



Regional Emergency Support Function #3 Public Works and Engineering

Regional Coordinating Organizations

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin
Northern Virginia Regional Commission

Local Jurisdictions' Public Works

Alexandria
Department of Transportation and Environmental Services, Division of
Solid Waste

Arlington County
Department of Public Works
Department of Environmental Services, Solid Waste Division

Bowie
Department of Public Works

Brunswick

College Park
Department of Public Works

District of Columbia
Department of Public Works
Office of Property Management
Solid Waste Management Administration

Fairfax
Department of Utilities
Department of Public Works

Fairfax County
Department of Public Works and Environmental Services, Division of
Solid Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery

Falls Church
Department of Public Utilities
Department of Environmental Services

Frederick

Frederick County
Division of Utilities and Solid Waste Management, Department of Solid
Waste Management/Recycling
Department of Public Works

Gaithersburg

Greenbelt
Department of Public Works

Leesburg
Loudoun County
 Office of Solid Waste Management
Montgomery County
 Department of Public Works and Transportation, Division of Solid
 Waste Services
Mt. Airy
Poolesville
Prince George's County
 Department of Environmental Resources, Waste Management Division
Prince William County
 Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division
 City of Manassas Department of Utilities
Purcellville
Rockville
 Department of Public Works
Round Hill
Thurmont
Takoma Park
Walkersville

State Government Organizations

District of Columbia Department of Health
Maryland Department of the Environment
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Virginia Department of Health

Federal Government Organizations

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
General Services Administration

Independent Water/Sewer Agencies/Authorities

Alexandria Sanitation Authority
District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
Fairfax County Water Authority
Loudoun County Sanitation Authority
Prince William Service Authority
Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority
Virginia-American Water Company

Washington Aqueduct Division (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

Private-sector Solid Waste and Debris Removal Organizations

AAA/Republic

BFI

COVANTA Energy

CSX

Waste Management, Inc.

Other local waste hauling, processing, and disposal organizations

Private construction and demolition debris organizations

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

Regional Emergency Support Function (R-ESF) #3—Public Works and Engineering facilitates communication and coordination among regional jurisdictions to ensure an effective and timely response to regional incidents and regional emergencies concerning regional water supply (including potable water and ice), wastewater (including wastewater treatment), and solid waste and debris management before, during, and after a regional incident or regional emergency.

B. Scope

R-ESF #3 is intended to focus on the communication and coordination related to the following situations:

1. Potential or actual disruptions of water supply, wastewater management, and service of solid waste and debris management systems that have regional impacts requiring inter-jurisdictional coordination and information sharing;
2. Coordination of emergency restoration of critical public facilities, including the temporary and permanent restoration of water supplies, wastewater treatment systems, and waste management facilities;
3. Coordination of emergency contracting to support public health and safety, such as providing for potable water, ice, power, and/or temporary housing; and
4. Coordination of monitoring, tracking and modeling of water, wastewater, and solid waste stream events that may affect water supply and waste systems.

II. Policies

- A.** R-ESF #3 will not usurp or override the authority, policies or inter-jurisdictional agreements of any federal agency, state government, or local government or jurisdiction.
- B.** The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) will facilitate coordination among member organizations to ensure that the R-ESF #3 procedures are maintained and in concert with the stated missions and objectives of the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan (RECP).

- C. Jurisdictions agree to respect the existing contractual arrangements between jurisdictions and their contractors so that there will not be competition for resources that are already under contract to a jurisdiction.
- D. Essential elements of information (EIs) will be coordinated through the Regional Incident Communication and Coordination System (RICCS) based on the regional incident or regional emergency.
- E. R-ESF #3 will provide liaisons to R-ESF #5 as needed.
- F. The Potomac River Low Flow Allocation Agreement will be implemented as required during extreme low flow regional incidents or regional emergencies.
- G. COG's 2002 Water Supply Emergency Plan for the metropolitan Washington region will be implemented in the case of water supply or wastewater regional incidents or regional emergencies in all or part of the metropolitan Washington area. This emergency plan incorporates the 2002 Metropolitan Washington Water Supply and Drought Awareness Response Plan.
- H. The Water Supply Coordination Agreement to coordinate the region's reservoirs in cases of drought and other regional incidents and regional emergencies will be implemented as needed.
- I. Wastewater management conditions that do not fall under a regional plan will be handled by existing sewer service agreements.

