



FEMA

Collaborative Debris Info Session

9/28/2018



North Carolina Emergency Management





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DR- 4393-NC

Debris Removal Basics





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What basic information do I need to capture?

- A brief description and photo of the immediate threat being posed
- The type and quantity of debris that is being removed (woody/vegetative, construction & demolition, white goods etc.)
 - Volume of materials required to fill any voids left by stumps extracted
 - Diameter of any hazardous trees
- The location (GPS or address) of where the debris is being removed from as well as for any staging areas
- The method of reduction (i.e., chipping or burning)
- The location (GPS or address) of final disposal such as an approved landfill



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Hazardous Limbs, Trees, and Stumps

All debris removal must pose an immediate threat to the public (example: a limb hanging over a public-use area, such as trails, sidewalks, or playgrounds if it could fall and cause injury or damage to improved property. Downed debris may impede traffic or result in habitat for pests warranting removal)

Hazardous Limb or Branch Removal

- Must be greater than 2 inches in diameter at the break point

Hazardous Tree Removal

- Trunk must measure 6 inches in diameter or greater when measured 4.5 feet from the ground
- Has a split trunk (i.e., exposed heartwood)
- Has a substantially damaged canopy
- Is leaning 30 degrees or more
- If the root ball is more than 50 percent exposed then removal of the tree as well as filling the root ball hole is eligible
- If the root ball is less than 50 percent exposed then FEMA funding is limited to a flush cut at ground level



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Hazardous Limbs, Trees, and Stumps

Hazardous Stump Removal

- If the root ball is more than 50 percent exposed then removal of the tree as well as filling the root ball hole is eligible
- If the root ball is less than 50 percent exposed then FEMA funding is limited to a flush cut at ground level.
- If grinding a stump in-place is less costly than extraction, grinding the stump in-place is eligible.

** Stump removal in areas with known or high potential for archaeological resources usually requires that FEMA further evaluate and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). If the Applicant discovers any potential archeological resources during stump removal, the Applicant must immediately cease work and notify FEMA.



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Hazardous Limbs, Trees, and Stumps

Contracted Stump Removal

FEMA only reimburses contracted costs charged on a per-stump basis if:

- The stump is 2 feet or larger in diameter measured 2 feet above the ground; and
- Extraction is required as part of the removal. The Applicant needs to ensure the price for stump removal includes extraction, transport, disposal, and filling the root-ball hole.

For stumps that have less than 50 percent of the root-ball exposed, FEMA only provides PA funding to flush cut the item at ground level and dispose of the cut portion based on volume or weight. Grinding any residual stump is not eligible.

For stumps smaller than 2 feet in diameter, or for stumps of any size that do not require extraction, FEMA only provides PA funding based on volume or weight as removal of these stumps does not require special equipment. If the Applicant claims reimbursement of these stumps on a per stump basis, FEMA limits PA funding based on a unit price for volume or tons, calculated using the Stump Conversion Table (Appendix E).



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Waterways

Non-navigable Waterways, Including Flood Control Works and Natural Waterways

Debris deposited by the incident may obstruct a natural waterway (that is, a waterway that is not improved or maintained) or a constructed channel, including flood control works. In these cases, removal of the debris from the channel is eligible if the debris poses an immediate threat, such as when the debris:

- Obstructs, or could obstruct, intake structures;
- Could cause damage to structures, such as bridges and culverts; or
- Is causing, or could cause, flooding to improved public or private property during the occurrence of a 5 year flood.

Removal of the obstruction is eligible even in streams where debris removal would also be eligible under the NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) unless NRCS provides assistance for the debris removal. However, ***debris removal from flood control works that are under the specific authority of NRCS is not eligible for PA funding***, even if NRCS does not have sufficient funding or does not provide assistance.

For flood control works that are eligible for the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP), ***debris removal is eligible for PA funding***. USACE does not reimburse Applicants for debris removal, but conducts this activity directly when necessary.



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Debris Management Plan

- **Increase** of 2% Federal cost share on debris removed within 90 days.
- This 2% increase is a one time only option and once used cannot be used on future disasters.
- Must have a FEMA approved Debris Management Plan on file prior to the incident.
- Components / Contractors / Review / Approval





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Documentation Requirements

Applicant (Force Account) Labor:

- Pay rate(s) and fringe benefit rate(s)
 - Type of labor: straight time vs. overtime
- Representative sample of timesheets
- Fringe benefit calculations
- Pay policy

Applicant-Owned (Force Account) Equipment:

- Type of equipment and attachments used, including year, make, and model
Size/capacity (e.g., horsepower, wattage)
- Locations, days, and hours used with usage logs with operator names
- Schedule of rates, including rate components



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Documentation Requirements

Rented or Purchased Equipment:

- Rental or lease agreements, invoices, receipts... i.e., fuel
- Days used

Contracts:

- Procurement policy
- Procurement and bid documents
- For procurements in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, a cost/price analysis
- Contracts, change orders, and invoices
- Dates worked
- For time and materials (T&M) contracts, monitoring documentation



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Documentation Requirements

Mutual aid:

- Written agreement
- Services requested and received
- Same information listed for labor, equipment, and supplies above (as applicable)
- Invoices

For debris removal:

- Load tickets and pickup locations to support quantities
- Debris monitor reports
- Copies of permits for reduction and disposal sites



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Private Property Debris Removal

- PPDR is generally not eligible for reimbursement under the PA Program. However, when debris on private property is so widespread that it threatens public health and safety or economic recovery of a community, FEMA may provide PA funding for debris removal from private property.
- Applicants must provide a written notice through the Recipient (State, Tribal, or Territorial government) to FEMA identifying areas where PPDR activities will occur (including identification of gated or ungated communities, orphan roads, and commercial properties).
- FEMA will engage with the Recipient and Applicant to review and adjudicate the PPDR request as quickly as possible. With the exception of debris removal from commercial property, Applicants do not need to wait for FEMA approval to start work, particularly road clearance activities.



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Private Property Debris Removal

- Applicants must provide a written notice through the Recipient.
- FEMA will engage with the Recipient and Applicant to review and adjudicate the PPDR request as quickly as possible.
- FEMA will only approve reimbursement based on the Applicant's satisfactory demonstration (including relevant documentation) that the:
 - Applicant has legal authority to perform PPDR and agrees to indemnify the Federal Government(including FEMA),
 - PPDR was in the public interest,
 - Applicant obtained and complied with applicable permits or approvals for the locations of temporary debris staging and reduction sites and final debris disposal sites, and
 - Applicant has thoroughly documented the location, type and quantity of debris, and the scope of debris clearance and/or removal work performed.

Eligibility Criteria

- Federal Declaration
- Direct Result of the Event
- Within the Designated Disaster Area
 - i.e., in a declared county
- Legal Responsibility of an Eligible Applicant (Who owns the road?)

Phases of Debris Operations

Phase I (response)

Clearance of debris that hinders immediate life-saving actions and poses an immediate threat to public health and safety.

**Any roads or road system*

Phase II (recovery)

Removal & disposal of debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety.

