



# **T600**

## **Debris Contracting, Debris Removal, & Debris Management**

Texas Department of Public Safety

**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**



# Public Assistance Program Debris Facts for Local Government

Under the Presidential disaster declaration for Texas, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may provide assistance to State and local governments for costs associated with debris removal operations.

Debris removal operations include collection, pick-up, hauling, and disposal at a temporary site, segregation, reduction, and final disposal.

This funding is available under the Public Assistance Program.

This document provides guidance regarding the eligibility of debris removal operations for Public Assistance funding.



# Debris Work Eligibility

## **General Work Eligibility:**

Removal and disposal of debris that is a result of the disaster, and is on public property, is eligible for Federal assistance. Public property includes road, streets, and publicly owned facilities. Removal of debris from parks and recreation areas is eligible when it affects public health and safety, or limits the use of those facilities.

The applicant is responsible, through the use of debris monitors, for ensuring that the claimed debris removal activities are completed in accordance with contract specifications and other supplemental guidance, and that appropriate costs are claimed to the FEMA PA Program for reimbursement. FEMA PA management personnel will determine eligibility based on the defined scope of work of the debris removal operation, field observations, documentation, and monitoring costs.

## **Debris Removal from Private Property Disaster:**

Disaster related debris may be removed from private property if it is pre-approved by the Federal Disaster Recovery Manager, is a health and safety hazard, and if the work is performed by an eligible applicant, such as a municipal or county government. Removal of debris by private individuals is not eligible for Federal reimbursement. However, debris may be moved to the curbside for pick-up by an eligible applicant within a specific time period. This period will be established by FEMA in coordination with the State.



# Debris Work Eligibility

## Ineligible Debris Removal:

An applicant is free to authorize the removal of any debris it deems appropriate. However, the removal of ineligible debris should be clearly documented and delineated as ineligible in the loading tickets, monitoring notes, and summary of debris totals. If an applicant chooses to process ineligible debris, it must be separated from the FEMA claim, and any monitoring costs associated with that work are ineligible for FEMA funding.

## Eligible Costs:

If an applicant uses force-account personnel and equipment, the cost of the equipment and overtime costs for personnel are eligible for Federal funding. If an applicant chooses to award a contract(s) for debris operations, the costs of the contracts also are eligible for Federal funding. **Applicants should exercise judicious care in contracting for debris operations, since by law, FEMA is authorized only to assist with reasonable costs.** Reasonable costs are those that are fair and equitable for the type of work performed. If desired, FEMA staff will review debris removal contracts for reasonableness prior to contract award.



# Debris Work Eligibility

## Eligible Monitoring Work and Costs:

Reasonable costs associated with the following activities may be eligible for PA funding:

- Labor and material costs associated with field supervisors, loading and tower/site monitors, and completing documentation as necessary to substantiate PA grant funding
- Data compilation of load tickets and field debris monitoring reports to verify eligible work and costs invoiced by the debris removal contractor (if under contract)
- Training of debris monitors on debris removal operations, debris monitoring and documentation processes, and FEMA eligibility. *Note: FEMA can provide training to applicant debris monitors upon request.*
- Use of electronic load ticket system or automated debris monitoring system to document debris quantities and eligibility. The applicant should demonstrate through a cost analysis that the use of the system is cost effective and the cost is reasonable.

## Ineligible Work and Costs

Costs that FEMA determines to be associated with an unreasonable level of effort, including disproportionate numbers of debris monitoring personnel and clerical staff related to the scope of the debris removal operation, are not eligible debris monitoring costs under the PA Program.



# Debris Work Eligibility

## Direct Federal Assistance:

If the magnitude of debris operations is beyond the capability of State and local resources, the State may request direct Federal assistance. In such instances, FEMA will give to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers a mission assignment to prepare, execute, and monitor contracts for debris operations.

## Use of Contractors:

If an applicant decides to award contracts for debris removal, FEMA advises the following:

- Utilize pre-negotiated contracts if available.
- Give preference to local contractors over out-of town contractors.
- Obtain informal bids (such as by telephone) from several contractors, if times does not permit use of formal competitive procedures.
- Utilize formal competitive procedures when time permits.
- If the contractor is not know, request copies of references, licenses, and financial records
- Document procedures used to obtain contractors.
- Do not accept contractor provided contracts without close review. FEMA can provide technical assistance
- *FEMA does not recommend or pre-approve debris contractors.*
- *FEMA does not certify or credential personnel other than official employees and Technical Assistance Contract personnel assigned to this disaster.*
- *Please verify with the Public Assistance Officer*



# Debris Contracts Force Account vs. Contracting

## Force Account vs. Contract Monitoring

Applicants may use force account resources, contractors, or a combination of both to monitor their debris removal operations. When the debris monitoring activities are beyond the capacity of an applicant, it may contract out such services. When using contract services for debris monitoring, the applicant is augmenting its workforce with additional staff and expertise that does not normally reside within its own force account labor. (Force account eligibility criteria are detailed in 44 CFR 206.228.)

