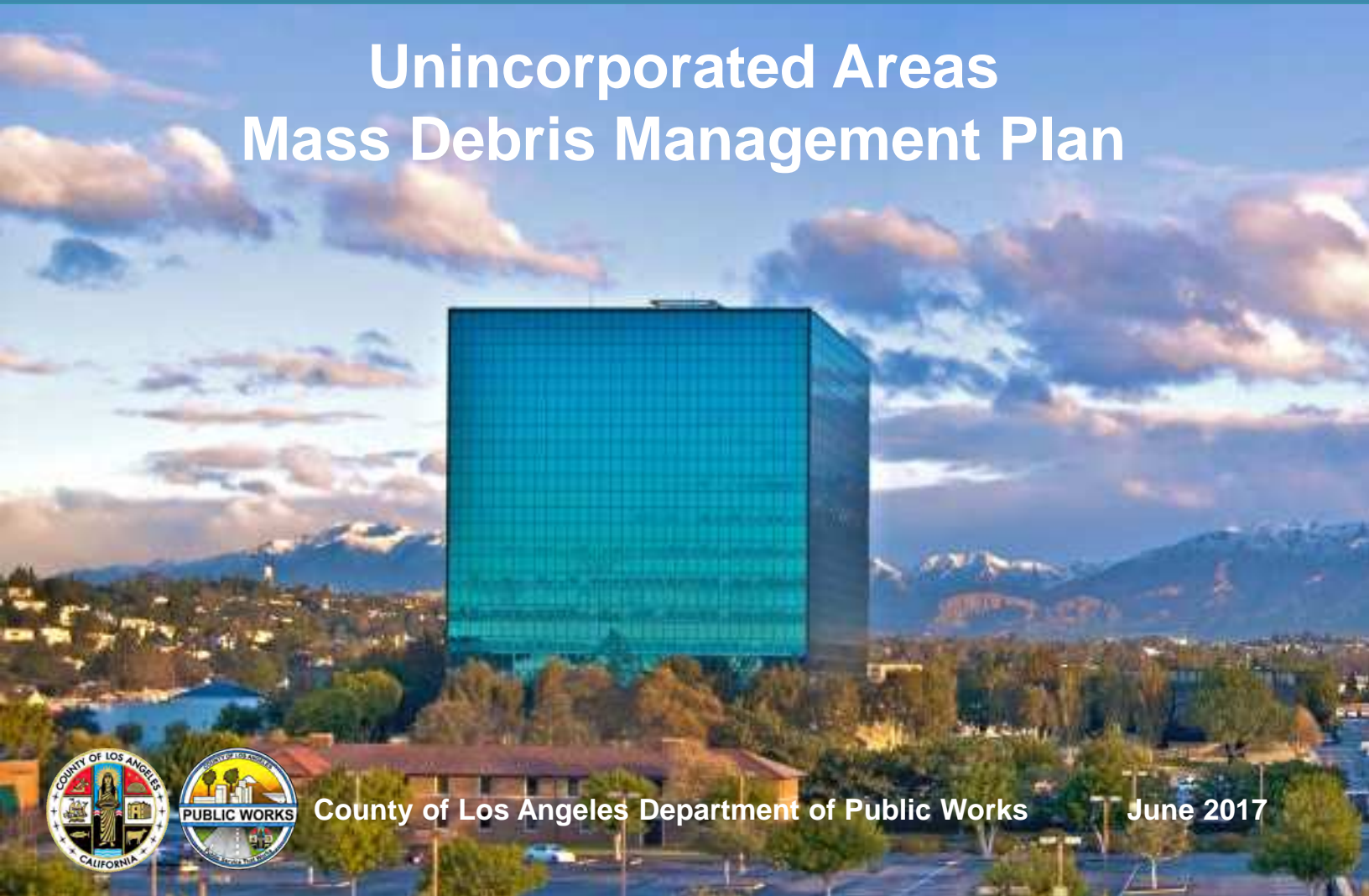




Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan



County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works

June 2017

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Los Angeles County (County), one of California's original 27 counties, was established on February 18, 1850. It is one of the nation's largest counties, with 4,084 square miles. Los Angeles County has the largest population of any county in the nation, with nearly 10 million residents who account for approximately 27 percent of California's population. As a subdivision of the State of California (State), the County is charged with providing numerous services that affect the lives of all residents, including law enforcement, tax collection, public health protection, public social services, elections, and flood control.¹

More than 65 percent of the County (2,653.5 square miles) is Unincorporated Area (UA) where approximately 1 million residents live and work. In the UA, the Board of Supervisors acts in the capacity of a City Council, and the supervisor acts in the capacity of a mayor. County departments provide the municipal services. There are approximately 140 unincorporated communities, with the largest number located in the northern part of the County.²

The County is vulnerable to a multitude of disasters that have the potential to generate large quantities of debris throughout the County. The UA Mass Debris Management Plan (MDMP) describes how the County will manage disaster debris operations in the UA. The County Department of Public Works (DPW) serves as the lead agency to manage disaster debris operations. As such, DPW serves as the lead to develop and update the UA MDMP. DPW developed this plan using the framework of the Operational Area (OA) MDMP, the OA Emergency Response Plan, and the DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual. DPW solicited input from the various divisions within DPW and input from County departments to develop the plan. DPW will submit this plan to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for review and comment, and will submit the final plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for approval.

DPW developed this plan to meet FEMA's requirements for approval. In addition to FEMA's plan requirements, the UA MDMP also addresses characteristics unique to the County.

- The Introduction describes the scope and intent of the plan and provides an analysis of potential debris-generating events that could severely affect the County.
- The Mass Debris Management Strategy section describes the critical components of disaster debris operations through each phase of emergency management, including preparedness, response, and recovery.
- The Organization and Roles and Responsibilities section provides a detailed list of each entity involved in disaster debris operations and their role. This includes DPW Divisions, County departments, state agencies, federal agencies, private sector businesses, nonprofit partners, and residents.
- The Finance, Administration, and Logistics section describes the funding sources and resources available to assist with conducting disaster debris operations.
- The Plan Maintenance Strategy describes the process to maintain the plan through routine updates, training, and exercises.

¹ *About LA County*, retrieved from <https://www.lacounty.gov/government/about-la-county>

² *About LA County Unincorporated Areas*, retrieved from <https://www.lacounty.gov/government/about-la-county/unincorporated-areas>

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
CAC	Certified Asbestos Consultant
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalOES	California Office of Emergency Services
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CDA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CEO	Chief Executive Office
CEOC	County Emergency Operations Center
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CPG	Comprehensive Planning Guide
CY	Cubic Yards
DAFN	Disability Accessibility and Functional Needs Committee
DMA	Disaster Management Area
DMS	Debris Management Site
DOSH	Department of Occupational Safety & Health
DPW	Department of Public Works
EMMIE	Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HASP	Hazard and Security Plan
HSC	Health & Safety Code
ICS	Incident Command System
MCEF	Mixed Cellulose Ester Filter
MDMP	Mass Debris Management Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OA	Operational Area
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PA	Public Assistance
PAC	Public Assistance Coordinator
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PCA	Project Cost Account
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PW	Project Worksheet
RA	Regional Administrator
RCC	Recovery Coordination Center
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
S.A.F.E.	Solvents, Automotive, Flammables, and Electronics
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SCEC	Southern California Earthquake Center
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SF	Square Footage
SRIA	Sandy Recovery Improvement Act
TDS	Temporary Disposal Site
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscopy
UA	Unincorporated Areas
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VCM	Vegetative Cover Multiplier
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Local, state, and federal government agencies have the responsibility to preserve life and property during emergencies. Los Angeles County (County) recognizes that disasters often produce substantial volumes of debris, creating hazardous conditions that endanger the public and disrupt the essential daily lifestyle and economy of the community. The County also recognizes that planning for such disasters can lessen the impact on the community, economy, and the environment. Therefore, the County has developed the UA MDMP to facilitate a rapid response and recovery to debris-generating incidents.

The UA MDMP is part of a broader debris operations framework established in the OA MDMP. The OA MDMP is a functional annex to the Los Angeles County OA Emergency Response Plan. The OA MDMP addresses the OA's coordinated response to manage debris following a destructive event. The OA MDMP describes the OA's roles and responsibilities during debris operations. It also provides guidance to the County, the 88 municipalities, and other public entities within the OA to conduct debris operations.

The Los Angeles County DPW is responsible for serving as the lead agency for disaster debris operations in the County UAs following a disaster. The UA MDMP describes disaster debris operations in the UAs and supplements the Los Angeles County DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual.

The UA MDMP addresses the County's coordinated response to manage disaster debris in the public road right-of-way following a disaster event. The UA MDMP does not address routine debris-clearing operations. The operational concepts reflected in this plan focus on potential large-scale disasters, which can generate significant volumes of debris requiring an unusual or extraordinary response. The UA MDMP emphasizes disaster preparedness and debris recycling.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to describe how mass debris-clearing operations of debris deposited after a disaster event in the public road right-of-way will be managed in the UAs of the County. The intent of this plan is to:

- Establish coordinated debris management operations within the UA, including debris removal, reduction, recycling, haul-out, final disposal, and documentation.
- Provide a debris management organization for the UA.
- Provide authorities and responsibilities of the UA debris management organization.
- Describe the resource management strategy for debris operations in the UA.

1.3 Background

1.3.1 Debris Planning Process

The DPW began the planning process by establishing a diverse debris planning team. The planning team included representatives from the divisions within the DPW, other County departments, and other responsible agencies.

The UA MDMP was developed using the planning process outlined in the FEMA Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 Version 2. A complete list of references used to develop the debris guidance and content of this plan is listed in Section 1.6.

The County DPW conducted the following planning meetings to engage stakeholders and gain feedback for the development of the plan:

Project Kickoff Meetings

The purpose of the project kickoff meeting is to introduce the planning team members, provide an overview of the key concepts to be addressed in the planning process, confirm the vision for the plan, and acclimate the debris planning team to the project timeline and milestones. The County DPW conducted two kickoff meetings: one with internal stakeholders within DPW and one with County departments. This was to ensure each group received information specific to their functional areas.

Planning Meeting #1

The purpose of planning meeting #1 was to obtain input to develop the critical components of the UA MDMP. During this meeting, the debris planning team discussed the plan objectives, assumptions, scope, roles and responsibilities, and management strategy for conducting debris operations following an event that impacts the OA.

Planning Meeting #2

The purpose of planning meeting #2 was to review the initial draft plan and gain feedback from the debris planning team on necessary changes to the plan. During this meeting, the planning team identified any components missing from the plan and any concepts that need to be further defined.

Final Plan Walk-Through Meeting

The purpose of the final plan walk-through meeting was to review the final version of the plan and acclimate the planning team with the plan contents. This meeting served as an opportunity to train stakeholders on how to use the information in the plan for debris management operations.

Debris Operations Tabletop Exercise

The purpose of the debris operations tabletop exercise was to provide leadership personnel with an opportunity to discuss the UA MDMP against a realistic scenario. The exercise followed the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, which includes two planning meetings, the development of an after action report and improvement plan, and an after action meeting to discuss and address lessons learned. Plan improvements identified in the exercises were incorporated into the final UA MDMP.

Attachment A includes the participant list for each planning meeting.

1.3.2 Plan Scope

The scope of the UA MDMP pertains to disaster debris operations for an incident that causes widespread damage. This plan applies to the UAs outside of the 88 cities within Los Angeles County.

This plan complies with the principles and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. This plan complies with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework, National Disaster Recovery Framework, and the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

This plan applies to the DPW Divisions responsible for conducting and supporting debris operations within the UAs.

DPW serves as the lead agency for disaster debris management for the County during emergencies. Roles and responsibilities assigned to DPW staff during a mass debris event are not representative of regular job functions. Should there be an occurrence of a mass debris event which itself is declared an emergency or part to a larger declared emergency event or similar situation, DPW employees may be requested to perform tasks and functions that are not typical of their day-to-day job functions/operations.

1.3.3 Description of the Operational Area

As defined by SEMS, the “Operational Area Level” means an intermediate level of the State emergency services organization, consisting of a County and all political subdivisions within the County area. Each County geographic area in California is designated as an OA. An OA is used by the County and the political subdivisions comprising the OA to coordinate emergency activities. The OA serves as a link in the system for communication and coordination between the State’s emergency operations center and the operation centers of the political subdivisions comprising the OA.³

1.3.4 Description of the County⁴

Population and Demographics

The UAs of the County include more than 2,600 square miles, represent two-thirds of the County's land, and have a population of about 1 million people. Unofficially grouped into 137 non-contiguous areas, some of the UAs are as small as a few blocks; some are urban centers with more than 150,000 residents. Some areas of sparse population cover hundreds of square miles in the high desert.

The UAs are both socially and economically diverse. Some characteristics of the demographics in the UAs might affect debris operations.

Many residents within the UAs speak languages other than English at home. This means that public information regarding set-out procedures and the safe handling of debris will need to be accessible in multiple languages.

During disasters, populations with access and functional needs and socioeconomic barriers often have less access to resources and support. This includes but is not limited to elderly, vision impaired, hearing impaired, mobility impaired, and impoverished individuals. It can also include individuals in remote areas who may not have ready access to public roads. Debris managers must be cognizant of how disaster debris can further affect individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs. Section 2.4.7 of this plan provides a more detailed description of best practices during debris operations to support these populations.

Residents of UAs commonly use an adjacent city as their mailing address. This can cause some confusion for residents to determine exactly where their residence is located. Different jurisdictions will have different procedures for collecting disaster debris. Procedures will vary from cities to the UAs. Residents can use the interactive GIS map located on the County’s Department of Regional Planning website to determine the jurisdiction of their residence.

<http://planning.lacounty.gov/znet>

³ Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan, June 2012

⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Website, 2015 (retrieved from: http://planning.lacounty.gov/view/unincorporated_los_angeles_county/)

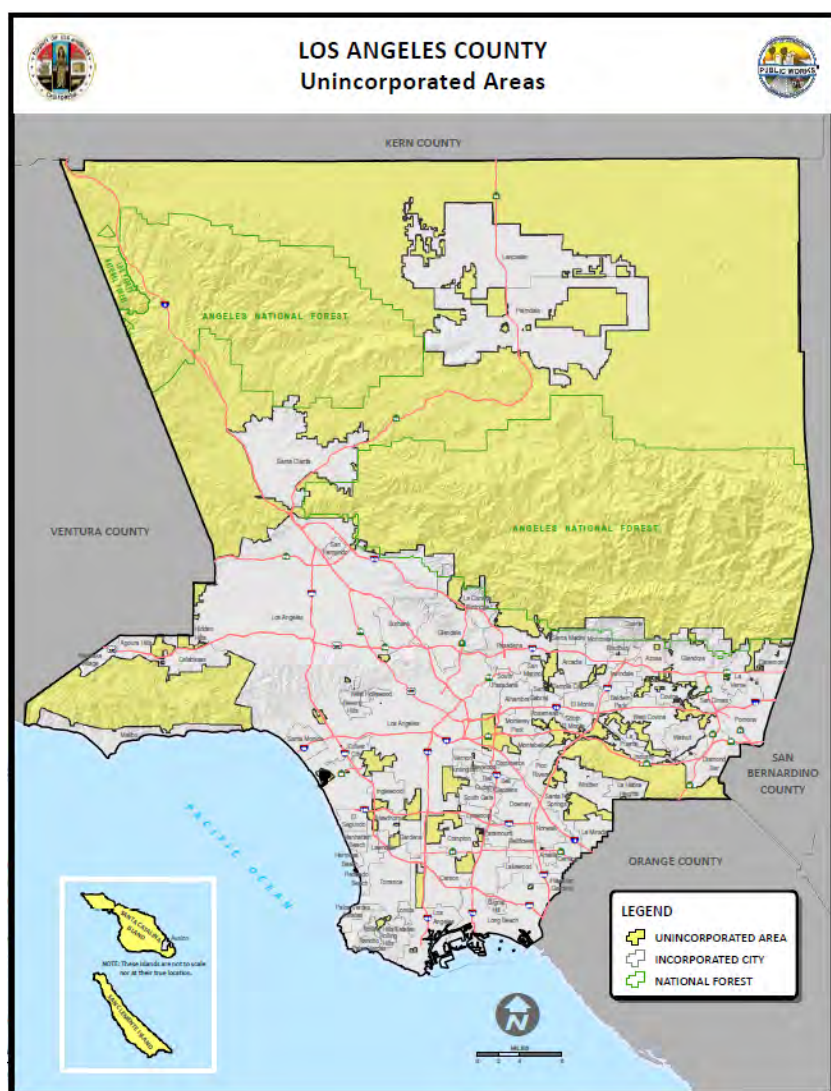
Physical Characteristics

Los Angeles County has a total land area of 2,598,400 acres and water area of 443,100 acres. The water area includes lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. The land area includes mountain ranges and hills with the highest peak at 10,064 feet above mean sea level. The County's lowest point in Wilmington is 9 feet below mean sea level.

Los Angeles County's two islands, Santa Catalina and San Clemente, are part of the eight-island group called the Channel Islands. Santa Catalina is approximately 48,000 acres with a population of 4,096. San Clemente is owned and operated by the U.S. Navy and is uninhabited other than approximately 300 military personnel.

A map of the UAs within the County is located in Attachment B.

Figure 1.1 – Map of UAs of Los Angeles County



Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts⁵

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) is a confederation of independent special districts serving water pollution control and solid waste management needs. The agency is made up of 23 separate districts working cooperatively under one administrative staff headquartered near Whittier.

The Sanitation Districts construct, operate, and maintain facilities to collect, recycle, and dispose of industrial wastes and provide for the management of solid wastes, including disposal, transfer operations, and materials recovery.

The Sanitation Districts' solid waste management system serves the needs of a large portion of Los Angeles County. The Sanitation Districts operate two active sanitary landfills, four landfill gas-to-energy recovery facilities, two recycle centers, and three materials recovery/transfer facilities, and participate in the operation of two refuse-to-energy facilities. Private and public agency operators meet the remaining two-thirds of the County's solid waste management needs.

1.3.4.1 Debris Management Constraints

The debris planning team identified several characteristics of the County that will present challenges during debris management. This plan aims to provide best management practices to address these challenges.

- Traffic congestion
- Lack of large open space for temporary debris management sites
- Lack of transportation options to haul debris
- Number and complexity of special districts that are responsible for managing debris
- Multiple municipalities using a single resource
 - Municipal solid waste haulers
 - Disposal facilities
 - Staging areas
- Cross-sector and cross-agency data sharing limitations
- State regulatory requirements
 - Environmental regulations
 - Waste diversion goals and regulations
- Debris on private property
- Resident expectations
- Populations with disabilities and access and functional needs

⁵ County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2014

1.4 Events and Assumptions

Debris Scenarios

The intent of this plan is to provide guidance for a large-scale disaster that generates significant volumes of debris that will overwhelm resources and require coordination and support. The County is vulnerable to many disasters that have the potential to generate large volumes of debris, including natural and human-caused disasters. FEMA defines these incidents as any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion.

The 2014 Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment of the hazards in the County. The steps involved in risk and vulnerability assessment are as follows: (1) hazard identification, (2) profiling hazard events, (3) vulnerability assessment/inventory of existing assets, (4) risk analysis, and (5) assessing vulnerability/analyzing development trends.

The County's Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies four chronic hazards: earthquake, flood, wildland fire, and tsunami. Chronic hazards occur with some regularity and most may be predicted through historic evidence and scientific methods. These four hazards pose the most significant threat to the County and are categorized using the FEMA Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking system.

Other less significant threats assessed in the Hazard Mitigation Plan include:

- Drought
- Landslide
- Windstorm
- Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- Infrastructure Loss – Utility, Data/Telecommunications
- Biological and Health Emergencies
- Water/Wastewater Emergency
- Civil Unrest
- Large Venue Structure Fires (Conflagrations)
- Transportation Incidents
- Hazardous Materials
- Radiological Incidents/Accidents
- Explosion
- Agricultural Loss

For the purposes of this plan, the debris planning team chose three disaster scenarios to conduct an analysis based on likelihood to occur and potential to generate significant disaster debris. The analysis uses two methods to estimate potential debris type and volume.

First, an estimation model is used based on a debris equation developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The model considers population and parcel data as factors to determine the estimated volume of debris for a widespread disaster.

Second, a historical analysis is conducted based on real data from similar incidents in an area that is geographically similar to the County.

The following section provides the findings of the two debris estimation approaches and is intended to establish a baseline for planning purposes. During a real disaster, many factors impact the actual amount of debris that is generated. The information in this section is intended for the purposes of planning only and will likely be different from an actual event.

1.4.1.1 Earthquake⁶

Earthquakes are considered a major threat to the County due to the proximity of several fault zones, notably including the San Andreas Fault, the Newport-Inglewood Fault, the Norwalk Fault, the San Jacinto Fault, and the Whittier-Elsinore Fault. A Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) report (SCEC, 1995) indicated that the probability of an earthquake of magnitude 7 or larger in Southern California before the year 2024 is 80% to 90%. A significant earthquake along one of the major faults could cause substantial casualties; extensive damage to buildings, roads, and bridges; fires; and other threats to life and property. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by secondary effects such as fire, landslides, and dam failure. A major earthquake could be catastrophic in its effect on the population and could exceed the response capability of the local communities and the State.

