

# MarkeTips

Volume 23, Number 4  
July/August 2010

The background of the cover is a photograph of a volcanic eruption. In the foreground, there is a rocky, ash-covered slope. In the middle ground, a large plume of white and grey smoke or ash rises into the sky. In the background, a dark mountain range is visible with bright red and orange lava flows and glowing fissures. The sky is filled with a mix of grey smoke and vibrant red and orange light from the lava.

*S*TEMMING *T*HE *T*IDE



# Thank You

for Making GSA's Training Conference  
and 2010 Expo a Success!

GSA's Training Conference and Expo 2010 was the best yet with more than 7,000 attendees. Valuable training sessions gave agencies the tools and techniques to get the most out of GSA programs and meet any mission requirement. Customers interfaced with more than 700 GSA contract vendors offering a wide variety of solutions to meet any need and save taxpayer dollars.

## Eco-Driven

Customers gleaned "green purchasing" knowledge through courses on a myriad of green topics. Twenty training sessions highlighting energy programs for federal agencies, bio-products, energy solutions, and environmental mandates were offered. Courses related to environmental mandates helped agencies learn about compliance requirements, and energy solutions provided ways for Agencies to be more efficient in meeting their energy needs.

Attendees also enjoyed eco-friendly solutions throughout the entire event, saving our nation's precious resources. From emphasis on electronic systems over paper-driven materials, to green initiatives related to vendor setup, food and beverage service and attendee transportation, GSA's Training Conference and Expo 2010 placed the highest importance on reducing its carbon footprint for everyone's benefit.

## Communication Initiatives

Social media tools allowed attendees, exhibitors, vendors and facilitators alike to enjoy instant communication resulting in real time feedback and response. The use of Twitter to address operational needs, make announcements, and engage customers at the conference was unprecedented and successful.

Customer feedback, direct links to vendors, and announcements were all made effortless using this new form of communication.

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Conference and Expo 2011!  
See the inside back cover for more details  
or to learn more, visit us online at  
[www.expo.gsa.gov](http://www.expo.gsa.gov).**

Let's make progress  
**TOGETHER**



## GSA Contracts Put You In Control

The call to duty is urgent. With so little time to act, you need immediate solutions to meet accelerated timeframes while ensuring transparency, accountability and value. GSA's Multiple Award Schedules and Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts—and our other self-service purchasing programs and online tools—put you in control of the procurement process. We offer the quickest and easiest way to get the products and services you need from pre-qualified vendors at pre-approved competitive prices. Our contracting options provide flexibility to structure orders your way while meeting specific reporting requirements. We're here to help you quickly reinvest in America and move forward to recovery.

GSA is here to help: [gsa.gov/recoverysolutions](http://gsa.gov/recoverysolutions) or (800) 488-3111



U.S. General Services Administration

# MarkeTips

One Country. One Mission. One Source.

JULY/AUGUST 2010 – Vol. 23, No. 4

## ON THE COVER

Overview of the 2nd fissure on Fimmvörðuháls, close to Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland, as the lava flows down towards the north, turning snow into steam.

*Image Courtesy of Henrik Thorburn*

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*MarkeTips* is produced by the GSA Office of Customer Accounts and Research, Arlington, VA 20406-0001. Distributed in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Please direct all correspondence regarding *MarkeTips* to [npc@gsa.gov](mailto:npc@gsa.gov).

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# STEMMING THE TIDE

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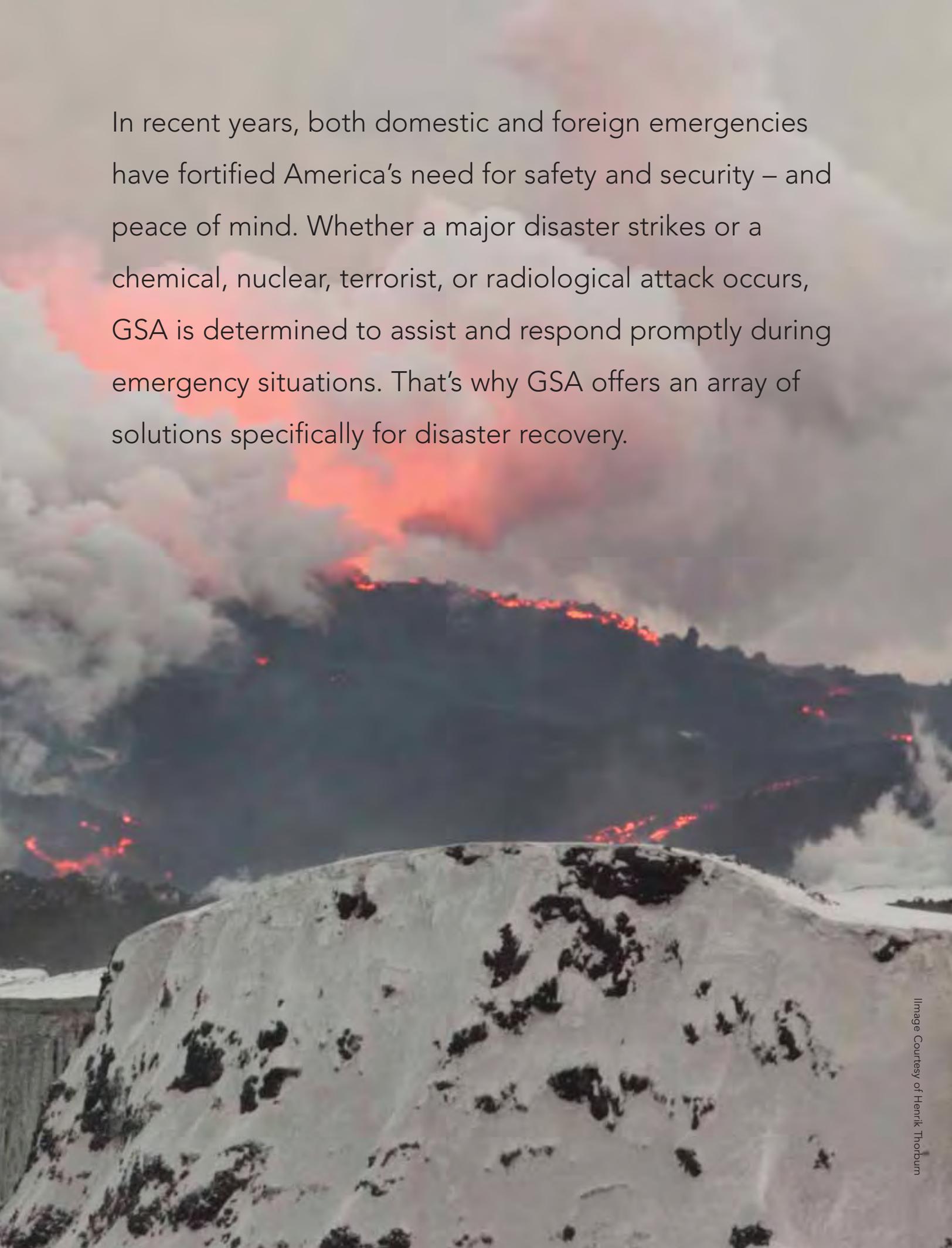
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A dramatic volcanic eruption scene. In the foreground, a dark, jagged rock formation is partially covered in ash. A bright orange and red lava flow is visible on the left side of the rock. In the background, a large, billowing plume of white ash and steam rises into the sky, illuminated from within by the intense heat of the eruption, creating a fiery orange and red glow. The sky is filled with this intense light, and a bright orange and red lava flow is visible in the distance, rising from the ash plume.

# STEMMING *THE* TIDE

Disaster Recovery Support

In recent years, both domestic and foreign emergencies have fortified America's need for safety and security – and peace of mind. Whether a major disaster strikes or a chemical, nuclear, terrorist, or radiological attack occurs, GSA is determined to assist and respond promptly during emergency situations. That's why GSA offers an array of solutions specifically for disaster recovery.



# Federal Agency Solutions

## Disaster Recovery Support

Courtesy of Andrea Booher/ FEMA News Photo



*Oklahoma, May 4, 1999. The tornado wrought incredible devastation to homes, businesses and personal property. Thirty eight people were killed in Oklahoma and over 1,500 houses were destroyed.*



GSA is committed to assisting federal agencies in the acquisition of supplies and equipment needed to support requirements for disaster relief and emergency preparedness.

A variety of GSA Solutions are available to meet any disaster preparation and recovery need. From the vast offerings of GSA's Multiple Awards Schedule Program (MAS) to the flexibility of the SmartPay2 program to GSA's ability to meet unique or complex technology requirements, GSA has the solution.

# GSA's Multiple Awards Schedules Program



Courtesy of Jocelyn Augustino/FEMA

*Time Cravens, left, of American Medical Response logistics helps FEMA Strike Team 21 to get supplies.*

GSA Schedules provide fast, flexible, cost-effective procurement solutions that allow customers to meet acquisition challenges, while achieving their missions. The MAS Value Proposition highlights the benefits customers experience when using GSA Schedules:

- Realize cost savings;
- Experience flexibility and choice;
- Save time;
- Achieve transparency; and
- Control the procurement.

Schedule supplies and services and technology solutions can be ordered directly from GSA Schedule contractors or through the *GSA Advantage!*<sup>®</sup> online shopping and ordering system. All customers, even those in remote locations, can order the latest technology and quality supplies and services, conveniently, and at most favored customer prices.

GSA Schedules also offer the potential benefits of shorter lead-times, lower administrative costs, and reduced inventories.

When using GSA Schedules, ordering activities have the opportunity to meet small business goals, while promoting compliance with various environmental and socioeconomic laws and regulations.

GSA offers a variety of solutions through the MAS program that federal agencies can choose from in advance of a major disaster declared by the president, or to facilitate recovery for immediate needs. To view all GSA Schedules associated with disaster relief and emergency preparedness, visit the GSA eLibrary at [www.gsa.gov/elibrary](http://www.gsa.gov/elibrary), and click on "Disaster Relief" under the category heading.

# GSA Global Supply™



Courtesy of Andrea Booher/FEMA News Photo

*New York, New York, September 29, 2001. Firefighter amongst the wreckage of the World Trade Center.*

GSA Global Supply™ provides easy and flexible requisition-based ordering for office supplies, tools, computer products, safety gear, cleaning products, and much, much more. With GSA Global Supply™, agencies experience requisition-based ordering, so there's no need for comparison shopping and payments can be made using Government Purchase Card or AAC/DoDAAC. GSA Global Supply™ also guarantees

compliance with the FAR and offers delivery anywhere on the globe.

Orders through GSA Global Supply™ can be placed via the Internet, email or fax. To view all of the product offerings and current prices, visit the ordering site. For further information, contact GSA's customer service at (800) 525-8027 or visit [www.GSAGlobalsupply.gsa.gov](http://www.GSAGlobalsupply.gsa.gov).



Courtesy of Casey Deshong / FEMA

*Barbers Point, Hawaii, September 30, 2009. Supplies bound for American Samoa rest in a U.S. Coast Guard Hanger. The supplies will be used by FEMA personnel in American Samoa responding to the earthquake and tsunami disasters.*

GSA's Disaster Relief and Emergency Preparedness section available at [www.GSAadvantage.gov](http://www.GSAadvantage.gov) is designed to help agencies identify a full range of critical products and services available from GSA to support mission requirements. Federal customers can compare, find, and purchase a full range of items such as fire fighting, safety apparel, cleanup supplies, or services such as medical, construction, temporary staffing, and communication technology.

GSA Advantage!® provides the ability to research and purchase, at best value those products, services, and technology solutions that keep agencies fully prepared –

during hurricane season, other natural disasters, or other emergencies.

GSA Advantage!® also makes it easy to compare pricing from many vendors as well as compare shipping times and costs. By showcasing items that deal with disasters and emergencies, GSA hopes to respond to America's increased need for safety, security, and peace of mind.

For further information, please visit [www.GSAadvantage.gov](http://www.GSAadvantage.gov) and select "Disaster Relief" under the Special Categories portion of the main page.

# GSA eBuy

Jacinta Quesada/FEMA



*Carville, LA, August 29, 2008. Interior of a warehouse where commodities are lined up on pallets, ready to be distributed. The Staging Site for commodities, blankets, water, MRES (Meals Ready to Eat), cots, and other essentials for potential evacuees of Hurricane Gustav.*

GSA's eBusiness innovation, *eBuy*, is an electronic Request for Quote (RFQ) / Request for Proposal (RFP) system designed to allow government buyers to request information, find sources, and prepare RFQs/RFPs online, for millions of services and products and technology solutions offered through GSA's Multiple Awards Schedule (MAS) and GSA Technology Contracts. Government buyers can use eBuy to obtain quotes or proposals for services, large quantity purchases, big ticket items, and purchases with complex requirements.

The eBuy online Request for Quotation (RFQ) tool can be used to request information, find sources to fulfill requirements, and request quotations related to disaster relief and emergency preparedness. By using eBuy, agencies have the ability to leverage the power of the Internet to increase contractor participation and obtain quotations that result in best value purchase decisions. Further information is available at [www.ebuy.gsa.gov](http://www.ebuy.gsa.gov).

# GSA SmartPay® 2

Courtesy of Bob McMillan / FEMA



*Houston, Texas, September 24, 2005. Members of Arizona Task Force 1 and New Mexico Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue teams gather intelligence before going out on rescue missions in east Texas following the landfall of Hurricane Rita earlier in the morning.*



The GSA SmartPay® 2 program provides charge cards to U.S. government agencies (as well as tribal governments) through master contracts that are negotiated with major national banks. Currently, more than 350 agencies and organizations participate in the program, annually spending \$30 billion on 3 million cards, collectively.

In 2007, the Office of Charge Card Management awarded the GSA SmartPay® 2 master contracts to Citibank, JP Morgan Chase, and U.S. Bank. Through these contracts, agencies can obtain a number of different types of charge-card products and services to support their mission needs. Card types include:

- Purchase Cards (for purchasing general supplies and services);
- Travel Cards (for travel expenses related to official government travel, such as airline, hotel, meals);
- Fleet Cards (for fuel and supplies for government vehicles); and
- Integrated Cards (for two or more business lines whose processes are combined on a single card).

Qualified agencies interested in obtaining charge-card services can issue a task order under the master contract, and receive offers from the charge-card providers.

# Disaster Relief Supplies

GSA is committed to assisting federal agencies with the acquisition of supplies and equipment needed to support requirements for disaster relief and emergency preparedness. Supplies and equipment are available in the following areas:

- Emergency and Rescue (including firefighting equipment, life vests, fire-rescue trucks, rescue watercraft, emergency lighting, ladders);
- Personal Safety and Protection (including safety apparel/footwear, respiratory, detectors, horns, and vision, hearing, and head protection);
- Cleanup and Rebuilding (including disinfectants, water treatments, brooms/mops, hand tools, plastic sheeting, exterior materials);
- Food and Cooking Supplies (including preserved foods, ice chests, beverages, kitchenware, MREs, bottled water);
- Security and Control (including security and crowd-control equipment, traffic control);
- Temporary Housing and Shelter (including prefabricated shelters, tents, sleeping bags, cots, bedclothes, tarpaulins);
- Medical Supplies (including first aid kits, resuscitation products, wound-care products, body bags, lifts, and stretchers);
- Electronic/power equipment (including power generators, pumps, batteries, heating and ventilation, two-way radios, extension cords);
- Personal care and hygiene (including soap, hand cleaners, and sanitizers, skin care products, towels, decontaminations showers); and
- Vehicles and Heavy Equipment (including ATVs, backhoes, front-end loaders, earth-moving machinery, light trucks).

# Disaster Relief Services

Through the Multiple Award Schedules (MAS) program, GSA offers many Disaster Relief Services needed to support preparedness, relief, and restoration. Services are available in the following areas:

- Building and Construction Services (including portable restrooms, air-water purification, storage tanks);
- Energy and Power services (including metering, oversight, auditing, planning);
- Emergency Preparedness (including preparedness and first-responder equipment, training, Continuity of Operations Planning [COOP] services, decontamination kits and showers, mass casualty containment trailers, survival/disaster and rapid deployment kits, hazardous material detection equipment and clothing, and emergency response training);
- Medical and Laboratory Services (including healthcare staffing, laboratory testing);
- Temporary Staffing (including technical and professional occupations, general support – including forklift operators, janitors, logistics management specialists, shipping/receiving clerk, warehouse specialists, mechanics, maintenance and repair occupations);
- Emergency Food Services (including mobile kitchen services, food logistics planning, emergency water-filtration units, potable water, nonperishable subsistence meals, juices, coffee, mess attendants, cooks);
- Communications Solutions (including public relations, translation, interpretation, sign language, and training services);
- Environmental Services (including chemical analysis, waste management, recycling, environmental planning services, employee response training, geographic information services, biological/chemical detection and cleanup, geophysical/environmental equipment services, laboratory testing and analysis);
- Law Enforcement and Security Solutions (including training, armored vehicles, security guards, alarm monitors, firefighters, police officers);
- Furniture (including rental, relocation, household/quarters); and
- Vehicle Leasing and Rental (including vans, light trucks, and transportation, delivery and relocation solutions).

# State and Local Government Solutions

FEMA Photo by Win Henderson



*Mena, Arkansas, April 11, 2009. Several members of the Arkansas National Guard (left) confer with city officials manning the command post set up to coordinate activities addressing the damages caused to the city of Mena by an F3 tornado the evening of April 9. Mena and other communities in several western Arkansas counties were swept by five documented tornadoes that caused widespread damages on the evening of April 9.*



While GSA plays a critical role in providing disaster recovery products and services to federal agencies, state and local governments can also benefit from the speed and savings of GSA Multiple Award Schedules (MAS).

Section 833 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2007 provides state and local governments with access to all GSA Multiple Award Schedules for the purchase of products and services to be used to facilitate recovery from a Presidentially declared disaster, terrorism, or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack.

# Purchasing in Advance of a Disaster

FEMA/Earl Armstrong



*Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 12, 2010. Members of a federal/state damage assessment team speak with a tornado survivor at his home in the Oklahoma City area following the May 10, 2010 tornado outbreak in Oklahoma.*

In the aftermath of emergency events, state or local governments' systems may be disrupted. Thus, use of GSA MAS contractors prior to these events to acquire products or services is authorized, as long as the products and services purchased will be used to facilitate recovery from a major disaster or act of terrorism. State or local governments are responsible for ensuring that the products and services purchased under the Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program will be used to facilitate recovery from a major disaster.

Participation in the Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program is voluntary for both state and local governments and Schedule contractors. GSA MAS contractors that agree to participate in the program, along with their available products and services, are identified in GSA eLibrary and on *GSA Advantage!*<sup>®</sup> with the disaster recovery purchasing icon. Orders may be placed directly with participating GSA

MAS contractors or through the *GSA Advantage!*<sup>®</sup> online shopping and ordering system using a state or local government issued credit card.

While GSA recommends that state and local purchasing officials follow the Schedule ordering procedures in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 8.4 to ensure receiving the best value from GSA MAS contractors, use of these procedures is not mandated. When purchasing from GSA Multiple Award Schedules, state and local government entities should follow the ordering and competitive procedures that meet their state and local procurement regulations.

State and local entities may also post Requests for Information (RFIs) or Requests for Quote (RFQs), under the Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program, through GSA's

online request for quote tool, eBuy ([www.gsa.gov/ebuy](http://www.gsa.gov/ebuy)). Posting and competing requirements through GSA's eBuy allows for competition amongst the Schedule holders, as well as transparency in the acquisition process. State and local users must first register as a "State Government" customer through *GSA Advantage!*® in order to access eBuy. State or local entities that want to receive reimbursement from FEMA public assistance grants need to ensure that they are following the Stafford Act and FEMA public

assistance program preferences and procedures. FEMA's fact sheet on the GSA Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program is posted on the FEMA Web site at: [www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/9500toc.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/9500toc.shtm)

For additional information on GSA Schedule ordering procedures, please visit [www.gsa.gov/schedules-ordering](http://www.gsa.gov/schedules-ordering).