## Using Force Account Resources to Monitor Operations

Applicants are encouraged to use their own employees to monitor debris removal operations, as their employees are the most familiar with the jurisdiction and know the priorities of the applicant's debris management plan. Force account labor tends to have a vested interest in keeping debris monitoring costs to a minimum.

Other benefits of using force account labor for debris monitoring include:

- The local workforce may be able to respond immediately after the disaster
- Standard timesheet and equipment documentation procedures are typically adequate for documentation purposes



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

## Using Contractor Resources to Monitor Operations

An applicant may hire contractors to provide debris monitoring services. Debris monitoring contractors should not be employed by or affiliated with the debris removal contractor.

Reasonable costs associated with using debris monitoring contractors to perform certain activities can be reimbursable under the FEMA PA Program. Applicants should use competitive contract bidding procedures when procuring these services and should also use proper oversight of these contracts to ensure compliance with contract terms.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to consider the following guidance when procuring and overseeing contracts for debris monitoring services:

- Procurement Process
  - Applicants must use competitive bidding procedures to meet procurement requirements for Federal grants, as set forth in 2 CFR 200 and 44 CFR 13.36, Procurement.
  - Use abbreviated emergency procurement procedures that include an expedited competitive bid process only if time does not allow for more stringent procedures and if they are allowed under State or local laws, codes, or ordinances



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

## Using Contractor Resources to Monitor Operations

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  - Use abbreviated emergency procurement procedures that include an expedited competitive bid process only if time does not allow for more stringent procedures and if they are allowed under State or local laws, codes, or ordinances.
  - Require bidders to provide copies of references, licenses, financial records, and proof of insurance and bonding.
  - Document procedures used to obtain/award contracts (procurement information, bid requests, and tabulations, etc.).
  - Applicant's legal representatives should review the contract, and process used to procure it, to ensure that the applicant is in compliance with all Federal, State, and local requirements.



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

## Using Contractor Resources to Monitor Operations

- Scope of Work:
  - Verify that all requests for proposals, bids, and contracts have a well-defined scope of work, specified costs, basis of payment, performance schedule, and descriptions of the type of service provided by each labor category and skill class.
  - Ensure that labor rates are commensurate with the skill level required by the debris monitoring job function. Professional engineers and other similar qualifications are not required to perform monitoring duties.
  - Require use of a load ticket system (paper or electronic) to record with specificity (e.g., street address) where debris is picked up and the amount picked up, hauled, reduced, and disposed of.
  - Ensure that the level of effort provided by the monitoring contractor and the contract terms are reasonable



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

## Using Contractor Resources to Monitor Operations

- Reasonable Cost:
  - Ensure that debris monitoring contract costs are reasonable and necessary as defined and required by 2 CFR 200 and 44 CFR 13. Competitively bid contracts that comply with Federal, State, and local procurement regulations and procedures will establish reasonable costs for the work.
  - Complete and document a cost analysis to demonstrate price reasonableness on any contract or contract modification where adequate price competition is lacking, as detailed in 2 CFR 200 and 44 CFR 13.36(f), **Contract Cost and Price**. Guidance for completing a cost analysis is included in the Recovery Fact Sheet 9580.201, Debris Contracting Guidance.



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

## Using Contractor Resources to Monitor Operations

- Contract Requirements:
  - Ensure that your time-and-materials contract (most commonly used contract type for debris monitoring) contains a not-to-exceed clause pursuant to 2 CFR 200.218 and 44 CFR 13.36.
  - Award contracts to responsible bidders who are reputable and qualified licensed contractors. Applicants should conduct reference checks on contractors' performance history with the State's contractor licensing board and with previous clients before awarding contracts. Applicants should also verify that potential contractors are not on a State's "Debarred Contractor" listing.
  - Require the contractor to provide a safe working environment, including properly constructed monitoring towers.
  - Ensure that you keep complete and accurate records of contractor activities and costs to include in your reimbursement requests.