Earthquake losses typically include structural damage to private and public structures, such as homes, businesses, roads, and bridges. Structural damage can cause thousands of dollars in losses for residents, business owners, and public entities. The table below provides historical earthquake data.

Table 1.2 – Historical Earthquake Disasters

Date	Location	Time	Richter	Damage
1/1/1979	Malibu	3:15 pm	5.2	No deaths; minor damage
10/1/1987	Whittier Narrows	7:42 am	5.9	Eight deaths; \$358 million
12/3/1988	Pasadena	11:38 pm	5.0	No deaths; no appreciable damage
1/19/1989	Malibu	10:38 pm	5.0	No deaths; slight damage
6/12/1989	Montebello	9:57 am	4.6	No deaths; no appreciable damage
6/28/1991	Sierra Madre	7:44 am	5.8	Two deaths; \$40 million
1/17/1994	Northridge	4:31 am	6.7	61 deaths; estimated \$20 billion
9/9/2001	SE of West Hollywood	4:59 pm	4.2	No deaths; moderate damage
7/29/2008	Chino Hills	11:42 am	5.4	No deaths, moderate damage

⁶ County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2014

Additionally, earthquakes can create secondary impacts, including mudslides, fires, and hazardous materials incidents.

1.4.1.2 Flooding and Debris Flows

The County is vulnerable to severe weather, including wind and heavy rain that can cause flooding, coastal erosion, and mudslides.

Debris Flows⁷

The geologic setting of the County is conducive to slope failures and slope-failure deposits (landslides) that can threaten life and property. Most landslides are localized in small gullies, threatening only those buildings in their direct path. They can occur on almost any rain-saturated hill when rainfall is heavy enough.

A debris flow is shallow landslide, saturated with water that travels rapidly down slope as a muddy slurry. The flowing mud carries rocks, bushes, and other debris as it pours down the slopes.

A debris avalanche is a rapidly moving debris flow that travels faster than about 10 mph, or approximately 25 yards in about 5 seconds. Speeds in excess of 20 mph are not uncommon, and speeds in excess of 100 mph, although rare, do occur locally.⁸

The most common cause of debris avalanches and debris flows is the combination of heavy rainfall, steep slopes, and loose soil. Most fairly steep slopes have enough soil and loose rock for potential landslides. Although "stable" when dry, such slopes can produce local debris flows, often without warning.

The table below provides historical severe flooding and debris flows for the County.

Table 1.3 – Flooding and Debris Flow Disasters

Date	FEMA Disaster Declaration Number	Disaster Description
2/25/1962	145	Fires, Severe Storm, Flooding, Mudslides
1/26/1969	253	Fires, Severe Storm, Flooding, Debris Flows
2/15/1978	547	Fires, Flooding, Debris Flows, Landslides, High Surf
2/21/1980	615	Fires, Flooding, Debris Flows, Landslides
2/09/1983	677	Severe Storm, High Surf, Flooding, Mudslides, Tornado
2/25/1992	935	Severe Storm, Flooding, Debris Flows
10/28/1993	1005	Fires, Mud and Landslides, Soil Erosion, Flooding
01/05/1995	1044	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows

⁷ County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2014

⁸ California Department of Conservation, retrieved from http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/cgs_notes/note_33

⁹ FEMA Disaster Declarations, retrieved from <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>

Date	FEMA Disaster Declaration Number	Disaster Description
03/12/1995	1046	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows
02/09/1998	1203	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding
02/04/2005	1577	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows, and Mudslides
04/14/2005	1585	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows, and Mudslides
03/08/2010	1884	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows, and Mudslides
1/26/2011	1952	Winter Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows, and Mud Flows
10/15/2015	N/A	Westlake Mud Flow

The County's Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a comprehensive analysis of the risk and vulnerabilities of the various types of severe weather and flooding that can impact the County.

1.4.1.3 Wildfires¹⁰

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar facilities. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

Los Angeles County's topography consists of a semi-arid coastal plain and rolling highlands creating an ever-present threat of wildland fire, especially when fueled by shrub overgrowth, seasonal Santa Ana winds, and high temperatures. Extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, low humidity, and winds of extraordinary force may cause an ordinary fire to expand into one of massive proportions.

Table 1.4 – Historical Wildfire Disasters in the County

Incident Name	Year	Acres Burned	Structures Damaged	Structures Destroyed
Buckweed/ Agua Dulce	2007	38,356	30	43
Canyon	2007	4,500	14	8
Magic	2007	2,824	0	0
Ranch	2007	58,401	2	10
Meadow Ridge	2007	20	0	0
October	2007	100	0	0
Sayre	2008	11,262	0	634

¹⁰ County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2014

Incident Name	Year	Acres Burned	Structures Damaged	Structures Destroyed
Sesnon	2008	14,703	11	78
Marek	2008	4824	10	42
Osito	2009	304	2	0
Morris	2009	2168	2	0
Station	2009	160,577	57	209
Crown	2010	14,000	6	10
Briggs	2010	530	0	0
Sand	2016	41,432	18	1
Total		312,569	130	1,034

1.4.1.4 Debris Estimates

Estimating the quantities of debris that may be generated by various natural or man-made disasters is a complex analysis. There are endless variables (type of incident, severity, etc.) that can dramatically impact the quantities of debris that may be generated by a disaster and virtually no model can accurately estimate debris volumes. Estimating the debris generation potential for the County should be used as a resource when planning for a debris-generating incident.

Debris Estimation Models

In this section, debris estimates have been developed for the UAs of the County. The estimates provided are based on a series of assumptions and should not be considered as the actual volumes following a disaster event. The debris estimate models use factors such as household population and parcel data to forecast the volume and type of potential debris in the UAs. The assumptions used in each debris estimation model are provided below along with the estimated debris volumes and resource requirements. The average truck capacity and estimated debris stack height are based on past debris removal missions. It is assumed self-loaders and hydraulic trailers are used, which tend to have larger capacities. The average number of trips is an assumption based on longer travel times in the County due to post-disaster and traffic conditions.

Assumptions for all models:

- Average debris collection truck capacity: 32 CY¹¹
- Average number of trips per day for each collection truck: 5
- Volume of debris that can be staged per acre based on a 15 foot stack height: 24,200 CY/acre
- Estimated typical two-lane road width: 20 feet

¹¹ Mud and sediment will be heavier than vegetative debris. However, 32 CY is the average cubic yards collected per truck. Larger trucks with a total capacity of 60 CY and higher will be able to haul more of the heavier debris.

- Estimated typical two-lane road asphalt road depth: 1 foot
- Estimated road miles in unincorporated County: 3899.40 miles
- Estimated collection period: 90 days

Earthquake Scenario Assumptions and Debris Estimate

For the earthquake scenario, the Los Angeles Region Imagery Acquisition Consortium (LARIAC) data was used to identify the total building area in the UAs. Because the LARIAC data accounted for all buildings, including commercial and non-residential, a cap of 5,000 square feet was applied to the data to account for residential structures. The LARIAC building area data set does not distinguish between residential and commercial buildings. As such, buildings larger than 5,000 square feet are assumed to be commercial properties and factored out of the data set. For the purposes of debris estimation, the intensity of the earthquake was estimated at a 6.0 from the San Andreas Fault line. The estimate assumes this event would result in a general 10 percent structure loss within the UAs based on historical debris events.

- Average structure height in feet: 20
- FEMA general building debris formula:

$$(TA)(AH)(.33) / 27 \text{ FT} = \text{Debris Estimate}$$

Where:

TA = Total building area in the UAs (residential structures)

AH = Average height of residential structures in the UAs

(.33) = Constant to account for empty space in a structure

- Estimated allocation of construction and demolition debris to vegetative debris:
 - Construction and demolition debris 90%
 - Vegetative debris 10%
- Estimated additional debris that is a result of roads damaged by the earthquake:
 - For planning purposes, an estimated 0.50% of roads in the UAs are impacted by the earthquake and generate an additional 76,255 CY of debris.
 - $3,899.40 \text{ miles} \times 0.50\% \times 5280 \text{ FT} = 102,944 \text{ FT}$
 - $(102,944 \text{ FT} \times 20 \text{ FT} \times 1 \text{ FT}) / 27 \text{ FT} = 76,255 \text{ CY}$

Table 1.5 – Earthquake Debris Estimate

Total Debris Estimate (CY)	Residential Debris Estimate (C&D and Vegetative) (CY)	Total Non-Building Structures	DMS Acres Needed	Trucks Needed	Personnel (Debris Monitors)
2,652,930	2,576,675 ¹²	76,255	110	190	95

¹² Debris estimate is equal to: $[105,409,423 \text{ SQ FT (TA)} \times 20 \text{ FT (AH)} \times .33 \times .10] / 27 = 2,576,675 \text{ CY}$

Flooding and Debris Flow Assumptions and Debris Estimate

The second scenario for the purposes of planning was from a flooding and debris flow event. For the purposes of planning, an assumption that 1% of the total parcels (341,756 parcels) within the unincorporated County would be impacted by a severe flood event. Based on this assumption, an estimated 3,418 homes would be impacted by a major flood and debris flow event.

FEMA 329 – Debris Estimating Field Guide estimates that 45-50 cubic yards of personal property debris will be generated from the average flooded home. As a result, an estimated 170,900 CY of debris could be generated within the UA of the County from a 100-year storm event.

Calculating potential debris flow is based on an emergency assessment of post-fire debris flows from the 2009 Station Fire conducted by the U.S. Geology Survey (USGS). The assessment found that conditions in basins along the San Gabriel mountain front between Big Tujunga Canyon and Arroyo Seco resulted in probabilities of debris flow occurrence greater than 80 percent and debris flow volumes between 13,000 to 130,000 cubic yards.¹³ The USGS assessment assumed debris basins in the fire area were full. The basin debris volume is negligible for the purposes of estimation models. However, during a real debris-generating event, the County will need to determine where to put debris basin sediment because these facilities will also need to be cleaned out. The USGS assessment also found that the debris flow could impact neighborhoods, streets, and infrastructure in the area.

- Estimated additional debris that is a result of road washout caused by the flooding event:
 - For planning purposes, an estimated .25% of roads in the UAs are impacted by the incident and generate an additional 38,127 CY of debris.
 - $3,899.40 \text{ miles} \times 0.25\% \times 5280 \text{ FT} = 51,472 \text{ FT}$
 - $(51,472 \text{ FT} \times 20 \text{ FT} \times 1 \text{ FT}) / 27 \text{ FT} = 38,127 \text{ CY}$
- Estimated additional debris that is a result of debris flow caused by the flooding event:
 - Median debris flow volume $(130,000 - 13,000) / 2 = 58,000 \text{ CY}$
 - For planning purposes an estimate 25% of debris flow impacts improved land = 14,500 CY

Table 1.6 – Flooding and Debris Flow Debris Estimates

Total Debris Estimate (CY)	Residential Debris Estimate (C&D and Vegetative) (CY)	Total Non-Building Structures (CY)	Debris Flow Volume (CY)	DMS Acres Needed	Trucks Needed	Personnel (Debris Monitors)
223,527	170,900	38,127	14,500	9	16	8

Wildfire

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. Wildfire presents a risk as the County's topography consists of semi-arid coastal plain and rolling highlands creating an ever-present threat of wildland fire, especially when fueled by shrub overgrowth, occasional Santa Ana winds, and high temperatures. The threat of wildfire is also increased by large tree die off such

¹³ U.S. Geological Survey *Emergency Assessment of Postfire Debris-Flow Hazards for the 2009 Station Fire, San Gabriel Mountains, Southern California*, 2010.

as the Bark Beetle Infestation. Southern California is susceptible to wildfires year round; however, late summer early fall is the riskiest season for wildfires. At this time, the temperatures are still high, Santa Ana conditions can be present (typically occur in fall through early spring), and the weather has often been dry for several months. It is common to go without any rain from May to October. The proximity of wildfires to densely populated or maintained areas such as roadways may result in significant volumes of disaster debris.

This wildfire scenario assumes that 10% of the total road miles (3,899.4) within the unincorporated County and 100 homes were impacted by a wildfire. This estimate also assumes that in the UAs of the County, the average tree size is small, the average tree density is low, and the average housing structure is suburban. Using these assumptions, an estimated 45,828 fire-damaged trees and a total of 504,112 cubic yards of disaster debris could be generated by a major wildfire.

- Estimated additional debris that is a result of debris flow caused by the flooding event:
 - Median debris flow volume $(130,000 - 13,000) / 2 = 58,000$ CY
 - For planning purposes, an estimated 25% of debris flow impacts improved land = 14,500 CY

Table 1.7 – Wildfire Debris Estimates

Total Debris Estimate (CY)	Residential Debris Estimate (C&D and Vegetative) (CY)	Debris Flow Volume (CY)	DMS Acres Needed	Trucks Needed	Personnel (Debris Monitors)
518,612	504,112	14,500	20	37	19

Uses for Debris Estimates

Forecasting the type and quantity of debris is essential to the debris removal planning process. To properly plan for a disaster debris cleanup, it is important to develop a good estimate of how much debris may be generated by a disaster. By forecasting the type and quantity of debris, the planning team can better define the scope of work of the debris management operations. This can help determine:

- How much temporary debris storage capacity will be needed (number and size of temporary debris management sites).
- Staffing and equipment needs in DPW or the structure of debris removal contracts.
- How much debris removal could cost.

Forecasting can also assist with identification of areas with high potential concentrations debris and incorporation of this analysis into debris clearance and removal strategies.

Although there are many valid reasons for completing debris forecasting, it is also important to remember that every disaster and impact area is unique. Accordingly, debris removal operations will vary based on the conditions of each disaster. While the different potential scenarios addressed provide us with a range of potential debris quantities, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recommends that for planning purposes, the worst-case scenario should be used for the subject area.

1.4.2 Debris Planning Assumptions

For the purposes of this plan, the following assumptions are considered facts in order to execute this plan:

- The County will manage disaster debris in the UAs.
- Public Works will provide disaster debris services to cities that have contracted with the County for such services. The County will coordinate with public entities within the OA regarding debris operation, but does not possess authority over those entities.
- The County has a diverse population that will have unique needs during debris operations.
- In a catastrophic disaster, communication networks might be inoperable, transportation infrastructure might be severely debilitated, and resources will be limited.
- During such an event, public entities could require support from the County to manage debris.
- The County may use private sector resources to support debris operations following a catastrophic disaster.
- The County may request additional resources, as necessary, through established channels (SEMS).
- Catastrophic disasters will require prolonged, sustained debris operations and support activities.

1.5 Plan Goal and Objectives

The goal of this plan is to provide a concept of operations to conduct debris operations in the County with the following priorities:

- Saving lives
- Preserving the health and safety of responders and the public
- Protecting property and the environment

The plan objectives describe the end result for successful debris operations within the County. These are the broad goals that must be achieved in order to meet the purpose of this plan. The objectives for the UA MDMP are as follows:

- Conduct pre-disaster preparedness.
- Facilitate debris removal operations to maintain public health and safety.
- Quickly remove disaster debris from the public right-of-way to allow access for life saving operations such as police, fire, and emergency vehicles.
- Consider those with disabilities and access and functional needs throughout debris operations.
- Maximize diversion to the greatest extent possible to preserve remaining landfill capacity.
- Organize to manage debris operations during widespread events.
- Establish mechanisms to coordinate with stakeholders to manage debris operations.
- Coordinate public information regarding debris.
- Utilize internal and private sector networks to manage debris operations.
- Request additional resources, if necessary, through established channels.
- Comply with applicable local, state, and federal requirements throughout debris operations.

- Forecast debris and resource requirements.

The specific activities required to achieve these objectives are included in Section 2: Mass Debris Management Strategy.

1.6 Authorities and References

Authorities

Local

- The County of Los Angeles has the authority to develop emergency response plans under Emergency Ordinance 2.68.220.
- The Sheriff, as Director of Emergency Operations, will coordinate the County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (OAEOC), including emergency debris response operations in conformance with Emergency Ordinance 2.68.
- The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will coordinate recovery operations, including debris operations in conformance with Emergency Ordinance 2.68.
- During an emergency or major disaster, various County departments will perform their respective responsibilities as described in the Los Angeles Area Emergency Response Plan. The DPW's responsibility is to fill the position of Construction and Engineering Branch Coordinator. This position is responsible for managing the Construction and Engineering Branch, which provides staff support and analysis for construction, engineering, jurisdictional safety assessment, and debris removal issues.
- Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted December 19, 1989 by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
- County of Los Angeles DPW Emergency Response Manual for Post-Event Safety Evaluation of County-Owned Buildings, County Buildings Evaluation Team, June 2013
- County of Los Angeles Title 1 General Provisions, Chapter 1.23 Nuisance and Abatement Ordinance

State

- California Health & Safety Code 41800
- California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 17210
- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Federal

- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) included as Division B of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, PL 113-2, signed into law January 29, 2013
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288
- U.S. Code, Title 23 Highways, Part 125 Emergency Relief Section 1107 Public Law 112-141 Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), July 2012

- Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR 200)
- US Code, Title 42, Chapter 103, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability (CERCLA) and Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

References

Local

- County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Integrated Emergency Response Manual, 2007
- Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan, 2012
- Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2014
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Public Notice regarding the Tentative Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for disaster-related emergency waste handling and disposal within the Los Angeles Region

State

- California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Debris Management Plan
- California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Guidance for Conducting Emergency Debris, Waste and Hazardous Material Removal Actions Pursuant to a State and Local Emergency Proclamation, October 2011

Federal

- FEMA Comprehensive Planning Guide 102 Version 2
- FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG), January, 2016
- FEMA Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program Guide for Debris Removal, July, 2016
- FEMA Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment (EMMIE) Cost Codes for Debris Removal
- FEMA 9500 Series Policy Publications Not Superseded by the PAPPG
- National Response Framework, Department of Homeland Security, March, 2008
- National Disaster Recovery Framework, Department of Homeland Security, September 2011

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2.0 MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

2.1 Overview

The National Response Framework establishes a set of core capabilities with corresponding goals that must be achieved during disasters to save lives, protect property and the environment, and preserve the social, economic, cultural, and political structure of communities. Debris management operations support several National Response Framework core capabilities, including Critical Transportation, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Infrastructure Systems, and Public and Private Services and Resources. Depending on the size, scope, and magnitude of the disaster, the County will be required to conduct debris operations. In cases where the magnitude of the disaster stretches local resources beyond their capability to respond, the County as the OA will provide support to impacted public entities. In some cases, the County may request additional support from the State.

The Mass Debris Management Strategy describes the processes of how to achieve the objectives of the MDMP. This section is organized chronologically to demonstrate the activities that will take place during each phase of debris operations, including preparedness, response, and recovery as presented below. Each sub-section includes a table that lists the lead and support agencies responsible for achieving the task.

Lead Agency: The lead agency has the primary responsibility for the debris function.

Support Agency: Support agencies have a significant role/responsibility to assist in the debris function.

DPW serves as the lead agency for disaster debris management for the County during emergencies. Roles and responsibilities assigned to DPW staff during a mass debris event are not representative of regular job functions. Should there be an occurrence of a mass debris event which itself is declared an emergency or part to a larger declared emergency event or similar situation, DPW employees may be requested to perform tasks and functions that are not typical of their day-to-day job functions/operations.

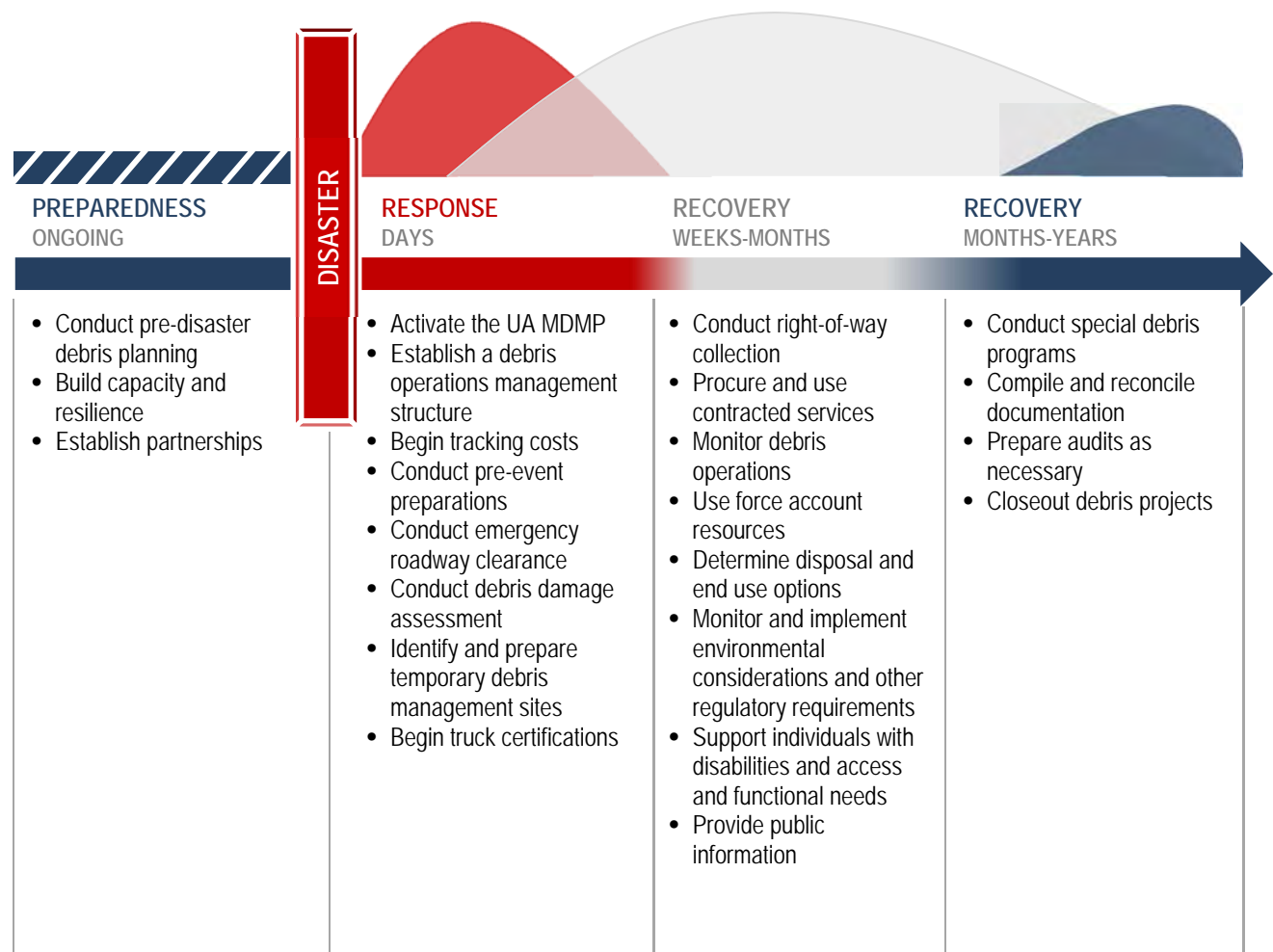
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Administrative Directive A135 reiterates the State's definition of a disaster service worker, which is applicable to the scope of the UA MDMP.