**Legal responsibility for road/right-of-way*

Debris Operations

- Phase I: cut & toss clearance (response)
 - ✓ Local government can perform on any road system within jurisdiction to open roads & provide access
 - Phase II: remove, haul, reduce & dispose (recovery)
 - ✓ Must have legal responsibility for road system
 - ✓ Some exceptions
 - ✓ PA applicants reimbursed for paid tipping fees
- **Waived landfill tipping fees are not eligible for FEMA reimbursement****



North Carolina Emergency Management



Road Systems: State/Federal

- Federal: US & NC routes (e.g., US64, NC12)
- State: SR routes (e.g., SR1234)
- Generally the responsibility of NCDOT
- Local government may be eligible if MOA w/ NCDOT is activated
- Important to coordinate with NCDOT if local government intends to remove debris (Phase II)

Road Systems: State/Federal

- NCDOT has been tasked by Executive Order to remove vegetative and C&D debris from state-maintained rights-of-way
 - ✓ Local governments can still remove debris with signed MOA with NCDOT releasing authority to local government (who can get to it first?)
 - ✓ FEMA reimburses local government



North Carolina Emergency Management



Road Systems: Local/Municipal

- Debris removal is responsibility of local government that owns/maintains road system



North Carolina Emergency Management



Road Systems: Private/Orphan

- Generally not eligible for debris removal reimbursement because road is not the legal responsibility of an eligible PA applicant
- May become eligible on case-by-case basis due to threat upon FEMA assessment & approval in writing from Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- Health/Safety Official's determination of threat
- Local ordinance that supports authority for work

Note: FEMA has made the determination that debris removal from unrestricted private roads (no gates, guards, locks) is in the public interest; still must document legal authority to do the work; FEMA has not made public interest determination for gated communities; local government still required to issue Public Health determination that a threat exists and it is in the public interest to remove the debris to alleviate threat. (see PPDR Fact Sheet)



North Carolina Emergency Management





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Fact Sheet

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: PRIVATE PROPERTY DEBRIS REMOVAL – HURRICANE FLORENCE

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Program provides supplemental assistance to States, Territories, Tribes and Local governments, as well as certain private nonprofit organizations, (herein referred to as Applicants). FEMA's *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide* (<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781>) provides comprehensive information regarding FEMA assistance and the requirements that Applicants must meet in order to receive assistance. The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to provide disaster-specific guidance for private property debris removal (PPDR) for disasters declared as a result of Hurricane Florence.

➤ FEMA has issued a disaster-specific policy for Hurricane Florence related to debris removal from private property, private roads, gated communities, and commercial debris.

https://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/general_media/PPDR%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Hurricane%20Florence.09162018.Final_.pdf



North Carolina Emergency Management



Monitoring

- Applicant must monitor for eligible debris locations & quantities removed
 - Extremely important for reimbursement
 - Monitor at all pick-up / disposal locations
 - Document eligible pick-up locations
 - Document quantities (CY or Tons)
- Use Force Account, temporary hires, or contract
- Load ticket system to quantify each load & track from point of pickup to DMS or landfill, quantities reduced at DMS, and loads hauled from DMS to final disposal
- Monitor in tower at DMS to quantify loads coming in & verify trucks are empty upon departure from DMS



North Carolina Emergency Management



Debris Management Sites

- Pre-disaster planning
 - ✓ Pre-identify DMS locations with NCDEQ, Solid Waste Section
 - ✓ Get Conditional Approval for potential use
- Post-disaster permitting & activation
 - ✓ Request formal activation of site before use
- Provide copy of permit (DS-Number) to FEMA to put in Project Worksheet (PW)
- DMSs are temporary & must be cleared/closed within 6 months of receipt of first disaster debris

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013

Debris Removal (large & small projects)

- Reimbursement of straight time force account labor
- Financial incentive for FEMA-approved Debris Management Plan & at least one pre-qualified debris contractor: one-time 2% fed share increase first 90 days past incident period
- Each component independent and voluntary





Procurement, FEMA and Public Assistance



Contract Procurement

- 2 CFR Part 200.317-326, “*Procurement Standards*” (formerly 44 CFR pt. 13.36) - Appendix II (contract provisions) www.ecfr.gov
- Follow internal, state, & federal procurement procedures, whichever is most restrictive
- Noncompliance with federal procurement requirements most common reason for FEMA PA reimbursement denial
- OIG found over \$500 million in ineligible PA costs due to procurement violations (2015-17)

Common PA Reimbursement Problems

1. Contracting – not complying with procurement requirements
2. Personnel – overtime compensation without having a pre-existing non-discretionary policy
3. Private property exclusion – reimbursement generally not provided for work on private property
4. Lack of legal responsibility – applicant's must have the legal responsibility to perform the work
5. Inadequate/no documentation to back up damage costs
6. No local state of emergency declaration

Contract Procurement

- If contract will be used by multiple/all jurisdictions in county, bid it that way
- Avoid bidding for one applicant (e.g., county) and have municipalities “piggyback” later
- Mutual Aid is intergovernmental and/or inter-agency work only. You can not join in a mutual aid agreement with a contractor, because that’s not mutual aid.

Do not used debarred contractors

‘Excluded Parties List System’ (EPLS)