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

## Using Contractor Resources to Monitor Operations

Applicants should always use their standard procurement processes and practices that conform to local and State procurement policies and regulations, as well as those required by Federal regulations. Be aware that in some instances Federal regulations may require more competitive procurement processes than local and State regulations. Applicants jeopardize FEMA PA Program funding when procurement procedures are overlooked in the interest of time. Applicants are strongly encouraged to work with State emergency management staff and FEMA to ensure compliance with the provisions of the PA Program, as well as other applicable statutes and regulations, if they intend to seek PA grant funding.

Upon request, FEMA PA Program personnel will review an applicant's procurement process to determine whether the process meets the standards set forth in the 2 CFR 200 and 44 CFR 13.36, **Procurement**. FEMA can also review contracts for compliance with Federal requirements.



# Debris Monitoring: Contracting

The debris monitoring contract should include provisions on the basis of payment, contract duration, performance measures, termination for convenience, and a conflict resolution process.

The applicant should:

- Consider using a progress payment method for contract services. This method requires specific documentation from the contractor to verify and validate the completed work and support the contractor's invoices.
- Provide supervision and oversight of the debris monitoring operations to ensure that only approved and necessary hours are applied to the debris monitoring contract.
- Confer with the contractor to determine the deployment of monitors, daily schedules, and the number of personnel, supervisors, and clerical/data support assigned at any given time.



# Debris Monitoring: Documentation

Typical documentation for debris monitoring reimbursement includes:

- Personnel assignments, duties, and responsibilities
- Timesheets
- Debris monitoring reports
- Debris totals (CY and tonnage)
- DMS reports
- Exception reports (when debris monitoring reveals problems with debris operations)
- Truck/Trailer Certification reports
- Geographic information system (GIS) planning and progress reports
- Debris progress reports
- Safety reports



# Debris Monitoring: Documentation

## Duration of Contract

To ensure that debris monitoring and removal services are conducted expeditiously, contracts should include specific timelines for work to be completed. The duration and scheduled milestones of the contract should be clearly stated. By doing so, the applicant sets clear expectations for the contractor. Moreover, the contractor can effectively manage resources and schedule work to meet the applicant's requirements. The applicant should determine the contractor's mobilization requirements (e.g., whether debris monitors are required during the debris clearance phase).

## Performance Measures and Termination Clause

The contract should include performance measures that specify how performance will be evaluated and measured, including the size and number of monitoring crews, the number of truckloads monitored each day by the monitoring crews, the number of truckloads arriving at each DMS or final disposition site, the processing rate for a reduction site, and the number of monitoring crews in relation to the debris removal crews. In addition, the contract should include a convenience and default clause for early termination, thereby allowing the applicant to terminate the contract if the contractor does not deliver services in the manner specified in the contract. This clause should describe probable reasons for termination.

## Conflict Resolution Process

The conflict resolution process should be well defined in the contract. The process should include alternatives for mediation in case an issue proves difficult to resolve.



# Debris Contracts

There are various types of contracts that may be used for debris operations. Understanding the differences in the types will reduce potential problems.

## **Time and Materials Contracts:**

Time and materials contracts may be used for short periods of time immediately after the disaster to mobilize contractors for emergency removal efforts. They must have a dollar ceiling and a reasonable period of time, and should be terminated immediately when this limit is reached.

The contract should state that:

- Price for equipment applies only when equipment is operating.
- Hourly rate includes operator, fuel, maintenance, and repair.
- The community reserves the right to terminate the contract at its convenience.
- The community does not guarantee a minimum number of hours

## **Unit Price Contracts:**

Unit prices should be based on weight (tons) or volume (cubic yards) of debris hauled, and should be used when the scope-of work is not well defined. It requires detailed monitoring of pick-up, hauling, and dumping to ensure that quantities are accurate. Unit price contracts may be complicated by the need to segregate debris for disposal.



# Debris Contracts

## Lump Sum Contracts:

This type contract establishes the total contract price using a one-item bid from the contractor. It should be used only when the scope of work is clearly defined, with areas of work and quantities of material clearly identified. Lump-sum contracts can be defined in two ways:

- **Area Method:** The scope of work is based on one-time clearance of a specified area. Controls are necessary to ensure that additional material is not brought into the area.
- **Pass Method:** The scope of work is based on a certain number of passes through a specified area, such as a given distance along a right-of-way. The contract should specify how the debris is to be sorted, identify specific roads and streets to be covered, the time intervals between passes, and the required time frame for completing a pass.