III. Situation

A. Regional Emergency Condition

A regional incident or regional emergency, or threat of disruption in service, may adversely impact water supply and water distribution systems, wastewater collection and treatment plants, and solid waste and debris management infrastructure throughout the region. Regional incidents or regional emergencies severely impacting all or most of the region, as well as smaller regional incidents or regional emergencies, would both warrant appropriate attention.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. General Planning Assumptions

Primary agencies and support agencies under R-ESF #3 will perform tasks under their own authority, as applicable, in addition to coordinating their activities with other R-ESFs.

Assessment of the regional incident or regional emergency area is required to determine critical needs and to estimate potential workload or requirements for federal assistance. Early damage assessments will be general and incomplete and may be inaccurate.

Basic needs such as water, wastewater, refrigeration, and emergency electrical power may not be available with the loss of public services. R-ESF #3 would be responsible for facilitating communication and coordination of emergency temporary restoration of these services.

The water supply, wastewater management, and local solid waste and debris management activities may be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as disrupted communications, transportation, and infrastructure.

Disruptions in water supply, wastewater management, and local solid waste and debris management may hamper other response activities.

Access to the regional incident or regional emergency area may be dependent upon the reestablishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance for access and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.

Operational information will be coordinated between the impacted jurisdiction and the federal government through established channels. Mission taskings will be made in the same manner. The RECP does not provide for operational interface between federal agency programs and individual jurisdictions. These relationships are described in the Federal Response Plan.

Resources including equipment, materials, and skilled personnel are available within the region or can be obtained from outside the Washington metropolitan area.

Environmental reviews may be necessary; and there must be compliance with environmental rules and regulations, administered by federal, state, and local agencies. State and local authorities and private organizations are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances. The Solid Waste Managers Group will help to coordinate and facilitate this process wherever possible. The Regional Solid Waste and Debris Management Annex will address this issue further.

2. Water and Wastewater Planning Assumptions

There may be increasing and conflicting demands for water for firefighting, potable water, and sanitation that exceed available resources.

Due to a need for severe water use restrictions, the public may need to be informed on ways to conserve water. These restrictions will require vigilant enforcement to ensure compliance.

Local governments may need to coordinate hygienic measures due to impaired wastewater systems.

Emergency water supply points may need to be established and supported for the distribution of potable water.

Lack of water may be so severe and sustained that temporary relocation of some communities may be required.

The water supply or wastewater treatment infrastructure may be temporarily or permanently inoperable, causing raw sewage to run into receiving waters, including the Potomac River.

A lack of water entering the water and/or wastewater treatment plants may significantly impair or shut down these plants.

3. Solid Waste and Debris Management Planning Assumptions

Debris management includes the emergency clearance of debris for access in and out of the region and longer-term removal, processing, permits and waivers, handling, reduction, sorting, transporting, disposal, and all other associated activities.

Debris needs to be cleared to enable reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for saving lives and protecting property. Public works employees may be exposed to an unsafe and unhealthy environment in the early response phase.

Because there is potential for a shortage of transfer facilities, long-haul trash trucks, disposal and incineration facilities, and adequate bypass contracts to address high volumes of waste, the Regional Solid Waste and Debris Management Annex will address alternative facilities.

There are regulations and prohibitions that may inhibit acceptance of certain types of debris; therefore the Regional Solid Waste and Debris

Management Annex will address alternative facilities for disposal of waste.

The Regional Solid Waste and Debris Management Annex will address alternative methods and sources for mission accomplishment should existing regional capacities be exceeded or disrupted including transportation structures.

In a regional incident or regional emergency where waste/debris results, it may not immediately be known whether the waste is hazardous. This determination is a local responsibility; however, assistance may be requested from appropriate state or federal agencies.

Traditional methods of processing and sorting waste/debris may be modified due to the magnitude or degree of the waste/debris.