Adam DiBrowa/FEMA

*Calexico, California, April 7, 2010. A magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck this market on Easter Sunday leaving a trail of broken merchandise and products throughout the store. Preliminary damage assessments are being conducted by FEMA, State, and City emergency managers to assess the damage sustained to the areas.*

# GSA State and Local Programs

	Eligible Activities	Legal Source	Program Use Guidelines	Resources
<b>*Federal Grantee Access to Schedules in Response to Public Health Emergencies</b>	State, Local, Tribal** and Territorial**** Governments	Section 40 U.S.C. § 501 (a)(1) provides that the Administrator of General Services shall take action for executive agencies to the extent that he determines that the action is advantageous to the Federal government in terms of economy, efficiency or service. This action includes the procurement, "and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services for executive agencies to use in the proper discharge of their responsibilities..." 40 U.S.C. § 501 (b)(1)(A)	State, local, tribal and territorial governments may purchase from all Federal Supply Schedules, when expending Federal grant funds in response to declared Public Health Emergencies.	GSA Schedule contractors are available to search on GSA eLibrary at: <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/elibrary">www.gsa.gov/elibrary</a> and commercial products and services offered by Schedule contractors can be found at: <a href="http://www.gsaadvantage.gov">www.gsaadvantage.gov</a>
<b>*Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program</b> <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/disasterrecovery">www.gsa.gov/disasterrecovery</a>	State and local Municipal Governments**	Section 833 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364)	State and local agencies may use GSA Schedules to purchase products and services before and after a major disaster as declared by the President.	State and local customers have access to all GSA eTools for market research, direct ordering or to place Requests for Information (RFI) and Requests for Quote (RFQ) under this program.***
<b>*Cooperative Purchasing Program</b> <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/cooperativepurchasing">www.gsa.gov/cooperativepurchasing</a>	State and local Municipal Governments**	Section 211 of the E-Government Act of 2002 and Public Law 110-248, Local Preparedness Acquisition Act	State and local agencies are granted access to products and services offered on Schedule 70, 84 and IT Special Item Numbers on the Consolidated Schedule.	State and local customers have access to all GSA eTools for market research, direct ordering or to place Requests for Information (RFI) and Requests for Quote (RFQ) under this program.***
<b>National Wildland Fire Program</b> <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/fireprogram">www.gsa.gov/fireprogram</a>	State and local firefighting organizations that have a cooperative agreement with their State Forester and approval from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service	Interagency Agreement for Equipment/Supplies in Support of Wildland Fire Protection	State and local agencies can order products and services through GSA Global Supply™ procurement channel, upon receipt of a written cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.	Wildland fire items are available at: <a href="http://www.GSAglobalsupply.gsa.gov">www.GSAglobalsupply.gsa.gov</a>
<b>*1122 Program</b> <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/1122program">www.gsa.gov/1122program</a>	State and units of local government****	Section 1122 of the fiscal year 1994 National Defense Authorization Act	State and local units of government, with support from their State Point of Contact (SPOC), can purchase products using GSA Schedules, provided that the items are used in the performance of counter-drug activities.	Visit the 1122 Program website to obtain the 1122 Catalog and to contact your respective State Point of Contact (SPOC) that is ready to help.
<b>Computers for Learning Program</b> <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/computersforlearning">www.gsa.gov/computersforlearning</a>	Schools and educational nonprofit organizations located in the United States (Also includes the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.)	Executive Order 12999 – Educational Technology, and 15 USC 3710 (i) commonly known as the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980	Certain schools (public, private or parochial (pre-K through 12)), and certain educational nonprofit organizations that meet specific criteria can obtain excess federal computer equipment.	Federal Agencies should visit the GSAXcess website at: <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/gsexcess">www.gsa.gov/gsexcess</a> in order to report their excess computers for transfer into the Computers for Learning Program.
<b>Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation Program</b> <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/propertydonations">www.gsa.gov/propertydonations</a>	Public agencies; nonprofit educational and health institutions; nonprofit and public programs for the elderly; public airports; and more	Title 40 of the U.S. Code, Section 549, formerly known as the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949	Entities that meet specific criteria can obtain all types of surplus property, except land or other real property, certain naval vessels, and records of the federal government.	When authorized by the State Agency for Surplus Property, eligible donees should visit the GSAXcess® website at: <a href="http://www.gsa.gov/gsexcess">www.gsa.gov/gsexcess</a> to determine what surplus property is available for donation transfer.

\* GSA State and Local Program that is based on state and local use of the Federal Supply Schedules.

\*\* The States of the United States, counties, municipalities, cities, towns, townships, tribal governments, public authorities (including public or Indian housing agencies under the United States Housing Act of 1937), school districts, colleges, and other institutions of higher education, council of governments (incorporated or not), regional or interstate government entities, or any agency or instrumentality of the preceding entities (including any local educational agency or institution of higher education), and including legislative and judicial departments.

\*\*\* GSA eTools include: GSA eLibrary ([www.gsa.gov/elibrary](http://www.gsa.gov/elibrary)), GSA Advantage!® ([www.gsaadvantage.gov](http://www.gsaadvantage.gov)), and GSA eBuy ([www.gsa.gov/ebuy](http://www.gsa.gov/ebuy)).

\*\*\*\* City, county, township, town, borough, parish, village or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or the District of Columbia Government or the United States Government performing law enforcement functions in and for the District of Columbia or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

\*\*\*\*\* Government of American Samoa, Government of Virgin Islands (including Virgin Islands Port Authority), Government of Guam, Commonwealth Government of Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau and Puerto Rico.



Spring 2010  
10-00354

The wealth of GSA's resources is not limited to federal agencies alone. Many state and local agencies can benefit from a variety of commercial products and services offered through GSA vehicles. This important aspect of GSA's

mission is divided into seven distinct programs that provide access to important tools to help meet specific state and local objectives. To contact a GSA Customer Service Director in your region, please visit [www.gsa.gov/csd](http://www.gsa.gov/csd).

# GSA eTools for State and Local Entities

Bob McMillan/ FEMA



*A backhoe loader from the Virginia Forest Service is being unloaded to help contain a fire that eventually burned 350 acres.*

State and local organizations can use the following GSA eTools to simplify disaster recovery purchasing:

## **GSA eLibrary**

Under the Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program, state- and local-government organizations can choose from an array of solutions through GSA's Multiple Awards Schedules (MAS) program to facilitate recovery, regardless of what the circumstance might be, as well as in advance of a major disaster declared by the president. To view all GSA Schedules associated with Disaster Recovery Purchasing, visit the GSA eLibrary at [www.gsaelibrary.gsa.gov](http://www.gsaelibrary.gsa.gov), and click on "Disaster Relief" under the category guide heading.

## **GSA Advantage!**

GSA Advantage! is an excellent tool state and local government entities can use to place orders under

Disaster Recovery Purchasing. In addition to the capability to "browse" on GSA Advantage!, state and local government entities may now use the online shopping and ordering system to purchase products and services from MAS contractors who have agreed to offer Disaster Recovery Purchasing. Products and services available for Disaster Recovery Purchasing are identified on GSA Advantage! by the Disaster Recovery Purchasing icon.



Payments for state and local government purchases on GSA Advantage! are limited to credit card payments using a state or local government issued credit card. No other form of payment will be accepted at this time. State and local government customers must also register and obtain the necessary approvals from a supervisor or approving official as part of the registration process. State and local government

ordering activities are responsible for ensuring that only authorized representatives of their governments place orders, and that the products and services purchased will only be used for governmental purposes.

Orders placed through *GSA Advantage!*<sup>®</sup> will be transmitted directly to MAS contractors. Schedule contractors will, in turn, ship the products and/or perform the services prior to billing the customer's credit card. GSA does not ship merchandise or bill the customer's credit card. All order/billing problems and/or discrepancies must be addressed directly with Schedule contractors. For more details, visit [www.gsaadvantage.gov](http://www.gsaadvantage.gov).

### eBuy

For Disaster Recovery Purchasing, state and local government entities may also use the eBuy online Request for Quotation (RFQ) tool to request information, find sources to fulfill their requirements, and request quotations under Disaster Recovery Purchasing. By using eBuy, state and local government entities can increase competition amongst Schedule holders and transparency in the contracting process, in obtaining quotes that result in best value procurements. Further information is available at [www.gsa.gov/ebuy](http://www.gsa.gov/ebuy).

Whatever the need, whatever the circumstance, GSA is poised to assist federal, state, and local agencies in the event of a disaster. For more information, visit our Web site at [www.gsa.gov/stateandlocal](http://www.gsa.gov/stateandlocal).



Anjanette Stayten/FEMA News

*L.A. County Firefighters switch out air bottles after a house fire.*

Courtesy of Andreas Tille



*Gígjökull, an outlet glacier extending from Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland. Lónið is the lake visible in the foreground.*

# Fire and Ice

## Iceland's Volcanic Nature

Edited by Emily LeDuc

Since its settlement in 874 AD, 18 of Iceland's 130 volcanic mountains have erupted. The high concentration of active volcanoes on the small island is due to its unique geological characteristics. Iceland is positioned on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge straddling the boundary of the Eurasian and North American plates where volcanic activity is common. Volcanic activity also occurs offshore, especially along the southern coast and includes wholly submerged volcanoes and even newly formed volcanic islands.



The Eyjafjallajökull eruption that occurred on April 14, 2010 was closely followed by an eruption in Fimmvörðuháls, which first erupted on March 20, temporarily subsided, and then erupted again on April 15. The ash cloud produced was significant enough to shut down airports across over 20 European countries.

Eyjafjallajökull is one of the smaller glaciers of Iceland. The icecap of the glacier covers a volcano 1,666 metres (5,466 ft) in height that has erupted relatively frequently since the last Ice Age. The most recent major eruptions occurred in 920, 1612 and from 1821 to 1823.

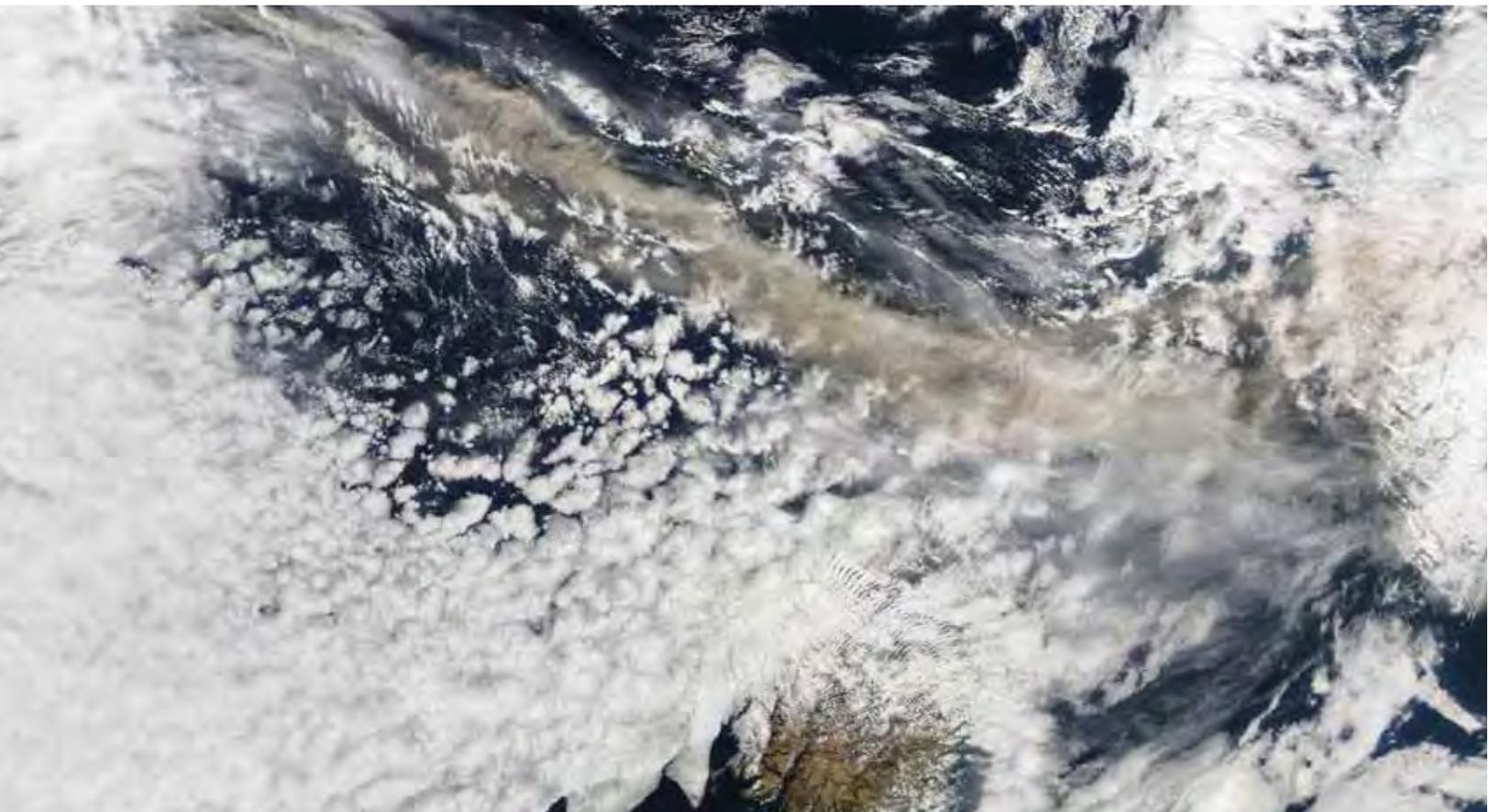
At the end of December 2009, seismic activity began around the Eyjafjallajökull volcano area, with thousands of small earthquakes occurring beneath the volcano. By February 26, unusual seismic activity occurred along with the rapid movement of the Earth's crust in the area. This was an indication that magma was flowing from underneath the crust into the magma chamber of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano and that pressure stemming from the process was

causing crustal displacement. The seismic activity continued to increase and in March nearly 3,000 earthquakes were measured at the epicentre of the volcano. The eruption is thought to have begun on March 20th.

The original fissure was 500 metres long in a northeast to southwest direction, with 10 to 12 erupting lava craters which spew lava at a temperature of about 1,800 °F up to 150 metres into the air. A new fissure opened on March 31, just northwest of the original fissure.

On April 14, 2010 Eyjafjallajökull resumed erupting after a brief pause, this time in the center of the glacier. Unlike the earlier eruption, the second eruption occurred beneath glacial ice. Cold water from melted ice chills the lava quickly and fragments it into glass, creating small glass particles that get carried into the eruption plume. Due to the extremely fine nature of the ash particles and the large volume of steam produced from the glacial melt water, an ash plume that is hazardous to aircraft was rapidly sent high into the upper atmosphere.

*The ash cloud as it appears in NASA satellite imagery.*





The presence and location of the plume depended upon the state of the eruption and the winds. Due to the way air masses function, and because of the large volume of steam produced by this eruption, the plume was injected into the jet stream.

Volcanic ash damages machinery. The effect on jet aircraft engines is particularly severe as large amounts of air are sucked in during combustion operation, posing a great danger to aircraft flying near ash clouds. Very fine volcanic ash particles (particularly glass-rich if from an eruption under ice) sucked into a jet engine melt at about 1,100 °C, fusing onto the blades and other parts of the turbine (which operates at about 1,400 °C). They can erode and destroy parts, drive it out-of-balance, and cause jams in rotating machinery.

The effect on the operation of a jet engine is often to cause it to cut out—failure of all a plane’s engines is common (compressor stall and flameout, fooling of the engine temperature sensors). The standard emergency procedure when jet engines begin to fail had been to increase power, which makes the problem worse. The best procedure is to throttle back the engines, and to lose height so as to drop

below the ash cloud as quickly as possible. The inrush of cold, clean air is usually enough to cool, solidify, and shatter the glass, unclogging the engines.

In response to fears that particles ejected by the volcano into standard flight corridors could damage aircraft engines, the controlled airspace of many countries was closed to traffic. This action stranded millions of travelers and resulted in the largest air traffic shut-down since World War II.

With large parts of European airspace closed to air traffic, many more countries were affected as flights to and from Europe were cancelled. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) estimated that the airline industry worldwide would lose €148 million US\$200 million, GB£130 million a day during the disruption. Both Finland and the United States reported the discovery of volcanic glass in their aircraft, underlining the dangers to aircraft flying through the ash cloud.

The U.S. Airforce Air Mobility Command serves as an example of an organization well equipped to maintain operations using preparedness strategies and well developed disaster mitigation techniques.

# Mission

# Critical

## U.S. Air Mobility Command

U.S. forces must be able to provide a rapid, tailored response with a capability to intervene against a well-equipped foe, hit hard, and terminate quickly. Rapid global mobility lies at the heart of U.S. strategy in this environment—without the capability to project forces, there is no conventional deterrent. As U.S. forces stationed overseas continue to decline, global interests remain, making the unique capabilities only the Air Mobility Command can provide even more in demand.



*U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxy cargo aircraft.*

A new era in air power history began when Air Mobility Command (AMC) was formed in June of 1992. Melded together were a worldwide airlift system and a tanker force that had been freed from its commitments by the collapse of the Soviet Union. The result was a rapid, flexible and responsive air mobility organization promoting stability in regions by keeping America's capability and character highly visible.

The mission is to provide global air mobility ... right effects, right place, right time. The command also plays a crucial role in providing humanitarian support at home and around the world. AMC Airmen—active duty, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and civilians—provide airlift and aerial refueling for all of America's armed forces. Many special duty and operational support aircraft and stateside aeromedical evacuation missions are also assigned to AMC.

## Global Reach Capabilities

AMC's mission encompasses nearly 136,000 active-duty and Air Reserve Component military and civilian personnel. Airlifters provide the capability to deploy armed forces anywhere in the world and help sustain them in a conflict. Air refuelers are the lifeline of Global Reach, increasing range, payloads, and flexibility. Since Air Force tankers can also refuel Navy, Marine, and many allied aircraft, they leverage all service capabilities on land, sea, and in the air. Refuelers also have an inherent cargo-carrying capability—maximizing AMC's lift options.

AMC's 18th Air Force is charged with tasking and executing all air mobility missions. AMC's ability to

provide global reach is tested daily. From providing fuel, supplies, and aeromedical support to troops on the frontline of the Global War on Terrorism, to providing humanitarian supplies to hurricane, flood, and earthquake victims both at home and abroad, AMC has been engaged in almost nonstop operations since its inception. Command tankers and airlifters have supported peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Iraq, Cambodia, Somalia, Rwanda, and Haiti, and continue to play a vital role in the ongoing Global War on Terrorism. These examples of the effective application of non-lethal air power indicate that air mobility is a national asset of growing importance for responding to emergencies and protecting national interests around the globe.



TSGT Bob Simons

AMC's mobility aircraft include the C-5 Galaxy, KC-10 Extender, C-17 Globemaster III, C-130 Hercules, and KC-135 Stratotanker. Operational support aircraft include the VC-25 (Air Force One), C-9, C-20, C-21, C-32, C-37, C-40, and UH-1.



*Air Mobility Command C-17 Globemaster III cargo aircraft and C-5 Galaxy sit on the flight line at Naval Station Rota, Spain, April 17, 2010. Naval Station Rota and Moron Air Base, Spain, absorbed many U.S. military flights that were diverted from Northern European routes due to ash from the Iceland volcanic eruption. Rota typically averages eight to 13 flights a day but saw double that number over the weekend.*

### **But what happens when an unprecedented climatic event threatens the AMC Mission?**

The recent volcanic activity in Iceland posed a challenge for the AMC, but due to the nature of its mission, the organization can quickly adapt its operations to account for adverse weather conditions or other global events.

The 618th TACC is the global air operations center responsible for centralized command and control of Air Force and commercial contract air mobility assets 24-hours-a-day. It plans, schedules, and tracks tanker, airlift, and aeromedical evacuation aircraft worldwide to accomplish AMC's Global Reach mission.

When global events or conditions change, AMC has the flexibility to divert, re-route, or alter flight schedules to ensure the safety of aircraft, crews, and the cargo and personnel they're carrying.