www.sam.gov

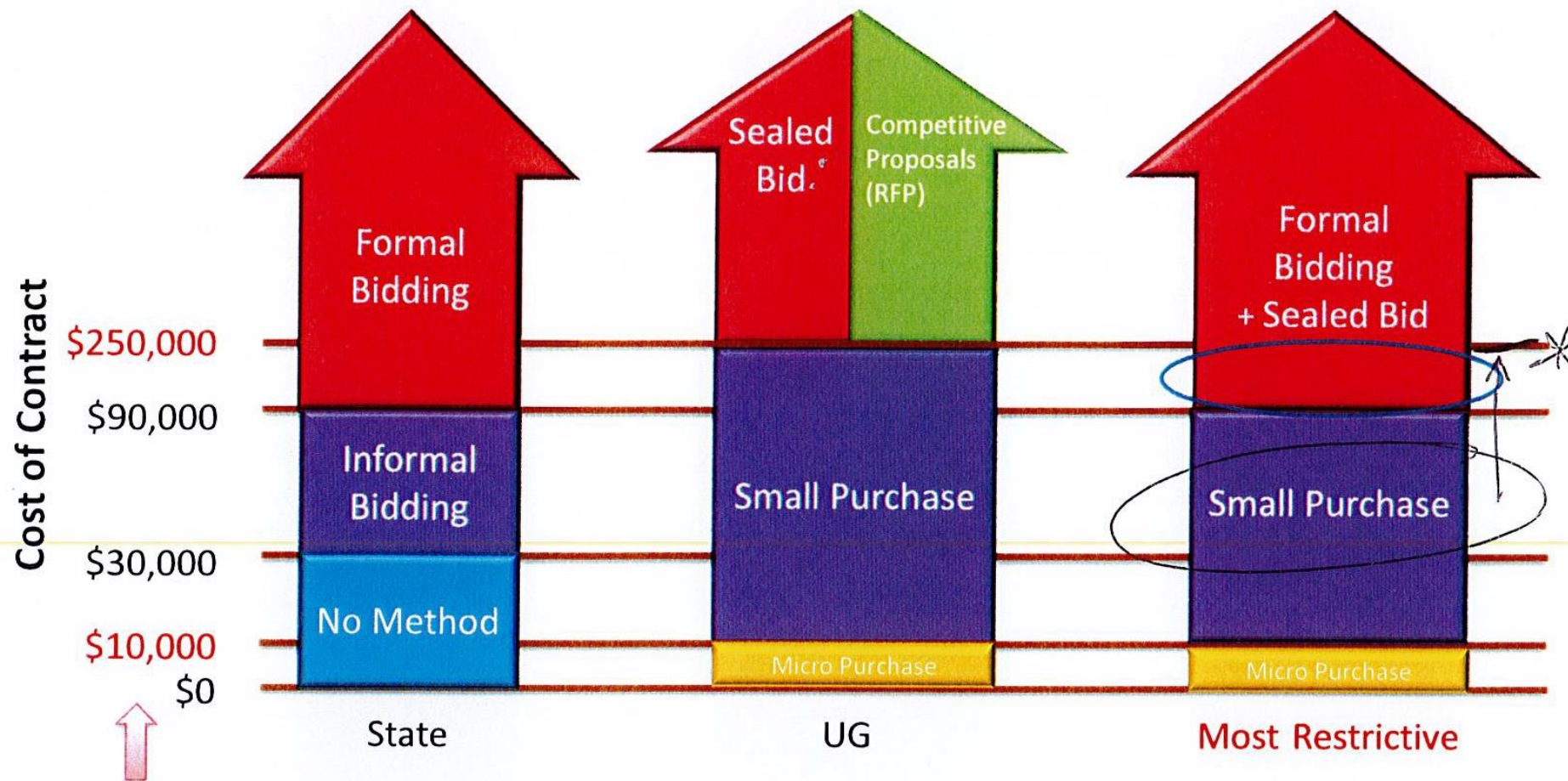
Which Rules Do You Follow?

“The non-Federal entity must use its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable state, local, and tribal laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in this part.”

- 2 CFR § 200.318(a)



Purchase AND Service Contracts

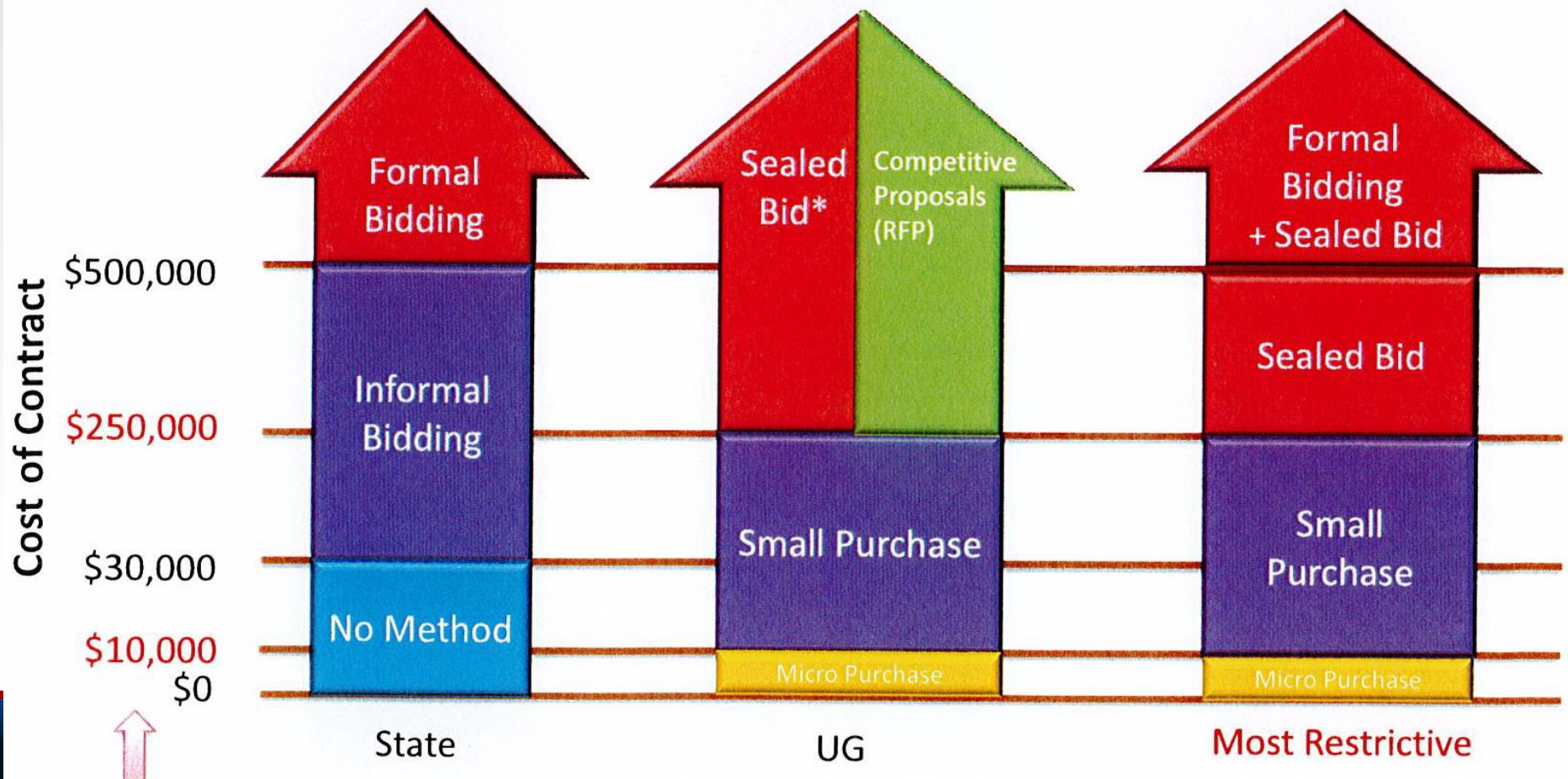


**NEW UG
THRESHOLDS!**

Even when generally following federal rules, some specific state requirements may still apply and vice versa.