## Ineligible Contracts:

FEMA will not provide funding for the following types of contracts:

- Cost-plus-percentage of cost contracts; or
- Contract contingent upon receipt of State or Federal disaster assistance funding; or
- Contracts awarded to debarred contractors



# Debris Contracts

**Table 1: Monitoring Requirements by Contract Type**

Type of Contract	PW Scope of Work	Monitoring Required					Comments
		Crew Efficiency	Collection Site	DMSs	Disposal Site	Compliance	
Lump-Sum	Defined debris quantities and reasonable costs. Estimate is basis for contract costs.		✓		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess debris eligibility at collection site</li> <li>Quantities are required to determine reasonable costs and establish change orders</li> <li>Ensure ONLY debris from within contract limits is processed</li> </ul>
Unit Price - CY	Based on eligible debris listed on load tickets.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess debris eligibility at collection site</li> <li>Document debris quantities</li> <li>Verify debris processing volumes</li> </ul>
Unit Price - Ton	Based on actual weight measurements of eligible debris listed on load tickets.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess debris eligibility at collection site</li> <li>Document debris quantities</li> <li>Verify debris processing weights</li> <li>Verify calibration of scales</li> </ul>
Time-and-Materials	Based on labor, equipment, and materials records. Reasonable costs evaluated by determining costs per unit.	✓	✓		✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess debris eligibility at collection site</li> <li>Typically used for road clearance activities during the Response Phase</li> <li>Eligible costs are typically limited to 70 work hours</li> <li>Supervising and monitoring every work crew is required</li> <li>Tracking debris removal quantities is still required to determine reasonable costs</li> </ul>

Source: FEMA Disaster Assistance Fact Sheet 9580.203, *Debris Monitoring*



# Debris Contract Oversight

## Contract Monitoring:

The applicant should monitor the contractor's activities to ensure satisfactory performance.

Monitoring includes the following:

- Verification that all debris picked-up is a direct result of the disaster
- Truck-by-truck inspections to ensure the trucks are fully loaded.
- On-site monitoring of pick-up areas, debris traffic routes, temporary sites, and disposal areas.
- Verification that the contractor is working in its assigned contract areas.
- Access control and security of all debris reduction and disposal sites.

FEMA can provide assistance with monitoring if necessary. If an applicant has insufficient staff to properly monitor debris contract operations, the cost of hiring of additional staff for monitoring (or contracting for monitoring) is eligible for Federal funding.

Documentation: To ensure that processing of Federal funding is done as quickly as possible, applicants should keep the following information: debris estimates, procurement information (bid requests, bid tabulations, etc.), contracts, invoices, and monitoring information (load tickets, scale records). If an applicant does debris removal, the payroll and payroll and equipment hours must be kept.



# Debris Contract – Technical Assistance

## Technical Assistance

FEMA and the State may provide technical assistance with planning, carry out, and monitoring of debris removal operations. Applicants in need of technical assistance should contact Valerie Ehrhardt, State Recovery Officer, at [valerie.ehrhardt@dps.texas.gov](mailto:valerie.ehrhardt@dps.texas.gov)