A135.2 DISASTER SERVICE WORKER

Under California State law (Section 3100 through 3109, California Government Code) all public employees, excluding legally employed aliens, are declared to be "disaster service workers" and subject to such disaster service activities as may be assigned to them by their superiors or by law.

The following section describes the concept of operations that DPW will follow during a mass debris-generating event. Attachment C provides a reference guide that lists all of the activities in the concept of operations and the associate lead roles and responsibilities.

Figure 2.1 – Phases of Debris Operations



2.2 Preparedness

The preparedness phase refers to the period of time when the County is not in any serious threat of a disaster. Disasters can occur at any time, leaving the County constantly susceptible to debris-generating events. Therefore, the preparedness phase is ongoing and ends when a debris-generating incident occurs. This phase includes activities that take place prior to a disaster and consists of the following major tasks:

- Conduct pre-disaster debris planning.
- Build capacity and resilience for debris management.
- Establish partnerships.

2.2.1 Conduct Pre-Disaster Debris Planning

Table 2.1 – Conduct Pre-Disaster Debris Planning

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Aviation • Budget/Fund Management • Building and Safety • Business Relations and Contracts • Chief Information Office • Construction • Design • Disaster Service Group • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Road Maintenance Division • Risk Management • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coroner's Office • Counsel • Chief Executive Office – Office of Emergency Management (CEO-OEM) • CEO-Risk Management • Fire Department • Human Resources • Internal Services Department • Parks and Recreation • Public Health • Countywide Communications • Sheriff's Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cal OES • CalEPA • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • USACE • US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) • Sanitation Districts • South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) • Waste Facility Operators and Haulers • Contracted Service Providers • Volunteer Organizations

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate pre-disaster debris planning.

Support Agency Role: Participate in pre-disaster debris planning.

Pre-disaster debris planning enables public entities to effectively direct activities and expedite coordinated debris response operations. Pre-disaster plans provide a common platform to guide debris management decisions and activities.

Successful debris preparedness includes practices that minimize the community's risk to hazards and strengthens its ability to withstand and recover from future disasters. These practices constitute a community's resiliency. Debris preparedness and planning includes an assessment and understanding of risks and vulnerabilities that might result in a large-scale debris incident. The planning process promotes implementation of a risk management framework to enhance the resilience and protection of critical

infrastructure against the effects of future disasters. Resilience incorporates hazard mitigation and land-use planning strategies; critical infrastructure, environmental, and cultural resource protection; and sustainability practices to reconstruct the built environment and revitalize the economic, social, and natural environments.

When completed in conjunction with County and OA-level comprehensive and community involvement, pre-disaster planning helps to identify debris management priorities, incorporate hazard mitigation strategies in the wake of a disaster, and articulate post-disaster options. By integrating and coordinating planning initiatives, a community further increases local resilience. The County has developed a comprehensive hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment in the Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. The County will continue to assess its hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities as they relate to debris operations and identify strategies to mitigate debris management challenges.

In addition to maintaining and updating the debris management plan, the County will also assess its resources to manage debris operations. This includes:

- Internal force account labor and equipment
- Contracted resources and contract documents
- Mutual aid agreements and procedures to implement mutual aid
- Potential debris management site locations
- Debris end use (recycling) and final disposal options
- Technology resources to manage debris documentation
- Processes to support individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs

2.2.2 Build Community Partnerships

Table 2.2 – Build Community Partnerships

Lead:	DPW Disaster Services Group		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Environmental Programs • Flood Maintenance • Community and Government Relations Group • Programs Development • Road Maintenance 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coroner's Office • Counsel • CEO-OEM • CEO-Risk Management • Fire Department • Human Resources • Internal Services Department • Parks and Recreation • Public Health • Countywide Communications • Sheriff's Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • USACE • USEPA • SCQAMD • Sanitation Districts • Waste Facility Operators and Haulers • Contracted Service Providers • Volunteer Organizations

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to build working relationships prior to a debris incident.

Support Agency Role: Participate in efforts to build working relationships with internal and external stakeholders prior to a debris incident.

Debris management requires collaboration across many sectors, including Public Works divisions, County departments, state and federal agencies, volunteer organizations active in disasters (VOAD), and private enterprise. Building partnerships and collaboration during normal operations promotes more successful debris operations during an actual disaster to support the implementation of best management practices. The purpose of this plan is to establish coordinated debris management operations within the County throughout debris removal, reduction, recycling, haul-out, final disposal, and documentation. With 88 municipalities within the County and 137 non-contiguous UAs, partnerships must be built to successfully achieve this purpose.

Section 3 of this plan provides a list of the organizations involved in debris operations from local volunteer organizations to federal regulatory agencies. The County will continue to build relationships and establish partnerships during preparedness to foster coordination and collaboration during debris response operations.

2.3 Response

The response phase refers to the period of time when a threat has been identified and has the potential to impact the County. The response phase includes activities to protect life, property, and the environment. For debris operations, this phase includes the following major tasks:

- Activate the UA MDMP.
- Establish a debris operations organizational structure.
- Begin tracking costs.
- Conduct pre-event preparation.
- Conduct emergency roadway clearance.
- Conduct debris damage assessment.
- Identify and prepare temporary debris management sites.
- Certify debris removal trucks.

2.3.1 Activate the UA MDMP

Table 2.3 – Activate the UA MDMP

Lead:	DPW Executive Leadership – Department Operations Center Director		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Services Group Public Information Officer Operations Branch Coordinator Aviation Building and Safety Construction Business Relations and Contracts (County Building Evaluation Team) Design (Bridge Inspection) Flood Maintenance Geotechnical & Materials Engineering Programs Management I & II (County Building Evaluation Team) Traffic Operations Road Maintenance Sewer Maintenance Survey/Mapping & Property Management Water Resources Waterworks Plan/Intel Branch Coordinator Design Environmental Programs Land Development Survey/Mapping & Property Management (GIS Unit) Operational Services Plans Unit Programs Development Traffic & Lighting Watershed Management Logistics Branch Coordinator Administrative Services Fleet Management Human Resources Information Technology Finance Branch Coordinator Financial Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO-OEM Countywide Communications Fire Department Public Health Sheriff's Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CalEPA CalOES CalRecycle CalTrans CHP FEMA Sanitation Districts Waste Facility Operators and Haulers Contracted Service Providers

Lead Agency Role: Activate the UA MDMP and notify support agencies to implement the plan.

Support Agency Role: Implement the UA MDMP.

The Administration of the DPW provides direction for emergency response through the Department's emergency response personnel and procedures outlined in the DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual. Upon the onset of a disaster, the on-duty Department Operations Center (DOC) Director will

confer with Environmental Programs Division and other responding divisions to determine the need and level of DOC activation. In a catastrophic event, the UA MDMP may be activated as instructed by the DOC Director based on recommendation of responding divisions. The Environmental Programs Division will act as the Debris Manager for the UAs of Los Angeles County for the scope of this plan.

The DOC Director, with Administration's approval, will make the decision to redirect employees from normal to disaster job assignments. Administration will also make the final decisions regarding the allocation of departmental resources and liaise with the Chief Executive Office, Board of Supervisors, the Emergency Management Council, state and federal agencies, cities, and other counties as necessary.

2.3.2 Establish a Debris Operations Organizational Structure

Table 2.4 – Establish a Debris Operations Organizational Structure

Lead:	DPW Executive Leadership		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Budget/Fund Management • Building and Safety • Business Relations and Contracts • Chief Information Office • Construction • Disaster Services Group • Design • Environmental Programs • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Risk Management • Road Maintenance • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coroner's Office • Counsel • CEO-OEM • CEO-Risk Management • Fire Department • Human Resources • Internal Services Department • Parks and Recreation • Public Health • Countywide Communications • Sheriff's Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • USACE • USEPA • Sanitation Districts • SCQAMD • Waste Facility Operators and Haulers • Contracted Service Providers • Volunteer Organizations

Lead Agency Role: Establish the debris operational structure based on the needs of the incident and notify support agencies of their roles.

Support Agency Role: Support the lead agency to establish the debris operational structure.

DPW serves as the lead agency for debris operations in the County UAs with support from the following County departments:

- Auditor-Controller
- Beaches and Harbors
- Community Development Commission
- Coroner's Office
- Counsel
- Countywide Communications
- Finance and Administration
- Fire Department
- Human Resources
- Internal Services Department
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Health
- Public Information Officer
- Purchasing Department
- Regional Planning
- Risk Management
- Sanitation Districts
- Sheriff's Department

The DPW Executive Leadership will establish the overarching direction and control for debris operations. The Environmental Programs Division will serve as the lead division debris manager to oversee debris management operations with support from the following groups:

- Administrative Services
- Budget/Fund Management
- Building and Safety
- Construction
- Contracts and Business Administration
- Disaster Services Group
- Design
- Fiscal
- Fleet Management

- Flood Maintenance
- Geotechnical & Materials Engineering
- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- Land Development
- Operational Services
- Programs Development
- Community and Government Relations Group
- Road Maintenance
- Risk Management
- Sewer Maintenance
- Survey/Mapping & Property Management
- Traffic & Lighting
- Water Resources
- Watershed Management
- Waterworks

The debris operations organizational structure should have the capability to expand and contract as needed by the situation. Maintaining a cohesive and flexible organizational structure with a clear leader will support a coordinated and comprehensive response strategy.

Specific roles and responsibilities for each of these entities are listed in Section 3.

2.3.3 Begin Tracking Costs

Table 2.5 – Begin Tracking Costs

Lead:	Programs Development Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Budget/Fund Management • Building and Safety • Business Relations and Contracts • Chief Information Office • Construction • Disaster Services Group • Design • Environmental Programs • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Risk Management • Road Maintenance • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditor-Controller • CEO-OEM • Internal Services Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • Contracted Service Providers • Sanitation Districts • Waste Facility Operators and Haulers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to track debris-related costs.

Support Agency Role: Provide information regarding debris-related costs to the lead agency.

Accurate and complete cost tracking is critical to obtain federal assistance for disaster-related costs. Emergency protective measures and debris operations can be eligible for reimbursement. If the incident allows for warning, the County should begin tracking costs once the threat has been identified. If there is no warning, the County should begin tracking costs as soon as possible. Accounting best practices for tracking costs include the following:

- Identify a person that will be responsible for compiling disaster-related costs for the County.
- Establish a cost code for disaster-related costs.
- Establish a file structure for each site where recovery work has been or will be performed.

- Maintain accurate disbursement and accounting records to document the work performed and the cost incurred.
- Obtain applicable local, state, and federal policies and regulations.
- Document administrative costs.
- Begin compiling project documentation, including:
 - Executed contracts, bids, periods of performance, and locations worked
 - Property insurance
 - Donated resources (labor, equipment, and materials)
 - Mutual aid
 - Force account labor
 - Force account equipment
 - Equipment rental agreements
 - Fuel logs
 - Materials, including meals and gas purchases
 - Description of damage
 - Scope of work to be completed
 - Photos of damage
 - Copies of estimates
 - Maintenance records
 - Site inspection records
 - Special considerations

DPW has internal systems used to account for labor hours and equipment use. The County should use these existing systems to capture the information required for potential reimbursement.

2.3.4 Conduct Pre-Event Preparation

Table 2.6 – Conduct Pre-Event Preparation

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Business Relations and Contracts • Building and Safety • Chief Information Office • Traffic & Lighting • Environmental Programs • Disaster Services Group • Waterworks • Budget/Fund Management • Construction • Design • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Road Maintenance Division • Risk Management • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Water Resources • Watershed Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Internal Services Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalTrans • CalRecycle • Utility Providers • Contracted Service Providers • Sanitation Districts • Waste Facility Operators and Haulers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to conduct pre-event preparations.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to conduct pre-event preparations.

In some incidents, the County will have advance warning of an impending disaster. Unfortunately, the County is vulnerable to hazards that do not provide much lead-time to conduct pre-event preparations. In the event that some advance warning of a potential debris-generating event has been identified, the County will begin pre-event preparations to the greatest extent possible. If there is no advance warning, these tasks will need to be conducted after the incident has impacted the County. Pre-event preparations include:

- Coordinate with the incident commander for objectives regarding debris operations.
- Alert staff and partner agencies to be aware of the incident and potential impacts.
- Review debris management plan with key personnel.

- Confirm roles and responsibilities.
 - Establish objectives.
 - Identify immediate needs for assets to clear priority roads.
- Evaluate debris management sites and prepare for use (emergency permit variances).
- Download pertinent documents to a portable drive, including:
 - Debris management plan
 - Contact lists
 - Road lists
 - Debris services contracts
- Coordinate with key personnel and debris service providers.
 - Discuss availability and quantity of assets required for debris operations.
 - Estimate time of mobilization.
 - Exchange mobile contact information.
 - Identify staging area for truck certification.
 - Discuss health and safety strategy and maintain that service providers have a health and safety plan in place.
- Coordinate with the Community and Government Relations Group to prepare talking points for press releases regarding debris operations. Provide specific instructions on the following:
 - Health and safety precautions when handling debris
 - Volunteer organizations available to assist with debris operations
 - Set-out procedures

2.3.5 Conduct Emergency Roadway Clearance

Table 2.7 – Conduct Emergency Roadway Clearance

Lead:	DPW Road Maintenance Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Building and Safety • Environmental Programs • Traffic & Lighting • Environmental Programs • Waterworks • Construction • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Land Development • Operational Services • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Water Resources • Watershed Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Sheriff's Department • Parks and Recreation 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalTrans • CalRecycle • CHP • FEMA • Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) • Utility Providers • Contracted Services Providers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to conduct emergency roadway clearance of debris.

Support Agency Role: Support agencies will inspect their critical facilities and notify the CEOC or DOC if emergency roadway clearance is needed. Support agencies will also provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested from the lead agency to conduct emergency roadway clearance.

Emergency roadway is the process to clear priority roadways right-of-way of scattered debris, leaning trees, and other obstructions in order to allow emergency access and transportation. This process also includes clearing debris to provide access to critical facilities such as hospitals, utilities, water systems, telecommunications, and public safety facilities.

The County will conduct emergency roadway clearance in UAs using internal resources (i.e., Road Maintenance forces), mutual aid, or contracted services such as DPW's existing \$25 Million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contract. The County as the OA will provide guidance and support to public entities that require additional resources for emergency roadway clearance. In addition to the \$25 Million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contract, the County also has a \$100 million contract, which is overseen by the Programs Development Division for the purpose of debris clearance and removal.

DPW Road Maintenance will coordinate emergency roadway clearance with utility crews to maintain safety while conducting debris operations near damaged infrastructure.

The County has identified major transportation routes and has pre-identified a network of routes for transporting emergency services and supplies to where they are needed in response to major disasters. These routes will be considered priority during the emergency roadway clearance. A map of these routes can be found in Attachment D.

The County has also identified the critical facilities in Attachment E. These facilities such as fire stations, hospitals, and 9-1-1 communication centers are critical to government response activities. Following a

disaster, routes to these critical facilities will need to be cleared to allow emergency response vehicles to pass.

Emergency roadway clearance is often referred to as the 70-hour push. This refers to the FEMA PA Grant Program requirements to conduct the emergency roadway clearance within 70 working hours.

The 70-hour push is the only debris program that can be conducted on a time and materials basis and still meet the requirements of the FEMA PA Grant Program. Thereafter, the FEMA PA Grant Program reimbursement is based on a per unit payment. The purpose of this is to expedite the clearing of debris from critical pathways to maintain public health and safety. During this time period, it is critical that all types of equipment and the amount of time the equipment is used are documented with detail and accuracy.

2.3.6 Conduct Emergency Floodway Clearance

Table 2.8 – Conduct Emergency Floodway Clearance

Lead:	DPW Flood Maintenance Division		
Support:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPW Divisions: • Administrative Services • Building and Safety • Environmental Programs • Traffic & Lighting • Environmental Programs • Waterworks • Construction • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Land Development • Operational Services • Road Maintenance • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Water Resources • Watershed Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Sheriff's Department • Parks and Recreation 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalTrans • CalRecycle • CHP • FEMA • FHWA • Utility Providers • Contracted Services Providers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to conduct emergency floodway clearance of debris.

Support Agency Role: Identify critical infrastructure that requires emergency floodway clearance. Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested from lead agency to conduct emergency floodway clearance.

Flood Maintenance Division will be responsible for the Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts rights-of-way in the UAs of Los Angeles County to be cleared of debris, vegetation, and obstructions in order to allow for the conveyance of flood waters in impacted areas. The County will conduct emergency floodway clearance in UAs through the use of internal resources (Flood Maintenance forces), mutual aid, or contracted services.

2.3.7 Conduct Debris Damage Assessment

Table 2.9 – Conduct Damage Assessment

Lead:	DPW Road Maintenance Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and Safety • Construction • Disaster Services Group • Design • Environmental Programs • Fleet Maintenance • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Material Engineering • Land Development • Operational Services • Sewer Maintenance Division • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Parks and Recreation • Fire Department • Public Health • Sheriff's Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • FHWA • Utility Providers • Contracted Service Providers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to conduct debris damage assessments.

Support Agency Role: Assess debris damage to facilities in the division's dominion and provide that information to the lead agency.

Damage assessments are necessary to determine the extent and the location of the debris. DPW Road Maintenance will conduct an initial windshield survey of the impacted area to identify critically damaged areas and to assist in prioritizing emergency roadway clearance. If possible, the County will conduct aerial surveys to obtain an overview of damaged areas.

DPW Road Maintenance will establish and train damage assessment teams prior to the incident. The damage assessment teams will coordinate with utility crews to maintain safety. The County can also use their debris service contractors to conduct damage assessments using handheld electronic devices to document damage.

Damage assessments should be conducted with consistency throughout the County to the greatest extent possible. The County as the OA will collect and compile the damage assessment data from each public entity into one document to submit to the State. A thorough and accurate damage assessment process must be implemented to maximize the potential for state and federal disaster assistance.

The FEMA PAPPG provides specific guidance on how to conduct damage assessments and estimate debris volumes. Additional guidance can be found in the FEMA PAPPG at the following link: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781>.

The County should have an understanding of the extent of the damage, including the volume and type of disaster debris once the damage assessments are compiled. The County should begin the process to determine the length of time it will take to complete debris operations. This is important to determine if

the County can utilize some of the features in the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures for debris removal.

2.3.8 Identify and Plan Temporary Debris Management Sites

Table 2.10 – Identify and Plan Temporary Debris Management Sites

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division/Geotechnical & Materials Engineering Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Business Relations and Contracts Disaster Services Group Land Development Traffic and Lighting Building and Safety Fiscal /Budget Fund Management Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability Operational Services Program Development Road Maintenance Division Watershed Management Operational Services Survey/Mapping & Property Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO-OEM Fire Department Parks and Recreation Public Health Regional Planning 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CalEPA Cal OES CalRecycle Contracted Service Providers Water Board Solid Waste Facilities Coastal Commission SCAQMD

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to identify and plan for temporary debris management sites. DPW Environmental Programs Division will coordinate resources to identify and permit temporary debris management sites and Geotechnical & Materials Engineering Division will be responsible for documentation and pre- and post-site assessments for temporary debris management sites.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to identify and plan temporary debris management sites.

Concurrent with emergency roadway clearance and damage assessments, the County will review availability and suitability and prepare temporary debris management sites. DPW Environmental Programs Division will coordinate resources to identify temporary debris management sites.