AMC also has the flexibility to divert, re-route, or alter flight schedules for continued movement of troops and cargo in and out of the CENTCOM AOR. More than 200 airlift missions were re-routed due to the ash cloud closing much of the airspace over Europe.

"As soon as we saw the potential for airspace closures in Germany, AMC took actions to move aircraft, crews, and maintenance personnel from Ramstein and Spangdahlem Air Bases, to more southern staging locations in Spain."

But there is more to the story than just the efforts of AMC. Sophisticated computer programs run by the second Weather Squadron at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska created a predictive model of the flow of the volcano within half an hour of the first eruptions. This prediction of jet stream and spreading ash allowed AMC to reposition aircraft so that they could continue operations and avoid the cloud. The information was



*U.S. service members board a plane at the Air Mobility Command terminal on the flight line at Naval Station Rota, Spain, April 22, 2010. Naval Station Rota and Moron Air Base, Spain, continue to absorb many U.S. military flights that are being diverted from Northern European routes due to ash being spewed from the volcanic eruption in Iceland.*

distributed to other commands as well as AMC's 618th tanker airlift control center at Scott Air Force Base.

This effort is a prime example of a successful cooperative effort across U.S. and international government agencies and military organizations.

For the airlines and the air traffic control workers in Europe, the no-fly zone was declared based on many of these elements to insure safety. For the military, tracking the volcanic ash cloud allowed the Air Force to react ahead of any declaration of no-fly zones and continue their mission. When the main Spanish bases were closed to air traffic, medical evacuation flights were sent directly to Andrews Air Force base which required two inflight refueling operations.

To develop its quick forecasts, the 2nd Weather Squadron relied on a computer model called PUFF. Meteorologists for the squadron, layered imagery from the Defense Department, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and European weather satellites into the application. The program used NOAA's Global Forecast System to determine the dispersion of ash across Europe.

While commercial operations were shut down, the military flights continued because of great weather intelligence and a proactive plan to mitigate the effects of the volcanic ash on equipment and the military support mission for Afghanistan and Iraq.

## Aeromedical Evacuation (AE)

AMC flew a number of Aeromedical Evacuation missions when the volcanic ash closed airspace over Germany. These missions, all on C-17s, moved dozens of patients to medical care in the U.S.

The use of Balad as an AE staging/evaluation facility was an innovative solution that was quickly identified and implemented to lessen impact of AE operations with flight restrictions due to volcanic ash flight conditions. AMC's flexibility has enabled AE mission to continue without fail.

When the ash cloud closed airspace over Germany, AMC flew one AE mission per day from the U.S. Central

Command AOR to the U.S. - an actual increase in AE mission arrivals compared to standard routing. Aeromedical evacuation is dynamic and AMC missions must adjust to climatic restrictions. All patient movement requirements were met during that time. For AMC, quality care is mission essential for our wounded warriors.

AE crews performed 19,025 patient movements in 2009. Since Operation Iraqi Freedom began, AMC has completed more than 30,000 AE sorties and more than 148,000 patient movements.



U.S. Air Force photo by Master Sgt. John E. Lasky

*A U.S. Air Force Airman parks a C-17 Globemaster III aircraft on Ramstein Air Base, Germany, after the aircraft completed an aeromedical evacuation mission.*



# Ultimate Recycling

## Personal Property Management Offers Disaster Relief

Each day, thousands upon thousands of Americans discard still-usable items that end up populating landfills with tons and tons of trash. People toss out unneeded but usable items because disposal is the quickest and easiest option. The federal government is deeply committed to minimizing the pollution waste stream by making the most out of the resources that have been provided by tax-paying citizens.



To accomplish this goal, the federal government implements strategies that significantly decrease wastefulness by using all its resources to the maximum extent practicable, serving as an example of how to be environmentally conscious and fiscally responsible. When a federal agency wants to get rid of excess property, they don't just dump it into a landfill. Instead, every possible attempt is made to find a way to reuse the property in other agencies within the federal government. GSA's Personal Property Management Program is one of the programs that make this task possible. And the perimeters of this program extend to emergency and disaster relief. As part of their mission, certain agencies have specific authorities provided under law that authorize them to use property in the case of emergencies or to assist in disaster relief.

To support this effort, agencies may be directed by the president or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide personal property to support emergency relief. (See the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000 and 44 CFR 206.5.) Agencies may use federal personal property to prevent loss of life or property, even if the items were not acquired for this purpose. Disaster relief must be coordinated with the Federal Coordinating Officer, appointed by FEMA.





### **Donation of Surplus Property**

Agencies may transfer excess personal property to other federal agencies authorized to provide emergency services. (See FMR 102-36.) Agency property may be donated to state agencies after GSA completes federal excess screening and directs the property to the appropriate state activity.

Property must first be reported to GSA for federal excess screening. Excess personal property becomes available for donation after GSA has determined the property to be surplus. (See FMR 102-37.30.) Disaster or emergency situations may be a basis for the allocation of surplus personal property under FMR 102-37.100. Also, agencies may loan property to state and local governments with or without compensation and prior to reporting it as excess to GSA for an emergency or disaster situation. (See FMR 102-36.370.)

### **Acquisition of Personal Property**

Acquisition of property must be in compliance with federal law and regulation. In times of emergency, special provisions may apply. To the greatest extent practicable, agencies should obtain property from within their respective agencies, or from property excess to other agencies.

Certain agencies have specific authorities, provided under law, that authorize them to accept conditional or unconditional gifts to the agency. These laws may specify what types of gifts may be accepted. For example, GSA may accept only “unconditional” gifts in support of its mission (See 40 USC 3175). Other agencies may also accept conditional gifts to be used for a specific situation. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice has authority under 28 USC 524(d) and implementing policy.

## Helpful eTools

GSA offers eTools to help users donate or acquire personal property for disaster relief, including GSAXcess® and GSA Auctions®.

GSAXcess is a totally Web-enabled platform that eligible customers use to access functions like reporting, searching, and selecting property. With the Agency Asset Management System (AAMS), an agency can combine resources with GSA to develop a customized disposal system to meet an agency's needs. An agency can then use GSAXcess/AAMS to report, select, and transfer excess personal property exclusively within the agency. At the end of the internal screening cycle, any property still available is either returned to the agency or is automatically passed to GSAXcess, where other federal and state agencies can access and acquire the property.

GSA and the Department of Energy (DOE) combined their resources to enhance GSAXcess by providing internal screening of personal property to authorized DOE users. The result was the Energy Asset Disposal System (EADS). GSAXcess/EADS can be used to report, select, and transfer excess personal property exclusively within DOE. For more details, visit [www.gsaxcess.gov](http://www.gsaxcess.gov).

GSA Auctions provides the general public the opportunity to bid electronically on a wide array of federal assets. The auctions are completely Web-enabled, allowing all registered participants to bid on a single item or multiple items (lots) within specified timeframes. Further information is available at [www.gsauctions.gov](http://www.gsauctions.gov).

GSA is committed to assisting federal agencies in the acquisition of supplies and equipment needed to support requirements for disaster relief and emergency preparedness. For information about Personal Property Management, visit [www.gsa.gov/property](http://www.gsa.gov/property).



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# Disaster Preparedness *for all*

Americans enjoy relative security in their everyday lives. Yet, the threat of emergency situations remains. From the string of Florida hurricanes and California wildfires to the September 11 terrorist attacks, Americans have been acutely reminded in recent years of the devastation caused by natural disasters, technological accidents, and acts of terrorism. Like most of the nation, the federal government has focused greater attention on not only responding to emergencies, but also preparing for them. This is due, in part, to events such as: the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal regional building on April 19, 1995; the terrorist attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001; and the shutting down of National Capitol Region federal offices due to Hurricane Isabel on September 18 –19, 2003.

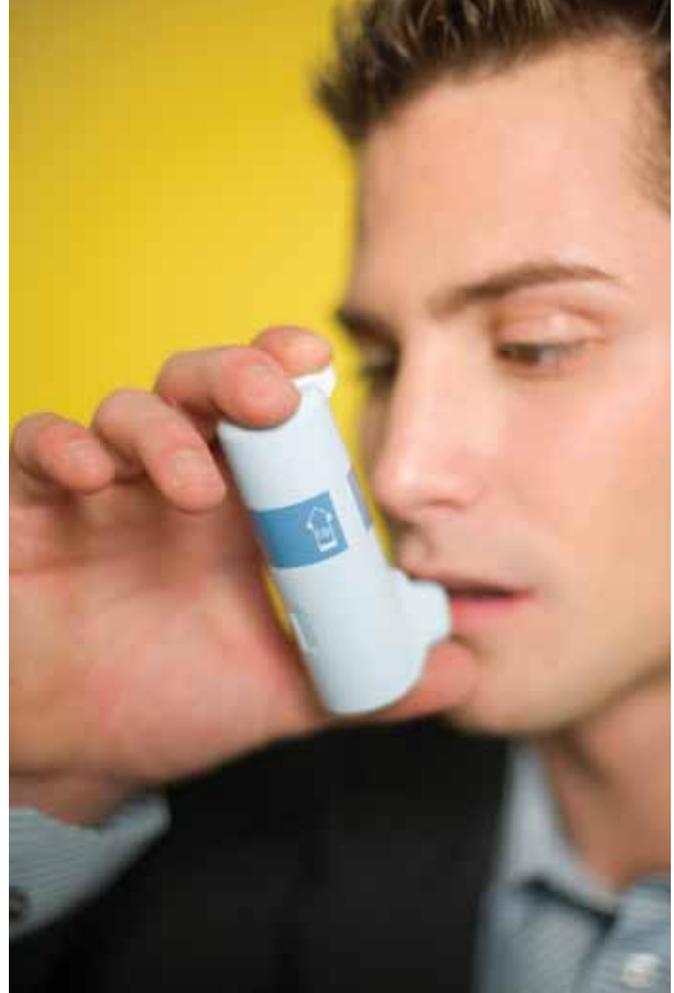


The federal government has re-evaluated its approach to emergency preparedness and response, and significant improvements have been made. It is increasingly recognized that a plan for the workplace is critical. In addition to keeping employees safe, there is a need to ensure the safety of visitors. Still, recent research has shown that people with disabilities are one segment of the workforce that is often overlooked during such planning efforts.

Explanations for this disparity vary but may include lack of knowledge, fear, a decision to disregard the seriousness of a potential threat, or even the belief that there will be no personal effect. Employers may be hesitant about recruiting or retaining people with disabilities, due to concerns related to securing their safety during an emergency. Of course, that would be a form of discrimination. Energy should instead be channeled to specially preparing plans for disabled individuals in the event of an emergency.

### Considering the Term “Disability”

In disaster-management activities it is important to think about the term “disability” broadly. Traditionally narrow definitions of disability are not appropriate. “Disability” applies to more people than those whose disabilities are noticeable, such as wheelchair-users and people who are blind or deaf. The term also applies to people with heart disease, emotional or psychiatric conditions, arthritis, significant allergies, asthma, multiple chemical sensitivities, respiratory conditions, and some visual, hearing, and cognitive disabilities.



### Executive Order 13347

Because everyone should enjoy the same level of safety and security in their work environments, Executive Order (EO) 13347, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness, was issued on July 22, 2004.

The executive order directs the federal government to work together with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private organizations to appropriately address the safety and security needs of people with disabilities. EO 13347 also calls for the federal government to support safety and security for individuals with disabilities in all types of emergency situations through a coordinated effort among federal agencies that includes the following:

- Considering the unique needs of agency employees with disabilities and individuals with disabilities whom the agency serves;

- Encouraging, through the provision of technical assistance, as appropriate, consideration of the unique needs of employees and individuals with disabilities served by state, local, and tribal governments and private organizations and individuals in emergency preparedness planning; and
- Facilitating cooperation among federal, state, local, and tribal governments as well as private organizations and individuals.

For example, per EO 13347, federal agencies located in buildings managed by the U.S. GSA must have an Occupant Emergency Plan that complies with U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. The OEP should set forth procedures for safeguarding lives and property in the short-term.

## Making and Practicing an Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP)

The importance of practicing a plan cannot be overemphasized. It solidifies employees' grasp of the plan, assists employees in recognizing they may need assistance in an emergency, and unveils weaknesses in emergency planning through a comprehensive analysis of employee feedback. To this end, it is imperative that all people participate and provide feedback regarding the successes, shortcomings, and failures of a drill.

While conducting standard drills is important, varying the drills and imbedding "stumbling blocks" is vital to helping employees prepare for the unexpected. Both announced and unannounced drills should be conducted several times a year. Drills should vary and pose a variety of challenges, such as closed off hallways/stairwells, blocked doors, or unconscious individuals along designated evacuation routes.



Marvin Nauman/FEMA



Practice does make a difference. For example, in 1993, during the World Trade Center bombing, a woman could not discern how to leave the building until two co-workers reminded her about the evacuation chair under her desk. Human factor studies support the idea of practice: People tend to come and go from the same place using the same route.

A few important questions to answer when developing an OEP:

- Are key staff members familiar with the OEP?
- Are individuals with disabilities involved in all aspects of emergency preparedness?
- Do senior staff members support the process of updating your agency plan?
- Has the plan been reviewed by first responders and facilities personnel?
- Does any part of the plan conflict with procedures established by nearby agencies?

## Emergency Preparedness Pays Off (A Success Story)

In August 2001, OSHA staff at the Manhattan Area Office completed an uneventful evacuation drill from their offices on the top floor of Building 6 of the World Trade Center complex. Managers felt confident that everyone could escape the building safely in an emergency, including an employee who had recently returned to work and was temporarily using a wheelchair. The evacuation plan had specifically been revised to accommodate his needs.

Within weeks, the practice proved more valuable than anyone could have imagined. On the morning of September 11, 2001, OSHA employees had begun a routine day when an explosion shook the building. The Assistant Area Director immediately ordered everyone to evacuate. As the first plane hit the North Tower of the World Trade Center, debris began falling on Building 6. Staff rushed into the hallway. Three employees helped their coworker in the wheelchair down the corridor and into a freight elevator they had used during the practice drill. They descended to the basement, into a garage, down some steps, and into another garage, where they escaped from the building. The group moved outside just as the second plane hit the South Tower. As the group moved away from the site, the North Tower collapsed, destroying OSHA's Manhattan Area Office as it fell.

While there are no guarantees when it comes to maintaining personal safety or the safety of others in the event of an emergency, the wheelchair-using OSHA employee is living proof that taking into account both those with and without disabilities in planning, training, and practice efforts is achievable. And, more importantly, such planning and practice does make a difference. "Sticking to the plan, and using the elevators is probably what saved us," explained one of the OSHA employee's co-worker.

## First-Responders and Disabled Individuals

The priorities of first-responders and people with disabilities sometimes seem at odds. Accounts from September 11, 2001, indicated that several individuals with disabilities decided to wait in the stairwells for rescuers. Unfortunately, rescuers never reached them. Others with disabilities chose to evacuate, with the help of co-workers and rehearsed plans. This situation was not unique, and it exemplifies a

common dilemma: To what extent should an agency or individual rely on first responders to evacuate an employee? By the same token, to what degree should an individual be able to decide how to get out of the building? Remember that choosing whether to wait for first responders in order to evacuate is a personal decision. Nevertheless, all options should be clearly and thoroughly explained, so the employee can make an informed decision.



## The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in employment; state and local government; public accommodations; commercial facilities; transportation; and telecommunications. The ADA also prohibits retaliating against, interfering with, coercing, intimidating, or harassing any individual who opposes actions made unlawful by the ADA or who seeks enjoyment of (or assists others in the enjoyment of) any rights under the ADA.

The ADA's requirements apply to Congress, as well as to private entities and to state and local governments. In most instances, an individual must have a disability or an association with someone with a disability in order to be protected by the ADA.

The ADA defines an individual with a disability as “a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; a person who has a history or record of such an impairment; or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment.”

While the ADA does not refer to the development of emergency plans specifically, if plans are in place, they should include those with disabilities. Furthermore, plans may need to be established to fulfill a request for a reasonable accommodation. It should be noted that ADA regulations do require areas of rescue assistance in newly constructed buildings that do not have supervised sprinkler systems. This requirement is contained in the ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Areas of rescue assistance are not required in alterations.



## Service Animals and Emergency Preparedness

Service animals assist people with disabilities with day-to-day activities. While most people may be familiar with guide dogs trained to assist people with visual impairments, service animals may be trained for a variety of tasks, depending on an individual's disability. These tasks may include alerting a person to sounds in the home and workplace, pulling a wheelchair or picking up items, or assisting with balance. The ADA defines a service animal "as any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to provide assistance to an individual with a disability." Service animals do not have to be licensed or certified by state or local government. Under the ADA, they are permitted in private facilities that serve the public, including shelters, hospitals, and emergency vehicles; in state and local government facilities; and in the workplace.

Keep in mind that the individual and his/her service animal function as a team and should not be separated. The success of this working team is based not only on hours of practice, but also a personal bond. Typically, these animals are trained to remain with the individual and respond only to his or her commands, unless instructed otherwise. With this in mind, consider the following actions in emergency preparedness:

- Practice the evacuation drills with the individual and his/her service animal.
- Discuss how to best assist if the service animal becomes hesitant or disoriented in the situation.
- Make sure everyone, including the service animal, is comfortable with this routine.



- Notify first responders of the employee with a disability and his/her service animal.
- Encourage the employee to keep extra food and supplies on hand for the service animal. (Consider keeping supplies or food on hand for the service animals of visitors as well.)
- Ask and answer the question, "Has every effort been made to ensure that people with disabilities have not been segregated or discriminated against in establishing emergency procedures?"

## A Brief History: Original Guidelines for the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Architectural Barriers Act

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) the U.S. Access Board is responsible for accessibility guidelines covering newly built and altered facilities. In 1991, the board published the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), which served until July 2004 as the basis for standards used to enforce the law. Similar to its responsibility under the ADA, the board maintains guidelines under the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) that serve as the basis for enforceable standards. ADAAG included specifications for accessible means of egress, emergency alarms, and signage.

Unlike the ABA guidelines, the ADA guidelines cover places of public accommodation, commercial facilities, and state and local government facilities. The new guidelines, which were published in July 2004, revised the original ADAAG. ABA requires that buildings and facilities designed, constructed, or altered with federal funds, or leased by a federal agency comply with federal standards for physical accessibility. This requirement includes U.S. Postal Service facilities. ABA requirements apply only to architectural standards in new and altered buildings as well as newly leased facilities; they do not address the activities conducted in those buildings and facilities. The board has updated its guidelines for ABA facilities jointly with the new ADA guidelines so that a consistent level of access is specified under both laws.

Prior to July 2004, the ABA design requirements were incorporated into the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). The Rehabilitation Act regulations also use UFAS as the standard for new construction and alterations. UFAS Section 4.3.10: EGRESS provides that "accessible routes serving any accessible space or element shall also serve as a means of egress for emergencies or connect to an accessible place of refuge. Such accessible routes and places of refuge shall comply with the requirements of the administrative authority having jurisdiction." UFAS defines administrative authority as a "governmental agency that adopts or enforces regulations and standards for the design, construction, or alteration of buildings and facilities." Such a broad definition has made it difficult to articulate a specific standard that an ABA facility would have to meet nowadays.

Consequently, these guidelines have been brought more in line with International Building Code (IBC) and access standards issued through the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Used by a growing number of states and local jurisdictions, the IBC contains scoping provisions for accessibility. The ANSI A117.1 standard, a voluntary consensus standard, provides technical criteria referenced by the IBC. A number of revisions were made to the guidelines for consistency with these and other model codes and standards. In addition, the board worked to resolve remaining differences by advocating changes to the IBC and the ANSI A117.1 standard based on the new guidelines.

## Looking to the Future

As federal agency plans continue to evolve, it is vital to consider the needs of all employees and visitors, including those with disabilities. The perspectives of people with disabilities should be taken into account throughout the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management.