IV. Concept of Coordination

A. General

1. Both regional incidents or regional emergencies involving water supply, wastewater, and/or solid waste and debris removal will be cause for convening R-ESF #3.
2. The convening of R-ESF #3 entails making the first notification call to needed members of the Water Utility, Wastewater Utility, and/or Solid Waste Managers' Group(s).
3. The R-ESF #3 function will establish a capability to collect, analyze, synthesize, and disseminate information concerning regional water supply, wastewater management, and solid waste and debris management related issues with R-ESF #5 and the RICCS.
4. The supporting regional agencies that comprise R-ESF #3 will coordinate and execute their respective water supply, wastewater management, and solid waste and debris management existing jurisdictional authorities and program responsibilities during the regional incident or regional emergency.
5. R-ESF #3 will need to develop short-mid-and long-term strategies for water supply, wastewater management, and solid waste and debris management, to include information about economic impacts, pricing, and regional priorities. These strategies are or will be developed in the Water Supply and Regional Solid Waste and Debris Management annexes, respectively.

6. The R-ESF #3 representative within the RICCS will handle all information requests regarding emergency regional water supply, wastewater management, and solid waste and debris management issues.
7. To facilitate coordination among R-ESFs, the RICCS will monitor the activities of R-ESFs involved in the regional incident or regional emergency and will report all gathered information back to the R-ESFs involved.
8. R-ESF #3 will provide damage information to R-ESF #5—Information and Planning for overall damage assessment, the damage situation reporting, and R-ESF activities.

B. Organization

Coordination of regional water, wastewater, and solid waste and debris management issues in a regional incident or regional emergency will be initiated by the appropriate following coordinating agencies:

1. Water/Wastewater Utility Group; or
2. Solid Waste Managers' Group, which is composed of the public and private agencies in the current Waste and Debris Management Working Group.

The R-ESF #3 lead will be the member of the appropriate group and affected jurisdiction, and will facilitate any conference calls and report key essential elements of information.

C. Notification

Upon the request of any participating R-ESF #3 organization, agency, or jurisdiction, the RICCS will:

1. Notify R-ESF #3 appropriate regional supporting agencies;
2. Identify support agencies who may need to supply subject-matter expertise to the RICCS;
3. Establish communication with appropriate state agencies; and
4. Establish communication with appropriate federal agencies.

If any participating R-ESF #3 organization, agency, or jurisdiction is made aware of a regional incident or regional emergency, communications will be made in accordance with RICCS protocols and R-ESF #2.

D. Coordination

1. General

There will be coordination with other regional emergency support functions:

R-ESF #1—Transportation

- Fuel suppliers
- Transportation facilities—U.S. Department of Transportation
- Transportation contractors

R-ESF #4, #9, and #10—Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Materials Operation

- Coordination of water supplies for firefighting
- Coordination of extrication of victims with debris removal operations
- Coordination of spills involving hazardous materials

R-ESF #5—Information Planning

- Coordination and communication with RICCS

R-ESF #7—Resource Support

- Coordination of needed resources

R-ESF #8—Health, Mental Health, and Medical Services

- Federal, state, and local health organizations' involved with first responder safety and health, and with potable water supply quality.

R-ESF #12—Energy

- Coordination of energy supplies

R-ESF #13—Law Enforcement

- Perimeter control
- Coordination of debris removal and urban search and rescue with evidence collection

R-ESF #14—Media Relations and Community Outreach

- Coordination of the common message

2. Water and Wastewater Groups

Initial Actions

- Upon detection of a water supply or wastewater incident, COG or any participating R-ESF #3 water or wastewater organization, agency, or jurisdiction will first make an internal assessment of the situation. The affected jurisdiction(s) will serve as the lead for the Waste/Wastewater Group. If that organization, COG, or any other R-ESF #3 water or wastewater organization, agency, or jurisdiction determines that the event is of regional significance, they may contact the RICCS concerning the regional incident or regional emergency and ask that the CAOs, Water/Wastewater Utility Group be notified of the regional incident or regional emergency. R-ESF #5 will receive every RICCS message.
- Based on the nature and extent of the regional incident or regional emergency, COG or any participating R-ESF #3 water or wastewater organization, agency, or jurisdiction may request a conference call to be convened through the RICCS to discuss the regional incident or regional emergency.
- The conference call would be used to determine the type and extent of the regional incident or regional emergency, ongoing actions, responses and public messages, identify the next steps, and discuss any other key regional issues.