A & E Services: The UG prohibits a contractor (which would include an engineer working under contract) who is involved in developing or drafting specifications, requirements, statements of work, and invitations for bids or requests for proposals from bidding on the contract. - 2 C.F.R. § 200.319(a)

Construction and Repair Contracts



Contract Procurement

Standards for Fair Competition

Restrictive Situations

- Competition must not ever be restricted
- Unreasonable requirements must not be applied
- Excessive bonding and experience must not be required (per FEMA PDAT – performance/payment bonds required for construction only; not required for debris removal service contracts)
- Non-competitive awards are not allowed
- Awards must not be split to get around the federal micropurchase threshold – currently \$10,000.00

Contract Provisions – UG and FEMA

1. Remedies for breach
2. Termination for cause and convenience
3. EEO
4. Bacon-Davis wage requirements (not PA!)
5. Work Hours and Safety Standards
6. Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
7. Debarment and Suspension
8. Byrd Anti-Lobbying
9. Recovered Materials
10. Changes and modifications to contract
11. Access to records
12. Use of DHS logo, seal, and flag
13. Compliance with federal law, regulations, and executive orders
14. Federal government hold-harmless
15. Fraud and False Statements

Minority Participation

UG (M/WBE)

- ✓ Applies to **All** Contracts regardless of type above micro-purchase threshold (\$10,000)
- ✓ Requires 6 specific solicitation steps (UG steps similar to state HUB good faith efforts)
 - ✓ 2 CFR Part 200.321

State (HUB)

- ✓ Local government engages in outreach efforts for all building construction contracts costing \$30,000 and above
- ✓ Require bidders to engage in good faith efforts for all building construction contracts costing \$300,000 and above

Contract Procurement

Non-Competitive Proposals:

Proposal is received from only one source; and
Almost always ineligible

➤ May be eligible under certain conditions:

- ✓ Item is actually available from only one source
- ✓ Cannot refuse alternate products or brand substitutions!
- ✓ Emergency will not permit full competition
- ✓ After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined to be inadequate
- ✓ The awarding agency (FEMA) authorizes non-competitive proposal

State Public Assistance

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FEMA EHP

Debris Management



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Pollution Control and Debris Management

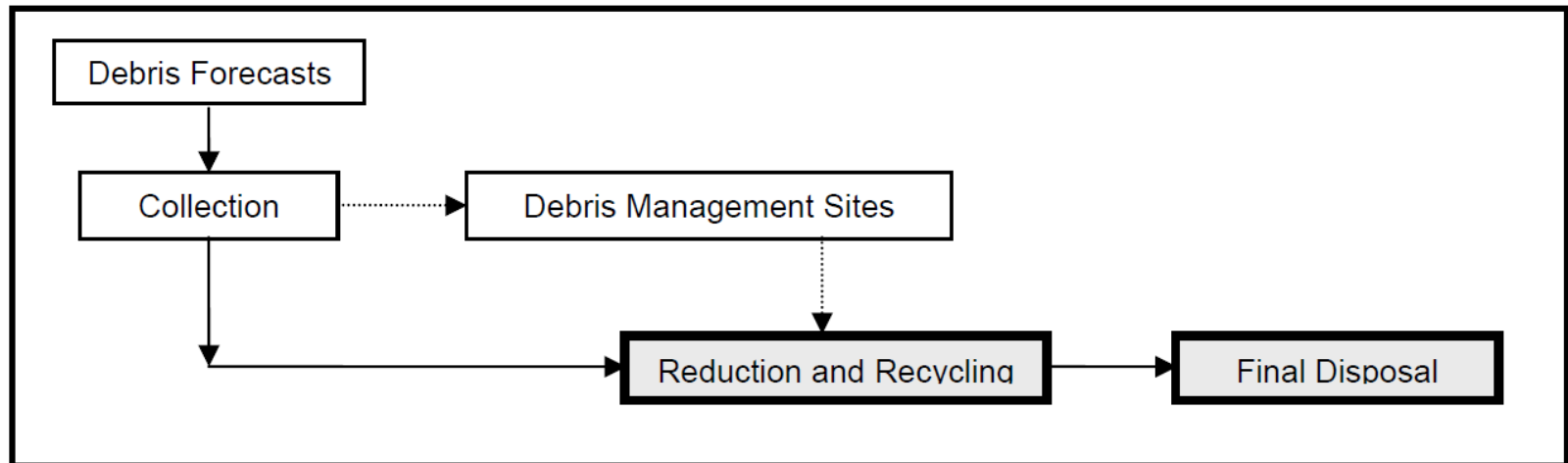
- Most debris and pollution laws are managed by the States under authority delegated by EPA
- FEMA is responsible for ensuring applicants comply with these laws and regulations



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Lifecycle of Debris



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Compliance

- Staging areas
- Disposal sites
- Reduction methods
- Segregation of waste types
- All debris should be recycled to the extent practical



Debris Disposal

Solid Waste Management Facilities:

- If the debris is taken directly to a **permitted** solid waste management facility, the applicant is not required to coordinate with the DEQ.
- Project Worksheet (PW) must include: site location (GPS), operating name, and solid waste permit number
- Yard Waste Notification, Notified Land Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID) landfills must have a DS # for a temporary debris management site to ensure they have cleared the states EHP review.



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Debris Disposal

Temporary Debris Management Sites:

- All temporary disaster debris sites REQUIRE approval and activation with DEQ PRIOR to waste acceptance. The applicant may receive a notice of “conditional approval” (and a DS # based on the county) which outlines the process by which the site can be activated for a SIX month period following an emergency event.
- If an extension is needed applicants must request authorization from DEQ.



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Burning Debris

- **Burn permit** from North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (NCDA&CS), Division of Forestry. For information on obtaining a burn permit, go to:
http://www.ncforestservice.gov/burn_permits/burn_permits_main.htm
- **Letter of approval or permit** from NCDEQ Division of Air Quality:
<https://deq.nc.gov/permits-rules/permit-assistance-and-guidance>
- An **air curtain burner** must be utilized for burning vegetative debris.
- Burning may only occur on **green or yellow air quality action** days between **8 am to 6 pm**. For info on air quality forecast go to
<https://xapps.ncdenr.org/aq/ForecastCenterEnvista>
- Record **daily quantity** of debris burned.



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Documentation is Key

- Debris **volume** or **weight** and **pickup location**
- **Source documentation** (e.g. timesheets, work logs, equipment use logs, receipts, load tickets, monitoring logs, contracts, mutual aid agreements, permits)
- **Temporary disaster debris staging areas** (Site name, GPS Location, DS #)
- Final **disposal location** of debris (e.g. name, address and GPS coordinates for the permitted landfill, recycling facility, etc.)



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PPDR

- **Archeological review** will be needed to avoid impacts to archeological sites.
- **Environmental review** ensures that adverse impacts to protected environmental resources are minimized or avoided when removing debris from the proposed site. Wetlands and other water resources, hazardous materials, and endangered species habitats are among the resources of most frequent concern. Some jurisdictions may also have State or local requirements for the evaluation or assessment of impacts to natural resources.
- **SHPO review** will be required for structures older than 45 years of age.
- **Photos** that show the disaster-damaged condition of the property prior to the beginning of the demolition work. This is generally one or more labeled pictures that confirm the address and identified scope of work on the property.
- **Hazardous waste handling requirements** detail if contents of the structure require dust suppression or wet demolition. These provisions also describe how hazardous waste or environmentally sensitive materials will be handled or disposed. This includes HHW and white goods. Asbestos requires specialized removal, handling, and disposal personnel and permits.