The purpose of the temporary debris management site is to temporarily store debris and conduct some method of reduction before the debris is transported to a final disposal or end use facility. These areas serve as a more localized interim use holding area for disaster-generated debris. Using a temporary debris management site allows a faster removal process from the public right-of-way.

Debris brought to a temporary debris management site is sorted to remove recyclable materials and materials not suitable for reuse. The materials not suitable for reuse are taken to a landfill. Ideally, all concrete rubble would be processed at the temporary debris management site into reusable aggregate. Green waste can be reduced for reuse purposes. These options may be considered if space, site characteristics, and available resources allow.

The size of the site is dependent on the quantity of debris that needs to be stored and processed. The site should be large enough to safely accommodate processing of various debris materials, storing heavy equipment, and maneuvering trucks and large processing equipment.

The temporary debris management site should be established in an area that does not impede the flow of traffic along major transportation corridors, disrupt local business operations, or cause dangerous conditions in residential neighborhoods or schools. Whenever possible, avoid locating a temporary debris management site near residential areas, schools, churches, hospitals, and other such sensitive areas, including sites of historic significance.

The County will consider community acceptability when selecting a potential temporary debris management site. The community's acceptance of the temporary debris management site location usually depends on the reduction methods that will be conducted at the site. Around-the-clock light and noise from equipment operation, dust, and traffic are generally tolerated early in a disaster recovery operation, but may have to be curtailed later in the recovery phase.

The following factors should be taken into consideration when identifying a debris management site:

- Current availability
- Duration of availability
- Site ingress/egress
- Geographic location within the County
- A minimum of 10 acres of usable land or less if 10 acre criteria does not yield potential properties
- Well-drained site with soils suitable for supporting heavy vehicles and equipment
- Easy access to transportation routes
- Strategic placement to minimize debris transportation requirements and travel time to and from loading points; the temporary debris management site should be located as close as possible to the concentrations of disaster debris
- Access to electrical and water utilities for site operations
- Minimum potential for disruption of critical services

Attachment F of this plan provides a list of solid waste facilities permitted by CalRecycle (Permitted, Registered or Notification permit status) that the County may potentially use as temporary debris management sites. The list includes solid waste transfer facilities, closed landfills, and planned facilities that are not city-owned.

Environmental permits, solid waste facility permit variances, and land-use variances may be required to establish a temporary debris management site. Several agencies may be involved in issuing permits and granting land-use approvals. DPW Environmental Programs Division will coordinate resources to acquire permits, if necessary, for temporary debris management sites.

Permits may include:

- Waste processing and recycling operations permit
- Temporary land-use permits

- Land-use variances
- Traffic circulation strategies
- Air quality protection permits
- Water quality protection permits
- Biological resource agency permits
- Coastal commission land-use permits
- Household hazardous waste permits
- Fire Department permits

During the planning process, the debris management team identified locations that meet minimum criteria for a temporary debris management site. These criteria include:

- Parcels with current use designation as vacant land with a minimum of 10 acres
- Permitted use as a solid waste facility for transfer operations (e.g., limited volume transfer/processing operations, small volume construction and demolition debris processing operations, and composting operations)
- Closed landfills that may become available for temporary debris management use (with proper approvals)
- Planned solid waste facilities that may become available for temporary debris management use (with proper approvals)

Attachment F provides maps of potential temporary debris management sites based on the above criteria.

After a review of the availability and suitability of a temporary debris management site, site preparation can begin. As part of the preparation, baseline data should be gathered from the site to document the state of the land before debris is deposited. DPW Geotechnical and Materials Engineering Division will coordinate resources for baseline data collection, site documentation, and initial and post site assessments for temporary debris management sites. The following action items are recommended to compile baseline information:

- Photograph the site – Digital photos should be taken to capture the state of the site before debris reduction activities begin. Photos should be updated periodically throughout the project to document the progression of the site.
- Record physical features – Records should be kept detailing the physical layout and features of the site. Items such as existing structures, fences, landscaping, drainage improvements, etc., should be documented in detail.
- Historical evaluation – The past use of the site area should be researched and documented. Issues relating to historical or archeological significance of the site should be cleared with the State historical preservation agency.
- Sample soil and water – If possible and deemed necessary, soil, and groundwater samples should be taken before debris reduction activities commence. Samples will help document that the site is returned to its original state. Typically, soil and groundwater samples should be analyzed for total Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals, volatile organic compounds, and semi-volatile

organic compounds using approved U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) methods found the EPA Standard Operating Procedures for Field and Laboratory Environmental Analyses at <http://www2.epa.gov/quality/field-sampling-procedures-region-9>.

- Site approval – Temporary debris management sites may require approval from CalRecycle and permits from the agencies listed above.
- Site Restoration – Temporary debris management sites will be returned to their pre-disaster condition upon closeout of the site.

2.3.9 Management of Temporary Debris Management Sites

Table 2.11 –Management of Temporary Debris Management Sites

Lead:	DPW Construction Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Relations and Contracts • Disaster Services Group • Environmental Programs • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Land Development • Traffic and Lighting • Building and Safety • Fiscal /Budget Fund Management • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Operational Services • Program Development • Road Maintenance Division • Watershed Management • Operational Services • Survey/Mapping & Property Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Fire Department • Parks and Recreation • Public Health • Regional Planning 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • Contracted Service Providers • SCAQMD • Water Board • Solid Waste Facilities • Coastal Commission

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to manage temporary debris management sites.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to manage temporary debris management sites.

The purpose of the temporary debris management site is to temporarily store debris and conduct some method of reduction before the debris is transported to a final disposal or end use facility. These areas serve as a more localized interim use holding area for disaster-generated debris. Using a temporary debris management site allows a faster removal process from the public right-of-way.

Debris brought to a temporary debris management site is sorted to remove recyclable materials and materials not suitable for reuse. The materials not suitable for reuse are taken to a landfill. Ideally, all concrete rubble would be processed at the temporary debris management site into reusable aggregate. Green waste can be reduced for reuse purposes. These options may be considered if space, site characteristics, and available resources allow.

The use of vacant parcels once a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An Emergency Project to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in a disaster stricken area is statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 15269. The use of closed landfills and planned solid waste facilities would require permission from the local enforcement agency for CalRecycle and appropriate local land-use and other jurisdictional agencies.

Once debris is collected from the public right-of-way, it is transported to a temporary debris management site where it is segregated and reduced. Reduction methods include:

Chipping and Grinding – Using this method, vegetative debris is chipped or ground and typically results in a reduction ratio of up to 4:1. Factors such as debris composition, weather, site conditions, and other factors may impact the reduction ratio. The leftover mulch is either hauled to a final disposal facility or recycled as compost.

Mulch piles are susceptible to combustion so there are limits to the amount of mulch that can be stored at a temporary debris management site. It is important to begin the haul-out process as early as possible to maintain a constant flow of vegetative debris in and out of the site. The County will coordinate with the Fire Department to develop fire safety plans for each temporary debris management site.

Crushing – The crushing of vegetative debris is the least effective reduction method and results in a reduction ratio of up to 2:1. Crushing is an appropriate reduction method for construction and demolition debris that cannot be recycled. However, if crushing is used to reduce construction and demolition debris, the residual debris must show a reduction in volume.

Incineration – Although incineration is rarely authorized, there may be circumstances where the County can request to reduce debris through burning. The burning of vegetative debris typically results in a reduction ratio of up to 20:1. Factors such as debris composition, weather, site conditions, and other factors may impact the reduction ratio. The leftover ash may be hauled to a final disposal facility or be incorporated in a land application. Circumstances that allow the possibility of incineration as a reduction method are described in Section 2.4.8.

2.3.10 Truck Certification

Table 2.12 – Truck Certification

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and Safety • Business Relations and Contracts • Construction • Design • Disaster Service Group • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Land Development • Operational Services • Road Maintenance Division • Sewer Maintenance • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracted Service Providers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to conduct truck certifications.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to conduct truck certifications.

Truck certification is a critical component of debris management operations when using contracted resources. Truck certification is the process to document the capacity of debris removal trucks. Contracted debris removal trucks hauling debris on a volumetric basis must have their capacity and dimensions measured, sketched, photographed, and documented on a truck certification form. Each debris removal truck must be assigned a unique number for debris tracking and invoice reconciliation purposes. Truck certifications should contain:

- Unique truck number
- Driver name
- Driver phone number
- License number, state issued, and expiration date
- Tag number, state issued, and expiration date
- Vehicle measurements
- Sketch of the vehicle

The County can use internal resources or contracted debris services to conduct truck certifications. It is typically part of the debris monitoring function. Contracted debris haulers cannot certify their own

equipment. Most often, the debris monitoring contractor will conduct the truck certification because it is a critical piece of their documentation process.

2.4 Recovery

For debris operations, the recovery phase begins with debris removal from the public right-of-way and ends when debris operations are complete and all documentation is closed out.

During this phase, public entities should determine their capacity to conduct debris removal operations internally using force account equipment and labor, using mutual aid, or using contracted services. Public entities should also assess their capacity to conduct special debris programs as necessary.

Once the emergency roadway clearance has been completed, the County can begin debris removal operations in the UAs. This includes the following tasks:

- Conduct right-of-way debris collection.
- Procure and use contracted services.
- Monitor debris operations.
- Use force account resources.
- Identify and use disposal and end use options.
- Monitor environmental considerations and other regulatory requirements.
- Support individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.
- Provide public information.
- Conduct special debris programs.
- Compile and reconcile costs and coordinate reimbursement.

2.4.1 Acting as Debris Manager for Overall Management of Road and Flood Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal Operation

Table 2.13 – Overall Management of Road and Flood Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal Operation

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Aviation • Budget/Fund Management • Building and Safety • Chief Information Office • Construction • Business Relations and Contracts • Design • Disaster Service Group • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Road Maintenance Division • Risk Management • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaches and Harbors • Coroner's Office • Counsel • CEO-OEM • CEO-Risk Management • Countywide Communications • Fire Department • Human Resources • Internal Services Department • Parks and Recreation • Public Health • Sheriff's Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Department of Fish and Wildlife • Cal OES • CalEPA • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • USACE • USEPA • U.S. Fire Service • Sanitation Districts • SCAQMD • Waste Facility Operators and Haulers • Contracted Service Providers • Volunteer Organizations

Lead Agency Role: During major disaster event when the UA MDMP is activated, Environmental Programs Division will be acting as Debris Manager and work with other supporting DPW Divisions to implement the scope of the UA MDMP.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, support, resources, and expertise as requested by the lead agency.

During major disaster mass debris generating event when the UA MDMP is activated, DPW Environmental Programs Division will be acting as Debris Manager and work with other supporting DPW Divisions to implement the scope of the UA MDMP.

The County will establish debris collection zones and priority areas to conduct an organized and efficient right-of-way debris collection program. Road Maintenance Zones are included in Attachment B. Residents may be asked to place their debris at the edge of the right-of-way for pickup. If curbside pickup is used, residents will be instructed to separate their debris into multiple categories, including municipal solid waste, vegetative debris, construction and demolition debris, and household hazardous waste debris.

Road right-of-way collection entails residents piling their disaster-related debris along the curbside. It is critical that residents segregate their debris in categories such as vegetative, construction and demolition, household hazardous waste, and white goods. This will help prevent the contamination of debris loads and expedite the cleanup process.

Municipal Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste is commonly known as trash or garbage and consists of everyday items that are thrown away, such as product packaging, grass clippings, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries. These are items that are not a result of the disaster. It is important to make the distinction between municipal solid waste and disaster debris when communicating with the public. Regular trash collection for municipal solid waste should be a separate collection from disaster debris right-of-way collection. Residents should keep municipal solid waste separate from disaster debris.

Vegetative Debris

Vegetative debris consists of whole trees, tree stumps, tree trunks, tree branches, and other leafy material. Depending on the size of the debris, the collection of vegetative debris may require the use of flatbed trucks, dump trucks, and grapple loaders.

Most vegetative debris consists of large piles of tree limbs and branches that are piled on the public right-of-way by residents. Public entities normally limit the number of times the debris is collected; for instance, the County may choose to make two passes throughout the jurisdiction before resuming its normal collection activities. The County will discuss with FEMA the number of passes that may be required to complete disaster debris removal.

Vegetative debris is bulky and consumes a significant volume of landfill space if buried. To minimize the use of landfill space, it is prudent to reduce the volume of vegetative debris before burying. Vegetative debris may be reduced by as much as 75 percent of its volume by mulching or grinding. The leftover mulch is either hauled to a final disposal facility or recycled as compost.

A hazardous tree or stump may be collected individually, while downed or fallen debris is collected from rights-of-way or at a designated collection center. Tree and stump collection prices are typically based on the size of the tree or stump and charged by unit. Other fallen or downed material is usually billed by weight (tons) or volume (cubic yards).

Household Hazardous Waste Debris Removal

Household hazardous waste includes gasoline cans, aerosol spray cans, paint, lawn chemicals, batteries, fire extinguishers, fluorescent lamps, household electronics, etc.

Household hazardous waste should be collected separately and disposed of or recycled at a properly permitted facility. Collection of household hazardous waste can be conducted internally or contracted using a unit rate basis. The following action items are recommended when conducting household hazardous waste removal:

- Communicate to residents the procedures for household hazardous waste following an event. It is important that residents separate debris so that household hazardous waste does not enter the debris stream at temporary debris management sites.
- Decide whether to contract with an established household hazardous waste collection firm to augment or replace household hazardous waste drop-off sites so that household hazardous waste is properly disposed. Measures should be taken to identify, segregate, and dispose of intermingled household hazardous waste at temporary debris management sites.
- Interface with CalEPA. Describe the household hazardous waste collection program and permitted facilities to be used for disposal or recycling. Currently, residents of Los Angeles County may utilize the City of Los Angeles Solvents, Automotive, Flammables and Electronics (S.A.F.E.) permanent collection centers (various), the Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center (in Palmdale) or EDCO Recycling and Transfer Center (in Signal Hill) to properly dispose of household hazardous waste and electronic waste free of charge. Information regarding the City of Los Angeles household hazardous waste collection centers can be found at following link: http://www.lacsd.org/solidwaste/swfacilities/recyclecontact/hhw_e_waste/.
- In the event that S.A.F.E centers are not available, the County will provide alternative options for residents.

Electronic Waste

Electronic waste, or e-waste, refers to electronics that contain hazardous materials such as cathode ray tubes. Examples include computer monitors and televisions. Electronic waste is considered household hazardous waste. CalEPA guidelines for disposal are listed in Section 2.4.8

White Goods Debris Removal

White goods include refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, clothes dryers, etc.

White goods debris that contains ozone-depleting refrigerants, mercury, or compressor oils need to have such materials removed by a certified technician before recycling. All state and federal laws will be followed regarding the final disposal of removed refrigerants, mercury, or compressor oils. Collection of white goods can be conducted internally or using contracted services on a unit rate basis. The following action items are recommended to conduct white goods removal:

- Communicate the procedures for white goods removal to residents following an event. It is important that residents separate white goods from other debris so that white goods are not mixed with other debris during collection.
- Interface with CalEPA. Describe the white goods collection program and permitted facilities to be used for disposal of recovered refrigerants, mercury, or compressor oils.

Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition debris can be defined as damaged components of buildings and structures such as lumber and wood, gypsum wallboard, glass, metal, roofing material, tile, carpeting and floor coverings, window coverings, pipe, concrete, fully cured asphalt, equipment, furnishings, and fixtures.

Certain types of construction and demolition debris are reusable or recyclable. To conserve landfill space, it is prudent to separate materials for reuse or recycling.

Some construction and demolition debris may be hazardous, such as asbestos roofing and floor tile and lead pipes. Section 2.4.8 of this plan provides information from CalEPA on how to manage hazardous debris, including asbestos-containing materials. Documentation of the debris origin, any processing (reduction or recycling), and the final disposition is required for FEMA PA grant consideration.

Typically, removal of construction by-products generated by repairs or rebuilding is covered by insurance policies or is included in the overall cost for reconstruction projects; therefore, is not considered disaster-related debris.

Resident Needs and Compliance

Some residents will be unable to bring their debris to the right-of-way for collection. The DAFN Committee will provide information to residents who are unable to bring their debris to the road right-of-way that need assistance.

The Fire Department and DPW Building and Safety Division will enforce nuisance and abatement codes for residents who are unwilling to bring their debris to the road right-of-way for collection or unwilling to dispose of their debris properly.

Coordination with Local, State, and Federal Agencies in Special Areas

The County maintains roads in the Angeles National Forest. Some are under Special Use Permits from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (U.S. Forrester Service).

The County maintains roads within the coastal zone and bridges across waterways that might require coordination with the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, USACE, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

2.4.2 Develop, Secure, Manage, and Maintain New and/or Modify Existing Contracts for Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal

Table 2.14 – Develop, Secure, Manage, and Maintain New and/or Modified Contracts

Lead:	DPW Road Maintenance Division/Flood Maintenance Division		
Support:	<p>DPW Divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building and Safety• Construction• Environmental Programs• Fleet Management• Fiscal/Budget Fund Management• Programs Development Division• Road Maintenance• Traffic and Lighting• Water Resources• Watershed Management• Waterworks	<p>County Departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEO-OEM• Counsel• Internal Services Department	<p>External Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CalEPA• Cal OES• CalRecycle• CalTrans• FEMA• FHWA• Contracted service providers

Lead Agency Role: Responsible for contract development, management, and maintenance of right-of-way debris collection, resource recovery, and disposal contracts, including road and flood right-of-way debris, through utilization of County forces and securement of new and or modification of existing debris

collection contracts, such as DPW’s existing \$25 and \$100 million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts. DPW Road Maintenance Division will be responsible for the areas located in the road rights-of-way and Flood Maintenance Division will be responsible for the flood rights-of-way.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and information as requested by the lead agency to procure disaster debris services.

DPW may use internal resources, mutual aid, or contracted services such as DPW’s existing \$25 and \$100 Million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts for the purposes of debris clearance and removal. DPW Road Maintenance Division and Flood Maintenance Division will manage contracts for rights-of-way debris collection, resource recovery, and disposal of disaster debris in road and flood rights-of-way respectively. DPW Road Maintenance Division will be responsible for securing new and/or modifying existing DPW as-needed emergency debris removal collection, resource recovery, and disposal contracts pertaining to the road right-of-way. DPW Flood Maintenance Division will be responsible for securing new and/or modifying existing DPW as-needed emergency debris removal collection, resource recovery, and disposal contracts pertaining to the flood right-of-way. The County currently has two standby disaster debris services contracts located in Attachment G.

When developing new or modifying exiting disaster debris services contracts, the County must follow all applicable local, state, and federal procurement policies. Attachment H of this plan includes a debris contracting guide. This guide lists the provisions of Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards - Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 200.317-.326 Procurement. The guide provides a description and sample language for debris services contracts.

2.4.3 Contract Implementation and Monitoring of Secured Contracts for Right-of-Way Debris Collections, Resource Recovery, and Disposal

Table 2.15 – Contract Implementation and Monitoring

Lead:	DPW Construction Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Environmental Programs • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Fiscal/Budget Fund Management • Programs Development Division • Road Maintenance • Traffic and Lighting • Water Resources Division • Watershed Management Division • Waterworks Division 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Counsel • Internal Services Department • Purchasing Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • FEMA • FHWA • Contracted service providers

Lead Agency Role: Responsible for contract implementation and monitoring of right-of-way debris collection, resource recovery, and disposal contracts, including road and flood right-of-way debris,

through utilization of County forces and existing debris collection contracts, such as DPW’s existing \$25 million and \$100 million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and information as requested by the lead agency to procure disaster debris services.

Upon the execution of a new or existing DPW as-needed emergency debris removal, collection, resource recovery, disposal contract for disaster debris in the road and flood rights-of-way, DPW Construction Division will be responsible to perform DPW’s in-house monitoring of an awarded contractor’s implementation and performance of job duties included in the contract(s) scope of work. DPW has existing \$25 and \$100 million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts.

2.4.4 Procure Contracted Services

Table 2.16 – Procure Contracted Services

Lead:	DPW Business Relations and Contracts Division		
Support:	<p>DPW Divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction• Environmental Programs• Fleet Management• Flood Maintenance• Fiscal/Budget Fund Management• Programs Development Division• Road Maintenance• Traffic and Lighting• Water Resources Division• Watershed Management Division• Waterworks Division	<p>County Departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEO-OEM• Counsel• Internal Services Department	<p>External Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CalEPA• Cal OES• CalRecycle• CalTrans• FEMA• FHWA• Contracted service providers

Lead Agency Role: Conduct the entire contract solicitation process for emergency services contracts.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and information as requested by the lead agency to procure disaster debris services. Coordinate with contractors to conduct debris operations.

The County currently has two standby disaster debris services contracts located in Attachment G.

Contracted services for debris management including removal and monitoring must meet federal procurement requirements to be eligible for potential federal disaster assistance.

For emergency roadway clearance, the County can use time and materials based contracts. For all other debris programs, contracts must be volume based and meet local, state, and federal procurement requirements.

A debris contracting checklist can be found in Attachment I of this plan. This checklist provides the steps to prequalify disaster debris contractors in accordance with FEMA debris contracting guidance.

The County conducted a review of the two standby disaster debris services contracts against the debris contracting guide. The contracts meet current local, state, and federal procurement requirements. The County can also submit their contracts to FEMA for review and recommendations.