While much has been accomplished, there remains much to do, throughout the federal government, in the Washington, DC area, and at federal facilities nationwide. Employees –

including those with disabilities – should not make assumptions with regard to emergency preparedness. It is the responsibility of each individual to prepare actively, to the extent possible, whether on an individual, office, or agency level. It is also important to keep in mind that some individuals with cognitive or developmental disabilities may need additional assistance in preparing for and responding in emergencies. Consequently, thoughtful planning, collaboration, and steadfast commitment by agencies, managers, planners, first responders, employees, and service providers are key to ensuring a safer workplace for all.





# TRIADS

## A Tool for Saving Lives

By Peter Daniel Davis and Anthony Grimaldi

The airborne C-17 Globemaster tilts upward seven degrees, and a load of 42 cartons sitting on rollers falls out the open hatch in the back of the plane. They look like cardboard refrigerator boxes, and yet they are tools for saving lives. Packed either with Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDR's) or with Meals Ready-to-Eat (MRE's), the boxes break apart as they fall to the ground, spilling their contents—small packages of prepared food that flutter downward. Once on the ground, the rations can be picked up by local residents who are hungry and in distress.



The boxes go under the acronym TRIADS, short for Tri-wall Airdrop System, and are designed to distribute emergency food supplies from the air. Measuring 40" by 48" and not quite seven feet high, the TRIADS containers can be rigged for loading in as little as half an hour, far less time than the four to five hours it might take to rig more traditional airdrop systems. On one flight, a C-17 carrying TRIADS containers can drop 17,000 meals. In an area suffering from severe hunger as a result of war or natural calamity such as an earthquake or hurricane, the simple tactic of dropping them from the back of C-17 transport planes has proven to be an incredibly effective delivery system for saving lives.

The major benefit of using TRIADS is that contents fall over a broad tract of land, largely removing the threat of food riots or of local militias or gangs seizing a food drop, which can be a problem with food supplies delivered by parachute. The chances of food supplies falling into the wrong hands are also reduced because deliveries are also less conspicuous than parachute drops. TRIADS is designed for use in places where landing a plane is not feasible because there is no suitable or safe runway or because of political reasons. The drops are done away from populated areas, but close enough so that people can reach the HDR's reasonably easily. Even a small child can retrieve one. Most importantly, a drop buys time to bring in other sources of food from ground or water.

*U.S. Air Force personnel build Tri-Wall Aerial Delivery System (TRIADS) that will hold the Humanitarian Daily Rations. C-17 Globemaster III's deliver the HDRs in Support of Operation Enduring Freedom. The C-17's airdrop the HDRs to Afghan refugees who have massed inside the borders of Afghanistan. C-17s can carry more than 35,000 HDR's packaged in 84 TRIAD boxes, measuring 80 inches tall and 48 by 48 inches square, each filled with 420 HDRs.*



U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Jeremy T. Lock



Humanitarian Daily Rations come in small packages and contain about 2,200 calories worth of food, enough for a day for one person. They have a shelf-life of approximately three years, and are prepared so that they fall within the dietary codes of different ethnic and religious groups. A typical HDR might contain lentil stew, red beans and rice, a fig bar, peanut butter, and an accessory pack of matches, salt, pepper, sugar, a napkin, and a plastic spoon.

After the TRIADS system was originally conceived by two Air Force loadmasters, GSA began supplying TRIADS sets. Recently, the Air Force came to GSA with a request for boxes with new specifications. The original boxes have buffers on the inside that provide added strength. But these reinforced boxes are only needed for the lead two and final two of the 42 loaded onto the C-17. The other 38 don't need them. So, based largely on the original TRIADS design that had already been developed, Vitaly Shik, a certified engineer with GSA, wrote specifications for a new prototype without buffers. By removing the buffers, the cost per box is reduced, and both weight and space are saved, making it possible to pack more HDR's. GSA partnered

with Ability One / NIB to produce the new TRIADS containers, complete with a user's manual and rigging procedures. The Air Force has used TRIADS in Bosnia and Afghanistan. Other branches of the military are now also using TRIADS.

With the help of AFMC, GSA has introduced a modified version of the TRIADS specifically made up of many smaller boxes designed for various other mission purposes. GSA is currently working with AFMC on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that will allow the Air Force to stock these TRIADS containers in our warehouse until such time that they are needed.

If your agency has a similar need, GSA can help. For more information, please contact:

Vitaly Shik  
(212) 264-9605  
[vitaly.shik@gsa.gov](mailto:vitaly.shik@gsa.gov)

The TRIADS system is available on GSA Global Supply™ and on the JWOD schedule.

# Firestorm

Managing a Force of Nature

Edited by Emily LeDuc





Fire is essential to life, but can be a dangerous and deadly force. This duality makes understanding the nature of fire critical to human safety. In an uncontrolled environment, fire can take on a life of its own resulting in disaster. As demands on the land continue to increase for an ever growing population, fire has been excluded as a natural process putting communities at risk. Fires in the 21st century have the potential to spread over vast areas at an accelerated rate, producing intense heat and causing total devastation.

 Fire management focuses on the use of fire as a natural and essential process while developing strategies to collapse the “fire triangle” by eliminating one or more of its three components – fuel, heat, or oxygen.

It is this understanding, utilization, and management of fire that makes the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho the definitive authority on how to effectively manage this force of nature.

Established in 1965, the National Interagency Fire Center was formed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service as a resource to improve fire management support. GSA and the Office of Aircraft services originally provided the aircraft, supplies, personnel,

and equipment. Today, NIFC is a full scale interagency cooperative which includes federal organizations such as the Weather Bureau, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as state, local, and rural organizations all involved in wildland fire management. NIFC participating agencies provide comprehensive domestic support and, when directed by the State Department, provide international support as well.

Wildland fire management is a highly specialized field in which organizations participate in a number of activities to not only fight fires, but reduce the likelihood of potentially disastrous incidents. Each year, wildland fires destroy millions of dollars in personal property and natural resources, and the efforts to minimize this damage are



critical. Firefighting efforts are just a part of the overall management tasks undertaken by NIFC and participating agencies. To fully comprehend this responsibility, it must be understood that wildland fires are a natural process and a necessary part of the ecological cycle. Naturally occurring fires reduce disease and infestation by clearing away dense trees and brush, and in the process releases vital nutrients for plant growth and reproduction.

Although it may seem counter-intuitive, one technique to reduce the risk of wildland fires is to set them intentionally in a controlled environment. Prescribed fires are used in fire prone areas to control hazardous accumulations of natural fuel, and restore the natural balance of the ecological system. They are, of course, used with caution to avoid exposing

residents to undue smoke and soot, which can interfere with air quality and cause respiratory and other health problems. Successful management of wildland fires and implementation of fire policy require careful consideration and balance between the damage fire can cause and the benefits it creates for populations, economies, and ecological systems. When natural fire disasters do occur, response time is critical. First responders are locally deployed, and if it is determined that more resources are needed, a request is made at the regional level. If regional resources are strained, national assistance is requested from NIFC. In critical situations, NIFC's multi agency coordination group is mobilized. This group includes representatives from GSA, the U.S. military, and State Forestry to help prioritize and distribute resources.



## Slaying the Dragon

Firefighting efforts are highly efficient, organized operations that use a number of different crews, each with a specific purpose. **Helitack crews** deliver vital firefighting equipment and supplies, often having to rappel from helicopters when the aircraft cannot land safely. **Smokejumpers** parachute in along with their equipment to fight the fire at its most inaccessible spots. Enduring conditions that test their physical and mental limits, these highly skilled firefighters attack fires in the most remote areas. **Engine crews** traverse rugged country in heavy duty, all terrain vehicles armed with 800 gallons of water, retardant, or foam to douse burning wilderness and structures engulfed in flames. **Ground crews** scrape away brush, grass, and soil to make a fireline or handline. This barrier, dug down to mineral soil with no combustible components, keeps the fire from spreading. Burn-out fires are set to consume fuel between the edge of the fire and the control line or to widen the control line. **Hotshot crews** trek through the wilderness on foot to battle the fire at its heart. Using specialized tools, including explosives and chainsaws, they manage the fire and must endure the most extreme temperatures produced by the blaze.

## Closing the Loop

As the smoke clears, the final step in the fire management process begins – rehabilitation and healing. Teams of scientists spanning many fields descend on the scarred landscape. The first priority is to assess the damage and prevent subsequent disasters. After a fire, slopes are often stripped of vegetation leaving the area vulnerable to dangerous and devastating mudslides. A rainstorm can cause a mud surge down mountain slopes at high speeds jeopardizing populated areas and the ecological balance.

Complete rehabilitation of the land requires both the efforts of fire management professionals and the community. To some extent, the land has the capacity to heal itself, but with the support of fire management organizations and community members, the land's natural legacy is protected. Through the combined efforts of all the NIFC organizations and dedicated fire professionals across the country, managing this process is becoming more efficient and more effective as new strategies and technologies are developed to protect and maintain one of our greatest natural resources – the land on which we live.

### GSA Support

GSA has actively participated and supported the national wildfire suppression effort since the 1950's. This support is mandated by Interagency Agreements between GSA, USDA Forest Service, and USDI Bureau of Land Management. Virtually all of the firefighting equipment needed to manage wildland fires on a federal level comes from GSA, with the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) coordinating, managing, prioritizing, and distributing that equipment to agencies across the nation.





GSA coordinates various functions in support of wildland firefighting operations including fire item specifications, purchasing, order processing, stocking, inventory management, and transportation. There are approximately 277 items classified as fire items listed in the GSA Wildland Fire Equipment Catalog. These items include

- water handling equipment and supplies
- fire line tools
- fire shelters
- protective clothing
- canteens
- field packs
- sleeping bags
- batteries
- chainsaw chaps
- first aid kits

- goggles and safety glasses
- gloves
- tents.

Specifications for these items are developed and maintained by the U.S. Forest Service, which employs experts on the latest technology and materials available from the commercial market as well as standards established by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). They use the information to improve on the quality and safety of the existing items. Input is provided by wildland firefighting agencies, including state forestry organizations.

At the end of the fire season – normally towards the end of September – the Inventory Manager reviews demand data on each individual item and compare it against the same

demand data for the previous five years. After the review, recommendations are made on stock levels necessary to support the next fire season. Meetings are held between the Inventory Manager, Director of Inventory Management and Customer Assistance Division, and the GSA Fire Program Coordinator, to discuss the recommended levels. The levels for

items designated as “critical” are presented to U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management personnel for their review and approval. Purchases are scheduled so that deliveries will be staggered throughout the following months, with stock objectives being met by June 1st when fire activity normally begins to pick up.

Emergency orders are accepted on a 24/7 basis, 365 days a year and can be delivered within 5 to 26 hours to most destinations within the United States. Procedures regarding emergency orders are published in the GSA Wildland Fire Equipment Catalog and are also disseminated at meetings, conferences, and written notices. The Fire Program Coordinator is always available via cellular telephone or pager.

During an active fire season, orders in excess of 1600 tons are received, processed, and shipped to support on-going fires and replenishment efforts. Value can run from \$45M to \$70M. GSA supports federal and state and local wildland firefighting agencies throughout the lower 48 states and Alaska. As soon as fire season is over, preparations begin again for the upcoming season.



In addition to items available through GSA Global Supply™, GSA supports wildland firefighting efforts through a number of other programs. Schedule contracts through our Vehicle Acquisition Program offer firefighting vehicles and other heavy equipment available for purchase. The GSA excess property program regularly transfers excess property to firefighting agencies for direct use or for subsequent modification for fire fighting. GSA Schedule 899 offers training programs such as Fire Preparedness and Public Fire Safety Education.

From tools and hoses, to vehicles and aircraft, to training and education, GSA equips NIFC with the resources to effectively manage and fight wildland fires nationwide. GSA continues to be committed to supporting this critical and highly visible program.

To learn more, please visit [www.gsa.gov/fireprogram](http://www.gsa.gov/fireprogram) or contact:

Bill Hicks  
(817) 574-2533  
billhicks@gsa.gov

# Chaos

## Deconstructed

How the Federal Emergency Management Agency operates in the face of disaster

Disaster can strike anyone, in any community, at any time. It comes in many forms, building over time, or hitting suddenly without warning. Whatever the scenario, as the nation's lead emergency management and preparedness agency, FEMA is there, ahead of disaster to help prepare for the worst and to provide care and assistance after.



*Biloxi, Mississippi, August 8, 2006. Work has begun removing the old U.S. Highway 90 bridge in Biloxi to make way for the construction of the new bridge. The original bridge was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina.*



FEMA's mission is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect communities nationwide from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. FEMA leads and supports the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

### A History of Care

The Congressional Act of 1803 was the earliest effort to provide disaster relief on a federal level after a fire devastated a New Hampshire town. From that point forward, assorted legislation provided disaster support. In 1979, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was established by an executive order, which merged many of the separate disaster-related

responsibilities into a single agency. Since then, FEMA has dedicated itself to the mission of helping communities nationwide prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and manmade disasters – a mission strengthened when the agency became part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003. As of November 2007, FEMA has responded to more than 2,700 presidentially declared disasters.

### Continuously Strengthening Operations

To serve disaster victims and communities more quickly and effectively, FEMA builds on experience, applies lessons learned and best practices from field operations, gathers feedback from many sources, and constantly strives to improve upon its operational core competencies:



Courtesy of FEMA/Bill Kopitz



*New Orleans, September 2, 2005. Members of a fire fighting team from Virginia assist in the movement of litter-borne patients into the U.S. Air Force medevac plane that will take them to a hospital in Shreveport, La. The evacuation of thousands of victims from New Orleans was the result of flooding caused by Hurricane Katrina.*

- **Service to Disaster Victims**

Responsive and compassionate care for disaster victims is FEMA's top priority. FEMA provides rapid, ready, clear, and consistent access to disaster assistance to all eligible individuals and communities. The agency also is able to assist individuals with multilingual or special needs requirements.

- **Integrated Preparedness**

FEMA works closely with federal, tribal, state and local governments, voluntary agencies, private sector partners, and the American public to ensure the nation is secured and prepared to respond to and recover from terror attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

- **Operational Planning and Preparedness**

Working closely with federal, tribal, state and local partners, FEMA's Operational Planners assist jurisdictions to develop planning capabilities and write area and incident-specific operational plans that will guide local response activities.

- **Incident Management**

With a forward-leaning posture, FEMA can respond more swiftly and decisively to all hazards with around-the-clock support. The agency continues to professionalize its workforce by training and certifying staff in emergency management skills and techniques.

FEMA also works closely with external partners to improve and update standards, and support the enduring efforts of America's first responders.

- **Disaster Logistics**

FEMA implements 21st century logistics and procurement systems to help efficiently and effectively plan, identify, track, and distribute supplies needed by disaster victims, emergency responders, and other users on the ground. Working with an array of public and private strategic partners, donors, and pre-arranged contractors, a businesslike FEMA provides improved logistics integration and customer support.

- **Hazard Mitigation**

FEMA works proactively to reduce the physical and financial impact of future disasters through improved risk analysis and hazard mitigation planning, risk reduction, and flood insurance. FEMA helps implement effective hazard mitigation practices in order to create safer communities, promote rapid recovery from floods and other disasters, and reduce the financial impact at the federal, tribal, state and local levels.

- **Emergency Communications**

FEMA is a leader in emergency communications by working with federal, tribal, state and local partners to establish and facilitate consistent disaster emergency communications standards, plans and capabilities.

As part of this leadership role, FEMA works to forge an integrated operational link before, during, and immediately after an event and is an advocate for disaster emergency communications at the national level on behalf of first responders.

- **Public Disaster Communications**

FEMA coordinates all hazards messaging before, during, and after national emergencies using three strategies: public risk communications, partnership management and employee communications.

By successfully managing these elements, FEMA supports operational efforts and ensures clear, consistent, and effective information for disaster victims and emergency management partners and stakeholders.

- **Continuity Programs**

FEMA supports upgrades to and implementation of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. It is the lead agent for the Nation's programs in ensuring the continuity of government operations and essential functions and the endurance of our constitutional form of government in a catastrophic event.

*Westlake, Louisiana, August 5, 2008. As tropical storm Edouard approaches, FEMA's Region 4 IMAT team begins setting up the ground mounted communications satellite to track the storm and create video.*



Courtesy of Jacinta Quesada/FEMA



*Coffeyville, Kansas, July 18, 2007. FEMA disaster employees working inside of a Mobile Disaster Recovery Center (MDRC). The Mobile DRC is equipped with a satellite voice and data communications system that is self contained and allows work to be done in any disaster area. Units are repositioned in different areas and can be on the road to a disaster within two hours or less.*

### **Dedicated Leadership and Employees**

FEMA staff work together with tribal, state and local emergency management personnel to prepare communities before a disaster, and to respond effectively and with care. FEMA's efforts at the national and regional levels are led by individuals with a broad range of hands-on emergency management, fire, rescue, emergency medical services, law enforcement, military, and private sector experience.

FEMA employees are committed to their mission of protecting lives and communities. Whether full-time, part-time, temporary, supplemental or on-call, FEMA employees serve disaster victims and communities tirelessly, with compassion and understanding.

### **Building a Culture of Preparedness**

FEMA, through its National Preparedness Directorate and U.S. Fire Administration, provides prevention and preparedness programs, research, data collection, and national policy guidance. FEMA trains emergency managers, firefighters, elected officials, and other

emergency responders through a variety of courses in all-hazards emergency planning and response.

In addition, FEMA works through its National Emergency Training Center and Center for Domestic Preparedness, as well as with other training partners, to establish and deliver effective training and professional education programs and develop a national certification system for overall emergency management competency and expertise.

### **Positioned and Prepared to Act**

Headquartered in Washington, DC, FEMA also has 10 Regional Offices located throughout the country. These offices work more closely with other federal agencies, strategic partners, and tribal, state and local officials in their regions, further supporting the agency's mission and core competencies. FEMA has additional facilities across the country.



*Shoreacrea, Texas, October 8, 2008. Volunteers load the vehicles of local residents with ice, water, and Red Cross lunches at the city hall parking lot. Most of Shoreacrea's 500 homes were damaged by Hurricane Ike's storm surge; residents need these supplies so they can continue making repairs.*

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 created a "New FEMA." With an expanded mission, stronger regions, and the added responsibility of homeland security preparedness, FEMA has implemented significant, positive changes throughout the agency to help build world-class emergency management and customer service capabilities.

The new FEMA leads and supports the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. FEMA is forward leaning, able, agile, and reliable. Businesslike in its approach, FEMA inspires public trust and workforce pride. Through timely information, resources, tools, and technical assistance, FEMA is helping families and communities overcome all hazards – natural and manmade – and helping America build an overall culture of preparedness.

### **GSA's Role**

GSA partners with FEMA and provides immediate and on demand support under Emergency Support Function 7 (ESF-7). GSA serves as the lead agency under this function and, when activated, is required to render indefinite, around-the-clock assistance. ESF-7 provides

direct and active support to emergency response and recovery efforts during the initial response phase following a disaster. This support includes locating, procuring, and issuing resources, such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment, generators, and transportation of such. GSA, as the lead agency for ESF-7, must provide equipment, materials, supplies, and personnel to federal entities during emergency response operations. GSA has participated with FEMA in numerous disaster relief efforts including the World Trade Center attacks, the record setting fire season of 2002, and Hurricane Katrina. GSA is actively participating with FEMA in Continuity of Operations policy and exercises to ensure essential services are available and uninterrupted in the event of a threat or disaster. Since its creation, GSA has worked successfully with its many partners including FEMA to provide efficient and cost-effective transportation services in support of their missions. FEMA works with a variety of partners, including GSA, to successfully limit or prevent the impact of disasters on the nation and has responded to hundreds of disasters in all fifty states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Pacific Island Trust Territories, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

For more information about FEMA and its operations and capabilities, please visit [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov).

An aerial photograph of a hurricane, showing a well-defined eye and spiral cloud bands over a vast expanse of the ocean. The water is a deep blue, and the clouds are white and grey, creating a dramatic contrast.

# Katrina

## Revisited

August 2005.