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Demolition

Location	State the location of the project, including both the site address and latitude/longitude in decimal degrees (e.g., 38.5342° N, -77.0212° W). Provide any maps (including the Flood Insurance Rate Map) with project site marked clearly, aerial imagery, or drawings showing the location of the properties to be acquired.
Description of Project Scope of Work	Provide a scope of work for the project, including plans for demolition, level of ground disturbance, extent of vegetation removal, and grading plans. The information needs to be sufficient to provide a clear picture of the scope of the action being reviewed.
Age of Existing Buildings	Provide the date of construction for any buildings or structures located on the site(s) to be acquired.
Photographs	Provide clear, color photographs of each of the buildings to be acquired, including one photo for each side of the building. Also include color photographs of the surrounding neighborhood taken from the acquisition site. Clearly label photographs with the location and orientation of the camera relative to the property to be acquired.
Agency Coordination	Coordinate with applicable resource agencies prior to submitting your application to FEMA. Note communications with Federal, State, and local resource agencies (i.e., the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Provide copies of correspondence and permits.
Additional Information	Include copies of other relevant information, such as environmental site assessments and remediation reports, historic property designations or surveys, or archaeological surveys.



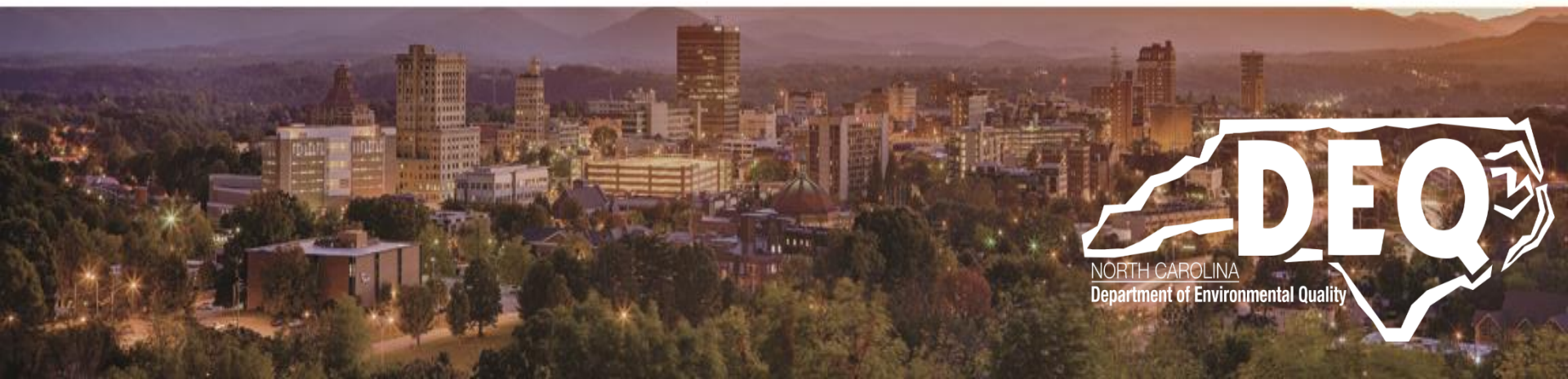
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Debris Management

Department of Environmental Quality



Disaster Debris Management Options

Temporary Disaster Debris Staging Sites

Preapproved area designated to provide for the temporary storage and/or the initial processing of disaster generated vegetative and/or demolition debris.



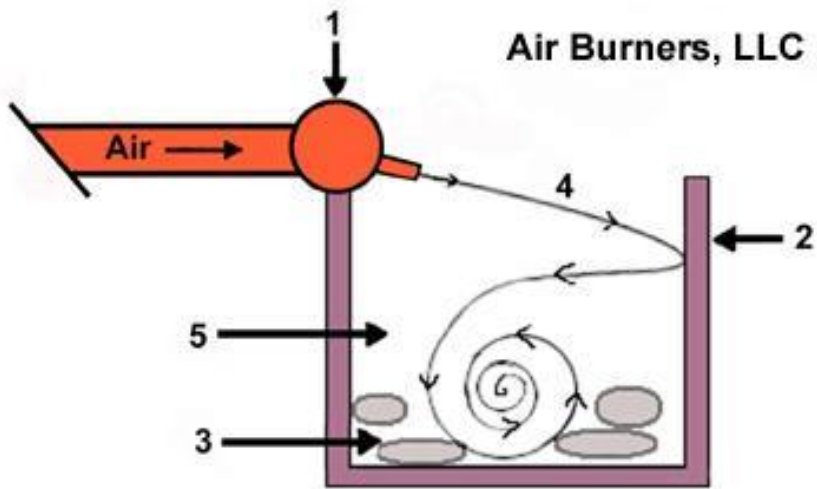
Vegetative Debris

Chipping/Grinding

- Tub or Horizontal Grinders
- 75% reduction in volume



Air Curtain Burners



Air Curtain Burners

Restrictions for air curtain burner use in NC include:

- Only vegetative material originating onsite may be burned.
- Wind direction must be away from any public road within 250 feet of burn pile.
- At least a 300-foot buffer should be maintained between each burn pit and the closest occupied dwelling.
- Visible emissions limited to 10% opacity (excluding 45 minute start-up period).
- Prior notification and DAQ approval required before use.



Air Curtain Burners

Restrictions for air curtain burner use in NC include:

- Manufacturer's specifications must be kept on site.
- Burning hours limited to between 8:00 am and 6:00 pm.
- Material should not protrude above the air curtain.
- Ash should not be allowed to build up in the pit so that it impedes combustion ($<1/3$ the depth of the pit).
- Operator must allow ash to cool and then water ash prior to removal from pit.
- No burning on Air Quality Action Days (Code Orange or higher).



Temporary Disaster Debris Staging Sites

- Established with a pre-approval process facilitated by the Solid Waste Section Field Operation Branch Environmental Senior Specialists.
- Operated by the county / city / township, NCDOT or contract operators.
- Private contractors operating temporary storm debris sites should have written contracts prepared by local government to ensure proper operation and closure.