Texas Department of Public Safety

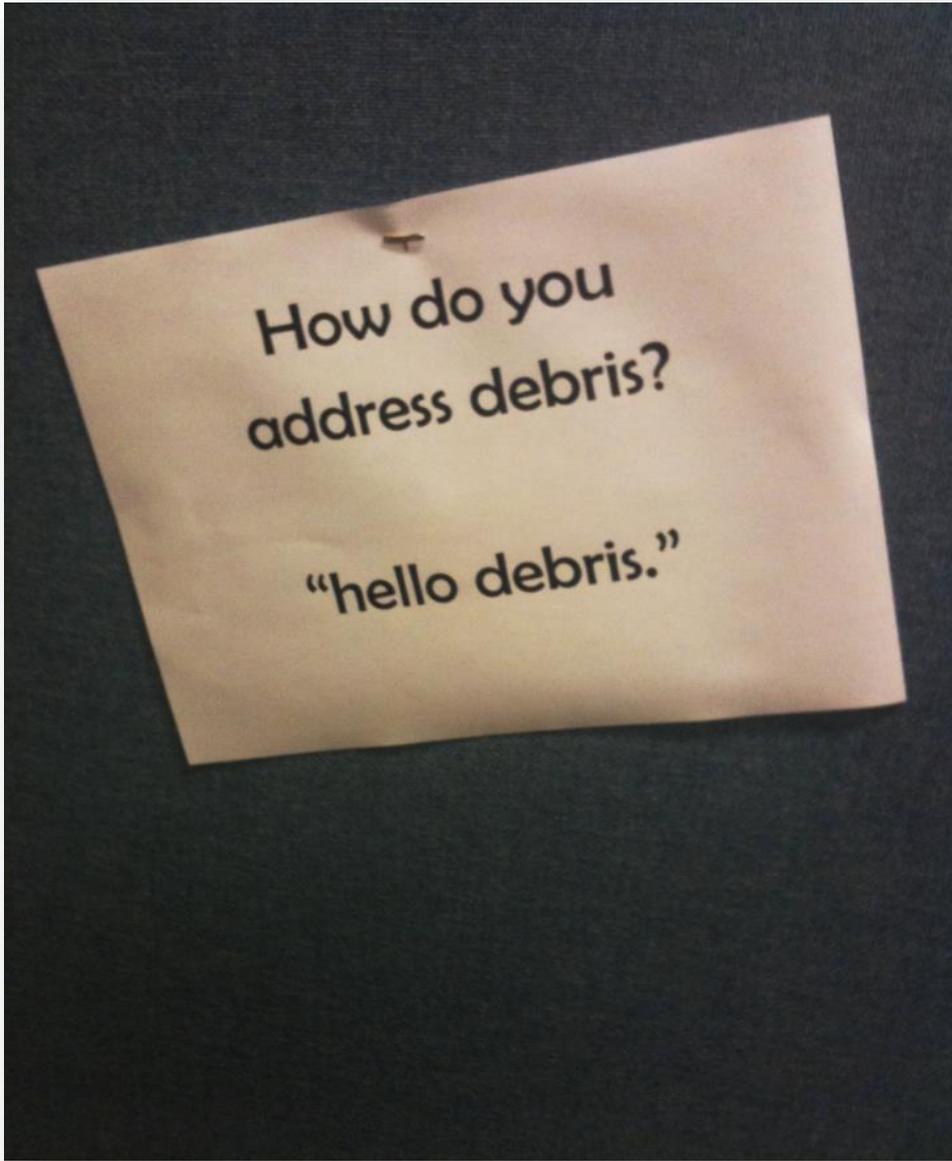
**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

# Public Assistance - SRIA Alternative Procedures Pilot Program – Debris Removal



Texas Department of Public Safety

**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**



# Legislation

- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA) PL 113-2,
  - Signed by President January 2, 2013
  - Authorizes changes to the way FEMA delivers disaster assistance
- Goals of SRIA:
  - Reduce costs providing assistance
  - Increased flexibility in administration
  - Expedite provision of assistance
  - Provide financial incentives and disincentive for timely completion of projects



# Legislation

- Stafford Act: Section 428 - PA Program Elements
  - Includes specific alternatives for debris removal and permanent work
  - Allows FEMA to implement alternatives as a pilot program until regulations are changed
  - Requires Office of Inspector General to report to Congress in 3 to 5 years

<http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-resources-and-tools>



# Alternative Procedures Pilot Program Scope and Applicability

- State, Tribal, local governments, eligible private nonprofits (PNP's) may participate
- Participation is voluntary
- For debris removal, procedures may be used in emergencies and major disasters declared on or after June 28,2013



# Debris Removal Overview

Debris Removal Pilot Includes:  
Accelerated Debris Removal Incentive  
(Sliding Scale)

Debris removal completed (Days from Start of Incident Period)	Federal Cost Share
0-30	85%
31-90	80%
91-180	75%

No federal dollars for debris removal after 180 days  
(unless extended by FEMA)



# Retaining Recycling Revenues

- Sub-grantees may retain revenues received through recycling eligible disaster debris
- Revenues must be used for approved purposes prior to period of performance deadline
- Cost of establishing and operating a recycling program or process is not eligible
- Sub-grantee must provide Grantee with written notification of revenue received



# Straight Time Force Account Labor

- Eligible debris removal activities, base and overtime wages for existing employees and extra hires
- Applies to both large and small projects
- Applies to debris removal only; does not apply to other types of emergency work



# Incentive for Debris Management Plans

- Incentive = 2% increase in federal share for 90 days
- Can only be applied one time during pilot
- Applies if FEMA has reviewed and accepted Plan at time of declaration
- Plan must include one or more pre-qualified contractors
  - Must comply with all procurement requirements