Hurricane Katrina forms over the Bahamas, and on August 23 crosses southern Florida as a moderate Category 1 hurricane, causing some deaths and flooding there before strengthening rapidly in the Gulf of Mexico. Katrina makes its second landfall as a Category 3 storm on the morning of Monday, August 29 in southeast Louisiana.

Katrina causes severe destruction along the Gulf coast from central Florida to Texas, much of it due to the storm surge. At least 1,836 people lose their lives in the actual hurricane and in the subsequent floods, making it the deadliest U.S. hurricane since 1928. Hurricane Katrina in 2005 is the largest natural disaster in the history of the United States. Total damage tops \$81 billion (2005 USD), nearly triple the damage wrought by Hurricane Andrew.

The most severe loss of life occurred in New Orleans which flooded as the levee system catastrophically failed, in many cases, hours after the storm had moved inland. Eventually 80 percent of the city and large tracts of neighboring parishes became flooded, and the floodwaters lingered for weeks. However, the worst property damage occurred in coastal areas, such as all Mississippi beachfront towns, which were flooded over 90 percent in hours, as boats and casino barges rammed buildings, pushing cars and houses inland, with waters reaching 6–12 miles (10–19 km) from the beach.

Following one of the worst natural disasters in United States history, the people of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast persevered as the flood waters receded and the recovery process began. Although much work remains to be done, progress has been made.

***“Our commitment to the Gulf Coast remains unwavering and our determination to bring to completion many of the projects is still underway. My goal is to eliminate the red tape, help rebuild now and rebuild the region stronger than ever.”***

**—DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano**

Since the beginning of the Obama administration, significant progress has been made toward the continuing recovery efforts in Louisiana following hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In 2009, more than \$895 million has been funded toward the continued repair and rebuilding efforts of 816 projects in Louisiana communities, due in large part to the two innovative, joint public assistance teams established by Secretary Napolitano following her visit to the Gulf Coast in March 2009. Additionally, more than 89,000 Louisiana households displaced by hurricanes Katrina and Rita have found long-term housing solutions.

*Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, August 14, 2008. Vehicles travel over the Bay St. Louis bridge, which connects Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. Hurricane Katrina destroyed the previous bridge and the new one opened in 2007, becoming a symbol of the Coast's recovery.*





*Hattiesburg, Mississippi, May 12, 2009. Construction crews work on Hattiesburg fire station. It is one of the few remaining projects in Forrest County's recovery from Hurricane Katrina.*

## Public Assistance

Committed to strengthening and accelerating rebuilding efforts in the Gulf Coast communities recovering from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, FEMA has taken decisive action to improve recovery and assist individuals still affected by these disasters. More than \$895 million in Public Assistance funding has been awarded to the State of Louisiana for important Hurricanes Katrina and Rita recovery projects. These funds will help Louisiana students get back into their schools and provide citizens better access to important services such as protection through police and fire stations, improvements to sewer and water systems, and access to public infrastructure such as playgrounds and recreational facilities.

## Joint Public Assistance Teams Established in 2009

In coordination with the State of Louisiana, FEMA established two joint public assistance teams to aid in the resolution of disputed projects—the Joint Expediting Team and the Unified Public Assistance Project Decision Team (Decision Team), both announced on March 5, 2009.

## Joint Expediting Team

The Joint Expediting Team, comprised of technical and policy experts from FEMA's Louisiana Transitional Recovery Office and the State of Louisiana, was established to execute quick and fair resolutions to disputes under the Public Assistance program. Since March 2009,



*Chalmette, Louisiana, July 1, 2008. Chalmette High School was the first school in St. Bernard Parish to reopen after Hurricane Katrina. To date, FEMA has committed \$53.7 million to the repairs and expansion of the school.*

the Joint Expediting Team has resolved 29 projects in dispute. Some examples of projects resolved include approvals for replacement of New Orleans Fire Department Stations #3 and #36, New Orleans Police Department Sub-Stations #5 and #7, the Katherine Benson and Mandeville Dietege Clinics and the Robert E. Smith Library totaling more than \$11 million.

Due to the significant efforts of these two teams, the pace of funding has been greatly accelerated to applicants. More than \$100 million dollars has supported the repair and replacement of facilities such as fire and police stations, schools like the Southern University of New Orleans and Holy Cross School, libraries, and other infrastructure critical to the recovery of communities in the gulf. Since March 2009, the Joint Expediting Team and the Unified Public Assistance Project Decision Team resolved 156 projects.

***“The recovery of the public school system in Orleans Parish is an ongoing process and involves not only the Recovery School District and FEMA, but the cooperation of the LRA, the Louisiana Department of Education and the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. FEMA is proud to have such steadfast partners to turn a visionary idea and an innovative funding solution into a reality for thousands of school children.”***

**FEMA Louisiana Transitional Recovery Office  
Acting Director Tony Russell**

### **Arbitration Panel**

On August 6, Secretary Napolitano announced a new arbitration process to expedite resolution of outstanding public assistance projects stemming from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The new arbitration system is designed to further recovery efforts by providing final adjudication of disputes arising from public assistance projects by an

independent, neutral panel of arbitrators. This process is an alternative to the current administrative appeals process. To date, a total of 11 Louisiana projects have been submitted through to Arbitration process.

A panel of arbitrators will be available to review certain disputes involving Public Assistance projects in excess of \$500,000 arising from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the Gulf Coast states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Multiple, third-party, neutral arbitration panels are established as required to meet the caseload demand. Each panel consists of three judges, independent of DHS. The Civilian Board of Contract Appeals will provide the primary pool of judges. The designated arbitration panel will consider all written statements and supporting documentation from the applicant, the state, and the FEMA regional administrator. Each arbitration panel is expected to make every effort to reach a decision, which will be determined by a majority, within 60 days.

## Public Assistance Sector Highlights

### Education

More than \$774 million has been obligated to the state of Louisiana for K-12 public schools and universities affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These funds will help numerous K-12 and higher education facilities return to their pre-Katrina conditions. For instance, more than \$42 million was awarded to the Recovery School District for repairs or replacements to various facilities such as Little Woods Elementary School's main building and Lake Area Middle School's gym.

### Public Works

Approximately \$247 million in funding has been given to communities for the repair or replacement of sewage collection systems and treatment plants and lift stations.

### Public Safety & Protection

\$168 million has been obligated for public safety projects, including more than \$1.0 million for the

repair or replacement of more than 500 fire hydrants throughout St. Bernard Parish and more than \$1 million for the repair or replacement of prisons, jails, and detention centers in the greater New Orleans area.

### Health Care

\$87 million has been obligated for health care projects. \$3.6 million was obligated to the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center to reimburse for contents, equipment, fire alarm systems, and mold remediation for damaged facilities, including the Lions Eye Clinic, School of Dentistry Clinic, and Medical School.

### Public Infrastructure

More than \$627 million obligated for public infrastructure projects, state management costs that enable the state to administer and manage the public assistance grants for projects such as the rebuilding of Robert E. Smith Library on Canal Boulevard and the restoration of roadways in New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish and emergency protective measures.

### Debris Removal/Emergency Protective Measures

\$102 million has been obligated for debris removal and emergency protective measures, including waterways debris pick up in 23 southern parishes of Louisiana.

## Mitigation

Through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program FEMA has actively helped Louisiana prepare for potential future disasters. 2009 accomplishments include:

To date, through its Public Assistance program, FEMA has funded more than \$3.2 million in reconstruction grants for Dozier Elementary. Included in this funding is the agency's recent grant of \$1.2 million to construct a concrete floodwall around the school, reducing the risk of flooding from future events and complying with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements.



*New Orleans, Louisiana, July 8, 2008. Houses in the Jackson Barracks community of the 9th Ward, reflect the pace of recovery, one house at a time. As the third anniversary of Hurricane Katrina approaches, progress is steady.*

Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF) supports the federal response after a disaster—it is vital that its buildings are able to withstand strong hurricane winds to allow responders to bring emergency assistance without interruptions. More than \$2 million in FEMA Hazard Mitigation funding is being provided to harden and retrofit LDAF buildings in Baton Rouge and Hammond.

FEMA has released \$9.5 million of a \$23 million Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project to cover the costs of elevating structures to the Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFE) level or Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level, whichever is higher. These residential properties will also be retrofitted against high wind hazards to protect them from future storms.

With the completion of digital flood insurance rate maps to the coastal parishes at the end of 2008, FEMA has been

holding open houses and technical workshops, and attending city council meetings in 2009 to educate and inform residents on the importance of the new maps.

### Individual Assistance

In response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, FEMA has assisted 1,498,722 disaster survivors with some form of housing assistance totaling over \$5.2 billion. FEMA conducted the largest temporary housing operation in the history of the country providing temporary housing units (THUs) to 143,123 households throughout the Gulf Coast.

Since January 20, 2009, more than 3,831 households in Louisiana have moved out of FEMA temporary housing and into more suitable, longer-term, functional housing resulting in 99% of those originally housed, returning to longer-term housing.

On February 12, 2009, Secretary Napolitano announced that FEMA's temporary housing program would be extended for an additional 60 days, where needed, until May 1, 2009 to provide additional time to help disaster survivors get back on their feet. On May 1, 2009, there were roughly 3,200 Louisiana households remaining in temporary housing units. With the close of the FEMA temporary housing program, the Administration understood that this was a difficult time for families affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita who were still working to transition from temporary housing to more permanent housing solutions. On June 5, 2009, FEMA and HUD worked with other parts of the federal government, along with state and local partners, to identify and implement new strategies and initiatives to ease the transition for the remaining families.

As of March 19, 2010, there were 1,030 Louisiana households still residing in temporary housing units as result of Katrina and Rita. 52 are pending the purchase of their unit and 259 are waiting to receive a donated unit from a nonprofit organization.

## Special Community Disaster Loan Cancellation

The Community Disaster Loan (CDL) Program provides operational funding to help local governments that have incurred a significant loss in revenue, due to a major disaster, that has adversely affected their ability to provide essential municipal services. Following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, Congress established the Special Community Disaster Loan (Special CDL) program specifically to address the particular needs of the Gulf Coast communities affected by those storms.

In March 2009, Secretary Napolitano announced that FEMA proposed an amendment to its Special Community Disaster Loan (SCDL) regulations to include loan cancellation provisions to recipients in Louisiana and Mississippi who received SCDLs following Hurricanes

Katrina and Rita. Special CDLs are 5 year loans. The loans come due 5 years after the issuance date of the applicant's Promissory Note.

FEMA published a proposed rule in April 2009 which included procedures and requirements for SCDL recipients to apply for cancellation of their loan. The comment period for the proposed rule closed June 2, 2009; FEMA received 68 comments.

The final rule, published in January 2010, finalized procedures and requirements for the SCDL recipients to apply for cancellation of their SCDLs. FEMA's authority to provide cancellation of loans is limited to those applicants whose revenues during the three full fiscal year period following the major disaster are insufficient to meet their operating budgets, including additional unreimbursed disaster-related expenses of a municipal operation character.

Applicants are required to apply for loan cancellation through the state Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) before the due date of their loan. For more information please visit [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov).

## Louisiana Speaks

*"The leadership within FEMA and our national government has begun to understand that there must be some flexibility in the application of the rules and regulations. FEMA resources have come in to help us restock our classrooms, our maintenance department, our school buses, and every aspect of our operation."*

**Superintendent Doris Votier  
St. Bernard Parish Schools**

*"Quality of life in Jefferson Parish has always been an important factor to our citizens. As we recover from the major storms of 2005, FEMA has played an integral role by restoring playgrounds and fire stations, which contribute directly to the quality of life our residents expect."*

**Jefferson Parish President Aaron Broussard**

*“Having the university come back as quickly as it did from Hurricane Katrina allowed both students and employees to return to some sense of normalcy, and we applaud their efforts. Tony Russell and his team at FEMA have done a good job working through complicated rebuilding issues to support Tulane’s recovery, which has been important for New Orleans.”*

**Executive Director Paul Rainwater Louisiana Recovery Authority**

*“Like most of southeast Louisiana, Hurricane Katrina totally damaged and devastated this post – we had close to 200 structures that were damaged or destroyed. Jackson Barracks – we’re going to come back. I think we are a good news story for the rest of the country. We probably have one*

*of every FEMA public assistance project example taking place here.”*

**Major General Hunt Downer  
Louisiana National Guard, Jackson Barracks**

### **Federal Coordination**

FEMA continues to coordinate with our federal partners such as GSA in the recovery efforts. FEMA works with the SBA to provide workshops for small businesses to understand how to contract with the federal government.

GSA is proud to support FEMA in its ongoing recovery efforts for the gulf coast. GSA remains one of FEMA’s key supporters in its efforts nationwide to assist in recovery efforts in the face of disaster.



Ed Edahi/FEMA

*New Orleans, Louisiana, August 15, 2006. The Louisiana Superdome served as a shelter of last resort in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, but sustained major damages during the storm. FEMA provided \$176 million in funding for emergency protective measures, debris removal, mitigation measures and repairs to the facility, speeding the New Orleans’ Saints return to their home field.*



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# Emergency *Mobility*

## Vehicle Solutions from GSA

GSA Automotive has a wide variety of specialty vehicle solutions to assist customer agencies in completing their missions. This includes vehicles used for law enforcement, emergency medical care, fire suppression, and mitigation of emergency incidents.



Some of these vehicles can be ordered directly from GSA Automotive through our online ordering system, AutoChoice, at [www.gsa.gov/autochoice](http://www.gsa.gov/autochoice).

Others can be ordered through our Vehicular Multiple Award Schedule (VMAS) 23V. Visit GSA's eLibrary, [www.gsa.gov/elibrary](http://www.gsa.gov/elibrary) for more information on VMAS 23V vendors, products, and services.

## MEDICAL CARE

### *Through AutoChoice:*

GSA Automotive offers five types of ambulances with various options for emergency response and patient transport needs. The ambulance line items are:

- 210, Type I - AD - conventional cab-chassis with modular body with additional capacity
- 211, Type I - conventional cab-chassis with modular body
- 213, Type III - cutaway cab-chassis with integrated modular body
- 215, Type III - AD - cutaway cab-chassis with integrated modular body with additional capacity
- 216, Type I - conventional cab-chassis with modular body, air transportable

### *Through VMAS:*

GSA offers a variety of patient care vehicles. These vehicles can be found under Special Item Number (SIN) 190-05 - special vocation vehicles and attachments.





## FIRE FIGHTING

*Through VMAS only:*

GSA has Multiple Award Schedules for fire fighting vehicles and related accessories, offered under SINs:

- 190-01 - fire fighting apparatus and attachments
- 190-02 - leased fire fighting vehicles and accessories

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

*Through AutoChoice:*

GSA offers three types of vehicles specifically engineered by the OEM's exclusively for police use. The line items are:

- 17F sedan, frontwheel drive, police use, 4 door
- 17R sedan, rearwheel drive, police use, 4 door
- 100L 4X2 SUV, full size, police use, 4 door



*Through VMAS:*

GSA also offers an assortment of specialty law enforcement vehicles. These vehicles can be found under SIN 190-03 - law enforcement vehicles and attachments.

## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

*Through VMAS only:*

GSA offers a variety of emergency communications vehicles. These vehicles can be found under SIN 190-04 - emergency communications vehicles.



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GSA offers turn-key solutions for your emergency vehicle needs. This includes having radios, emergency lights, and equipment brackets installed in your emergency vehicles. These services can be found under SIN 190-07 - upfitting

of government-owned emergency response vehicles to provide turn-key solutions.

Whatever your need, GSA has a solution. If you require assistance or have questions, please contact GSA Automotive's Customer CARE hotline at (703) 308-CARS (2277) or email us at [vehiclebuying@gsa.gov](mailto:vehiclebuying@gsa.gov).

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# COOP

## Maintaining Continuity in the Face of Disaster

As a nation, we face a challenging time as we continue to endure not only natural disasters such as wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and tornados, but also the potential threat of terror attacks. To this end, those in public service have a responsibility to be as prepared as possible to respond.

Government service requires a special responsibility to maintain operations in spite of the uncertainty we face. One primary focus is to maintain continuity of operations through planning, training, testing and exercising plans, and, when called to do so, executing such plans.

*New York, New York, September 14, 2001. Members of the National Guard, New York Police Department, and New York Fire Department work together in a spirit of camaraderie and cooperation on the rescue mission at the World Trade Center destruction site.*



Courtesy of SFC Thomas R. Roberts/ NGB-PASE



*Stonington, Connecticut, April 6, 2010. First Selectman of Stonington, Connecticut Ed Haberek (L) shaking hands with FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Specialist Justin Ratti as they finish a damage assessment inspection of the Stillman Avenue bridge in Stonington. A cooperative effort between local, state, and federal representatives, PDA inspections are one of the first steps to help a community recover after a disaster.*

It is the policy of the United States to have in place a comprehensive and effective program to ensure that the delivery of essential services remain uninterrupted across a wide range of potential emergencies, and to provide a mechanism for the resumption of all functions as resources become available. For Federal Executive Branch Departments and Agencies, this is referred to as Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP).

### What is COOP?

Many people think of COOP plans as a relic of the Cold War, something that's been around since the 80's and dusted off after September 11, 2001. They are partially correct. COOP has been around since the 80's... the 1780's. In the early 1780's the Congress relocated from the then Capitol of United States in Philadelphia to Trenton, New Jersey due to a possible mutiny of soldiers who hadn't

been paid and were headed to Philadelphia. Later in the 1780's and 90's federal workers had to relocate due to yellow fever outbreaks. Being able to continue to operate, no matter what the hazard, has been a planning consideration for our government from the very beginning.

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 67 titled Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations, dated October 21, 1998 requires that the executive branch departments and agencies plan, train for, and be ready to deliver their essential services across a broad spectrum of hazards that may impact them. Continuity of Government (COG) is achieved when the different departments and agencies are all able to deliver their essential services, and Enduring Constitutional Government is all three federal

branches continuing to be able to deliver services. PDD 67 is a top secret document that does not have a summary published by the White House. What is known is that it designates the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the lead agent for COOP planning, and assigns the U.S. General Services Administration responsibility for conducting training and maintaining a database of alternate operating facilities. Each department and agency must establish their own COOP programs. FEMA provides guidance through a series of documents known as Federal Preparedness Circulars (FPC).

COOP assures that Federal Agencies are capable of continuing minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergency situations. Most federal departments and agencies have a two-fold responsibility:

- (1) provide emergency support to other federal entities and
- (2) ensure their own continuity of operations in order to provide that support.

## The Planning Process

Y2K and September 11, 2001 did lead to a renaissance in Continuity planning efforts. The fact is that COOP planning is simply good business practice. Identifying what it is we do, what resources are needed to deliver those products and services, and who is impacted by our operations is the basis for good planning whether for emergencies or day to day operations. COOP planning pays big dividends to organizations in terms of planning, budgeting, and resource management every day.

When it comes to the “all-hazards” approach to COOP, one hazard is often overlooked... the hazard of complacency, of failing to plan. The primary objective when planning is to ensure the delivery of essential services. The goal of every COOP plan is to maintain continuous performance of essential functions with minimal disruption, to protect personnel and assets, to minimize damage and injury, and facilitate a swift and orderly return to full operational status.



Courtesy of Michael Rieger/FEMA

*Denver, Colorado, May 9, 2007. FEMA's Denver MERs loads their new communications truck on board a U.S. Air Force C-17 at Buckley Air Force Base.*

COOP planning has as its basis the identification of essential functions – that is, those functions that are critical to agencies continuing to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain safety, and sustain the economy during an emergency.

Once these functions are identified, a host of issues need to be addressed to enable the performance of these functions – such as, orders of succession and delegations of authority, identification and acquisition of alternate facilities to support operations in a threatened environment, protection and ready availability of vital records and databases, availability of critical communications systems, and a program that enables agencies to train personnel, test and exercise plans to demonstrate capability of execution.

### Activation

Activation of a COOP plan can occur as a result of a number of situations ranging from localized events such as fire or bomb threats to more wide spread events such as biological, technological, or terrorist attacks.