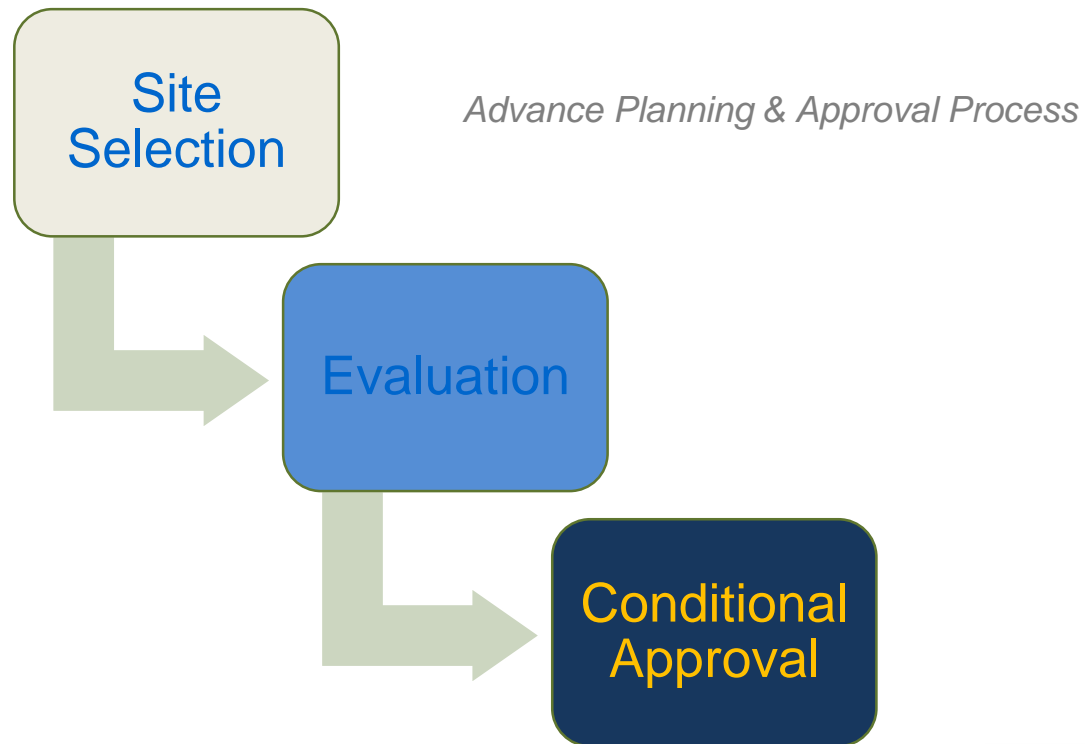


Temporary Disaster Debris Staging Sites

*How Can **You** Establish a Temporary
Disaster Debris Management Site in
Your Area?*



Temporary Disaster Debris Staging Sites



Typical Procedure

- County/City/Contractor/Landowner can complete the “Site Evaluation Sheet” form available online.
- It is then sent to the Field Operations Branch Environmental Senior Specialist for the area in which the site is proposed.
- **OR** call Environmental Senior Specialist to assist in identifying potential sites.



Typical Procedure

A site visit will be conducted to evaluate for environmental conditions, public safety, site operations.



Typical Procedure

- Meet with Environmental Senior Specialist on-site to evaluate, complete form.
- Application forwarded for further review by State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Natural Heritage Program (NHP).
- If approved, a site ID is assigned.

This does NOT **activate** the site.



Site Activation

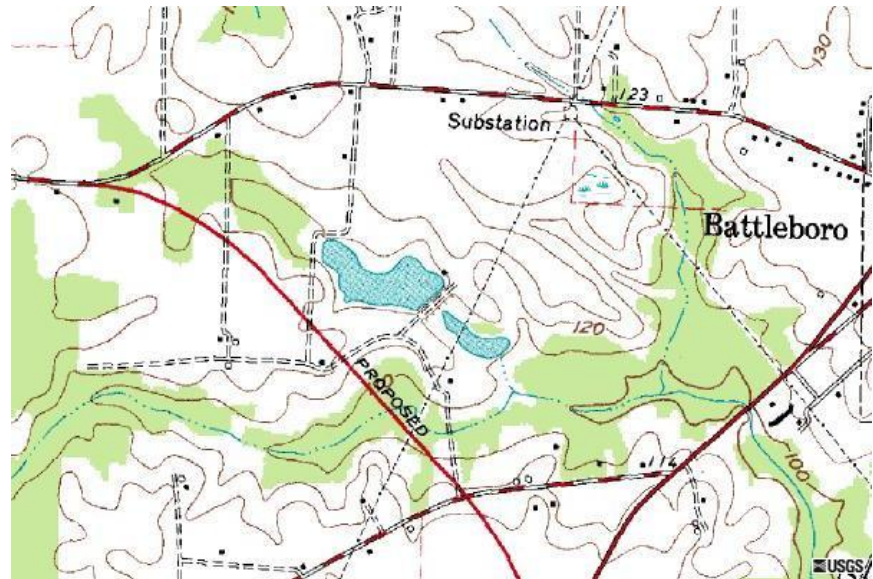
BEFORE USING THE SITE...

- Contact FOB Representative to have the site *ACTIVATED*.
- A site will only be activated in the event of an emergency.
Note- this does not have to be a “declared” emergency.
- Once activated the site is available for use for six months.

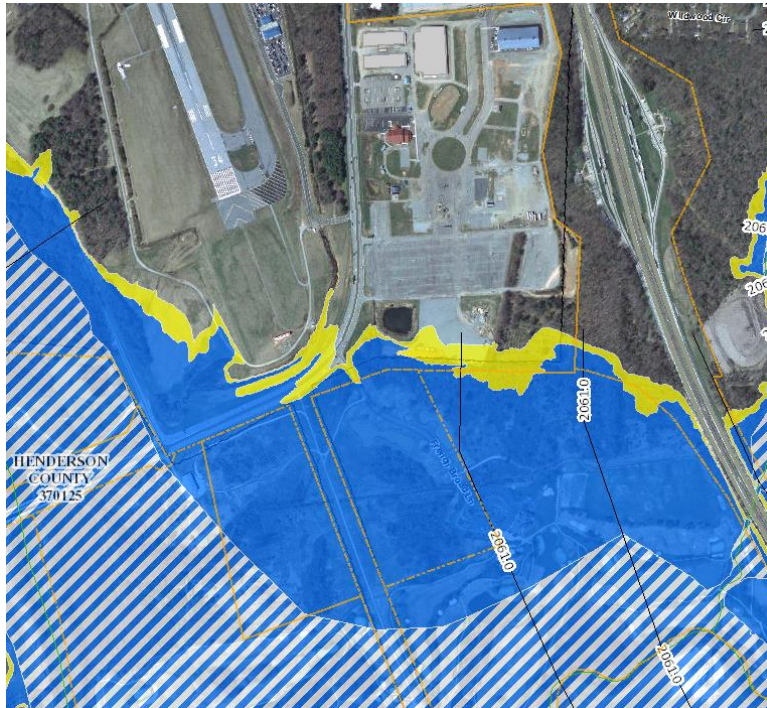


Locating New Sites

- Use public land whenever possible - reduces landowner/user conflicts and cleanup liability to private property owners.
- Spread across county - the location of damage can not be predicted (4 sites +).
- Space for safe operations.
- Avoid environmentally sensitive areas.
- Avoid sites that will need to be used by the public or could impact neighborhoods.



Locating New Sites



- Sites with poor drainage or adversely sloped should not be selected, heavy equipment and trucks will bog down or create other safety issues.
- Locate outside of flood prone areas; consult flood maps to verify.

Department of Environmental Quality



Access

- Look for sites with easy access to and from main roads.
- Minimize traffic on local streets.
- Avoid populated areas if possible.
- Be considerate of nearby residents - dust, noise, or traffic issues.
- Consider safety issues such as power lines and underground utilities.



Site Size



Adequate room is needed for staging and processing of material. The site cannot be completely filled with debris.

- Smaller sites will require more coordination and manpower but will allow quicker clean up in remote areas
- Smaller sites should be designated for yard waste only.