In recent years, millions of dollars in disaster assistance has been de-obligated to grant applicants following audits because their procurement procedures did not meet federal contracting requirements. De-obligation of disaster assistance funding has caused economic hardships for many jurisdictions. To remedy this situation, FEMA has established a new Procurement Disaster Assistance Team to provide assistance to applicants before they award contracts. This is an effort to reduce procurement violations and help applicants spend federal funds efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with applicable federal procurement standards.¹⁴

2.4.5 Monitor Debris Operations¹⁵

Table 2.17 – Monitor Debris Operations

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and Safety • Business Relations and Contracts • Construction • Disaster Services Group • Design • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Risk Management • Road Maintenance Division • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • FEMA • FHWA • Contracted service providers

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate resources to monitor debris operations.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to monitor debris operations.

¹⁴ Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General Capping Report: FY 2013 FEMA Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant and Subgrant Audits

¹⁵ FEMA Public Assistance Policy Guide, January 2016

The County will monitor their debris removal operations. This includes documenting disaster-related quantities and reasonable expenses to demonstrate that the work is eligible for federal disaster assistance. These are best practices that should be implemented regardless of whether the County receives a federal disaster declaration.

Monitoring debris removal operations requires the County to employ comprehensive observation and documentation of debris removal work performed from the point of debris collection to final disposal. Monitoring debris removal work involves constant observation of crews to demonstrate that workers are performing eligible work in accordance with FEMA guidelines and all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Failure to properly monitor debris removal operations may jeopardize federal disaster assistance.

Accurate documentation of debris removal and disposal operations and eligible associated costs is the outcome of a good debris monitoring program. This documentation serves as the basis for FEMA PA Project Worksheets (PWs)—the documents that authorize grant reimbursements from FEMA. Debris monitoring documentation is critical to verify that debris operations are eligible for reimbursement, costs are reasonable, contract and procurement processes are appropriate, quantification of the debris is accurate, and the tracking of the debris to its final disposition is recorded and in compliance with all regulatory requirements.

The County can use internal resources or contracted service providers to monitor debris operations. The costs associated with monitoring debris operations are eligible for reimbursement.

Load Site Monitoring

Debris load site monitors will perform on-site, street-level debris monitoring at all loading sites to verify debris eligibility based on contract requirements and initiate debris removal documentation using load tickets. The debris loading monitor's primary job is to maintain documentation of work performed at the point of debris collection. This is typically captured on a debris load ticket and includes the following information:

- Date, time, and location of work site
- Contractor, truck number, and truck operator's name
- Debris type (vegetative, construction and demolition, white goods, household hazardous waste, or other)
- Debris loading monitor name/signature

Debris loading monitors should be cognizant of the regulations for collecting disaster debris and document if haulers are collecting ineligible debris. If debris is collected from ineligible areas or ineligible debris types, the monitor should document the issue and report it to their supervisor.

Disposal Monitoring

The primary function of disposal monitoring is to document the disposal of disaster debris at approved temporary debris management sites and final disposal or end use locations. Monitors perform quality assurance/quality control checks on load documentation and haul-out documentation to review the information captured by loading site monitors is complete. This process includes the following tasks:

- Inspection of truck placards for authenticity and signs of tampering
- Verification that placard information is documented properly

- Verification that all required fields on the load ticket have been completed

The disposal monitor will document the amount of debris collected by making a judgment call on vehicle fullness (typically on a percentage basis). The percentage documented for each debris removal vehicle is later applied to the calculated capacity of the vehicle to determine the amount of debris collected. The disposal monitor's responsibilities include the following:

- Completing and physically controlling load tickets.
- Documenting debris removal trucks are accurately credited for their loads.
- Documenting trucks are not artificially loaded.
- Documenting hazardous waste is not mixed in with loads.
- Documenting all debris is removed from the debris removal trucks before exiting the temporary debris management site or final disposal site.
- Documenting only debris specified within the scope of work is collected.

In addition to the responsibilities listed above, final disposal site monitors are also tasked with the following:

- Documenting all debris is disposed at a properly permitted landfill.
- Matching landfill receipts and/or scale house records to haul-out documentation.

Attachment J of this plan provides the FEMA Debris Monitoring Job Aid, which provides guidance for debris monitoring. Additional guidance can be found in the FEMA PAPPG at the following link: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781>.

2.4.6 Use Force Account Resources

Table 2.18 – Use Force Account Resources

Lead:	DPW Road Maintenance Division/Flood Maintenance Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Relations and Contracts • Construction • Environmental Programs • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Fiscal/Budget Fund Management • Programs Development Division • Traffic and Lighting • Water Resources Division • Watershed Management Division • Waterworks Division 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Internal Service Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cal OES • FEMA

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate internal resources to conduct debris operations.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and internal resources as requested by the lead agency to conduct debris operations.

Public Works Resource and Resource Networks Assessment

It is important for public entities to understand the type and quantity of resources required to manage large volumes of debris. Disasters can quickly exhaust internal resources and resources are often shared by multiple entities throughout the County. During the development of this plan, the debris planning team determined that one of the challenges within the County is that several municipalities will rely on a single source for debris services, specifically waste management contractors, temporary debris management sites, and disposal facilities.

During normal operations, waste service providers and disposal facilities can meet the needs of multiple entities. Disasters can generate millions of cubic yards of debris that will enter the waste stream. Service providers might not have the capacity to meet the demands during an emergency.

DPW will conduct debris assessments to determine the volume and type of debris generated from the disaster. For smaller debris incidents, the County may have internal resources to manage debris. The County will need to work closely with damage assessment teams and divisions within the department to determine if DPW has the internal resources to manage the incident. If the volume of debris exceeds the capabilities of internal resources, and the DPW's existing \$25 and \$100 Million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts for the UAs, Road Maintenance Division, in concert with supporting divisions, will identify and procure additional external contracted resources for areas in the Road right-of-way. Flood Maintenance Division will be responsible for areas in the Flood right-of-way.

During a widespread event, public entities will rely on the County for support, guidance, and resources. The County will also need to assess their internal and external resources to provide support to impacted public entities within the OA.

Table 2.19 provides the resource requirements for debris events based on the debris estimation models in Section 1.4 of this plan. The estimates are based on the number of households in the UAs.

The planning assumptions for the resource requirements are as follows:

- The average debris collection truck capacity is 32 CY.
- The average number of trips per day for each collection truck is five trips.
- The volume of debris that can be staged per acre based on a 15-foot stack height is 24,200 CY/acre.
- The estimated collection period is 90 days.
- One debris loading monitor will service two trucks per FEMA industry standards and best practices.
- The number of trucks will fluctuate throughout the operation. This table lists the daily average over the entire operation.

Table 2.19 – Debris Resource Requirements

Disaster Type	Debris Type	Total Debris (CY)	DMS Acres Needed	Trucks Needed	Personnel (Debris Monitors)
Earthquake	Ash Asphalt Concrete Construction and demolition debris Electronic waste Household hazardous waste White goods	2,652,930	110	190	95
Flooding and Debris Flows	Asphalt Concrete Construction and demolition debris Electronic waste Household hazardous waste Standing water Soil, mud, and rock Vegetative debris Waterway debris White goods	223,527	9	16	8
Wildfire	Ash Construction and demolition Electronic waste Household hazardous waste Vegetative debris White goods	518,612	20	37	19

The table below provides the list of equipment that is typically used to collect and haul each type of debris.

Table 2.20 – Equipment Requirements by Debris Type

Debris Type	Equipment
Ash	Front end loader Dump truck
Asphalt	Front end loader Skid steer loader Dump truck
Concrete	Excavator Semi-trailer Dump trucks
Construction and demolition debris	Excavator Cranes Skid steer loader Front end loader Grapple truck Trailer Dump truck
Electronic waste	Grapple truck Trailer
Household hazardous waste	Grapple truck Trailer Specialized equipment, trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment

Debris Type	Equipment
Soil, mud, and rock	Front end loader Excavator Grapple truck Trailer Dump truck
Standing water	Vacuum trucks
Vegetative debris	Skid steer loader Front end loader Bucket truck Dump truck Log skidder
Waterway debris	Barges Excavator Work boats Crane
White goods	Grapple truck Trailer

Debris Management Site Acres and Equipment

The number of acres for the debris management sites is based on formulas in the FEMA Public Assistance Debris Management Guide. The guide provides planning assumptions for the worst-case scenario where all of the disaster debris will need to be staged at the same time. Most often during disasters, debris is brought to the debris management site over time, reduced in some way, and hauled out for final disposal. If the debris management site is functioning efficiently, debris is hauled out simultaneously as it is brought in so that large quantities of debris are not piling up at the site. Although the model estimates 106 acres are needed to stage the volume of debris generated from an earthquake, the actual number of acres will be much lower if the County can haul out debris at the same rate as it is being brought into the debris management site. This will be dependent on the extent of the damage within the region and the availability of final disposal options.

Equipment that is typically used at a temporary debris management site includes but is not limited to:

- Generators
- Lighting
- Motor grader
- Skid steer loader
- Soil compactor
- Tower or scissor lift
- Tub grinder
- Water truck

Trucks

The types of trucks typically used for debris hauling are grapple trucks, trailers, semi dump trucks, and other large dump trucks and loading equipment. The average capacity for this type of equipment is 32 cubic yards. However, some trucks with trailers can hold over 100 cubic yards of debris.

In the event that sufficient resources are not available within DPW, the County has standby contracts with several debris service providers that have the equipment to manage a large-scale debris operation.

Personnel

The County should monitor and document debris operations when contracted service providers are conducting the debris removal. This will assist contracted debris haulers with collecting only disaster-related debris. This is also necessary to collect the detailed documentation to support hauler invoices and FEMA reimbursement requirements.

Each truck should have a debris monitor to document their operations. In some cases where trucks are geographically located nearby, one monitor can service two trucks.

The County will use internal resources to the greatest extent possible during debris operations. Debris operations typically run every day from sunrise to sunset for several months. The rigorous schedule can cause fatigue. If the County uses internal resources to serve as debris monitors, it is important to have sufficient backup personnel available in the event that more monitors are needed.

In addition to debris monitors, the NIMS Resource Typing Library (<http://www.fema.gov/resource-management-mutual-aid>) identifies the following positions and job descriptions for debris operations:

Debris Removal Manager NIMS ID 7-509-1096

1. Manages and coordinates debris removal activities related to the incident.
2. Maintains communication between other members of the disaster management team.
3. Provides communication of project status, activity, and reporting and manages dissemination and implementation of policy directives to debris removal personnel.
4. Position may be in a Branch, Division or Group, Strike Team, or Task Force based upon mission-specific activities and needs.

Debris Collection Supervisor NIMS ID 7-509-1097

1. Oversees collection activities prior to arrival at the disposal site.
2. Coordinates the routing staffing and filed reporting activities.
3. This position may be in a Branch, Division, Group, Strike Team, or Task Force based upon mission-specific activities and needs.

Debris Site Supervisor NIMS ID 7-509-1098

1. Manages a temporary disposal site (TDS).
2. Is responsible for overseeing waste separation and environmental protection concerns.
3. Is responsible for appropriate paperwork and reporting documentation.
4. Position may be in a Branch, Division, Group, Strike Team, or Task Force based upon mission-specific activities and needs.

In the event that the County does not have the internal resources to use force account labor and equipment for debris operations, the County can use contracted services, mutual aid, or assistance from the State.

It is critical to accurately document how these resources are used during the response and recovery operations. Often, the use of force account labor and equipment can apply to the County's share for

disaster-related costs. Labor and equipment expenses may be eligible for federal reimbursement if documented properly.

The County should document equipment usage with equipment operator's time. The County has internal systems to track this information. In the event that systems are not available, the County can use the FEMA Force Account Labor Summary Record and Force Account Equipment Summary Record located in Attachment K of this plan.

Additional guidance can be found in the FEMA PAPPG at the following link: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781>.

2.4.7 Determine Disposal and End Use Options

Table 2.21 – Determine Disposal and End Use Options

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and Safety • Construction • Disaster Services Group • Flood Maintenance • Land Development • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Risk Management • Road Maintenance Division • Survey/Mapping & Property Management 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Public Health • Fire Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • FEMA • U.S. EPA • DOSH

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to determine disposal and end use options.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to determine disposal and end use options.

The County will divert disaster debris from landfills to the greatest extent possible through reduction, recycling, and reuse.

Common recyclable materials that are a result of a debris-generating event include wood waste, metals, and concrete. The following are potential uses for each of these materials:

Wood Waste – Vegetative debris that is reduced through chipping or grinding results in leftover mulch. The remaining mulch can be used for agricultural purposes or fuel for industrial heating. For the mulch to be viable in agricultural purposes, the end user typically has a size requirement and quality requirements that the mulch be as clean as possible of plastics and dirt.

Metals – Metal debris such as white goods, aluminum screened porches, etc., that may result from a debris-generating event can be recycled. Certain metals, such as aluminum and copper, are highly valuable to scrap metal dealers.

Concrete – Concrete, asphalt, and other masonry products that may become debris as a result of a debris-generating event can be crushed and potentially used for road construction projects or as trench backfill.

The County has a system of solid waste facilities that include chipping and grinding operations/facilities, transfer/processing facilities, waste tire sites, and disposal sites that can serve as landfill and end use options for managing disaster debris. Attachment L provides maps and a list of landfill and end use facilities identified in the County. Some of these sites with restricted use (i.e., Scholl Canyon Landfill restricted to local watershed) would require permission for use by others. The disposal of fire debris shall be tested to determine it is non-hazardous and the Class III non-hazardous waste landfill operator contacted to verify acceptance of that waste prior to disposal. Acceptance procedures should also be coordinated with the State designated local enforcement agency.

The County is responsible for maintaining situational awareness of the debris operations for shared resources like landfill and end use facilities. If these resources become overwhelmed by the demand of a widespread disaster, the County will coordinate with regional and State partners to identify additional resources. The County might consider out-of-county disposal including rail haul and other options to transport debris to a final disposal facility.

2.4.8 Monitor and Implement Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements

Table 2.22 – Monitor and Implement Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Building and Safety • Construction • Disaster Services Group • Design • Flood Maintenance • Land Development • Operational Services • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Risk Management • Road Maintenance • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counsel • CEO-OEM • Public Health • Fire Department 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal Fire • Cal OES • CalTrans • CalRecycle • DOSH • SCAQMD • FEMA • USEPA • USACE • USDOT

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to monitor environmental considerations and other regulatory requirements. Ensure debris operations comply with local, state, and federal regulations.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to monitor environmental considerations and other regulatory requirements. Ensure debris operations within the support agency's dominion comply with local, state, and federal regulations.

Regulatory Requirement Monitoring

It is important to assess and mitigate the environmental impacts associated with disaster debris throughout debris operations. The function of regulatory requirement monitoring is to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal regulations and to implement best management practices that support the environmental initiatives of the County. The County will establish a regulatory monitor to provide oversight and recommendations for environmentally sensitive debris operations and other regulatory requirements

CalePA provides guidance for local and state agencies to conduct disaster debris, waste, and hazardous material removal activities. This information can be found in the guidance for Conducting Emergency Debris, Waste, and Hazardous Material Removal Actions Pursuant to a State or Local Emergency Proclamation at the following link:

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Documents/2011/GuideRemoval.pdf>

The following section includes best management practices from CalePA to be considered in addressing the removal of hazardous materials, household hazardous waste, asbestos containing materials, and air monitoring and sampling from the disaster or incident site.

Health and Safety

- Given that ash may be present in certain debris and may contain elevated levels of heavy metals and/or asbestos, an exclusion zone may be established around certain sites during debris removal operations. All personnel entering this area will be required to wear personal protective equipment (PPE).
- It is recommended that all on-site cleanup personnel entering the exclusion zone must be 40-hour HAZWOPER trained Under 29 CFR 1910.120, and CCR Title 8, Section 5192, and will be required to wear Level C PPE.
- A full-time health and safety officer will be assigned to the project. It is recommended that the health and safety officer be a certified industrial hygienist.
- Depending on the task and activity, all cleanup contractors' working on-site must have the following certifications and licenses:
 - State Contractor's License – Must include an asbestos certification component (if conducting asbestos containing material removal) and general engineering, demolition, and hazardous substance certifications depending on the tasks to be performed
 - Department of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH) Asbestos Registration
 - Number (If conducting asbestos containing material removal)
 - Hazardous Waste Transporter Registration Number – Issued by California Department of Toxic Substances Control RCRA EPA ID Number – Issued by US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
 - U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration – Hazardous Material Certificate of Registration
 - California Highway Patrol – Hazardous Materials Transportation License

- US Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration – US Department of Transportation Identification Number
- California Department of Motor Vehicles – Motor carrier permit

Hazardous Materials and Household Hazardous Waste

Standard operating procedures for conducting hazardous material assessment activities should be followed pursuant to DOSH and Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) HAZWOPER requirements.

Prior to commencing debris removal activities, all areas are to be cleared of hazardous materials, including the removal of easily identifiable (visible) gross asbestos, radioactive, and explosive materials.

Explosive material includes firearms and ammunition, black powder, blasting caps, some fireworks, and military ordnance. If explosive materials are identified on-site, they should be handled by trained personnel and removed immediately to maintain the safety of the public. If local agencies are unable to address explosive materials through their cleanup contract resources, the local law enforcement authority should be contacted to provide assistance.

Prior to the removal of hazardous materials and household hazardous wastes, a DOSH Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC) should assess and sample all residential and other affected areas of the site to identify and remove gross asbestos. This is to maintain that any areas identified as containing gross asbestos material will not be disturbed by hazardous materials cleanup personnel. Any asbestos containing material that is not found on the ground due to natural forces may be subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirement.

Once the removal of easily identifiable gross asbestos has been completed, hazardous material and household hazardous waste may be identified, segregated, classified, and properly removed from the site.

Initial hazardous materials assessment activities must include screening for radioactivity and ensuring that a flammable atmosphere does not exist. Typical hazardous materials include household hazardous waste such as:

- Automotive/marine batteries
- Automotive oils and fuel
- Compressed gas cylinders
- Propane tanks
- Herbicides and pesticides
- Solvents
- Paint thinners and strippers
- Oil and latex-based paints
- Pool chemicals
- Electronic waste

The following standard procedures are recommended by CalEPA for hazardous materials and household hazardous waste:

- The property, site, or affected area of the disaster should be assessed for hazardous materials and household hazardous waste.
- A DOSH CAC will be utilized to assess the area of each residential or commercial property for easily identifiable and removable pieces of asbestos containing material. After assessing each property or area, the CAC will consult with a licensed asbestos removal contractor to identify the location and area of asbestos containing material to be removed.
- A DOSH certified Asbestos Removal Contractor will be responsible for overseeing the safe removal of asbestos containing material identified on-site by the CAC.
- All on-site personnel working to remove asbestos containing material must have received the necessary health and safety training for conducting asbestos removal activities pursuant to OSHA 1910.100, and CCR Title 8, Section 5192, and will be required to wear Level C PPE when working in the exclusion zone.
- All gross asbestos containing material that can easily be removed from the site will be adequately wetted prior to being bagged or bulked for removal. The easily identifiable gross asbestos containing material can be double-bagged and appropriately labeled as asbestos containing material. (At a minimum, the plastic bags must be of at least 6-mil thickness.)
- If bulk loading of asbestos containing material is utilized, the bin or container used for transport (e.g. end-dump trailer or roll-off box) shall be double-lined with 10-mil poly in such a way that once loaded both layers can be sealed up independently.
- Household hazardous waste and hazardous materials identified on-site will be characterized, segregated, staged, consolidated, and packaged for transport and disposal by a licensed environmental contractor.
- As noted in Sub-Section a. Health and Safety (above), all on-site cleanup personnel must be 40-hour HAZWOPER trained Under 29 CFR 1910.120, and CCR Title 8, Section 5192.
- All hazardous waste and household hazardous waste removed from the site will be manifested and transported to a permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facility in good standing with local, state, and federal agencies.
- Disposal facility emergency waivers and suspension of regulations for disposing of hazardous wastes generated from a disaster or large-scale event must be coordinated with the local enforcement agency and Regional Water Quality Control Board. Emergency waivers and suspension of regulations for disposal of hazardous waste may not be applicable as a result of a disaster.

Debris and Asbestos Containing Material

If burn ash or building material on the ground is from structures completely destroyed by natural forces (as opposed to structures demolished in whole or in part by human activity), this material is not subject to the Asbestos NESHAP as it relates to the demolition and renovation, transport, and disposal requirements.

If the building material and debris is not completely destroyed and requires further demolition, it may be subject to the Asbestos NESHAP.