Depending on the magnitude of the event that triggers COOP activation, individuals who are designated as first responders are deployed to begin implementation of their functions, whether it involves working as an advance team to prepare for additional response resources or actually responding on the front lines of an emergency situation.

As emergency events become clearer and less chaotic, additional designated teams begin their work to continue operations. Operations are returned to a normal state when the emergency is over.

### GSA's Role

GSA has been mandated through Federal Preparedness Circular 65 to:

- Develop and coordinate COOP training programs available for all agencies.
- Maintain a secure database of all operating facilities.
- Issue guidance in cooperation with the Office of Personnel Management and the Department of Homeland Security to promote an understanding of, and compliance with the requirements and objectives of governing directives.

GSA coordinates with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide support to other federal departments and agencies when there is a presidential declaration of disaster. GSA provides support across all 50 states, the U.S. Territories, and U.S. Protectorates.

Executing its mission, GSA can provide support in terms of locating and acquiring space, obtaining furniture and furnishings, telecommunications equipment and services, vehicles, supplies, transportation services and excess property to enable agencies to continue operations.

To learn more about the vast services and support that GSA can provide, visit our Web site at [www.gsa.gov](http://www.gsa.gov).

*San Diego, California, October 26, 2007. Helicopters scoop water from nearby pond to drop on the Poomacha fire in Southern California. The fires burned over 355,000 acres.*



# Advanced Healing

## Medical Training Redefined

For anyone seeking education in the medical profession, on-the-job training has been the cornerstone of teaching the discipline. Doctor's, nurses, emergency medical technicians (EMT's), physician's assistants, first responders, fire fighters or any other individuals seeking jobs involving the treatment or care of individuals are all required to practice treatments and techniques on actual patients or by using actors. This fact is somewhat ironic considering we live in a society that puts the health of the patient above all else, while the most common mode of medical teaching can actually put the patient at risk. Until recently, for those pursuing training in the medical field, this was the only option. Now, technological advances have made possible the development of advanced simulation tools and the nature of medical training is quickly evolving.



The only simulation tool available for medical training in the past was the actor. An actor would be hired to play the part of the patient and answer questions based on a script. This mode of simulation is still used in medical schools today, but it clearly does not suffice for training on physical medical procedures. Additionally, without alternatives, a curious situation arises in which physicians begin to want patients with more problems in order to gain the training they need. To fulfill this need, artificial task trainers and mannequins were created.

Task trainers allowed medical professionals the ability to practice isolated procedures in a low stress environment. These trainers, which are replicas of isolated portions of the body, allow for focused task practice without the distraction of other factors that may influence the procedure. Although helpful for textbook procedures, they are not realistic. Task trainers are separated portions of the body, and do not prepare students for real, complex medical situations involving the entire body. This insufficiency of task trainers led to the creation of high-tech mannequins.





Simulation mannequins were created with the aim of eliminating patient risk in medical training by providing a lifelike replacement for the patient. High-tech mannequins allow for more holistic training and can be programmed in multiple ways to show a variety of symptoms and reactions to procedures. Features such as life-like bodily secretions, sweating, jugular vein distention, bilateral chest movement, real breath, heart and bowel sounds, movable skeletal structure, and vocal ability put these mannequins at the forefront of medical training technology. Mannequins can complain, cry, and even drool, giving feedback for every procedure that is done to them. These devices are helping the field come closer to eliminating the need for patient risk in medical training.

For firefighters or rescue personnel, life-like, proportionally weighted and articulating mannequins are utilized for training events that mimic confined space rescues, high angle rescue or simple rescue/removal from hazardous situations and areas. Use of these mannequins for rescue training provides the trainee with the same characteristics and challenges that would they would encounter in the field.

Available to medical profession trainees are simulators or mannequins for nearly every conceivable procedure or job task. Simulators and mannequins, manufactured to be

nearly identical in anatomy to the human body, offer students the opportunity to train with safety and confidence on procedures such as medication injections, emergency airway management skills, cardiac rhythm abnormalities seen from a full body manikin on simulated ECG machines, childbirth simulations, wound-care, amputation emergencies, and dozens of others.

Combat army medics regularly train in simulated battle zones with mannequins that can talk, foam at the mouth (simulating bio-weapon release), bleed from amputated limbs or display irregular respirations (chest rise and fall) due to punctured lungs from battlefield trauma.

By consulting educators in the fields of medicine, nursing, disaster medicine, emergency response, and the military, this new generation of medical simulation tools allows for a higher level of preparedness and safety and has opened a door to training without patient risk, with the ability to test hypothetical high-risk situations before they become a reality.

*GSA offers a vast array of products and services through a range of procurement programs. GSA Global Supply™ is a one-stop source for all military and agency support needs, including first aid kits to medical tubing. GSA's Multiple Awards Schedule Program offers agencies access to a nearly limitless selection of medical supplies from clothing to medical equipment, medical training, and even mannequins and other medical simulation tools through a variety of commercial vendors. Specifically, MAS 874, Mission Oriented Business Integrated Services (MOBIS), offers Training Aids and Devices for the medical community.*

*For more information on how GSA can meet your agency needs, please visit our Web site at [www.gsa.gov](http://www.gsa.gov), GSA Advantage!® at [www.GSAAdvantage.gov](http://www.GSAAdvantage.gov) or GSA eLibrary at [www.gsa.gov/elibrary](http://www.gsa.gov/elibrary).*



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# Staying Connected

GSA's Network Service Program and Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts (GWAC's)



Courtesy of Leif Skoogfors/FEMA

*Jackson, Tennessee, April 8, 2006. This FEMA telecommunications specialist is rewiring an empty store to hold up to 150 FEMA workers who will soon be arriving. The Joint Field Office (JFO) is established to bring aid to tornado stricken areas of Tennessee.*

## Network Services

Through the Network Services program, GSA offers a variety of Disaster Relief services needed to support preparedness, relief, and restoration. The following are a sampling of services offered by the Office of Network Services during a crisis:

**Service Response Center (SRC):** 24x7 staffed help desk to report troubles and get status of open trouble tickets due to the disaster. The SRC is to assure the provisioning of Federal telecommunications support to Federal response efforts following a declared emergency, major disaster, and extraordinary situation. The SRC provides logistical and resource support in the form of emergency telecommunications following a catastrophic earthquake, other significant natural disaster, or other event requiring Federal Response as initiated by the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS).

## Satellite on Wheels (SOW) and Cellular on Wheels

**(COW):** SOW's and COW's are provided by our vendors to offer alternative forms of communication with your agencies or customers.

**Toll-Free Assistance:** The Office of Network Services can arrange for your agencies toll free numbers to be re-routed through another path if the originating provisioner has a failure.

**Telecommunications Service Priority's on circuits:** GSA can assist with establishing Telecommunications Services Priority (TSP) on your vital telecommunications circuits. This should be arranged at the time you initially provision this circuit because it is difficult to obtain on existing



*San Antonio, Texas, August 29, 2008. A joint operations briefing takes place in the Alamo Command Center in San Antonio.*

circuits. In the event of a service disruption, those circuits with TSP are priority restoration over most other circuits.

**Inventory:** The Office of Network Services maintains an inventory of your agency's telecommunications services on file. In case of service disruption, we can access this inventory for recovery purposes.

**Satellite:** GSA's Office of Network Services satellite vendors can offer satellite services to provide internet or agency network access to on-site emergency response users. A recent example is the provision of satellite voice and data services for tele-medicine to the U.S. Navy for the U.S.N.S. Comfort during the Haitian earthquake relief efforts.

## GWACs

Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs) are multiple-award, indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity, (MA/IDIQ) contracts engineered to help agencies meet technology requirements through a customizable, solutions-based approach. Hardware, software, and services can be purchased as a total technology solution. Task orders placed against GWACs may be customized to meet the full range of IT service solutions, including:

- Systems/product/service integration;
- Systems operation and management;
- Software/information systems engineering and management;
- Cybersecurity;
- Network management/telecommunications; and
- Web-enabled solutions.

GWACs offer numerous benefits, including saving agencies both time and money. Because the contracts are already fully competed, a project becomes a simple task order issued against an existing GWAC contract. Also, procurement lead times are reduced drastically, compared to conventional contracting methods. Plus, the products and/or services are delivered by highly qualified industry partners and are available anywhere in the world.

Flexibility is another major benefit of using GWACs. An agency can choose to issue GWAC orders using its own staff or GSA's Assisted Acquisition Services. GWACs also provide a wide range of contract types (e.g., fixed price, cost reimbursement, time and material) and access to qualified small businesses, enabling agencies to earn credit toward socioeconomic goals.

## Discover what the Centralized Mailing List Service (CMLS) can do for you!

At GSA, meeting our customers' needs for product and acquisition information is important to us. That's why we created a new online library of GSA publications at the Centralized Mailing List Service (CMLS) Web site. By visiting [www.gsa.gov/cmls](http://www.gsa.gov/cmls), users can view and order publications free of charge. Along with the latest GSA Global Supply™ catalogs, CMLS offers publications containing useful information about GSA acquisition tools, contract vehicles, and products and services.

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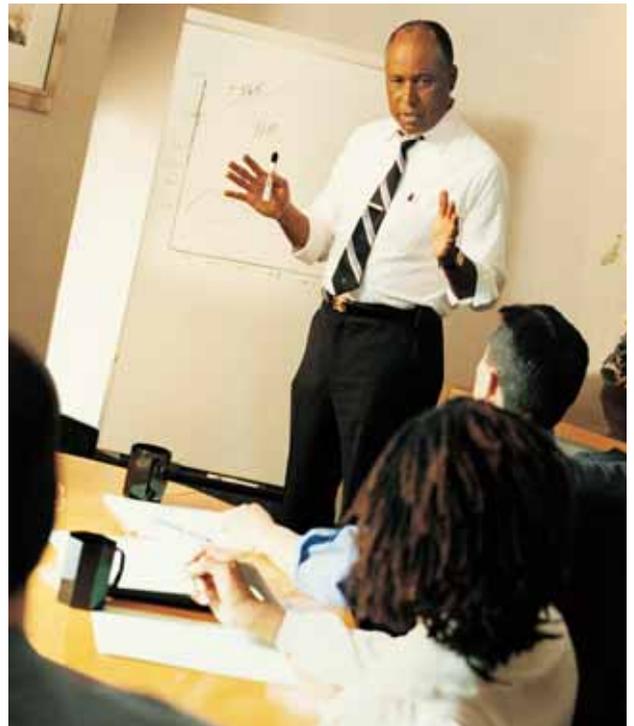


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For a complete course listing, please visit [www.gsa.gov/traveltraining](http://www.gsa.gov/traveltraining). For any additional questions, contact us at (703) 605-0555, or send an email to [travel.training@gsa.gov](mailto:travel.training@gsa.gov).

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Employees with special needs, who are attending training, please call the GSA Professional Development and Training Section at (703) 605-0555, or email [travel.training@gsa.gov](mailto:travel.training@gsa.gov) to discuss special arrangements.

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The GSA Professional Development and Training Section reserves the right to cancel any training session that may be affected by adverse weather, federal emergency or government related closure. Training will be cancelled and rescheduled at a later date. GSA will not be responsible for any additional travel expenses incurred by the student or his/her agency due to adverse weather, federal emergency or government related closure.

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#### One Day Course (\$329)

This is a “must take” course if you are new to travel or need a quick refresher on the basic application of travel regulations, programs and procedures. All travelers should take this course to “know before they go” in order to ease the stress of official travel and avoid costly mistakes. The course “Travel Guide” serves as the course textbook as well as a handy travel reference guide! Students will learn how to plan a complete itinerary, select appropriate vendors, finalize arrangements, and complete travel documents. This course is ideal for newly hired government employees, interns, infrequent travelers, and authorizing/supervising/policy officials.

### 1745 – Relocation Allowances: Federal Travel Regulations (FTR) (\$980)

This class explains, in plain language, the allowances provided to eligible civilian employees making a permanent change of duty station. Course content: travel authorizations, advances and vouchers; service agreements; househunting and en route travel; temporary quarters; shipment of household goods/automobiles; property management; real estate expenses; miscellaneous expenses; and last move home. Fast-changing updates and streamlining of federal travel allowances make annual (or even twice yearly) training strongly advised.

### 1750 – Relocation Income Tax Allowances (RITA) (\$895)

This course looks at the treatment of reimbursed moving expenses by federal tax regulations. Students learn to distinguish between federal tax regulations and the FTR in reaching correct decisions concerning the Relocation Income Tax (RIT) allowances and its impact on personnel assigned to new duty stations.

Frequent changes in tax laws and regulations make annual training advisable for those who must know how to identify and calculate allowable moving expenses and taxable income. Instructional methods include lectures and discussions. Students should bring hand calculators to class.



### 1755 – Shipping Household Goods and Transportation Management Services Solution (TMSS) Two-Day Course (\$895)

This course examines regulations on household goods and transportation. Students review entitlement and transportation regulations, practice preparing and making shipments, and work with loss and damage claims.

Now included in Shipping Household Goods, information on Transportation Management Service Solution (TMSS) which is the first comprehensive online freight and household goods transportation management system designed exclusively for federal civilian agencies. Demonstration of this dynamic new system will enable GSA customers to effectively and efficiently manage the entire transportation process and execute the following tasks online: Rate and route shipments, book shipments, generate bills of lading, track and trace shipments, view proof of delivery, perform repayment audits, pay for transportation services, resolve service and billing disputes, file/settle loss and damage claims, generate transportation reports, perform data analysis and facilitate post payment audits.

### 1760 – Temporary Duty Travel Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) (\$875)

This lecture course teaches students how to compute temporary-duty travel allowances and responsibilities concerning: travel authorizations; allowable transportation; Fly America Act; contract city-pair fares; per diem allowances; actual expense; eTravel Service (eTS); government travel charge card; receipt requirements; emergency travel; conference per diem allowance; miscellaneous expenses; and submission of vouchers. Fast-changing updates and streamlining of federal travel allowances make annual (or even twice yearly) training strongly advised.

## LECTURE COURSES

### 1780 – Conference Planning Six-Hour Session (\$550)

This course teaches students the new travel regulations on conference planning, allowing agencies to increase per diem and pay for light refreshments. Discussion includes: where to hold meetings and conferences nationwide; obtaining proposals; estimating budget costs; what's included in room rate; using approved hotel accommodations; agency requirements for conferences; and the best times to hold conferences.

### 2060 – Advanced Temporary Duty Travel – Federal Travel Regulation One-Day Course (\$620)

This advanced course provides in-depth discussion of the statute pertaining to travel authorizations and per diem allowances for domestic and foreign travel.

Discussion includes long-term Temporary Duty (TDY) assignments, mandatory use of the contract city-pair fares, and arranging travel services in accordance with FTR amendment 2003-7, eTravel Services, effective January 21, 2004. Additional topics include the mandatory use of the charge card, when conference per diem is allowed, miscellaneous expenses, receipt requirements, and voucher submission. Fast-changing updates and streamlining of federal travel allowances make annual (or even twice yearly) training strongly advised.



### 3000 – Temporary Duty Travel – Federal Travel Regulation (FTR)

For more details on registration and payment, please contact the GSA Professional Development and Training Section at (703) 605-0555, or visit our Web site at

[www.gsa.gov/traveltraining](http://www.gsa.gov/traveltraining).

## LECTURE COURSES ON-SITE SPECIAL

### 1761 – Approving Official Responsibilities: Federal Travel Regulation (On-Site Arrangements Only)

The travel authorizing/approving official or his/her designee (e.g., supervisor of the traveler) must review and sign travel claims to confirm the authorized travel. The reviewing official must have full knowledge of the employee's activities. He/she must ensure that: the claim is properly prepared in accordance with the pertinent regulations and agency procedures; a copy of authorization for travel is provided; the types of expenses claimed are authorized and allowable expenses; the amounts claimed are accurate; and the required receipts, statements, and justifications are attached with the voucher. Course content: travel authorizations; allowable transportation; contract city-pair fares; per diem allowances; actual expense; eTravel Service (eTS); government travel charge card; receipt requirements; miscellaneous expenses; submission of vouchers; and approving official's responsibilities.

For more information, please call the Travel Training Branch at (703) 605-0555, or email us at [travel.training@gsa.gov](mailto:travel.training@gsa.gov).



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFERINGS

### 1765 – Temporary Duty Travel: Joint Federal Travel Regulations, Volume 1; (Uniformed Services \$875)

This course teaches students to understand temporary-duty travel allowances and responsibilities for uniform members for the Department of Defense. Topics covered are: travel orders; contract travel office (CTO); allowable transportation; fly America act; contract city-pair fares; per diem allowances; meal allowances; actual expense; government travel charge card; receipt requirements; emergency travel; conference per diem allowance; miscellaneous expenses; and submission of vouchers. Fast-changing updates and streamlining of travel allowances make annual (or even twice yearly) training strongly advised.

### 1770 – Temporary Duty Travel: Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), Volume 2 (\$875)

This course teaches students how to understand temporary-duty travel allowances and responsibilities in accordance with the Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2 for civilian employees with the Department of Defense. Topics covered include: travel orders; contract travel office (CTO); allowable transportation; fly America act; contract city-pair fares; per diem allowances; meal allowances; actual expense; government travel charge card; receipt requirements; emergency travel; conference per diem allowance; miscellaneous expenses; and submission of vouchers. Fast-changing updates and streamlining of travel regulations make annual (or even twice yearly) training strongly advised.

### 1775 – Relocation Allowances: Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2; Three-Day Course (\$980)

This course explains allowances provided to eligible Department of Defense civilian employees making a permanent change of duty station. Course content: travel orders, advances and vouchers, service agreements, house hunting and en route travel, temporary quarters, shipment of household goods/automobiles, property management, real estate expenses, miscellaneous expenses, and last move to home entitlement. Fast changing updates and streamlining of federal travel allowances make annual (or even twice yearly) training strongly advisable.



### 2070 – Advanced Temporary Duty Travel: Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), Volume 2; One-Day Course (\$620)

This course provides in-depth discussion of the statute pertaining to travel orders, per diem allowances for domestic and foreign travel, transportation allowances, mandatory use of the contract airline city-pair fares, Defense Travel Service (DTS, Fly America Act, and the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals Travel Cases). Additional topics include the mandatory use of the charge card, miscellaneous expenses, receipt requirements, and voucher submission. Fast changing updates and streamlining of federal travel allowances make annual or even twice yearly training strongly advisable.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON-SITE SPECIAL

### 1771 – Approving Official Responsibilities: Joint Federal Regulations, Volume 2 (On-Site Arrangements Only)

The travel authorizing/approving official or his or her designee (e.g., supervisor of the traveler) must review and sign travel claims to confirm the authorized travel. The reviewing official must have full knowledge of the employee's activities. He or she must ensure that: the claim is properly prepared in accordance with the pertinent regulations and agency procedures; a copy of authorization for travel is provided; the types of expenses claimed are authorized and allowable expenses; the amounts claimed are accurate; and the required receipts, statements, and justifications are attached with the voucher. Course content: travel orders; transportation allowances; contract city-pair fares; premium class travel; per diem allowances; contract travel office (CTO); actual expense; miscellaneous expenses; receipt requirements; submission of vouchers; and approving officials responsibilities.



## “NEW” ON-SITE SPECIAL

### 1705 – Advanced Travel Basics Four Hour Session

Prerequisite: Student must have successfully completed Course 1700 Travel Basics  
This course consists of the basic rules, regulations, policies, and procedures for the approval, authorization, entitlement, arrangement, performance, and vouchering of official travel provided in the Travel Basics course, as well as a more in-depth review of necessary travel actions, requirements and procedures required before, during, and after official travel is completed.