Site Selection - Siting Requirements

100 feet

- Surface Waters/Waters of the State
- Property Boundaries
- Buildings & Structures
- Septic Systems
- Vegetative Waste to potable water supply wells

250 feet

- Demolition waste to potable water supply wells

300 feet

- Tub Grinders to structures or locations where property damage and/or personal injury could occur due to airborne debris, vibration, etc.
- Air Curtain Burners



Site Evaluation Form

Intended Use of Site:

- ☒ Staging/Storage for **Removal** ☒ Staging/Storage for **Chipping** ☐ Staging/Storage for **Burning**

Please provide a brief description of planned operations:

Vegetative debris and white goods to be staged on the ball field. Access will be controlled; the ball field is fenced and gated. The vegetative debris will be transported to a grinding area; mulch will be hauled off-site as it is ground. The white goods will be segregated from other wastes prior to being collected at the street.

Type of Waste:

- ☒ **Vegetative** Debris ☐ **Demolition** Debris

Comments:

White goods will be staged in addition to non-vegetative waste.

Buffers Required (the following must be clearly delineated with flagging, survey stakes, etc.):

- ☒ 100 feet from property boundaries and on-site structures
- ☒ 100 feet from residences, private wells (vegetative debris only), and septic tank systems
- ☒ 100 feet from surface waters
- ☐ 250 feet from potable wells (demolition debris)
- ☒ 300 feet from grinding operations to residence and business properties, publicly owned roads or properties



Site Closure

Site will not be considered closed unless the following guidelines are implemented and until the following occurs:

- All Waste Removed
 - All processed and unprocessed vegetative material and inert debris should be removed to a properly permitted solid waste management facility or other approved locations (e.g. fuel delivered to a boiler).
 - All other materials (unrecoverable metals, insulation, wallboard, plastics, roofing material, painted wood, and other material from demolished buildings), including inert debris that is mixed with such materials, shall be removed to a properly permitted solid waste facility (C&D recycling facility, C&D landfill or MSW landfill).
 - White Goods and other metal scrap, electronics, separated and delivered to recycler
 - Ash/residuals should be taken to a properly approved solid waste management site or land applied in accordance with the Division of Waste Management guidelines. Testing, such as a TCLP, of burn residue will determine disposal options.
 - Tires must be disposed of at a scrap tire processing/ disposal facility.
- Site stabilized with erosion control measures, including establishment of vegetative cover, in accordance with regulations of the Land Quality Section



Site Closure

- All temporary storm debris sites are required to be closed within ***Six Months*** of receiving the first load of debris.
- Sites will not be used for long term stockpiling of debris. Once initial clearing of disaster debris has been accomplished, processing and removal of debris should begin.



Site Closure



PICKING UP THE PIECES

Following these specific guidelines when hauling hurricane-related debris and household garbage to the curb will make for a speedier removal process

CORRECT WAY

Homeowners are being asked to separate debris into the following categories:

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1 HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bagged trash ➤ Discarded food ➤ Packaging, papers ➤ All garbage should be placed curbside the night before the scheduled weekly pickup. | 2 CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Building materials ➤ Drywall ➤ Lumber ➤ Carpet ➤ Furniture ➤ Mattresses ➤ Plumbing | 3 VEGETATION DEBRIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tree branches ➤ Leaves ➤ Logs | 4 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Oils ➤ Batteries ➤ Pesticides ➤ Paints ➤ Cleaning supplies ➤ Compressed gas | 5 'WHITE' GOODS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Refrigerators ➤ Washers, dryers ➤ Freezers ➤ Air conditioners ➤ Stoves ➤ Water heaters ➤ Dishwashers | 6 ELECTRONICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Television ➤ Computer ➤ Radios ➤ Stereos ➤ DVD player ➤ Telephone |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|



WRONG WAY

CROSSING THE LINE

➤ Any debris placed from the sidewalk toward your property will not be picked up. Contractors cannot collect items on private property.

PROPPING UP

➤ Do not set debris against trees or poles. Doing so makes it harder for cleanup crews to scoop up the items.



Sources:
Army Corps of Engineers,
debris removal contractors

HELPFUL HINTS

- 1 Limit curbside garbage to two 32-gallon containers or eight trash bags
- 2 Share piles with neighbors
- 3 Refrigerator and freezer doors must be secured with duct tape

Curbside Segregation

- Pre-prepared press releases, flyers, etc. reduce confusion
- Curbside segregation allows for more recycling opportunities
- Improves collections efficiencies
- Reduces costs – most comingled waste ends up in landfill
- Reduces impacts to facilities (airspace, etc.)



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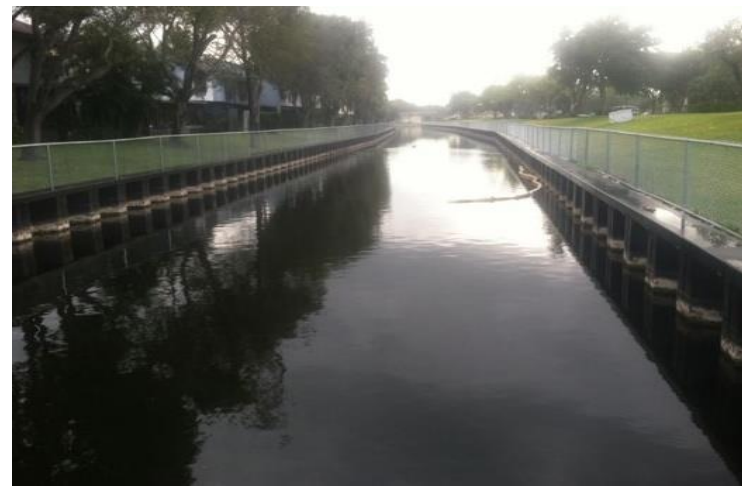
Emergency Watershed Protection

J.F. Kjelgaard Sept. 2018

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Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program



Helping Communities Recover After Natural Disasters

Jim Kjelgaard, NC NRCS State Conservation Engineer
NC NRCS EWP Program Manager

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EWP Program Purpose

To assist project sponsors in implementing emergency recovery measures to relieve imminent hazards to life or property created by a natural disaster, (flood, fire, drought, windstorm, and/or earthquake), that has caused a sudden impairment of a watershed.

Note, EWP is utilized to repair erosion related impairments in the watershed that pose a threat to life and property. It may not be used to repair damages to property.



Eligible Program Participants

Private individuals may receive EWP recovery assistance through an eligible project sponsor such as:

- Any legal subdivision of a State government or State agency (e.g. city, town, district, commission, SWCDs, etc).
- Native Americans Tribes and Tribal organizations.
- Sponsor obtains land rights & permits
- Sponsor responsible for O&M and administration of contract



Program Eligibility

- “Property” is defined as any artificial structure permanently affixed to the land such as, but not limited to, houses, buildings, roads, utilities, structures, dams, etc. Standing timber, orchards, growing crops, other agronomic crops, etc. are not considered property.
- Assistance is available only when eligible sponsors document that they have exhausted other resources or have insufficient funding available to provide adequate relief from applicable hazards (see 7 CFR Section 624.6(b)(3)(iv)).



Eligible Measures

- Reduce threats to life or property from a watershed impairment, including sediment and debris removal.
- Provide protection from additional flooding or soil erosion
- Remove debris deposited by a natural disaster that would affect runoff or erosion.
- Restore hydraulic capacity to natural environment to maximum extent practical based upon pre-event conditions.
- Are economically, socially, and environmentally defensible and technically sound.