At a minimum, the following best management practices should be used for undertaking debris removal activities subject to the Asbestos NESHAP:

- DOSH CAC will be utilized to assess the area or each residential or commercial property for easily identifiable and removable pieces of asbestos containing material. After assessing each property or area, the CAC will consult with a licensed asbestos removal contractor to identify the location and area of asbestos containing material to be removed.
- DOSH registered Asbestos Removal Contractor will be responsible for overseeing the safe removal of asbestos containing material identified on-site by the CAC.
- All on-site personnel working to remove asbestos containing material must have received the necessary health and safety training for conducting asbestos removal activities pursuant to OSHA 1910.100, and CCR Title 8, Section 5192, and will be required to wear Level C PPE when working in the exclusion zone.
- As noted in Sub-Section a. Health and Safety (above), all on-site cleanup personnel must be 40-hour HAZWOPER trained Under 29 CFR 1910.120, and CCR Title 8, Section 5192.
- The affected disaster or incident area (commercial, residential, or rural properties) will be screened by a CAC to identify all gross asbestos containing material that can be easily removed from the ground or structure prior to debris removal activities.
- Request an asbestos consultation from the State or South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) for any structure that is not completely destroyed or for any structure with vermiculite insulation, for large components or material that will be broken up upon movement, or for other asbestos issues as identified by the CAC.
- During the asbestos screening process, it is recommended that bulk samples be collected from 10 to 20 percent of the representative structures that have not been destroyed to determine the presence of asbestos containing material above NESHAP regulations, and to maintain residual building materials do not contain asbestos that may change the overall waste classification.
- All gross asbestos containing material that can be safely and easily removed from the site will be adequately wetted prior to being bagged or burrito wrapped to meet the NESHAP leak-tight requirement for removal. The easily identifiable gross asbestos containing material can be double-bagged and appropriately labeled as asbestos containing material. (At a minimum, the plastic bags must be of at least 6-mil thickness, and the contents must remain wet.)
- If bulk loading of asbestos containing material is utilized, the bin or container used for transport (e.g. end-dump trailer or roll-off box) shall be double-lined with 10-mil polyethylene in such a way that once loaded both layers can be sealed up independently.
- Conduct on-site and off-site air monitoring and sampling for asbestos and heavy metals during all asbestos containing material and debris removal operations to demonstrate the effectiveness of engineering controls to protect cleanup personnel and the surrounding community (see following sections).
- Engineering controls must be utilized to maintain dust and fiber control during removal activities. A water fog must be used during debris handling, bulking/bagging, and waste loading operations. It is recommended that cleanup contractors use fire grade firefighting nozzles with shut off valves for dust control. The fire nozzle shall have sufficient water pressure to generate a high mist fog stream. The fire nozzle should have an adjustable flow rate, preferably 20 to 60 gallons per minute, and be constructed of hard-coated aluminum with brass and stainless steel internal components. Plastic

nozzles should not be used. While the cost of metal firefighting nozzles are significantly more than plastic nozzles, metal nozzles only are able to generate a sufficient fog to control dust.

- All burn ash and debris must be sufficiently wetted 48 to 72 hours in advance of initiating removal of the material. The water shall be applied in a manner so as not to generate significant runoff. Engineering controls for storm water discharges must be in place prior to dust control operations.
- All waste material that is not loaded out at the end of each workday should be stockpiled, sufficiently wetted, and/or covered to prevent the off-site migration of contaminants.
- All waste haulers who observe loading operations outside of the vehicle cab, and/or covering (e.g. tarping) the trailer or container must wear Level C PPE.
- All approved landfill operators that may come in contact with the waste during off-loading operations should follow their facilities protocols for wearing PPE and respiratory protection.
- All asbestos containing material and debris removed from the property, site, or area must be manifested and transported for disposal to a permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facility in good standing with local, state, and federal agencies.
- DOSH may require procedures for the receiving landfill facility to establish an appropriate site safety plan for the protection of the facility employees to potential asbestos containing material in the waste stream.
- Disposal facility emergency waivers, and suspension of regulations for disposing of waste generated from a disaster or large-scale event, must be coordinated with the local enforcement agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Emergency waivers and suspension of regulations for disposal of hazardous waste may not be applicable as a result of a disaster.

Air Monitoring and Sampling

To demonstrate the effectiveness of best management practices and the engineering controls used during emergency debris removal actions, air monitoring and sampling activities should be conducted in the exclusion zone (on-site) and along the perimeter of the site (community-based) during removal activities as well as during non-work hours to establish relevant background air pollution levels.

On-site Air Monitoring

An on-site (industrial hygiene) air monitoring program is defined as one conducted within the immediate debris removal area with the objective of protecting occupational health and quantifying dust mitigation practices.

At a minimum, the following on-site air monitoring procedures should be followed within the immediate debris removal area:

- Document on-site air monitoring activities in accordance with a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan.
- All personnel entering the immediate removal area should be required to wear Level C PPE, as defined in CCR Title 8 Section 5192; this level of PPE may be downgraded based on results of industrial hygiene air sampling.
- Sample/monitor for dust, heavy metals, and asbestos. Particulate matter monitoring shall be done by direct reading instruments for real-time analysis. Heavy metal sampling can be conducted via cartridge or filter analysis using National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Method 7300

(metal scan). Asbestos samples should be collected with a 50mm antistatic cowel on a 25mm mixed cellulose ester filter (MCEF) cassette and analyzed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) NIOSH Method 7402 (high volume).

- Collect at least one upwind and two downwind dust samples from the immediate debris removal area in a triangular configuration.
- Personal air sampling collected in the breathing zone of site cleanup workers should be conducted for dust, heavy metals, and asbestos; Sampling can be representative rather than comprehensive so long as monitored personnel are representative of various on-site operators, laborers, and supervisors.
- The on-site air monitoring program shall include steps to modify debris removal operations to reduce the potential for exposures above the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits, the Threshold Limit Values published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), or other protective occupational health guidance used in the site-specific Hazard and Security Plan (HASP).
- It is recommended that a full-time health and safety officer be assigned to the removal operations, preferably a certified industrial hygienist.
- At the conclusion of the debris removal project, a summary of air monitoring activities and any resulting health and safety issues should be provided to the project manager or Operations Chief.

Off-site Air Monitoring

No off-site migration and/or emission of dust or airborne contaminants is expected from disaster debris removal operations when appropriate dust mitigation controls are in place. However, a community-based air monitoring program may be established to monitor off-site migration of airborne contaminants, especially if adjacent neighborhoods are reoccupied.

Sampling or monitoring can also target sensitive population centers or locations such as schools and hospitals. While community monitoring is not required during disaster recovery efforts, increased community sensitivity following a disaster may justify a monitoring program.

Recommended off-site air monitoring procedures are as follows:

- Coordinate any monitoring and sampling efforts with County environmental health departments and AQMD. Additional state and federal resources are available if local resources are unavailable or exhausted. The favored approach is an interagency effort with either AQMD or local Health Department as the lead agency.
- Develop a Sampling Plan and document community monitoring activities in a Community Health and Safety Plan.
- Monitoring may be for particulate matter alone or in combination with asbestos or other suspected contaminants. Particulate matter can serve as a proxy for the migration of other particulate-type airborne contaminants, but not gases and aerosols, which need separate monitoring.
- Direct read or near real-time dust measurement instrumentation such as a data ram is preferred and allows immediate feedback to removal operations and to impacted communities.
- If instituted, community monitoring should be conducted in both upwind and downwind locations relative to debris removal operations and/or the immediate impacted area.

- Occupational health recommendations cannot be used in determining risk to public health. Only public health guidance values can be used to interpret community monitoring data.
- Twenty-four hour average particulate matter concentrations (PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀) should be equal to or less than 35 µg/m³; 8-hr. averages should be equal to or less than 50 µg/m³; and, 3-hr. averages should be equal to or less than 88 µg/m.
- Public health guidance values for other airborne contaminants are available from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (<http://oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html>) or from the US EPA provisional advisory levels (http://oaspub.epa.gov/eims/eimscomm.getfile?p_download_id=500613).

Storm Water Controls

One of the most prevalent water pollution threats from debris-generating disasters is the discharge of ash and other burn-related debris from fires into storm drains or natural receiving waters. Sites where debris and ash have been removed are often graded and have soils prepared similar to those of construction projects.

Debris removal and site clearing activities increase the exposure of soils to wind, rain, and concentrated flows that cause erosion and adversely impact storm water quality with high levels of total suspended solids and many other pollutants, which subsequently impacts surface waters.

The main objective for controlling storm water discharge is to provide best management practices that stabilize disturbed soil and reduce sediment transport caused by erosion from entering a storm drain system or receiving water body during debris removal after a disaster. Best management practices for storm water controls may include the use of fiber rolls, silt fences, erosion control blankets, hydro-seeding, soil binders, and other devices to reduce sediments.

Effort should be made to preserve existing vegetation, if practicable. Once the removal has been completed, operation and maintenance of storm water control measures must be maintained by the property owner or the local government.

Reduction of Disaster Debris by Burning

The California Health & Safety Code (HSC) 41800 prohibits individual persons from using fire to dispose of waste. This applies to individual property owners and tenants.

HSC 41800 has rarely been waived by a Governor's Proclamation of Emergency. However, the code does establish specific authority for any public officer, including the Governor, to set or permit fires for the following purposes:¹⁶

- The prevention of a fire hazard that cannot be abated by any other means
- The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire
- The instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire, when such fire is set, pursuant to permit, on property used for industrial purposes
- The setting of backfires necessary to save life or valuable property pursuant to Section 4426 of the Public Resources Code

¹⁶ Remediation of Disaster Debris by Burning Recommendations from the California Air Resources Board – Office of Emergency Response for Emergency Response and Recovery Actions, November 18, 2011

- The abatement of fire hazards pursuant to Section 13055
- Disease or pest prevention, where there is an immediate need for and no reasonable alternative to burning
- The remediation of an oil spill pursuant to Section 8670.7 of the Government Code

Biowaste

Typically, biowaste is not considered a disaster debris stream. Biowaste can include forestry and agricultural residues, animal waste and manure, sewage sludge, and commercial food waste. This type of waste should be kept separate from disaster debris. It should be managed using regular biowaste procedures.

Biomedical Waste

In catastrophic disasters, there is a risk of uncontrolled dumping of healthcare waste from hospitals and clinics. This can have serious health risks to local populations, including the spread of disease and infection. Healthcare facilities must maintain the same standards of practice for biomedical waste handling and disposal during disasters as defined in the Medical Waste Management Act California Health and Safety Code, Sections 117600-118360).

The County will coordinate through the CEOC to assess the waste needs for healthcare facilities. This includes determining which healthcare facilities are functioning and whether they are managing their waste. Trained personnel with appropriate PPE should handle biomedical waste and ensure the waste is put in proper drums, bins, or other containers before loading onto trucks for hauling. Waste must be disposed of at a permitted medical waste facility.

Additional information on biomedical waste standards can be found on the California Department of Public Health website at: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/medicalwaste/Pages/LawsRegs.aspx>.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

During debris operations, the County should make a reasonable effort to determine and mitigate potential impacts to a designated environmentally sensitive area, such as a wetland, wildlife refuge, or designated endangered species habitat. The purpose of this effort is to help ensure debris operations do not disturb or destroy designated environmentally sensitive areas. CalRecycle has a list of resources the County can access to assist in this effort at the following link:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/CIA/Office/Sensitive.htm>

Animal Carcass Removal and Disposal

The County may be required to address the disposal of animal mortality resulting from a disaster. The mortality of primary concern is large animals such as cows and horses and large numbers of smaller animals such as sheep, dogs, and poultry. Recommendations for the handling and disposal of animal carcasses can be found in Attachment M.

2.4.9 Support Individuals with Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs

Table 2.23 – Support Individuals with Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs

Lead:	DPW Disaster Services Group		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Operational Services • Community and Government Relations Group • Human Resource • Risk Management Office • Road Maintenance 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counsel • CEO/Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs Committee • CEO-OEM • Countywide Communications 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cal OES • FEMA • US Health and Human Services

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to support individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to support individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.

Disasters create new physical barriers and eliminate and/or lessen services available to everyone. For people with disabilities and access and functional needs, this may take away their ability to perform certain functions that were previously possible, and/or their capacity to live independently, and/or navigate the available response and recovery systems effectively. To the greatest extent possible, populations with disabilities and access and functional needs must be identified and prioritized during debris operations.

The Disaster Services Group will coordinate with CEO-OEM and Cal OES to provide support to individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.

Description¹⁷

The term “individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs” is defined as populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to:

- Maintaining independence
- Communication
- Transportation
- Supervision
- Medical care

Vulnerable populations in need of additional response assistance may include:

- Individuals with mobility and transportation impairments
- Vision, hearing, and dual sensory impairment

¹⁷ Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan Access and Functional Needs Annex

- Individuals with health, behavioral, and mental health needs
- Intellectual and developmental disabilities
- Individuals who live in institutionalized settings
- Elderly and children
- Culturally diverse populations
- Individuals with limited English proficiency or non-English speakers
- Individuals with socioeconomic barriers, including the homeless population

This is consistent with the definition that FEMA uses in the National Response Framework to define the term “special needs.” The County uses “access and functional needs” in place of “special needs” as this terminology is consistent with current trends in California and nationally. These interchangeable terms mean the same thing.

Debris Planning Considerations

Public Information

Information before, during, and after an emergency allows individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs to better respond to disasters. Ensuring that preparedness and emergency information is accessible and available in multiple formats and provides content that addresses access and functional needs is critical.

Emergency Roadway Clearance

Emergency roadway clearance creates challenges for individuals with limited mobility. During the emergency roadway clearance, debris is pushed out of the road onto the right-of-way. This allows emergency response vehicles to pass but it obstructs sidewalks. Public entities can coordinate with volunteer organization to identify vulnerable populations and prioritize those areas for right-of-way debris removal. This will expedite removal from sidewalks and other critical pathways for individuals with mobility challenges.

Right-of-Way Collection

Right-of-way collection can create challenges for individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs. Bringing debris to the right-of-way will be difficult for individuals with mobility challenges. Public entities can coordinate with VOADs to identify potential vulnerable populations and coordinate services to assist with debris removal for residents needing assistance.

Debris Reduction by Incineration

Rarely, debris can be reduced at temporary debris management sites by open burning or using an air curtain incinerator. In these cases, debris managers need to be cognizant of nearby residents and mitigate situations for individuals with health and respiratory challenges that might be exacerbated by this reduction process.

2.4.10 Provide Public Information

Table 2.24 – Provide Public Information

Lead:	DPW Community and Government Relations Group		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Services Disaster Service Group Operational Services Road Maintenance Flood Maintenance 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO-OEM CEO-Risk Management Countywide Communications Public Health 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cal OES FEMA 211 LA County

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to provide public information regarding debris operations.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to provide public information regarding debris operations.

Public information following a disaster will be a coordinated effort in accordance with the principles of the NIMS. The Emergency Public Information Annex to the OA Emergency Response Plan describes the process for the County as the OA to work collectively to disseminate information and instructions to the public. The important concept of the Emergency Public Information Annex is that public information must be consistent among various County departments, cities, and other public entities within the County.

The DPW Community and Government Relations Group will coordinate with other public information officers as necessary to develop and disseminate consistent public information regarding disaster debris removal effort in the UAs of Los Angeles County.

This section describes the type of information that needs to be communicated to the public related to debris operations.

Health and Safety Information

Disaster-related accidents and deaths are frequently attributed to mishandling of debris and debris equipment by residents. It is critical that public information officers provide consistent messaging on health and safety when handling debris. Sample health and safety public information messages are provided below.

Lead in Damaged Materials or Debris

Homes built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint, which may flake after being soaked by floodwater. Lead is a toxic metal that causes many negative health effects, especially in children. Disturbing materials containing lead-based paint may release lead dust into the air. If you suspect that debris in your home is contaminated with such paint, seek help from public health authorities or specially trained contractors.

Contaminant Sediment

The sediment left behind by receding flood water often contains a wide variety of pollutants, including fuel oils, gasoline, human and animal waste, metals, and other material. Health officials caution against contact with sediment, if possible, and advise washing any exposed skin with soap and water and changing into clean clothing if contact occurs.

Asbestos and Lead in Debris

Older buildings may contain asbestos and lead. Pipe or other insulation, ceiling tiles, exterior siding, roof shingles, and sprayed-on soundproofing may contain asbestos. Disturbing materials containing lead-based paint may release lead dust into the air. If your home contains asbestos or lead-based paint and any of these materials have been damaged or will be disturbed during cleanup, contact public health authorities.

Household Hazardous Waste

When returning to flood-damaged homes and buildings, be alert for leaking containers and household chemicals, such as caustic drain cleaners and chlorine bleach. Keep children and pets away from leaking or spilled chemicals. Do not combine chemicals to avoid dangerous or violent reactions. Do not dump chemicals down storm sewers, drains, or toilets. Mark and set aside unbroken containers until they can be properly disposed of.

Use of Chainsaw to Clear Debris

Over 35,000 people are injured by chainsaws yearly in the United States. Understand how to use the equipment and follow the instructions while using these tools for debris operations.

Make sure someone is nearby to help you in case of an emergency. Understand that emergency responders are addressing issues related to the disaster so response times might be delayed.

Debris Segregation and Set-Out Procedures

Residents will want to remove debris quickly and they will use their normal municipal solid waste procedures for debris handling unless directed otherwise. Communication with the public early and often on proper set-out procedures is critical. These procedures might be different for different jurisdictions depending on the type of equipment used for right-of-way collection. Make sure residents understand the procedures in their area to avoid having to duplicate segregation and removal efforts.

2.4.11 Conduct Special Debris Programs¹⁸

2.4.11.1 Private Property Debris Removal

Debris on private property does not typically present an immediate health and safety threat to the general public. In addition, debris removal from private property is generally the responsibility of individual private property owners, and other sources of funding, such as insurance, are commonly available to property owners to cover the cost of work. Attachment N Catalog of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs provides a list of additional funding sources that may be available to individuals to cover uninsured loss as a result of debris damage.

When large-scale disaster events cause mass destruction and generates large quantities of debris over vast areas, debris on private property may sometimes pose health and safety threats to the public-at-large. If private property owners are not available because they have been evacuated, public entities may need to enter private property to remove debris considered to be an immediate threat to the lives, health, and safety of its residents. In such situations, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is authorized to approve the provision of PA for the removal of debris from private property when it is considered to be in the public interest.

¹⁸ FEMA 325 Debris Management Guide, July 2007

Typically, debris removal from private property is not eligible for FEMA PA. The County must get prior approval from FEMA to be eligible for reimbursement. The following procedures are required for potential federal assistance and are best practices for conducting debris removal from private property regardless of potential reimbursement from FEMA.

The County must obtain documentation from the public health authority stating that disaster-generated debris on private property in the designated area constitutes an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety.

The County may obtain documentation stating that the debris poses an immediate threat to improved property and that its removal is cost-effective. The cost to remove the debris should be less than the cost of the potential damage to the improved property.

The County must demonstrate its authority and legal responsibility to enter private property to remove debris. The legal basis for this responsibility must be established by law, ordinance, or code at the time of the disaster and must be relevant to the post-disaster condition representing an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety, and not merely define the County's uniform level of services. Typically, solid waste disposal ordinances are considered part of an applicant's uniform level of services.

Slabs or foundations, broken or intact, generally do not present a health or safety threat to the general public. Slabs removed primarily for reconstruction are not considered eligible for state or federal reimbursement.¹⁹ In general, the property owner will be responsible for slab removal.

Pursuant to Chapters 98 and 99 of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County, the Building Official may commence an action and/or proceeding for abatement, removal, or enjoinder of any public nuisance, and may take such other steps as necessary and may apply to any court as may have jurisdiction to grant relief for such abatement, removal, or enjoinder. Any person violating any provision of these chapters may be subject to administrative enforcement, civil prosecution, and/or criminal prosecution.

To mitigate the existence of substandard conditions on private property, the County initiated the Property Rehabilitation Program (Rehab Program) in 1960. The Rehab Program provides for the arrest and abatement of neighborhood deterioration and the elimination of unsightly, unsafe, and unhealthful conditions. This is achieved through the repair or demolition of substandard structures and the removal of trash, junk, debris, inoperable vehicles, and overgrowth from private properties. Through the application of the building codes, the Rehab Program helps to safeguard the health, safety, and public welfare of communities. In addition, the program helps to protect property values, preserve residential neighborhoods and the overall image of the County.²⁰

2.4.11.2 Hazardous Leaners, Hangers, and Stumps

Determining removal of hazardous trees and stumps is challenging. The County has ordinances that require trees to be inspected before they are removed.

Pursuant to Los Angeles County Code, Part 16 OAK TREE PERMITS, The provisions of Part 16 shall not apply to²¹:

¹⁹ Cal OES Disaster Debris Management, July 2014.

²⁰ Building and Safety Division Property Rehabilitation Program. Retrieved from, <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/bsd/content/PropertyRehabilitation.aspx>

²¹ Urban Forestry Program Manual, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, June 2011

- Cases of emergency caused by an oak tree being in a hazardous or dangerous condition, or being irretrievably damaged or destroyed through flood, fire, wind or lightning, as determined after visual inspection by a licensed forester with the department of forestry and fire warden.
- Emergency or routine maintenance by a public utility necessary to protect or maintain an electric power or communication line or other property of a public utility.
- Trees within existing road rights-of-way where pruning is necessary to obtain adequate line-of-sight distances and/or to keep street and sidewalk easements clear of obstructions, or to remove or relocate trees causing damage to roadway improvements or other public facilities and infrastructure within existing 55 road rights-of-way, as required by the Director of Public Works. (Ord. 93-0018 § 1, 1993; Ord. 88-0157 § 3, 1988; Ord. 82-0168 § 2 (part), 1982.)

FEMA has established criteria to assist in making these determinations, using objective information that can be collected in the field. The FEMA PA Grant Program requirements for potential federal reimbursement for hazardous tree and stump removal are provided below.