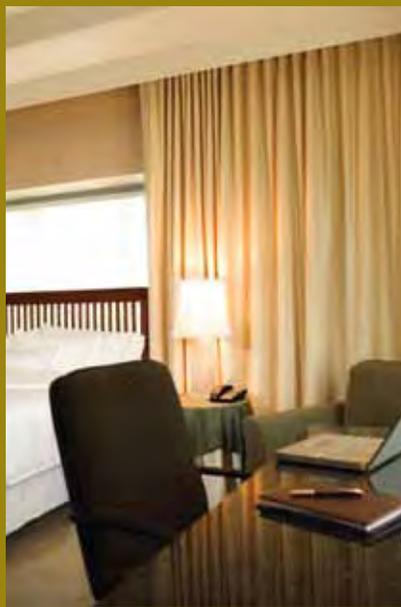
Intended for: New hires, interns, first time supervisors, new approving officials, new travel prepares or voucher examiners

### 1730 – Temporary Duty Travel: Federal Aviation Administration Travel Policy (FAA TP) Two Days

This course teaches students how to understand and compute temporary duty travel allowances and responsibilities in accordance with the Federal Aviation Administration Travel Policy (FAA TP).

Intended for FAA personnel only: FAA travel specialists, support staff, frequent travelers, authorizing/supervising/policy officials, new hires and interns.

This course is offered as an on-site special only. For more information, please call the GSA Professional Development and Training Section at (703) 605-0555, or email us at [travel.training@gsa.gov](mailto:travel.training@gsa.gov).



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# GSA Global Supply™

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## C O N T E N T S

**106** NEWS AND UPDATES  
Shop any way you like ...

**107** NEW PRODUCTS  
GSA Global Supply has something new just for you!

**110** FEATURED PRODUCTS  
GSA Global Supply™ offers a wide range of products. Please visit us at [www.GSAglobalsupply.gsa.gov](http://www.GSAglobalsupply.gsa.gov) for a complete selection.

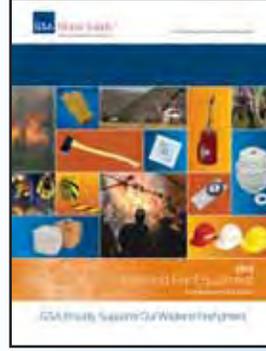
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- Telephone** (7:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday – Friday)  
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FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP Standard Form 344 or DD 1348
- by mail at:** GSA Global Supply (QSDACDA)  
Room 6A06  
819 Taylor St.  
Fort Worth, TX 76102

# NEWS/UPDATES

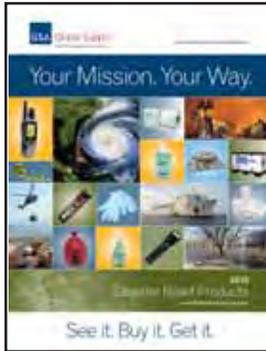
## Now Available! 2010 GSA Global Supply Catalogs

- **Mission Essentials**
- **Wildland Fire**
- **Environmental Products**



## New Release!

- **Disaster Relief Products**



Order yours today at:  
[www.gsa.gov/cmls](http://www.gsa.gov/cmls)

**NOTICE:**  
Please see page 112 for  
Important Information of  
Food Rations,  
Meals Ready-to-Eat (MRE)

### Insignia Button ▶ (\*\*\*\*REDUCED PRICE\*\*\*\*)

The Great Seal of the United States of America adorns this attractive brass button.



**Waterbury Co. Inc.**  
P/N 1-16650 36 98 11503.

**NSN** 8455-00-130-3285  
**Size** 2.3 cm in diameter (Large)  
**Price** ~~\$3.77~~ \$3.63 EA

**Waterbury Co. Inc.**  
P/N 1-16650 25 99 11503.

**NSN** 8455-00-130-3286  
**Size** 1.5 cm in diameter (Small)  
**Price** ~~\$2.03~~ \$1.95 EA



### ◀ Insignia Patch (\*\*\*\*REDUCED PRICE\*\*\*\*)

Embroidered oval shoulder patch sports white letters and border on black background. Patch reads: "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".

**NSN** 8455-00-130-3253  
**Size** Length: 2-3/8"; Width: 3-3/4"  
**Price** ~~\$0.68~~ \$0.65 EA

Do you have a suggestion  
for a new product  
or a comment on  
GSA Global Supply™?  
E-mail to [GSAglobalsupply@gsa.gov](mailto:GSAglobalsupply@gsa.gov)

# NEW PRODUCTS

GSA Global Supply  
has something new  
just for you!



## ▲ BioWrite® Ergonomic Pen NEW

Retractable, ergonomic wide-body design, with handy pocket clip. Barrel color indicates ink color. Barrel made from biobased material and will compost in a landfill.



**For use with refill NSN 7510-01-368-3501.**

Ⓜ 18-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7520-01-424-4854

**Color** Blue Ink

**Size** Medium Point

**Price** \$24.91 DZ

**For use with refill NSN 7510-01-381-7998.**

Ⓜ 18-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7520-01-424-4873

**Color** Blue Ink

**Size** Fine Point

**Price** \$24.91 DZ

**For use with refill NSN 7510-01-381-7997.**

Ⓜ 18-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7520-01-424-4856

**Color** Black Ink

**Size** Fine Point

**Price** \$24.91 DZ

**For use with refill NSN 7510-01-368-3500.**

Ⓜ 18-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7520-01-424-4876

**Color** Black Ink

**Size** Medium Point

**Price** \$24.91 DZ

## ▼ Laser Pointer NEW

Pen style green light laser pointer features 5.0 mW power output, 532NM wavelength with constant wave output mode; 2-AAA batteries (included). 9,000 ft. maximum range.

**NSN** 7520-01-574-8720

**Size** 6"L x 1/2"D

**Price** \$92.40 EA



## ▲ Vista Gel Secure Pen NEW

This retractable, smooth-flowing gel pen has specially formulated ink that aids in preserving document integrity and security. The ink absorbs into the fabric of the paper and cannot be removed using everyday household chemicals or bleach. Gel ink is acid-free and archival safe. Tinted barrel is transparent enough to monitor the ink supply level. Features Latex-free grip.



**NSN** 7520-01-574-5970

**Color** Black

**Size** .7mm

**Price** \$5.39 PG(contains 3 EA)

**NSN** 7520-01-574-5971

**Color** Blue

**Size** .7mm

**Price** \$5.39 PG(contains 3 EA)



## ▲ Rite in the Rain Field Book Kit **NEW**

The Rite in the Rain all-weather writing products are created specifically for writing field notes in all weather conditions.

Kit includes Tactical Field Book which features a tough field-flex cover that will withstand the rigors of battle while fitting comfortably into your BDU (battle dress uniform) pocket. Pages are printed on non-glare "Rite in the Rain" all-weather paper which is perforated for easy removal. Notebook features Universal Pattern for notes and scaled drawings and 16 pages of tactical reference material (160 pages, 80 sheets). Also includes the All-Weather Tactical black clicker pen with black ink which works upside down and in temperatures from -30F to 250F. The Cordura cover will fit all "Rite in the Rain" 4-5/8 x 7" notebooks 4-5/8 x 7-1/4" Field-Flex books, or pocket-sized bound books. Cover has a rugged zipper closure and will hold up to four writing instruments.

**NSN** 7530-01-550-7451  
**Brand** Rite in the Rain  
**P/N** 980A-Kit  
**Color** ACU Pattern  
**Size** 4-5/8 x 7-1/4"  
**Price** \$27.61 KT

## ▶ Rite in the Rain Loose-Leaf Paper **NEW**

The Rite in the Rain all-weather writing products are created specifically for writing field notes in all weather conditions. For best results, the paper should be used with a pencil or an all-weather pen, such as NSNs 7520-01-498-1876 and 7520-01-498-2079.

**Tactical loose-leaf paper has round six-hole punch to fit the Rite in the Rain field ring binders.**



9 line MEDEVAC on one side of each sheet.

**NSN** 7530-01-544-9461  
**Brand** Rite in the Rain  
**P/N** 952T  
**Color** Tan  
**Size** 4-5/8 x 7"  
**Price** \$7.86 PG(contains 100 SH)

9 line UXO/IED on one side of each sheet.

**NSN** 7530-01-544-9464  
**Brand** Rite in the Rain  
**P/N** 962T  
**Color** Tan  
**Size** 4-5/8 x 7"  
**Price** \$7.86 PG(contains 100 SH)

Personal data one side of each sheet.

**NSN** 7530-01-544-9487  
**Brand** Rite in the Rain  
**P/N** 942T  
**Color** Tan  
**Size** 4-5/8 x 7"  
**Price** \$7.86 PG(contains 100 SH)

9 line CAS on one side of each sheet.

**NSN** 7530-01-544-9485  
**Brand** Rite in the Rain  
**P/N** 902T  
**Color** Tan  
**Size** 4-5/8 x 7"  
**Price** \$7.86 PG(contains 100 SH)

## ▶ Rite in the Rain All-Weather Pen **NEW**

Rite in the Rain all-weather products are created specifically for writing field notes in all weather conditions. For use with the Rite in the Rain paper products and accessories.

**Pen writes on wet paper, underwater, and/or upside down in temperatures from -30 to 250° F.**

Clicker style pen with flat black metal barrel.

**NSN** 7520-01-544-9467  
**Brand** Rite in the Rain  
**P/N** 97B  
**Color** Blue Ink  
**Size** 5-1/4"  
**Price** \$7.20 EA



## ▼ Rite in the Rain Shirt Cover Kit NEW

The Rite in the Rain all-weather writing products are created specifically for writing field notes in all weather conditions. For best results, the paper should be used with a pencil or an all-weather pen, such as NSNs 7520-01-498-1876 and 7520-01-498-2079.

**Kit includes Rite in the Rain pocket notebook, pen and cover. Spiral bound notebook includes 100 pages (50 sheets) with Universal Pattern for use in notes or scaled drawings. Includes specific reference material on the back and inside covers. Cover is made of denier cordura nylon with zipper closure and holds up to four writing utensils.**

**NSN** 7530-01-550-7449

**Brand** Rite in the Rain

**P/N** 946A-KIT

**Color** ACU Pattern

**Size** 4 x 6"

**Price** \$18.39 KT



**NSN** 7530-01-550-7448

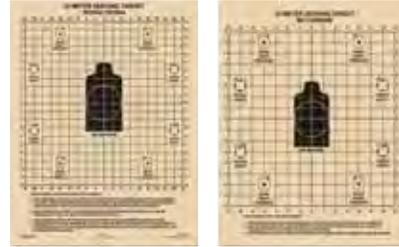
**Brand** Rite in the Rain

**P/N** 935A-Kit

**Color** ACU Pattern

**Size** 3 x 5"

**Price** \$17.24 KT



## ▲ Meter Zeroing Target NEW

MeterZeroing Target M16A2/M16A4 weapon printed on one side, M4 Carbine on the other. Made of heavy Rite in the Rain tagstock. Sheets will survive the range and protect valuable data.

**NSN** 7530-01-544-9471

**Brand** Rite in the Rain

**P/N** 9125

**Color** Desert Tan

**Size** 8-1/2 x 11"

**Price** \$9.83 PG(contains 100 SH)

Do you have a suggestion for a new product or a comment on GSA Global Supply™?

E-mail to: [GSAglobalsupply@gsa.gov](mailto:GSAglobalsupply@gsa.gov)

# FEATURED PRODUCTS

GSA Global Supply™ offers a wide range of products. Please visit us at [www.GSAGlobalsupply.gsa.gov](http://www.GSAGlobalsupply.gsa.gov) for a complete selection.



## ◀ Dust Mask (Disposable)

Light-weight dust mask features an adjustable nose clip and adjustable upper and lower elastic straps to hold it in place, making it ideal for covering nose and mouth. Excellent for use when grinding, sanding, sweeping, bagging, and other dusty operations. Not for use in oil environments. Disposable unit meets 42 CFR 84 for NIOSH N95 requirement.

**NSN** 4240-01-463-5449

**Price** \$13.95 BX(contains 20 EA)



## ◀ Hand Sanitizer NEW

Hand sanitizer gel in a 2-liter pump bottle, active ingredient 62% ethyl alcohol and 88% biobased. May be used without water or towels. FDA approved. **DD** **MSDS** 

ⓘ 36-month maximum shelf life (not extendable)

 Biobased

**NSN** 6508-01-579-3825

**Size** 2- liter

**Price** \$79.01 BX(contains 4 EA)



## ◀ Disinfectant

Disinfectant/virucide formulated to meet rigid hospital standards while leaving a pleasant honeysuckle scent. It helps control cross-infection by killing a broad range of gram positive and negative bacteria, viruses and fungi. **MSDS**

ⓘ 24-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

 Low-VOC Item; Nontoxic Item; EPA registered (applicable to disinfectants and pesticides per FIFRA); Carcinogen Free

**NSN** 7930-01-380-8495

**Brand** Ecolab Inc. Asepticare

**P/N** 61165585, or equal

**Size** 14 oz. aerosol

**Price** \$60.97 BX(contains 12 EA)



## ◀ First Aid Kit

Emergency kit is geared toward users with minimal first aid skills and background. Includes products for treating burns, cuts, scrapes, sprains, and other first aid needs. Includes a quick-reference first aid handbook.



**Kit includes:** three 54" x 80" emergency blankets; six rescue blankets; 100 butterfly bandages (large or medium); 200 4" x 4" sterile gauze pads; 200 4" x 4" non-sterile gauze pads; two 2" stretch-gauze bandage; three 3" stretch-gauze bandages; three 4" stretch-gauze bandages; four 4" x 4 yards bulky bandages; six oval-shaped eye pads; two 16-oz. eye wash refills; four multi-trauma dressings; six 5" x 9" combine pads; six 18" cardboard arm splints; six 18" cardboard wrist splints; six 24" cardboard leg splints; four triangular bandages; three 3" x 5 yards elastic bandages; three 4" x 5 yards elastic bandages; 100 1" x 3" adhesive bandages; eight large cold packs; six 1" x 10 yards adhesive tape; two 2" x 10 yards adhesive tape; six 50-count packages of facial tissues; two 4" splinter forceps; two 7-1/2" para-med shears; six bulk tongue blades; one first-aid manual; two penlights; 12 6" x 9" resealable bags; 100 antiseptic wipes; one 3" x 5" pad of paper; one writing pen; 50 2.1" x 1.5" info pads; two alkaline D-cell batteries; one flashlight (requires two D-cell batteries); zippered nylon or vinyl carrying bag. (Please note that additional 2" or 3" stretch gauze bandages may be supplied in place of the 4" size. In this case, you will receive an amount equal in measurement to the 4" bandage.)

50 Person Kit.

**NSN** 6545-01-465-1823

**Price** \$275.52 KT

## Disposable Latex Gloves ▶

General-purpose, disposable, lightly powdered, non-sterile, medical-grade, micro-touch latex examination gloves have a tapered finger design and can be comfortably worn on either hand.



**Fits hand size 9 (palm circumference 9").**

**NSN** 8415-01-434-1781

**Size** Large

**Price** \$9.55 BX(contains 100 EA)



## ◀ Blanket

This heavyweight, twill blanket is made of 80 percent wool and 20 percent cotton/rayon, nylon or similar synthetic fibers. Edges are finished with over-edge stitching. Blanket will not shrink more than 10 percent. (NFES #0441) **PRIME**

**NSN** 7210-00-205-2804

**Color** Heather

**Size** 66 x 84"

**Price** \$18.32 EA

## Disposable Washcloth ▼

Disposable wash cloth for the cleansing of hands, face and body without water. Individually packaged towelette can be used in hospitals, clinics and nursing care facilities. Ideal for use in camping, sports, travel and fitness activities. (NFES #0206)



① 36-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 8520-01-415-2929

**P/N** Just Clean Skin U00295 or equal

**Size** Cloth size: 11-1/2 x 11-3/4"

**Price** \$68.77 BX(contains 255 EA)

## Personal Wash Kit ▼

This convenient kit contains the following:

one bar of soap; one plastic soap holder; two bath towels; one face towel; one wash cloth; one plastic wash basin with a six-quart capacity; one small poly bag; one large poly bag; and a tie. MEDC Drawing 503. (NFES #0126)



**NSN** 7360-00-139-1063

**Price** \$5.74 KT



## ◀ Trash Bag

This heavy-duty, premium-quality plastic bag features strong puncture- and tear-resistance and includes closure ties. 

The 33-gallon size has a 75-lb. load capacity.



 25% Postconsumer Material

**NSN** 8105-01-183-9769

**Color** Dark Brown or Green

**Size** 33 x 39"

**Price** \$34.74 BX(contains 125 EA)

The 57-gallon size has a 75-lb. load capacity.

 25% Postconsumer Material

**NSN** 8105-01-183-9764

**Color** Dark Brown or Green

**Size** 36 x 58"

**Price** \$21.15 BX(contains 100 EA)



## Paper Towels ▼

Heavyweight paper towels are designed for use in bathroom dispensers. 

**Single-fold towels are 99 square inches overall. Fold depth: 5-1/2".**

For use with paper towel dispenser NSN 4510-00-224-8549.

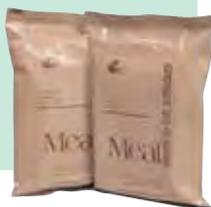
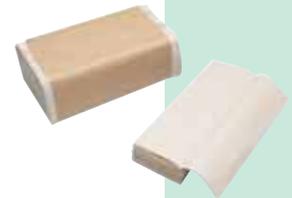
 40% Postconsumer Material

**NSN** 8540-00-262-7178

**Color** Natural

**Size** 9-1/4"W

**Price** \$22.07 BX(contains 4000 EA)



## ◀ Food Rations, Meals Ready-to-Eat (MRE)\*

Each assorted meal is complete (except for water) and designed for one person. Meals ready-to-eat (MRE) food is ideal under conditions that preclude preparation. Each meal is different and consists of meat, fruit, dessert, bakery item, spoon, and a condiment/accessory packet (coffee, cream, sugar, salt, chewing gum, toilet tissue, matches, hand cleaner, etc.). Includes a flameless heater. (NFES #1842)

**GSA Global Supply stocks a limited quantity of MRE's solely for the interagency National Wildland Fire Program. Agencies not participating in the Wildland Fire Program should purchase MRE's direct from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). To place your order with DLA, please call (877) 352-2255 and choose the Supply/Transportation option.**

 36-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 8970-00-149-1094

**Price** \$97.16 BX(contains 12 EA)

\*Note: MRE's provided by GSA may have limited remaining shelf life (i.e., 6 months) when received before requiring inspection and shelf life extension. MRE's should only be purchased for immediate short term needs and not for long term storage.

## ▼ GPS with Integrated FRS/GMRS

Combines two-way radio and GPS features to help you communicate with your associates and locate them easily. Using the Rino's unique Position Reporting feature, you can send your exact location to other Rino users in your group, so they can see your precise location on the map page. Because Rino is a standard FRS/GMRS radio, you can use it to communicate with any other conventional FRS/GMRS radio around. The Rino can save up to 500 of your most important locations in memory as waypoints so you can come back to them at another time. **DD**



**Used with, but not included, boom microphone (NSN 5965-01-518-4488), speaker/earbud (NSN 5965-01-518-4490), charger (NSN 6130-01-518-4491), carrying case (NSN 5895-01-518-4495), windshield mounting bracket (NSN 5820-01-518-4494), power adapter (NSN 6130-01-518-4496).**

The Rino 120 has a built-in city point data base and 8MB of internal memory to load other points of interest data from compatible MapSource products.