Continuing Actions

- Additional conference calls may be scheduled by conference call participants or may be requested by COG or any participating R-ESF #3 water or wastewater organization, agency, or jurisdiction as required by the ongoing regional incident or regional emergency.
- There will be continuous monitoring, coordination, communication, and response for each incident with information facilitated through the RICCS.
- Subject-matter experts from any participating R-ESF #3 water or wastewater organization, agency, or jurisdiction will provide the appropriate analysis of the regional impact of the regional emergency to the CAOs, Water/Wastewater Utility Group through the RICCS to facilitate the regional response.

Stand Down

- The CAO or Water/Wastewater Utility Group will determine when the regional incident or regional emergency will be terminated. With their consensus as appropriate, a formal declaration of termination will be issued through local government, state government, utility, or COG public information officers (PIOs).

After-action Critique

- Once the regional incident or regional emergency has been terminated, the Water Utility Cluster or Wastewater Utility Cluster will prepare an Incident Assessment Summary Report on the lessons learned and will present this at a regularly scheduled meeting.

3. Solid Waste Group

The Solid Waste Managers' Group will evolve into a standing regional solid waste committee to support R-ESF #3. The Regional Solid Waste and Debris Management Annex is being developed, which will address detailed issues, including:

Staging areas;
Mutual aid agreements;
Review of available resources;
Review of contracts already in place;
Requirements of regulatory agencies;
Monitoring data;
Contamination implications (i.e. biomedical, radioactive) and identifying locations/facilities that can accept contaminated waste; and
Disposal infrastructure/waste stream capacity and who controls that capacity.

When an incident occurs that may have regional solid waste and debris management implications, the Solid Waste Managers' Group will follow the conference call protocol as directed below:

Initial Actions

- Upon detection of a solid waste or debris management incident, COG or any participating R-ESF #3 solid waste or debris management organization, agency, or jurisdiction will first make an internal assessment of the situation. The affected jurisdiction(s) will serve as the lead for the Solid Waste Managers' Group. If that

organization, COG, or any other R-ESF #3 solid waste or debris management agency or jurisdiction determines that the event is of regional significance, they may contact the RICCS concerning the regional incident or regional emergency and ask that the CAOs and Solid Waste Managers' Group be notified of the regional incident or regional emergency.

- Based on the nature and extent of the regional incident or regional emergency, COG or any participating R-ESF #3 solid waste or debris management organization, agency, or jurisdiction may request a conference call to be convened through the RICCS to discuss the regional incident or regional emergency.
- The conference call would be used to determine the type and extent of the regional incident or regional emergency, ongoing actions, responses and public messages, identify the next steps, and discuss any other key regional issues.
- The Solid Waste Managers' Group has identified three meeting locations, to ensure redundancy, at which they will physically convene and meet to discuss and coordinate issues, if necessary. These locations are at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' offices in the District of Columbia, at the Fairfax County government offices in Virginia, and at the Montgomery County government offices in Maryland.

Continuing Actions

- Additional conference calls may be scheduled by conference call participants or may be requested by COG or any participating R-ESF #3 solid waste or debris management organization, agency, or jurisdiction as required by the ongoing regional incident or regional emergency.
- There will be continuous monitoring, coordination, communication, and response for each incident with information facilitated through the RICCS.
- Subject-matter experts from any participating R-ESF #3 solid waste or debris management organization, agency, or jurisdiction will provide the appropriate analysis of the regional impact of the regional incident or regional emergency to the CAOs and the Solid Waste Managers' Group through the RICCS to facilitate the regional response.

Stand Down

- The CAOs and the Solid Waste Managers' Group will determine when the regional incident or regional emergency will be terminated. With their consensus as appropriate, a formal declaration of termination will be issued through local government, state government, utility, or COG public information officers (PIOs).