Hazardous Trees

Removing a hazardous tree may be eligible for FEMA PA Grant Program funding. A tree is considered hazardous if its condition was caused by the disaster; it is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property; it has a diameter at breast height of six inches or greater; and one or more of the following criteria are met:

- It has more than 50 percent of the crown damaged or destroyed;
- It has a split trunk or broken branches that expose the heartwood;
- It has fallen or been uprooted within a public-use area; and/or
- It is leaning at an angle greater than 30 degrees.

Trees determined to be hazardous and that have less than 50 percent of the root-ball exposed should be cut flush at the ground level. Grinding of the resulting stump after the tree has been cut flush at the ground level is not eligible work. The cut portion of the tree is included with regular vegetative debris. The County should make an effort to cut the tree trunk as close to the ground as possible.

The eligible scope of work for a hazardous tree may include removing the leaning portion and cutting the stump at ground level. An example of an ineligible costing method for such work would be removing the tree and stump for two separate unit costs.

The FEMA PA Grant Program may reimburse straightening and bracing if they are less costly than removal and disposal. Straightening and bracing are emergency protective measures if they eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property. If the County chooses to straighten and brace a tree in lieu of removal, the tree would not be eligible for removal if it dies.

Hazardous Limb Removal

Removing hanging limbs may be eligible for FEMA PA Grant Program funding. Limbs must be:

- Located on improved public property;
- Greater than two inches in diameter at the point of breakage; and
- Still hanging in a tree and threatening a public-use area, e.g., trails, sidewalks, golf cart paths.

Only the minimum amount of work necessary to remove the hazard is eligible. Pruning, maintenance trimming, and landscaping are not eligible. Work should be executed in an efficient manner. For example, all hazardous limbs in a tree should be cut at the same time, not in passes for particular sizes. Work to remove hanging limbs from a tree that has been determined to be a hazard and is scheduled for removal is not eligible. If this work is contracted out, it is typically done on a per tree basis.

An eligible scope of work may be to cut the branch at the closest main branch junction. Removing the entire branch back to the trunk may not be eligible.

If the canopy of a tree located on private property extends over a public right-of-way such as a sidewalk, removal of hazardous limbs on the tree that extend over the public right-of-way and meet the above criteria may be eligible. Limbs on the tree that do not extend over the public right-of-way are not eligible.

Documentation required for FEMA PA Grant Program consideration includes the following:

- Describe the immediate threat, e.g. photos of hanging limbs or leaning trees;
- Clearly define the scope of work to remove the immediate threat;
- Specify the improved public property location by recording the nearest building address and/or global positioning system (GPS) location; and
- Denote date, labor (force account or contract), and equipment used to perform the work.

Hazardous Tree Stumps

A stump may be determined to be hazardous and eligible for FEMA PA Grant Program funding as a per unit cost for stump removal if it meets all of the following criteria:

- It has 50 percent or more of the root-ball exposed (less than 50 percent of the root-ball exposed should be flush cut);
- It is greater than 24 inches in diameter, as measured 24 inches above the ground;
- It is on improved public property or a public right-of-way; and
- It poses an immediate threat to life and public health and safety.

If an uprooted stump must be removed prior to FEMA's approval, the County must submit the following information for FEMA PA Grant Program consideration:

- Photographs and GPS coordinates that establish the location on public property;
- Specifics of the threat;
- Diameter of the stump 24 inches from the ground; and
- Quantity of material needed to fill the resultant hole.

FEMA may reimburse a reasonable cost to remove, transport, dispose of, and fill the hole from a stump of more than 24 inches in diameter if:

- The County and State agree the tree or stump is hazardous according to the above definition;
- Generally, FEMA approved the removal in advance; and
- A Hazardous Stump Worksheet is completed and submitted for FEMA approval.

A copy of the Hazardous Stump Worksheet may be found in FEMA DAP9523.11, Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility.

In some instances, grinding of an uprooted stump and filling the resulting cavity may cost less than a complete extraction. In these cases, the County should present the cost comparison documentation to FEMA for consideration; however, the stump must have already been determined eligible for removal according to the above criteria.

Stumps measuring 24 inches in diameter or less do not require special equipment for removal; therefore, reimbursement will be based on the reasonable unit cost per cubic yard, using the Stump Conversion Table found in FEMA DAP9523.11, Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility. The unit price for stump removal includes the extraction, transport, and disposal of the stump as well as filling the cavity that remains.

FEMA will reimburse the County at the unit cost rate (usually CYs) for normal debris removal for all stumps, regardless of size, placed on the public rights-of-way by others, i.e., contractors did not extract them from public property or property of eligible private nonprofit organizations. In such instances, public entities do not incur additional costs to remove these stumps; the same equipment used to pick up vegetative debris can be used to pick up these stumps.

See FEMA DAP9523.11, Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility for more information on hazardous stump removal.

2.4.11.3 Human Remains

The Cal OES Disaster Debris Management Plan provides a detailed approach to management of human remains. The following section mirrors the guidance provided in the State's plan and provides the responsibility of the County regarding recovery and disposition of human remains.

During catastrophic disasters, many individuals are unaccounted for and might be trapped in rubble. Human remains should be recovered at the incident site to the maximum extent possible. However, remains are sometimes discovered during debris management operations at collection, reduction, and final disposal.

There is no direct risk of contagion or infectious disease from being near human remains for people who are not directly involved in recovery or other efforts that require handling of dead bodies. If human remains are discovered during debris operations, the field supervisor should contact officials by calling local law enforcement to report the situation. Human remains do present health hazards if directly contacted. The body should not be handled or moved when discovered, and the view of the body should be obstructed from the public and employees, if possible, until emergency services arrive.

2.4.11.4 Crime Scene Debris

The Cal OES Disaster Debris Management Plan provides a detailed approach to debris removal from a crime scene. The following section mirrors the guidance provided in the State's plan and highlights the responsibility of the OA and local public entities regarding recovery and disposition of crime scene debris.

Public and Responder Safety

Public safety and responder safety should be prioritized before securing or collecting evidence. If debris poses an immediate threat to public or responder safety, the threat should be mitigated and then measures implemented to manage evidence.

Weapons of Mass Destruction/Acts of Terrorism

Following a WMD or terrorism incident, the lead law enforcement agency will likely assume the role of incident command. Typically, debris operations will run concurrently with rescue and recovery operations. Investigation of the debris and evidence collection will need to happen as quickly as possible. This type of incident will have many complex and competing priorities beyond debris operations. The incident commander is responsible for managing these priorities and determining the response and recovery objectives. Debris management will follow as directed by the incident commander.

Debris operations for a WMD/terrorism incident will be much different from disaster debris management for a natural disaster. Law enforcement agencies will have a much larger role in debris operations from a WMD/terrorism incident. Debris is considered evidence until the lead law enforcement agency has declared it clear of evidentiary possibilities. As such, debris must be securely handled, monitored, transported, and processed.

Securing Debris as Evidence

Typically, local law enforcement agencies will be responsible for establishing and securing a perimeter, controlling access to the site, escorting transported debris and assisting in the collection, preservation, and documentation of evidence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may engage the services of internal response assets to assist in evidence collection and management, including laboratory analysis of evidence collected from the debris.

Managing the Integrity of the Crime Scene

Initial site security is initiated by the local responder. A perimeter is established in the course of protecting the public and providing adequate space for response workers, equipment, and vehicles. This original perimeter will be maintained or possibly expanded by local law enforcement with regard to protecting the outer limits of the crime scene. Planning must begin early to strengthen this perimeter with physically durable materials such as chain link or other fencing.

Perimeter Establishment and Enforcement

For a crime scene of the magnitude of a terrorist attack, an inner and outer perimeter must be established and secured by local law enforcement agencies. Some initial sites may have adequate space to allow for evidence (debris) processing sites within the inner perimeter. In most cases, this is not possible and arrangements must be made to transport evidence (debris) to an off-site location for processing. In that event, both inner and outer perimeters must also be established for any remote work sites associated with evidence processing and recovery.

Inner Perimeter Security Requirements

- Identify a Site Safety Officer on-scene.
- Develop a site-specific safety plan.
- Maintain that all responders including debris management personnel are wearing appropriate PPE at all times.
- Establish a control point for logging name, date, time of entry, and vehicle.
- Establish an accountability system for inner perimeter responder safety.

Site Access and Credentialing

- Establish appropriate resources to provide for on-scene credentialing of all personnel.
- Establish a credentialing point outside of the outer perimeter.
- Maintain that debris personnel have appropriate badging and credentials prior to arrival at the incident site.
- Establish secure points of ingress and egress for debris haulers and other vehicles.

Evidence Collection and Preservation

- Establish a process for chain of command for debris collection, including:
 - Removal from site
 - Transport
 - Arrival at site for processing
 - Transport to disposal site
 - Arrival at disposal site
- Document debris chain of command, including:
 - Name of equipment
 - Name of equipment operator
 - Date, time, and work zone
- Debris that is transported should be accompanied by or monitored by a law enforcement officer until it has arrived to a remote secure site.
- Establish a receiving point to secure large quantities and varying sizes of debris such as an off-site warehouse or storage container that can be secured by law enforcement continuously.

A checklist for debris operations following a WMD/terrorism incident is located in Attachment N of this plan.

2.4.11.5 Islands (Santa Catalina Island)

Santa Catalina Island is vulnerable to debris-generating events. Debris operations on islands are challenging and will require specialized equipment and personnel if impacted by a debris event. The following are considerations for debris planning for this area:

- Limited access to debris management resources, including:
 - Personnel
 - Equipment
 - Systems
- Limited availability of temporary debris management sites
- Limited disposal options (one disposal and composting site on Santa Catalina Island)
- Environmental and ecological sensitive areas

- Derelict vessels and marine debris

Since islands have unique challenges with emergency management, including debris operations, the special considerations above should be included in the debris management plan for Santa Catalina Island.

2.4.11.6 Waterway Debris

Due to its coastal nature and inland waterways, Los Angeles County is prone to unique but substantial damage as a result of a significant storm event. Damage can include flood damage, beach erosion, sand displacement, private property devastation (requiring structure demolition and/or vegetative debris removal), and inland waterway disruption in the wake of a large storm.

The EPA and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) have the specific authority to remove hazardous materials. EPA is responsible for removing such material from inland water zones, and USCG is responsible for coastal water zones.

- USACE – Primary responsibility for debris removal from federally maintained navigable channels and waterways
- EPA – Responsible for the emergency removal of oil, pollutants, hazardous materials, and their containers from inland zones
- USCG – Responsible for the removal of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases that occur in the coastal zone

Waterway Debris Removal Assistance Programs²²

It is important for the County to understand the documentation requirements and jurisdictional boundaries prior to conducting debris removal from waterways because of the different state and federal agencies involved. This section provides an overview of the assistance programs and eligibility requirements for waterway debris removal.

Debris removal from waterways that is necessary to eliminate immediate threat to life, public health and safety, or improved property is eligible for reimbursement through the FEMA PA Grant Program. Removal of debris in a waterway that does not meet this criterion is not eligible, even if the debris is deposited by the incident.

Debris removal from the following is not eligible:

- Federally maintained navigable channels and waterways
- Flood control works under the authority of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Navigable Waterways

If the County has legal responsibility for maintenance of a navigable waterway, removal and disposal of debris that obstructs the passage of vessels is eligible to a maximum depth of 2 feet below the low-tide draft of the largest vessel that utilized the waterway prior to the incident. Any debris below this zone is not eligible unless it is necessary in order to remove debris extending upward into an eligible zone.

²² Information retrieved from FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) FP 104-009-02 January 2016 <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781>

If a tree is still rooted to an embankment and is floating or submerged, the cost to cut the tree at the water's edge is eligible.

Debris removal from federally maintained navigable waterways is ineligible. USCG and the USACE have specific authorities for removal of hazardous substances, vessels, and other obstructions from federally maintained navigable 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 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 FEMA PA funding, even if NRCS does not have sufficient funding or does not provide assistance. Additional information on the NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program can be found at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>.

For flood control works that are eligible for the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program, debris removal is eligible for FEMA PA funding. USACE does not reimburse public entities for debris removal, but conducts this activity directly when necessary.

Debris operations in waterways may require 404 permits from USACE, 401 water quality certifications from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Emergency Notification to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife within 14 days of the work. The County may also be required to replace trees at multiple ratios. Debris removal can also be hindered during nesting season, which can begin as early as February 1 and last until mid-September.

Identifying Debris Impact Locations

The County is responsible for identifying debris deposited by the incident that poses an immediate threat. Random surveys to look for debris, including surveys performed using side scan sonar, are not eligible. However, if the County identifies an area of debris impacts and demonstrates the need for a survey to identify specific immediate threat, FEMA may provide PA funding for the survey in that location, including the use of side scan sonar.

Documentation

For FEMA to determine that debris removal from waterways is eligible, the County must provide documentation that:

- Establishes legal responsibility;
- Includes the basis of the immediate threat determination;
- Identifies locations, types, and quantities of debris; and

- Demonstrates the debris claimed was deposited by the incident and was not pre-existing.

Environmental and Historic Preservation Compliance Considerations

Although disaster debris removal is generally statutorily excluded from National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review and exempt from CEQA requirements, FEMA must verify compliance with other federal laws and regulations prior to funding the work. Accordingly, FEMA must confirm that the County's debris removal operations avoid impacts to floodplains, wetlands, federally listed threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats, and historic properties (including maritime or underwater archeological resources if waterways are impacted).

2.4.11.7 Wildland Fire and Severe Drought²³

The County is susceptible to the impacts of severe drought and wildland fires. Prolonged periods of drought can affect crops, water availability and quality, and increase potential for natural fuels. These affects combined with high winds increase the risk of wildland fire. While fires leave less debris than other types of disasters, they still generate waste, including:

- Destroyed homes
- Burned cars and other metal objects
- Ash and charred wood waste
- Hazardous trees

There are strategies that public entities can implement to mitigate the impact of drought and wildland fires, including:

- Implement xeriscape and public education programs to conserve water.
- Conduct wildfire training for response and recovery staff.
- Develop a wildland urban interface plan.
- Educate homeowners on the importance of water conservation and the effects of wildfires.
- Create defensible space around structures through the removal of flammable vegetation.
- Use non-combustible building envelope assemblies, ignition resistant materials, and proper retrofit techniques of new and existing structures.
- Reduce hazardous fuels by vegetation management, vegetation thinning, or reduction of flammable materials to protect life and property beyond defensible space parameters, but proximate to at-risk structures.

The Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Plan provides extensive information on the risks, impacts, and mitigation strategies for wildland fire and severe drought.

²³ Information retrieved from CalRecycle Debris Removal Operations Plans (DROP) for the Valley Fire, the Butte Fire, the Trinity County Fires, and the Rocky & Jerusalem Fires
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/Fires2015/>

A specific health and safety plan should be developed and daily health and safety briefings should be conducted when conducting debris operations following a fire.

FEMA provides assistance programs for fire disasters. FEMA Regional Administrators (RA) have the authority to issue Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations for wildfires that threaten such destruction that would constitute a major disaster. The FMAG Program is separate and distinct from the FEMA PA Grant Program. FMAG declaration criteria, eligibility, and other program information are available in Title 44 of the CFR Part 204, Fire Management Assistance Grant Program, and in FEMA's Fire Management Assistance Grant Program Guide (FEMA P-954).

If significant damage occurs as a result of one or more FMAG fire incidents, the Governor may subsequently request a major disaster declaration for the fire incident(s). FEMA will evaluate such requests based on damage and costs not covered under the FMAG Program, such as public infrastructure damage. If the President declares a major disaster and authorizes the FEMA PA Grant Program, FEMA generally funds all of the costs related to those fire incidents under the FEMA PA Grant Program for efficiency in administration of assistance and to avoid a duplication of benefits between programs.

2.4.11.8 Debris from Residential Structures

Ash and debris from residential structures burned by fires can contain concentrated amounts of heavy metals, such as antimony, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc as discussed in the "Assessment of Burn Debris - 2007 Wildfires San Bernardino and San Diego Counties, California" (<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Fire/>).

Residual materials such as stucco, roofing, floor tile, linoleum, fireplaces, furnaces, vinyl tiles and mastic, sheetrock and joint compound, asbestos cement pipe, exterior home siding, thermal system insulation and other building materials commonly used in homes built before 1984 may also contain other chemicals of concern such as asbestos.

The type and number of hazards will depend on each site's specific conditions such as how much of the structure is remaining, the age of the structure, and the building materials used. If only ash and debris are present, a home site can be expected to contain elevated levels of heavy metals and possibly asbestos.

Air Monitoring and Dust Control

Given that ash may contain elevated levels of heavy metals and/or asbestos, it may be necessary to set up and exclusion zone around each site during removal. If necessary, all personnel entering and leaving this area will be required to wear Level C protective attire or Level D with N95 masks and coverall depending on the work zone and hazard level. All workers should be aware that asbestos is a human carcinogen with no known risk-free levels of exposure.

Monitoring of the air in the community and work sites for asbestos, heavy metals, and dust should be completed by a certified industrial hygienist for the duration of the project until such time the industrial hygienist determines that air monitoring may cease.

The methods for the air monitoring are as follows:

- Fugitive Dust – EPA approved equivalent methods for particulate matter 2.5 microns or greater in diameter (PM-2.5) and/or particulate matter 10 microns or greater in diameter (PM-10) monitoring
- Heavy Metals – NIOSH Method 7300, Metal Scan
- Asbestos – NIOSH Method 7402, High Volume

During debris removal, crews should provide water or dust palliative, or both, to prevent dust nuisance at each site.

2.4.11.9 Fire-Damaged Trees

It can be necessary for a certified arborist to perform an assessment of all trees in the fire-impacted area and identify those trees that pose a hazard and must be removed. The objectives of the tree assessment and inventory should include:

- Identification of all trees damaged by the incident;
- Assessment of the damage and survivability of each tree;
- Assessment of each tree against established indicators of hazardous tree criterion; and
- Determination of which trees should be removed during recovery efforts.

Due to the subjective nature of tree survivability assessments and working with different local, state, and federal partners, it is important to coordinate closely with the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Los Angeles County Fire Department, FEMA, FHWA, Cal OES, and CalTrans during this process in order to properly identify and document fire-damaged trees.

2.4.11.10 Erosion Control

One of the most prevalent water pollution threats from burn sites in developed areas is the discharge of ash and other burn-related debris into storm drains or natural receiving waters. Sites where debris and ash have been removed are often graded and have soils prepared similar to those of construction projects. Debris removal and site clearing activities increase the exposure of soils to wind, rain, and concentrated flows that cause erosion and adversely impact storm water quality with high levels of total suspended solids and many other pollutants, which subsequently impact surface waters.

The main objective of erosion control is to stabilize disturbed soil and reduce sediment transport caused by erosion from entering a storm drain system or receiving water body during debris removal after a disaster. Best management practices for storm water controls may include the use of fiber rolls, silt fences, erosion control blankets, hydro-seeding, soil binders, and other devices to reduce sediments. Effort should be made to preserve existing vegetation, if practicable. Once the removal has been completed, operation and maintenance of storm water control measures must be maintained.

The County as the OA will serve as a liaison with state and federal representatives for disaster assistance options, environmental considerations, and technical assistance. The OA will provide technical assistance and coordinate resources for debris operations following a fire to impacted public entities as requested.

2.4.12 Compile and Reconcile Costs and Coordinate for Reimbursement

Table 2.25 – Compile and Reconcile Costs and Coordinate for Reimbursement

Lead:	DPW Programs Development Division		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Aviation • Budget/Fund Management • Building and Safety • Chief Information Office • Construction • Business Relations and Contracts • Design • Disaster Service Group • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Road Maintenance Division • Risk Management • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management Waterworks	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Counsel • Internal Services 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • FHWA • NRCS

Lead Agency Role: Coordinate divisions within DPW to compile disaster debris-related costs. Coordinate with the CEO-OEM to report debris-related costs.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to compile disaster debris-related costs. Provide information regarding debris-related costs to the lead agency.

The County has internal systems used to account for internal labor hours and equipment use. The County should use these existing systems to capture the information required for potential reimbursement. The County will also need to compile invoices from contracted services providers.

This information should include:

- Contract solicitations and agreements

- Load ticket information
 - Ticket time/date
 - Applicant
 - Disaster
 - Contractor
 - Truck number
 - Capacity
 - Driver
- Collection information
 - GPS (latitude, longitude)
 - Address
 - Debris type
 - Loading date/time
 - Monitor name/ID
- Disposal information
 - Ticket date/time
 - GPS (latitude, longitude)
 - Disposal site
 - Load call
 - Disposal date/time
 - Scale ticket number (if applicable)
 - Weight (in tons if applicable)
 - Monitor name/ID
- Quantity, rate, and total for each load
- Debris management site locations
- Disposal site locations
- Photos
- Retainage
- Administrative costs

2.4.13 Post-Event Assessment of Mass Debris Management

Table 2.26 – Post-Event Assessment of Mass Debris Management

Lead:	DPW Environmental Programs Division, Disaster Services Group, and Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability		
Support:	DPW Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Services • Aviation • Budget/Fund Management • Building and Safety • Chief Information Office • Construction • Business Relations and Contracts • Design • Disaster Service Group • Fiscal • Fleet Management • Flood Maintenance • Geotechnical & Materials Engineering • Human Resources • Information Technology • Land Development • Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability • Operational Services • Programs Development • Community and Government Relations Group • Road Maintenance Division • Risk Management • Sewer Maintenance • Survey/Mapping & Property Management • Traffic & Lighting • Water Resources • Watershed Management • Waterworks 	County Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO-OEM • Counsel • Internal Services 	External Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalEPA • Cal OES • CalRecycle • CalTrans • CHP • FEMA • FHWA • NRCS

Lead Agency Role: Disaster Services Group, The Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability, and Environmental Programs Division will take the lead in analyzing all documents and reports following an emergency event and preparing a summary report including, total damages, total cost, lessons learned, overall resiliency, and strategies for dealing with future emergencies as it relates to mass debris management.