# Incentive for Debris Management Plans

- Debris Management Plan – 12 Elements
  - Debris Management Overview
  - Events and Assumptions
  - Debris collection and removal plan
  - Debris disposal locations and debris management sites
  - Debris removal on private property
  - Use and procurement of contracted services
  - Use of force account labor
  - Monitoring of debris operations
  - Health and safety requirements
  - Environmental considerations and other regulatory requirements
  - Public information dissemination
  - One or more pre-qualified contractors (debris removal, monitors, project management)



# Procedures for Implementation

- Sub-grant Development
  - Present alternative procedures at Kick-off Meeting
  - Sub-grantee must sign acknowledgement
  - Sub-grantee will still be responsible for submission of quarterly reports on all large projects to Grantee
  - All large projects will be reviewed for compliance



# Household Debris Segregation Curbside

## 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

### 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  
STAFF GRAPHIC BY  
DAN SWENSON  
*The Times-Picayune*

### CORRECT WAY

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

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

- 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

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# Residential Debris Staging Instructions



FEMA

www.fema.gov

## Debris removal guidelines

In efforts to expedite the debris removal process, please follow these rules

Placing debris **near or on trees, poles or other structures** makes removal difficult. This includes fire hydrants and meters.

## Debris separation

Please separate debris into the **six categories**, shown below.

### Electronics

Television, computer, stereo, phone, DVD player

### Large Appliances

Refrigerator, washer/dryer, air conditioner, stove, water heater, dishwasher

### Hazardous waste

Oil, battery, pesticide, paint, cleaning supplies, compressed gas

### Vegetative debris

Tree branches, leaves, logs, plants

### Construction debris

Building materials, drywall, lumber, carpet, furniture, plumbing

### Household garbage

Bagged garbage, discarded food, paper, packaging.

Debris should be placed curbside

10 feet

Debris should not **block roadway**



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# Debris Management Considerations for Local Government

- Do you know what your current solid waste operations handle on a day to day operations as well as “peak” dates (like Christmas). How does this compare with what may be estimated in a particular event (tornado, flood, etc.).
- What is your recycling paradigm?
  - Is City/County management for it even if it cost a little more or requires more work/resources?
  - Will citizens support it if it requires more work on their part? (separating, different drop offs)
- What is your land fill capacity, and operating requirements?
  - Recycling on site
  - Public access on site
  - Vegetative debris burned or chipped/shredded on site
  - Fees waived or reduced to promote private citizens to haul their own debris?



# Debris Management Considerations for Local Government

- What is your threshold “In House” for dealing with debris and Contractor Needed?
  - Do you have easy access to “local contractors” and should you have pre-event contracts in place?
- Temporary Debris Management Site
  - What are they and do you have them or need them?
  - City / County
  - Owned / leased
  - TCEQ aware or involved already
  - What steps would be needed to make the site ready for use tomorrow? (fencing, lay out plan, environmental monitoring and base report?)
- Historical buildings and areas
  - Who is responsible
  - Who has final say
  - What is their current status/condition?



# Debris Management Considerations for Local Government

- Sensitive environmental areas, water ways, etc.
  - Who is responsible, who has final say?
  - What is their current status/condition?

Clean Air Act

Clean Water Act

Floodplain & Wetlands  
(E.O 11988 & 11990)

Resource Conservation and  
Recovery Act

Endangered Species Act

Environmental Justice (EO 12898)

Coastal Barrier  
Resources Act

National Historic Preservation Act

- Requires that Federal agencies take into account the effects a project will have on historic resources



# Debris Management Considerations for Local Government

- What is a monitoring team and where do I get one?
  - In House, group of retired employees, contractors?
- FEMA:
  - What will they pay for and are they coming?
  - Has county meet threshold? Has state met threshold?
  - Is there or will be a declaration?
- **Robert Stafford Act - Insurance –Duplication of Benefits**  
“No entity will receive assistance for any loss for which financial assistance has already been received under any other program, or from insurance, or from any other source.” (44 CFR 206.226a-1)
- Does your community have a debris management plan?
  - Who put it together? (Committee of multi-disciplined members)
  - Has your jurisdiction had G202: Debris Management course
    - How do you enroll in the course?



# For More Information

TDEM offers FEMA's 5-day G202: Debris Management Course!

To schedule a class to be taught in your jurisdiction, please contact your TDEM District Coordinator.

You can also register for available sessions of the class on <http://www.preparingtexas.org>



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