Limitations

- EWP Program funds **cannot** reimburse project sponsors for work performed before document obligating funds has been signed.
- Detailed working arrangements must be established between sponsors and NRCS before starting construction/installation: project agreement.
- May be used to repair previously installed measures funded through Public Law 83-156, Public Law 83-566, Public Law 78-534, or Public Law 97-98: O&M current, no pre-disaster issues.



Limitations

- No Animal Carcass Disposal except if watercourse debris may create imminent hazard to life/property.
- No O&M related work
- No solving watershed problems that existed prior
- No repair, rebuild, or maintain public or private transportation facilities
- No work on USACE MOA items: repairs to non-Federal flood protection projects (channels, levees, or similar works) in urbanized areas



Limitations

- No increasing channel pre-disaster capacity
- No repair coastal erosion
- No landscaping
- No irrigation infrastructure
- No repair practices eligible under ECP (FSA)

Reality

- Site by site evaluation/technical determination
- Agreements/Monies may take up to a year
- EWP: Eventual Watershed Protection



EWP Process

- **Natural Disaster has to occur.**
- **Disaster must be declared: Fed or STC may declare.**
- **Project Sponsor request EWP assistance.**
- **Damage Survey Report is prepared by NRCS.**
- **Upon approval, funding is provided.**
- **220 days to complete projects once agreement completed/signed**
- **10 days for exigent situations**



Cost Sharing



Cost-share for eligible construction cost is (75/25)

Cost-share for eligible Limited Resource Areas construction cost is up to (90/10)



Environmental Compliance Responsibilities

- NRCS must ensure that the measures and assistance provided through EWP are economically, socially, and environmentally defensible and technically sound.
- The Disaster Survey Report (DSR) and Environmental Evaluation (EE) (NRCS-CPA-52) are the primary documents in the planning process to record all assessments, evaluation, and planning decisions for EWP recovery measures.
- A DSR and EE must be completed for every site determined eligible for EWP assistance.
 - One eligible site per DSR
 - Groups of similarly impaired sites within a limited geographic area per DSR
- USDA-NRCS will be the Responsible Federal Official (RFO) while performing Environmental Evaluation analysis for EWP.



Environmental Compliance Responsibilities

- Through the Environmental Evaluation (EE) process, NRCS must consider and document the effect of proposed emergency measures on natural and cultural resources.
- Compliance with NEPA and all other local, State, Tribal, and Federal environmental laws
 - Clean Water Act/Waters of the U.S.
 - Coastal Zone Management
 - Cultural Resources/Historic Properties
 - Endangered & Threatened Species
 - Riparian Areas
 - Wetlands
 - Wild & Scenic Rivers
 - As well as any other applicable Federal Laws, Executive Orders, State and Tribal statute.
- NRCS is responsible for conducting the necessary consultations with the appropriate Federal, State, Local, or Tribal agency for Special Environmental Concerns that may potentially be affected.



EWP Program Funding

Funding is provided by Congressional Supplement post-application.

Funding History

EWPP Funding By Year	
	Total
FY 2012	\$ 215,900,000
FY 2013	\$ 234,682,000
FY 2014	-
FY 2015	\$ 78,581,000
FY 2016	\$ 157,000,000
FY 2017	\$ 103,000,000
FY 2018	\$ 541,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,330,163,000

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Exigent vs Non-Exigent

Exigent



Non-Exigent



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Successful EWP Projects



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Columbia, MS

Owen Street Project

Before



After



Columbia, MS

Browns Avenue Project

Before



After



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Debris Removal

Before



After



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Grade Stabilization

Before



After



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Streambank Stabilization

Before



After



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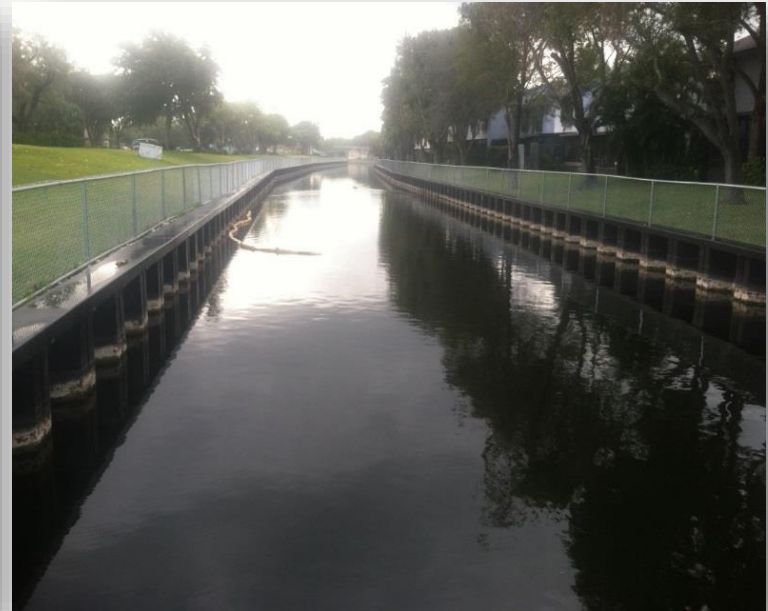


Streambank Stabilization

Before



After



Streambank Stabilization

Before



After



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What Potential Sponsors Can Do.....

- Identify sites and provide aerial location maps with sites pinpointed (GE, ArcMap, whatever)
- Detailed photos of site(s) and extent of damages
- Quantify damages (length, height, extents, etc.)
- Detailed narrative of site damages, imminent hazards, 2 alternatives to address damages, economic justification
- If technical assistance needed, contact local NRCS or SWCD
- Provide data to local NRCS representatives



What is the Purpose of Emergency Watershed Protection Program-Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE)?

- Floodplain easements restore, protect, maintain, and enhance the functions of the floodplain; conserve natural values including fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, flood water retention, ground water recharge, and open space; reduce long-term federal disaster assistance; and safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion.



EWPP-FPE Floodplain Restoration Project



June 15, 2017, Old Lyme, CT – Sheffield Brook –construction in progress

Superstorm Sandy caused severe coastal damage and flooded homes all along the eastern coast, including the shorelines of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York in October 2012. One of Connecticut's EWPP-FPE applicants was in the Town of Old Lyme. NRCS obtained a 1.6 acre easement through the EWPP-FPE Program and is currently doing a floodplain restoration project on Sheffield Brook to provide more flood storage to help protect the local homeowners from future flood events. The site was originally poorly drained and choked with brush and invasive plants. The Restoration Design called for re-routing and lowering the stream to add additional flood storage. The stream and flood bench construction has already lowered the local water table by 1.5'. The pictures below show the before site condition and the stream restoration and floodplain benches currently under construction.



Town of Old Lyme

Upper Section 2015



Upper Section 2017



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Town of Old Lyme

Lower Section 2015 (looking upstream)



Lower Section 2017 (looking upstream)



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Contact Information



Interested Sponsors should contact their local NRCS office to arrange site visits and assessments once conditions are safe to do so.

**NC NRCS EWP Program Manager
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Questions

