

Debris Removal



Debris removal is the clearance, removal and/or disposal of debris following a disaster. The resulting debris may be comprised of one or more of the following types:

Construction & Demolition materials Sediments

Vegetative debris

Metals -

(awnings, etc.)

Animal Carcasses

Electronic debris - (computers, TVs, etc.)

Sandbags

White Metals -

(washer, refrigerators, etc.)

Personal Property

Hazardous Household Waste



DEBRIS REMOVAL ISSUES

Eligibility

- ☑ Debris must be:
 - o The result of a declared event
 - o Located in the designated disaster area
 - o The legal responsibility of an eligible applicant
- ☑ Debris removal is eligible when it:
 - o Eliminates immediate threats to lives, public health & safety
 - Eliminates immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property
 - o Ensures the economic recovery of the affected areas to the benefit of the community-at-large
- ☑ Debris on private property is eligible only when:
 - o The disaster caused severe and widespread damage
 - Removal is necessary to eliminate an immediate threat to life, public health & safety or to improve public or private property, or to ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large
 - o The work is performed by an eligible applicant

Debris Monitoring

- ☑ Monitoring to be done by trained & properly supervised personnel
- ☑ Thorough understanding of monitoring responsibilities and techniques
- ☑ Most effective process for identifying, evaluating & resolving debris issues



INELIGIBLE FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL (GENERALLY)

- Vehicles
- Damaged pools, basements, foundations
- Pre-disaster items awaiting disposal
- Reconstruction debris
- Non-threatening debris
- Non-disaster damages



DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

- A good debris management plan can save you time and money.
- A debris management plan will address both short term and long term goals and actions.
- A debris management plan is essential for a quick and effective response to and preparation for debris from the next major disaster.

Debris Removal



DEBRIS REMOVAL ISSUES - Continued

Debris Contracts:

- ☑ Remember to follow legal procurement procedures
- ✓ Must meet or exceed federal procurement standards for FEMA reimbursement (44 CFR, Part 13)
- ☑ For emergency procurement
- ☑ Fully document process
- ☑ Ensure costs are reasonable and justified
- ☑ Monitor activities and document monitoring process
- ☑ Ensure all activities in the contract are required for debris removal and are eligible for reimbursement

Potential Debris Contract Activities:

- ☑ Debris management planning
- Clearance
- ☑ Removal & hauling
- ☑ Debris management sites
- ☑ Recycling
- ☑ Household hazardous waste
- ✓ Asbestos
- ☑ Final disposition (from temporary site to final disposal site)
- ☑ Monitoring
- ☑ Project Management

Contract Types

- ☑ Time and Materials
 - o Used during first 70 hours of the emergency
 - o Cannot exceed 70 hours for all contracts without FEMA waiver
 - Requires detailed documentation & full time monitors
- ✓ Unit Price
 - o Requires full time trained third-party contract monitors
 - Requires all trucks to be accurately measured & numbered
 - o Requires all truckloads to be documented
- ✓ Lump Sum
 - Area Method
 - Requires clear, definable scope of work
 - Difficult to estimate debris amounts
 - High probability of claims
 - Contractors shoulder most of the risk
 - Pass Method
 - Requires accurate, up-to-date plans
 - Must have public cooperation
 - Requires public information office involvement
 - Has definitive scope of work



Additional Resources

- Disaster Plan,
 California Integrated
 Waste Management
 Board (CIWMB)
- Debris Management Guide, FEMA
- Debris Operations Job Aid, FEMA
- Public Assistance
 Policy Guide, FEMA
- Public Assistance Guide, FEMA
- Debris Management
 Plan Flyer
- Private Property Debris Removal Flyer



www.oes.ca.gov www.fema.gov www.ciwmb.ca.gov



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Regulations: 44 CFR, Section 206.224.