospective respondents allowed sufficient time to respond?</td>
<td>44 CFR 13.36(d)(2)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.320(c)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does solicitation contain a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or services and scope of work (SOW)?</td>
<td>2 CFR 215.44(a)(3)(i) 44 CFR 3.36(c)(3)(i)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications may not contain features that unduly restrict competition.</td>
<td>2 CFR 215.4344 CFR 13.36(c)(3)(i)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there unreasonable requirements or unnecessary experience or excessive bonding requirements?</td>
<td>44 CFR 13.36(c)(1)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.319(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any &quot;brand name&quot; products specified without also listing &quot;or equivalent&quot;?</td>
<td>44 CFR 13.36(c)(3)(i)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive efforts in the utilization of labor surplus firms?</td>
<td>44 CFR 13.36(e)</td>
<td>2 CFR 200.321</td>
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<td>If your prime contractor has decided to use a subcontractor, did</td>
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<td>2 CFR 200.321(b)(6)</td>
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REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS

Disaster Debris Clearance and Removal Management

For

Washington County, Oregon

Response Due Date and Time: 11:00 A.M., Thursday, June 9, 2016

(NO. 2016.040Qu)

Please Note:

Copies of the Request for Qualifications documents obtained from sources other than the Washington County Purchasing Division or ORPIN are not valid documents.
Where are we in the process today?

Preparing to release four Request for Qualifications for Debris Management:

• Phase 1: *Street Clearing*
  • Time and materials contract
  • Provide time and capability for human remains search and removal
  • Coordinate with MCEM and first responders
• Phase 2: *Debris Removal and Haul*
  • Unit price/mile
  • Use one TDSR if possible
  • Site owned and managed by our agent
• Phase 3: *Debris Management*
  • Possibly waste haulers
• Phase 4: *Debris Monitor*
  • Bonded and insured
How to promote local participation:

• Oregon license
• Minimum time to respond is less than 36 hours
• Equipment must be located in Oregon at all times
• Non-delegation clause to thwart against sub-contracting and ghost bidders
• Adequately define scope of work all potential debris types, anticipated haul distances, and size of events
• Use Mission Ready Packages to respond to the RFQ
EMAC’s Mission Ready Package

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assisting State Emergency Management Mission Reference</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Resource Provider Tracking Number</strong></td>
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**NOTE:** Development of a Mission Ready Package does not guarantee deployment on an EMAC mission through your state emergency management agency (SEMA). Development of the MRP should be coordinated with your SEMA. NIMS Resource Typing is not a requirement for developing an MRP under EMAC as all resources are valuable. All costs are estimated based on current data and should be validated at the time the MRP is requested. Costs may vary from the costs estimated in the MRP or the actual costs incurred during the deployment. Therefore, the MRP should be maintained in an operational state of readiness to facilitate both deployment and reimbursement requirements.

1. **MRP Title:**

2. **Resource Provider / Agency Name:**
   - Address:
   - City:
   - State:
   - Zip:

3. **Location:**
   - First Name:
   - Last Name:
   - Phone:
   - Mobile:
   - 24-hr Phone:
   - Email:

4. **Point of Contact:**

5. **NIMS Resource Typing (if applicable):**
   - NIMS Category: Select One.
   - Kind: Select One.
   - Type: Select One.

6. **Components:**

7. **Metrics:**

8. **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) Supported:**
   - MRP
   - Travel
   - Personnel
   - Equipment
   - Commodities
   - Other
Why promote local?

- Most expedient response
- Local economic resilience
- Local social resilience
End Goals:

• Pre-Event Contracts with private businesses
• MOUs with other agencies and PNPs
• ESF gaps filled
• Strong, resilient Marion County
Thank you!