After Action Critique

- Once the regional incident or regional emergency has been terminated, the Solid Waste Managers' Group will prepare an incident assessment summary report on the lessons learned and will present this at a regularly scheduled meeting.

V. Responsibilities

A. R-ESF #3 Participating and Supporting Agencies

Agencies participating in a regional response will contribute EEIs to R-ESF #5 and the RICCS based on the regional emergency:

1. Regional Coordinating Organizations

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments—COG is the regional organization of Washington, D.C., area local governments. COG's members are the elected officials from 17 local governments in the National Capital Region, plus area delegation members from the Maryland and Virginia legislatures, the U. S. Senate, and the U. S. House of Representatives. COG provides a focus for action and develops sound regional responses to such issues as the environment, affordable housing, economic development, health and family concerns, human services, population growth, public safety, and transportation.

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB)—ICPRB is an interstate compact created by the U. S. Congress to enhance, protect, and conserve the water and related land resources of the Potomac River Basin through regional and interstate cooperation.

Northern Virginia Regional Commission—A regional council of local governments in Northern Virginia created to encourage and facilitate local government cooperation addressing regional issues.

2. Independent Water/Sewer Agencies/Authorities

Alexandria Sanitation Authority—The Alexandria Sanitation Authority was created by the City Council in 1952 to acquire, construct, improve, extend, operate, and maintain a sewer system and sewage disposal system.

District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority—Multi-jurisdictional regional utility that provides drinking water, wastewater collection, and treatment to more than 500,000 residential, commercial, and government customers in the District of Columbia, and also collects and treats wastewater for 1.6 million customers in Montgomery and Prince George’s counties in Maryland and Fairfax and Loudoun counties in Virginia.

Fairfax County Water Authority—The largest water utility in Virginia, serving 1.2 million customers in the Northern Virginia communities of Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Alexandria, this Authority operates four water treatment plants with a combined capacity of 262 million gallons per day.

Loudoun County Sanitation Authority—Created in 1959 by the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors as a non-profit authority to provide water and wastewater services to households in Loudoun County.

Prince William Service Authority—Chartered by the State Corporation Commission, the Authority is an independent public body responsible for providing a comprehensive countywide water and sewer system.

Virginia-American Water Company—Largest publicly traded U. S. corporation exclusively in the business of water. Through its Northern Virginia Division, the company provides water to the City of Alexandria and Prince William County.

Washington Aqueduct—A division of the Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Aqueduct is a federally owned and operated facility that treats and produces an average 180 million gallons of water per day to residents and visitors in the District of Columbia, as well as Arlington County and City of Falls Church in Virginia.

Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission—Serving a 1,000-square-mile area embracing most of Montgomery and Prince George’s counties, the Commission designs, develops, maintains, and operates the public water supply and sanitary sewage systems, as well as regulates plumbing and gas fitting in the suburban Maryland area.

3. Private-sector Solid Waste and Debris Removal Organizations

AAA/Republic—AAA/Republic is a national solid waste hauling company.

BFI—BFI fields a large fleet of construction and demolition debris removal vehicles in the metropolitan DC area. It has the capability to field 50+ vehicles in the event of an emergency need for removal of demolition debris. In addition, it can field 100+ compaction vehicles for the removal of municipal solid waste.

COVANTA Energy—This national company operates solid waste-to-energy plants in Fairfax County, the City of Alexandria, and Montgomery County.

CSX—CSX is a national rail and freight hauling and infrastructure corporation integral in hauling waste by train and providing the use of its rail system for passenger service.

Waste Management, Inc.—In the event of an emergency response action, Waste Management can offer any number of hauling vehicles (roll-off trucks, front load, rear load and tractor trailers), manpower and disposal needs (seven landfills and seven transfer stations in Virginia; four landfills and three transfer stations in Maryland). Waste Management can accommodate municipal solid waste, construction/demolition debris, and nonhazardous waste.

B. Essential Elements of Information

Participating agencies are responsible for providing information concerning water, wastewater, and solid waste and debris management activities to RICCS and to their respective group, in regional incidents or regional emergencies as stated in the planning assumptions for R-ESF #3.