**NSN** 5820-01-518-4487  
**Brand** Garmin  
**P/N** 010-00270-02  
**Color** Olive Green  
**Size** 4.5 x 2.3 x 1.6"  
**Price** \$217.49 EA

## ◀ GPS Radio

GPS Radio weighs 5.3 ounces. Display is 2.1" high and 1.1" wide and features high-contrast LCD with bright backlighting. Case is waterproof to IEC 529 IPX7 standards. Radio features a temperature range of 5° F with indefinite data storage; no memory battery is required. Total internal memory is 24MB. **DD**



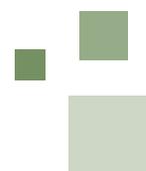
**NSN** 5820-01-524-5067  
**Brand** Garmin eTrex Vista  
**P/N** 010-00243-00  
**Size** 4.4"H x 2"W x 1.2"D  
**Price** \$200.09 EA

## ▼ GPS FRS/GMRS Radio



Radio features integrated FRS/GMRS, state-of-the-art navigation combined with a two-way communication unit and a WAAS-enabled, 12-parallel-channel GPS receiver. Channels: 7FRS, 15 GMRS and 8 GMRS repeater (using GMRS frequency in the U.S. requires an FSS license). Receives on seven NOAA weather channels and detects weather-alert tones. Electronic compass and barometric sensor with automatic pressure trend recording. Display size is 1.7" high and 1.3" wide with 256-color transfective TFT (176 x 220 pixels). Waterproof radio features semi-private radio communication, 10 call and ring tones, four roger tones, vibration mode and text-message capability. Includes RINO 530; Americas Recreational Basemap; PC/USB interface cable; wrist strap; belt clip, lithium-ion battery pack and charger; A/C adapter cable; quick start guide; owner's manual. Weight 10.3 oz. **DD**

**NSN** 5820-01-541-8042  
**Brand** Garmin  
**P/N** Rino 530  
**Color** Gray/Black  
**Size** 7.5H" x 2.3W" x 1.8"D  
**Price** \$430.94



## USB Water Resistant Flash Drive ▼

USB flash drive, flip-style with swivel cap and key ring. Rubberized grip locks firmly into place. Compatible with high-speed USB 2.0; WIN2000/ME/XP/Vista. Durable data storage retention for 10+ years. Limited lifetime warranty.



**Features AES encryption and is FIPS 140-2 compliant.**



**NSN** 7045-01-568-4207  
**Size** Capacity: 1GB  
**Price** \$54.90 EA

**NSN** 7045-01-568-4208  
**Size** Capacity: 2GB  
**Price** \$76.20 EA

**NSN** 7045-01-568-4209  
**Size** Capacity: 4GB  
**Price** \$108.16 EA

**NSN** 7045-01-568-4210  
**Size** Capacity: 8GB  
**Price** \$168.42 EA

## Personal Desk Kit ▶

Ideal for telecommuters, temporary assignments, training classes, new hires and people who work at home. This kit collects 21 essential office products in one convenient unit. Includes: 3 x 3" self-stick note pad; 100 paper clips; 4-oz. bag of rubber bands; stapler; 5,000 staples; staple remover; tape dispenser; 36-yard roll of invisible tape; wooden ruler; white correction tape; pair of scissors (8"); cushion-grip mechanical pencil; lead refill for mechanical pencil (7 mm); letter opener; three retractable ballpoint pens; three no. 2 pencils; fluorescent highlighters (set of four colors); one lined writing pad (8-1/2 x 11"); one medium-size clam clip; one box of clam clip refills; "while you were out" message pads.



**NSN** 7520-01-493-6006

**Price** \$53.98 KT

## Field Desk ▼

Portable wooden desk with an enamel-painted finish is for field use by the Armed Forces for typing, writing, and storing records. Consists of seven drawers: one drawer with padlock and key; two file drawers measuring 22-5/8" wide, 25-7/8" high and 17-1/2" deep; one "in" drawer; one "out" drawer; and two drawers for service records. Legs are made of steel tubing. Includes a folding stool (which is held in place during shipping by a close-fitting cover that sets up as a side table). Comes in a fiberboard shipping container. MIL-D-10821. **DD**



**NSN** 7110-00-656-1110

**Color** Olive Drab

**Size** 29"H x 61-7/8"W x 29-1/8"D

**Price** \$476.28 EA

## ◀ Work Gloves

Gunn cut gloves have a leather palm, full leather thumb and forefinger, and leather fingertips. Back of gloves are made of heavy unbleached cotton flannel. Leather is cream to light gray. **UNICOR**

**Features a 2-1/2" gauntlet cuff, without knuckle reinforcement.**

Size: Men's commercial size medium.

**NSN** 8415-00-634-4658

**Price** \$8.52 PR



## Safety Goggles ▼

Low-profile design goggles protect against chemical splash and impact. Lens provides superior optics and peripheral vision. Soft elastomer seal on frame seals goggles to face while providing enhanced comfort. Impact-resistant, clear polycarbonate lens absorbs more than 99.9 percent of harmful UV light. Indirect venting increases air circulation. Quick-adjust headband. This is a component of Mop-Up Kit NSN 4210-01-321-4206. Meets ANSI Z87.1. (NFES #0318)



**NSN** 4240-01-504-7863

**P/N** Uvex Stealth S3960C, or equal

**Color** Clear

**Price** \$11.49 PR



## ▲ Flagging Ribbon

"Hazards" flagging ribbon is black with yellow 1/2" diagonal stripes every half inch. (NFES #0267)

Ⓜ 12-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 9905-01-523-2324

**Size** Length: 300 ft.; Width: 1-3/16"

**Price** \$19.32 BX(contains 12 EA)

## ▼ Flashlight

Streamlight super-bright LEDs last for more 100,000 hours. Waterproof up to 200 feet. New tail-cap switch for momentary and easy on/off operation. Virtually indestructible, non-conductive polymer features a rubber face cap for impact and shock resistance.



Features three white LEDs and a runtime of 120 hours. Batteries included.

**NSN** TL1-KEL-62202K

**Brand** STREAMLIGHT

**Color** Yellow/Black

**Price** \$23.11 EA

Scorpion flashlight provides up to one hour continuous use. High-pressure xenon lamp produces 6,500 peak-beam candlepower. Two three-volt lithium batteries (included) provides a 10-year shelf life. Variable spot-to-flood focus. Rubber-armored sleeve over machined-aluminum body guarantees a sure grip and rugged durability. Spare lamp concealed in lamp holder assembly. Measures 4.9" in length and weighs 4.4 oz.



**Without belt clip**

**NSN** TL1-KEL-85001H

**Brand** STREAMLIGHT

**Price** \$52.47 EA

**With belt clip.**

**NSN** TL1-KEL-85004J

**Brand** STREAMLIGHT

**Price** \$64.36 EA



Explosion-proof and heat-resistant flashlight is specifically designed to resist dust, water and fumes. It is especially suited for use in areas where danger is present from possible explosion of combustible gases, dusts or explosives. Also suitable for shipboard use. Features a three-way switch for on, off and flasher functions. Includes one PR-6 bulb installed plus one spare bulb. Requires two D-cell batteries (not included). For replacement batteries see NSN's 6135-01-446-8310 (PG/4) or 6135-00-835-7210 (PG/12). Meets MSHA for safe use in methane-air mixture in accordance with UL 783 Class I, Division I, Groups C and D. **PRIME**

**NSN** 6230-00-299-3035

**Color** Black and Yellow

**Size** Length: 8-1/4"; Diameter 3"

**Price** \$10.57 EA

## Rescue Knife ►

For cutting aircraft seat belts and harnesses. The J-style knife has an aluminum alloy handle and two interchangeable carbon steel blades. Handle and cover are highly polished or electrostatically painted. Tip is fitted with a Dzus key. The knife cuts 10,000-lb strength webbing with one stroke.



**NSN** 5110-00-524-6924

**Price** \$42.20 EA

## Single-Bit Ax ►

This ax is ideal for general utility use in forestry work. It has a forged, hardened steel head, a ground polished cutting edge, & an elliptical tapered eye for the handle.



Single-bit, men's (Dayton) pattern ax has a curved hickory handle and flat-top face for striking. Features a 4-3/4"-wide cutting edge. Head weight: 4 lbs.; Handle length: 31".

**NSN** 5110-00-293-2336

**Price** \$30.47 EA

## ◀ Shovel

The ideal tool for handling loose and bulky materials, such as dirt, sand, gravel, grain, and snow. High-grade steel blade is heat-treated for long life and features sharpened cutting edges. Shoulder edge of blade is rolled to form a step for digging leverage. Handle is fashioned from hardwood and features a transparent lacquer or varnish coating.



Shovel has an open back and a long handle. Blade is made of 14-gauge steel and measures 12" long and 10" wide and has a round point. Socket or strap measures 8-3/4" in length. Handle measures 46 to 52" long with a 29 to 33" handle lift.

**NSN** 5120-00-188-8450

**Price** \$11.28 EA



## ◀ Off-Road Survival Tool Kit

Sport Utility Pack is compact enough to fit under most truck, van, and SUV seats, yet carries the essential tools needed for many off-road applications. Weight: 8.4 lbs.

**Kit contents:** Folding blade saw, compact axe, folding spade, Mag-Lite 2 D-cell flashlight, needle nose multi-purpose plier, and a small first aid kit. Furnished in a semi-rigid polyester case.

Notebook size case measures 12" x 11" x 3" in closed position.

**NSN** 5180-01-457-5621

**Price** \$236.52 KT

## Highway Safety Tool Kit ▶

This tool kit contains essential highway safety items housed in a slim plastic storage box. Designed to fit in car trunks, under van and utility vehicle seats, and behind the seats of most pickup trucks.

The tool kit consists of the following components: 8' jumper cables, flashlight with flashing wand, three alkaline "D" batteries, Kimwipes, electrical tape, duct tape, two shop rags, first aid kit, two highway safety triangles, jersey gloves, three 30-minute light sticks, rescue blanket, 6" long 5/16" slotted screwdriver, 4" long No. 2 Phillips screwdriver, 6" adjustable wrench, 7" groove joint pliers, and utility snips furnished in a tool box.

**NSN** 5180-01-434-5068



**Price** \$281.12 KT

Consists of the following components: a thermal reflective blanket; a 12-ft. battery booster cable; a utility cutter; a D-cell size flashlight; one pair of cotton gloves; two yellow chemical light sticks; an inflatable pillow; an 8" slip-joint pliers; two highway warning reflectors; one Phillips screwdriver; one flat-tip screwdriver.

**NSN** 5180-01-441-6698

**Price** \$105.10 KT



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## ▼ Vacuum

This two-stage wet/dry vacuum features: a 12-gallon steel tank, a 35-foot power cord; a crevice tool; a round brush; a gulper nozzle; a 12" floor nozzle with brush and squeegee inserts; a 2-1/2" x 6 foot hose; a 1-1/4" x 7 foot hose; two extension wands, and a 6" utility nozzle. Horsepower: 2.5; Motor: 8.2 amps, 120 volts, 60 hertz; Dry capacity: 11 gal.; Wet capacity: 10 gal.; Shipping weight: 25 lbs. UL listed.



**NSN** TL1-SVC-46438C

**Brand** SHOP-VAC

**Price** \$274.86 EA

This vacuum features: a 10-gallon steel tank, an 18-foot power cord; a 1-1/4" x 7 foot hose; a 12" floor nozzle with brush and squeegee inserts; a 6" utility nozzle; a gulper nozzle; a crevice tool; a round brush; 2-1/2" x 6 foot hose; two extension wands. Motor: 8.2 amps, 120 volts, 60 hertz; Horsepower: 4; Dry capacity: 9 gal.; Wet capacity: 8 gal.; Shipping weight: 25 lbs. UL listed.



**NSN** TL1-SVC-85002C

**Brand** SHOPVAC

**Price** \$206.94 EA

This unit is perfect for vacuuming dry and wet debris and has an 18-foot power cord. Includes: 1-1/4"-x-8-foot hose with hand grip and air flow control; two interlocking metal extension wands with positive lock; 10" combination wet/dry nozzle; crevice tool; round brush; gulper nozzle; and dual-surface selector nozzle. Has a 10-gallon, stainless steel tank. Dry capacity: 9 gal.; Wet capacity: 8 gal.; Horsepower: 6; Voltage: 120; Hertz: 60; Amps: 11; CFM: 195; Shipping weight: 23 lbs. UL listed.



**NSN** TL1-SVC-92523C

**Brand** SHOP-VAC

**Price** \$245.58 EA

## ▼ Multi-Purpose Germicidal Cleaner

Biodegradable industrial strength cleaner and disinfectant quickly cuts greasy, grimy soils, light rust, oil, and tar. Kills HIV-1 (AIDS virus), bacteria, salmonella, and fungi. Multi-purpose spray is perfect for cleaning, degreasing, and disinfecting a wide variety of hard surfaces. Also destroys bacterial odors. Non-flammable, ready-to-use and harmless to most hard surfaces. **MSDS**



**Low-VOC Item; Nontoxic Item; Biodegradable** per EPA/OECD test methods; EPA registered (applicable to disinfectants and pesticides per FIFRA)

**NSN** 7930-01-346-5283

**P/N** P/N 26801 or equal

**Size** 1 gal.

**Price** \$56.72 BX(contains 6 EA)

## ▼ Duct Tape

Adheres readily to steel, galvanized sheet metal and other materials. Pressure-sensitive adhesive conforms to irregular surfaces. 

**Indoor/outdoor use. Plastic-coated cloth tape is vapor-proof.**

(NFES #0071)

Ⓜ 12-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 5640-00-103-2254

**Color** Aluminum or Silver-Gray

**Size** Width: 2"

**Price** \$6.15 RO(contains 60 YD)



## ACU Pattern Duct Tape

High performance pressure sensitive tape is made of polyethylene film with polyester/cotton blend cloth, carrier backing and natural rubber adhesive. Roll has a 3" diameter core. 

Ⓜ 12-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7510-01-568-1272

**Brand** AbilityOne

**Color** ACU Pattern

**Size** Width: 2"

**Price** \$12.96 RO(contains 60 YD)



## ▼ Waterproof Tape

This “original 100 MPH” high-strength waterproof tape can withstand temperatures between -65 to 160° F. Features a woven cloth backing for exterior sealing. 3" core diameter. 



### Meets ASTM D 5486/D 5486M-96 specifications

Ⓢ 12-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7510-00-266-5016

**Color** Olive Drab

**Size** Width: 2"

**Price** \$11.89 RO(contains 60 YD)

**NSN** 7510-00-074-5100

**Color** Olive Drab

**Size** Width: 2-1/2"

**Price** \$14.98 RO(contains 60 YD)

**NSN** 7510-00-890-9874

**Color** Olive Drab

**Size** Width: 3"

**Price** \$17.98 RO(contains 60 YD)



### Meets ASTM D 5486/D 5486M-93 specifications

**NSN** 7510-01-536-5708

**Color** Tan

**Size** Width: 2"

**Price** \$11.89 RO(contains 60 YD)

**NSN** 7510-01-536-5709

**Color** Tan

**Size** Width: 2-1/2"

**Price** \$14.98 RO(contains 60 YD)

**NSN** 7510-01-536-5710

**Color** Tan

**Size** Width: 4"

**Price** \$24.32 RO(contains 60 YD)

## ◀ Packaging Tape

This tape is excellent for sealing containers in situations that require high strength and resistance to water, sunlight, and other adverse elements. Includes a plastic film backing and can be used in temperatures ranging from -65 to 160° F. Has a 3" core. 



(NFES #0395)

Ⓢ 12-month maximum shelf life (extendable)

**NSN** 7510-00-079-7906

**Color** Tan

**Size** Width: 2"

**Price** \$2.51 RO(contains 60 YD)

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## ▼ Alkaline Battery

Duracell PROCELL alkaline batteries deliver outstanding performance and reliability. These long-lasting batteries are dependable, even after seven years of storage. Last up to ten times longer than super heavy-duty zinc carbon batteries in power-demanding applications. Long service life at high-drain discharges. Operate reliably in temperature extremes of -20 to 54° C. Date-coded to ensure maximum freshness. Economical bulk packaging for professional applications. Contain no added mercury.

### Package of 12. PC1604.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-51640M

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** 9V

**Price** \$26.94 EA

### Package of 72 each (six packs of 12). PC1604-6.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-16046L

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** 9V

**Price** \$108.46 EA



### Package of 24 each. PC2400.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-52440E

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** AAA

**Price** \$24.46 EA

### Package of 72 each (three packs of 24). PC2400-3.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-24003E

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** AAA

**Price** \$37.39 EA

### Package of 24. PC1500.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-51540L

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** AA

**Price** \$21.74 EA

### Package contains six packs of 24 each (144 total). PC1500-6.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-15006M

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** AA

**Price** \$69.50 EA

### Package of 12 each. PC1400.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-51140E

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** C

**Price** \$15.09 EA

### Package of 72 each (six packs of 12). PC1400-6.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-14006C

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** C

**Price** \$69.50 EA

### Package of 12 each. PC1300

**NSN** TL1-DRC-51340J

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** D

**Price** \$13.92 EA

### Package of 72 (six packs of 12 each). PC1300-6.

**NSN** TL1-DRC-13006H

**Brand** DURACELL

**Size** D

**Price** \$65.30 EA

This alkaline, manganese dioxide battery is great for use with tape recorders, pocket calculators, smoke detectors, transistor radios, and other electronic equipment. Frequently lasts more than twice as long as the same size carbon-zinc battery, depending on type of use. Non-rechargeable. ANSI C 18.1.



#### Rectangular shaped, with two snap terminals.

Ⓜ 36-month maximum shelf life (not extendable)

**NSN** 6135-00-900-2139

**NFES** #1241

**Size** 9V

**Price** \$12.66 PG(contains 12 EA)

#### Cylindrical battery has flat terminals; nominal voltage is 1.5V.

Ⓜ 36-month maximum shelf life (not extendable)

**NSN** 6135-00-985-7845\*

**NFES** #0030

**Size** AA

**Price** \$4.75 PG(contains 24 EA)

**NSN** 6135-00-826-4798

**Size** AAA

**Price** \$3.00 PG(contains 12 EA)

**NSN** 6135-00-985-7846

**NFES** #0834

**Size** C

**Price** \$6.25 PG(contains 12 EA)

**NSN** 6135-00-835-7210

**NFES** #0033

**Size** D

**Price** \$10.51 PG(contains 12 EA)

\*Pallet contains a total of 1,488 packages (186 cases, each containing 8 packages).

## ▼ Sand Bag

Mildew-resistant sand bag is intended for use in the construction of field fortifications and flood-control structures. Opens at one end with tie string closure.

**Made of jute or kenaf burlap.**

**NSN** 8105-00-285-4744

**Color** Brown or Green

**Size** 14 x 26"

**Price** \$55.46 HD



**No seams, double stitching on the bottom of bag with UV1600 coating and 38" long strings attached.**

Made of polypropylene in army combat uniform pattern. One hundred bags per package.

**NSN** 8105-01-568-1328

**Brand** AbilityOne

**Color** Digital Camouflage

**Size** 17 x 27"

**Price** \$54.00 HD



## Barrier Material ▲

This plastic barrier material protects supplies during transportation and storage under all weather conditions. Also useful for all applications that require water vapor-proof, flexible, heat-sealable, low water vapor transmission packaging material.

**With non-woven backing.**

**NSN** 8135-00-282-0565

**Size** Width: 36"

**Price** \$197.22 RO(contains 200 YD)

## ▼ Shipping/Storage System

Kit contains black plastic top, base and corrugated fiberboard sleeve. Pallet is 4-way entry, nestable, fire retardant, reusable, with a 3,000 lb. capacity. Made of thermoformed high density polyethelene, assembled pallet weighs 22-lbs. and features no-drop panel. Also includes eight locking clips to attach top to sleeve and sleeve to base.



**Actual sleeve height is 24".**

**NSN** 8115-01-556-2579

**Color** Black/White

**Size** 40 x 48 x 30.5"

**Price** \$123.22 KT



**Actual sleeve height is 30".**

**NSN** 8115-01-556-2580

**Color** Black/White

**Size** 40 x 48 x 36.5"

**Price** \$124.65 KT



**Actual sleeve height is 45".**

**NSN** 8115-01-556-2581

**Color** Black/White

**Size** 40 x 48 x 51.5"

**Price** \$130.63 KT

## Plastic Pallet ▲

Plastic pallet features four-way entry and is nestable, fire-retardant, and reusable. Twin-sheet thermoforming method to provide for lighter weight. Made of thermoformed high-density polyethylene. Pallets are designed for general use with a fork lift.

**Capacity: 3,000 lbs. dynamic load.**  
**Overall weight: 22 lbs.**

**NSN** 8115-01-535-0150

**Color** Matte Black

**Size** 48"L x 40"W x 6"H

**Price** \$57.82 EA

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