1. One of the primary purposes of the RECP is to facilitate the exchange of information among the signatory agencies during regional incidents or regional emergencies. R-ESF #5—Information and Planning is responsible for the exchange, analysis, reporting, and dissemination of regional information. R-ESF #5 contains detailed information about the process of information exchange and describes regional EEIs that have been determined as the minimum essential information categories to satisfy coordination needs across the R-ESFs and with RICCS.
2. From the perspective of R-ESF #3—Public Works and Engineering, the agencies listed are responsible for providing the following EEIs

concerning regional incidents or regional emergencies involving regional water, wastewater, and solid waste and debris management functions:

- Status of transportation network;
- Location and status of potable water supplies;
- Status of key contractor support;
- Communication process and procedures;
- Location of the water, wastewater, and/or solid waste and debris management regional emergency;
- Jurisdictions involved;
- Description of significant disruptions in the water, wastewater, and/or solid waste and debris management system in any jurisdiction that has the potential for regional impacts;
- Status of resources, personnel, equipment and facilities impacted by the regional incident or regional emergency;
- Other R-ESFs potentially impacted;
- Relevant historical and demographic information;
- Recommendations for emergency ingress/egress for responders;
- Access points to emergency areas;
- Hazard-specific information;
- Overall priorities for response;
- Status of R-ESF activation;
- Status of energy systems;
- Status and analysis of initial assessments (needs assessments and damage assessments, including Preliminary Damage Assessments);
- Injuries and medical emergencies; and
- Logistical problems.

3. Additional considerations for solid waste and debris management issues:

Private solid waste and debris removal organizations field a large fleet of construction and demolition debris removal vehicles in the Washington metropolitan area. They have the capability to field vehicles in the event of a regional incident or regional emergency's need for removal of demolition debris. In addition, these agencies can field compaction vehicles for the removal of municipal solid waste. Existing by-pass agreements and contracts for removal and disposal of debris will be referenced in the Regional Solid Waste and Debris Management Annex.

In addition, the following specific EEIs may be required in situations where regional waste handling capacity is reduced or when the volume of waste is increased:

- Status of debris removal and management plans;
- Magnitude of incident;
- Duration of incident;
- Volume of debris;

Type of debris;
Removal options;
Disposal options;
Presence and or potential for contamination;
Existence of a crime scene; and
Responsibility for cleanup.

VI. Preparedness Cycle

The Preparedness Cycle is a means of assuring a high level of readiness for the RECP through continuous improvement in the plans and procedures. The cycle begins with sound planning practices, followed by training of personnel who will be engaged in executing those plans. When personnel have been trained, plans and procedures are tested through exercises or simulations designed to check planning assumptions against a range of scenarios. The performances of the respective organizations are evaluated as a means of refining the plans, and the cycle repeats.

A. Planning

1. Representatives from the Water/Wastewater Utility Group, Solid Waste Managers' Group, and COG are responsible for coordinating planning under R-ESF #3, including review and recommending revisions of R-ESF #3. All participating public works supporting agencies will contribute to the planning of R-ESF #3.
2. Planning will include a comprehensive assessment of current capabilities in the water, wastewater, solid waste and debris removal management sector and identification of unfunded regional water, wastewater, solid waste and debris removal management emergency response and coordination needs.

B. Training

Ongoing and scheduled training related to the RECP and R-ESF #3 responsibilities will be developed and carried out as directed by representatives from the Water/Wastewater Utility Group, Solid Waste Managers' Group, and COG.

C. Exercises

In order for the RECP to be effective, a series of water, wastewater, solid waste and debris removal management simulations/exercises are to be conducted on a regularly scheduled basis. The exercise series is composed of tabletop exercises, functional communications and coordination drills, and field exercises conducted by COG or other organizations.

D. Evaluation

In order to assure continuous improvement in the water, wastewater, solid waste, and debris management function and in the RECP, the plans, policies and procedures that support operational proficiency are evaluated through real-world experience and exercises.

E. Corrective Action

Lessons learned from exercises and real world experiences will be captured in a corrective action system and the issues tracked to ensure that they are resolved and incorporated into plan revisions as appropriate.

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