Support Agency Role: Provide guidance, oversight, and resources as requested by the lead agency to compile disaster debris-related costs. Provide information regarding debris-related costs to the lead agency.

Upon the onset of a major disaster, activation of the UA MDMP, and final completion and close-out of DPW's mass debris management operations, DPW Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability will

serve as the lead to support Environmental Programs Division, and work in concert with Disaster Services Group, in analyzing all documents and reports following an emergency event. The Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability will prepare a summary report including, total damages, DPW's total costs, lessons learned, overall resiliency, and strategies for dealing with future emergencies as it relates to mass debris management.

The US Department of Homeland Security provides guidance on how to document lessons learned from disaster operations in an incident after action report. The after action report should include an improvement plan matrix to document the corrective actions for each recommendation.

These tools can be found at the following link: <https://pretoolkit.fema.gov/web/hseep-resources>

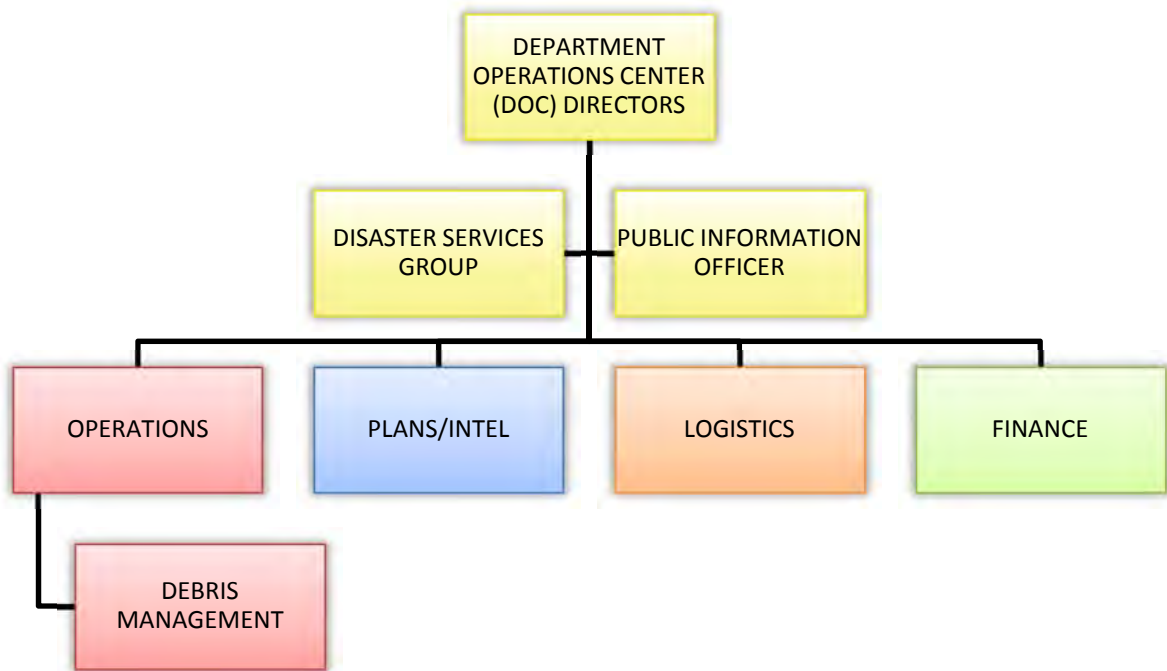
3.0 ORGANIZATION AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Organizational Structure for Debris Operations

Achieving an organized and efficient approach to emergency operations is facilitated through utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS provides a standardized approach to incident management and helps to organize response agencies under a top-down modular organization that is flexible based on the scope of the incident. In addition, ICS provides a well-defined process for setting response objectives and communicating those objectives throughout the organizational structure. ICS is a component of SEMS and NIMS.

California law requires all levels of the emergency response agencies to be organized under SEMS. SEMS has been adopted by the County of Los Angeles for managing responses to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies and to facilitate communication and coordination among all levels of the system and among all responding agencies. The DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual provides a description of the five levels of SEMS, including field response, local government, OAs (countywide), regional, and state level. The DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual also provides the response organizational structure that has been modified below to include debris management operations.

Figure 3.1 – DPW Emergency Response



For the Los Angeles County OA, the DPW is the lead County Department in conducting damage assessment and construction/engineering recovery activities and has a lead role in responding to major emergencies.

Under the jurisdiction of the DPW, services include but are not limited to operation and/or maintenance of five general aviation airports, dams, reservoirs, channels, storm drains, water conservation facilities, water systems, sewage systems, roads, and bridges. DPW has a lead role in conducting damage assessment for County and private sector buildings and property in the UAs and contract cities.

DPW serves as the lead agency for disaster debris management for the County during emergencies. Roles and responsibilities assigned to DPW staff during a mass debris event are not representative of regular job

functions. Should there be an occurrence of a mass debris event which itself is declared an emergency or part to a larger declared emergency event or similar situation, DPW employees may be requested to perform tasks and functions that are not typical of their day-to-day job functions/operations.

Department Operations Center

The purpose of the DOC is to provide centralized direction and coordination of DPW resources to effectively respond to major emergencies.

The Director of DPW has selected three Deputy Directors or higher to act as the DOC Director during an emergency response. If the emergency impacts large areas and multiple divisions, the on-duty DOC deputy may activate the DOC. The DOC Director or designated alternate will direct the emergency operations in the DOC.

For small-scale emergencies, which can be handled within the resources of a single division such as a localized storm emergency, the department's geographic field units (Road Districts, Flood Areas, or other division equivalents) may be utilized to direct the emergency operations and the responsible division(s) may choose not to request activation of the DOC. All information on emergency response activities must still flow through the DOC Director even if the DOC is not activated.

The DOC may be activated when the CEOC is not or vice-versa, or both may be activated. When the CEOC is activated, the DOC shall provide direct support to the CEOC through the department's representative at the CEOC. The DOC reports to the CEOC through the CEOC/Construction and Engineering office.

The DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual provides a description of how the DOC is organized and structured.

During a debris-generating event, the County as the OA will facilitate coordination among the public entities within the County. The OA may establish a task force within the Operations Section of the CEOC/OAEOC to assist public entities with coordinating with the DOC to conduct mass debris operations.

In accordance with the OA Emergency Response Plan, the County DPW is the lead County Department in conducting damage assessment and construction and engineering recovery activities including mass debris removal activities/coordination. The County DPW will serve as the lead if a debris task force is established in the CEOC/OAEOC.

3.1.1 Recovery Operations Organization

Recovery issues arise concurrently with response activities and continue long after response activities cease. Debris operations is a recovery function. During initial recovery operations, the CEOC/OAEOC will transition to the Recovery Coordination Center (RCC) to work with local, state, and federal authorities to address recovery issues and coordinate the application for and delivery of recovery programs within the OA.

It is important for DPW as the lead for debris operations to provide situational awareness to the RCC throughout recovery operations. DPW will provide regular updates to the RCC with the following information:

- Status of current conditions
- Damage assessments for debris

- Imminent threats to public health and safety
- Resource requests to provide the following:
 - Emergency road clearance
 - Assistance to individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs
 - Right-of-way collection
 - Special debris programs
 - Reduction, transport, and disposal of debris
 - Public information
- Temporary debris management site status and critical needs
- Environmental and historical preservation concerns
- Reduction and disposal strategy
- Health and safety strategy
- Progress and daily debris quantities
- Closeout

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Many stakeholders will be involved in disaster debris operations. Roles and responsibilities must be clearly delineated between the County departments and the external partners. State and Federal agencies will also have a role in debris operations as well as private nonprofit organizations, volunteer organizations, and private sector business enterprise. These roles and responsibilities are described below.

3.2.1 Operational Area

The County, as the OA has the following responsibilities during an emergency:

- Implement OA Emergency Response Plan.
- Establish and maintain the CEOC/OAEOC to serve the OA.
- Establish and maintain the RCC after the life-safety issues have been addressed.
- Coordinate the utilization of County, other local government, state, and federal resources within the OA.
- Support operations conducted by local governments within the County in accordance with SEMS and approved mutual aid and operations plans.
- The RCC will coordinate the short to long-term recovery.

3.2.2 Department of Public Works

The DPW serves as the lead agency for debris operations within the County. General roles and responsibilities for the DPW, with respect to the UA MDM Plan, include:

- Serve as the debris manager for the UAs.
- Activate and implement the UA's Debris Management Plan.
- Conduct damage assessments and estimate debris totals.
- Oversee debris operations, including internal resources, mutual aid resources, and contracted services.
- Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies regarding regulatory requirements for debris operations.
- Coordinate with the OA for support for debris operations.
- Obtain approval from regulatory agencies for temporary debris management sites.
- Provide situational updates on debris operations to the CEOC.
- Maintain documentation for federal disaster assistance for debris operations.
- Maintain compliance with federal disaster assistance programs for debris removal.
- Coordinate with the Los Angeles County OEM to review the UA Debris Management Plan.

The divisions within the DPW have specific roles and responsibilities. Each division's roles and responsibilities are listed below.

Executive Leadership – Public Works Management

- Serve as the lead to establish a debris operations organizational structure.
- Provide overarching direction and control for debris operations.
- Make policy-level decisions related to debris operations.
- Provide signature authority for legal documents, including mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, inter-local agreements, and notices to proceed with contracted service providers.

Administrative Services

- Procure disaster debris supplies as needed.
- Provide warehouse functions for debris operations as needed.

Aviation

- Provide support to conduct debris damage assessments and aerial surveys.
- Manage the resources required to complete debris operations on airport properties.

Budget/Fund Management

- Provide support to procure emergency services for debris removal.
- Provide support to manage disaster assistance grants.
- Transfer funds for unplanned disaster costs.

Building and Safety

- Conduct debris damage assessments of County-owned buildings and structures.

- Provide support on conducting debris damage assessments.
- Coordinate debris removal from private property that poses a threat to public health and safety and/or is a substandard building/property in accordance with the Building Code.

Business Relations and Contracts Division

- Serve as the lead to procure contracted services.
- Conduct the entire Solicitation process, including filing the Board Letter.
- Serve as the Custodian of Executed Contracts in an administrative capacity, including maintaining the insurance and bond certification.
- Ensure procurement procedures for debris services following local, state, and federal (including FEMA) procurement regulations.
- Issuing renewal letters or contract suspension notices when requested by the Managing Division.
- Incorporate Amendments and Change Orders when required.
- Provide information/documentation regarding procurement procedures to support grant application, audit, and closeout of debris projects.
- Review and update emergency procurement policies as necessary following an emergency.

Chief Information Office

- Provide technology resources to support debris operations.

Construction

- Serve as lead for management of temporary debris management sites.
- Serve as the lead for contract implementation and monitoring of secured contracts for right-of-way debris collection, resource recovery, and disposal.
- Provide support on conducting debris damage assessments.
- Provide technical assistance for special debris programs.
- Provide support to monitor debris operations.

Department Operations Center Director

- Serve as the lead to activate the UA MDMP.
- Serve as the lead to conduct debris damage assessments.

Design

- Provide support to conduct damage assessments.
- Provide engineering support for debris estimation.

Disaster Services Group

- Serve as the lead to build community partnerships.
- Serve as the lead to support individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.

- Serve as lead along with Environmental Programs and the Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability to assess post-event mass debris management.
- Provide representatives to the CEOC/OAEOC.
- Coordinate the DOC.
- DOC: Assist with coordinating resources to conduct damage assessments.
- DOC: Compile damage assessment data, develop damage assessment report, and provide damage assessment report to the CEOC/OAEOC.
- DOC: Assist with coordinating resources for debris operations.
- DOC: Coordinate with the CEOC/OAEOC to identify vulnerable populations with debris-related issues.
- DOC: Coordinate with the CEOC/OAEOC to identify volunteer organizations that can assist with debris operations.
- Coordinate with Environmental Programs Division to conduct regular training to ensure DPW assigned staffs are familiar with their roles and responsibility in the implementation of the UA MDMP.

Environmental Programs

- Serve as the lead to conduct pre-disaster debris planning.
- Serve as the lead to conduct pre-event preparation.
- Serve as the lead to identify and plan temporary debris management sites.
- Serve as the lead to certify trucks.
- Act as Debris Manager for Overall Management of Road and Flood Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal Operation.
- Serve as the lead to monitor debris operations.
- Serve as the lead to determine disposal and end use options.
- Serve as the lead to monitor environmental considerations and other regulatory requirements.
- Serve as lead along with Disaster Services Group and the Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability to assess post-event mass debris management.
- Update the UA MDMP in accordance with FEMA guidelines.
- Provide support in conducting debris operations.
- Provide support on the recycling and reuse aspect of debris management.
- Work with local enforcement agency to secure waivers for disposal site and or facilities.
- Provide support to Disaster Services Group to conduct regular training to ensure DPW assigned staffs are familiar with their roles and responsibility in the implementation of the UA MDMP.

Fiscal

- Establish job numbers/Project Cost Account (PCA) for debris operations.

- Produce accounting reports for debris operations.
- Provide support to manage disaster assistance grants.
- Process payments for debris operations.
- Provide staff to support the Fiscal Disaster Assistance Team.

Fleet Management

- Serve as the lead to conduct emergency floodway clearance.
- Coordinate Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement requests during a declared disaster.
- Provide access to motor pool vehicles to conduct damage assessments and debris operations.
- Provide repairs to vehicles.
- Provide support to obtain rental equipment for debris operations.
- Provide emergency transportation services of materials, heavy construction equipment, and towing of fleet vehicles.

Flood Maintenance

- Serve as lead to conduct emergency floodway clearance.
- Conduct debris damage assessments in flood right-of-way, waterways, flood channels and reservoirs, (and possibly in private properties).
- Conduct debris removal from access roads, flood channels, reservoirs, and debris basins.
- Serve as lead to develop, secure, manage, and maintain new and/or modifying existing contracts for flood right-of-way debris collection, resource recovery and disposal.
- Manage the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts (\$25 and \$100 million), pertaining to flood right-of-way.
- Identify/secure hazardous areas and contact appropriate agencies.
- Work with Road Maintenance Division and Business Relations and Contracts to issue task order to contractor to conduct debris operations.

Geotechnical & Materials Engineering

- Provide support to establish and operate temporary debris management sites.
- Provide site documentation and initial site assessments for temporary debris management sites
- Provide pre- and post-site assessments for temporary debris management sites and/or staging areas.
- Provide support on conducting debris damage assessments.

Human Resources

- Provide support to implement staff augmentation plans, reassign staff to emergency roles, and provide resources to impacted staff.
- Review debris operations procedures for compliance with applicable local, state, and federal labor regulations.

- Support the County with regulatory reviews, audits, and appeals regarding disaster assistance for debris operations.

Information Technology

- Provide recommendations and support for data storage and other IT issues.

Land Development

- Provide support to conduct debris damage assessments.
- Provide support to establish temporary debris management sites.

Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability

- Participate in the preparation, review, and update of the UA MDMP.
- Provide a communication link with other County departments through the County Sustainability Council.
- Serve as lead along with Environmental Programs and Disaster Services Group in assessing post-event mass debris management. This includes analyzing all documents and reports following an emergency and preparing a summary report including, total damages, total costs, lessons learned, overall resiliency, and strategies for dealing with future emergencies as it relates to mass debris management.
- Support all Public Works business branches in building resiliency against short and long-term disasters in their business planning. This includes assessing climate change vulnerabilities and risks, evaluating existing adaptive capacities, and identifying additional adaptive needs.

Operational Services

- Assist with setting up detour devices.
- Provide support to conduct debris damage assessments.
- Provide support to conduct emergency roadway clearance.
- Provide support for debris operations.

Programs Development

- Serve as the lead to begin tracking costs.
- Serve as the lead to compile and reconcile costs and coordinate for reimbursement.
- Serve as liaisons between DPW and the CDAT regarding state and federal reimbursement for disaster debris costs.
- Provide support to coordinate with cities, via mutual aid agreements, regarding debris removal services.
- Provide environmental permitting to support debris removal operations.

Community and Government Relations Group

- Serve as the lead to coordinate public information regarding mass debris operations.
- Coordinate with CEO-OEM to develop public information messages related to debris operations.

- Coordinate with, Disaster Services Group, Road Maintenance, Flood Maintenance, and the DOC to develop public information messages related to debris operations.
- Provide press releases related to debris removal operations, set-out procedures, and resident debris drop-off locations.
- Provide timely information regarding debris operations in accessible formats.

Risk Management

- Provide recommendations for health and safety procedures for debris operations.
- Coordinate with County Public Health and DPW to review solid waste management sites including administration buildings, recycling centers, landfills, and transfer stations for damage, safety, and health issues.

Road Maintenance

- Serve as the lead to conduct emergency roadway clearance.
- Serve as the lead to debris damage assessment.
- Serve as lead to develop, secure, manage, and maintain new and/or modifying existing contracts for road right-of-way debris collection, resource recovery and disposal.
- Serve as the lead to use force account resources for debris operations.
- Conduct damage assessments in road right-of-way (and possibly in private properties).
- Manage the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contracts (\$25 and \$100 million), pertaining to road right-of-way.
- Identify/secure hazardous areas and contact appropriate agencies.
- Issue task order (in possible conjunction with Business Relations and Contracts Division) to contractor to conduct debris operations.
- Coordinate with debris monitoring contractor to monitor operations.
- Provide support to procure goods and services for debris removal operations.
- Coordinate with Business Relations and Contracts to maintain that disaster debris services are procured following local, state, and federal procurement regulations.
- Review and update emergency procurement policies as necessary following an emergency.
- Assist with the documentation of debris operations for potential federal reimbursement.
- Support audit and closeout of debris projects.
- Maintain and update the UA MDMP in coordination with Environmental Programs Division.
- Conduct regular training to ensure staff is familiar with their roles and responsibility to implement the UA MDMP.

Sewer Maintenance

- Conduct debris damage assessment of County-owned and contract Cities' sewer infrastructure, and provide support of debris removal from the sewer lines.

Survey/Mapping & Property Management

- Provide GIS support and mapping for debris operations. (Mapping & GIS Services)
- Provide support to develop damage assessment reports. (Mapping & GIS Services Section)
- Provide support to monitor debris operations. (Survey Section, and Mapping & GIS Services Section)
- Provide support in accessing property during debris operations. (Acquisition & Revenue Properties Section)
- Provide pre- and post-site assessments for temporary debris storage sites and or staging areas. (Survey Section)
- Secure access road easements to temporary debris storage sites and or staging areas. (Acquisition & Revenue Properties Section)
- Secure right of entry agreements for debris removal on private property. (Acquisition & Revenue Properties Section, Right-of-Way Engineering Section, and Title Section)

Traffic and Lighting

- Provide support to conduct debris operations.
- Provide support to conduct damage assessments.
- Conduct detouring and manage disaster routes.

Water Resources

- Provide supplemental oversight, guidance, and resources to coordinate or conduct debris removal as requested by Flood Maintenance Division.
- Direct dam operations that potentially affect or might be needed to enable debris removal activities.
- Conduct damage assessments of disaster debris affecting facilities and resources over which Water Resources Division directs planning and operations.
- Provide post-storm assessments of debris deposits to determine if they pose a new risk to homes and neighborhoods.

Watershed Management

- Provide supplemental oversight, guidance, and resources to coordinate or conduct debris removal from waterways as requested by Flood Maintenance Division.
- Conduct damage assessments of disaster debris affecting facilities and resources over which Watershed Management Division directs planning and operations.

Waterworks

- Conduct damage assessments of disaster debris affecting Waterworks Division's facilities and resources.
- Provide support to conduct emergency roadway clearance to access Waterworks Division's infrastructure, as necessary.

3.2.3 County Departments

County departments outside of the DPW provide support to conduct debris operations. The following section provides the roles and responsibilities of County departments involved in debris operations.

Chief Executive Officer – Office of Emergency Management

- Participate in the preparation, review, and update of the UA MDMP.
- Provide guidance for compliance with federal and state assistance programs for debris removal.
- Coordinate with FEMA regarding federal disaster assistance for debris management operations.
- Coordinate with CalOES regarding state disaster assistance for debris management operations.
- Provide the communication link with other agencies and jurisdictions, state and federal government agencies, private sector partners, and other stakeholders.
- Understand current state and federal disaster assistance program guidance and regulations related to debris operations.
- Manage documentation for state and federal reimbursement for debris operations.
- Coordinate with DPW and Purchasing to obtain force account labor, equipment, and overtime documentation related to debris removal operations for potential federal reimbursement.
- Monitor and review purchase orders and documents, general ledger entries, cash receipts, and payroll documents related to debris removal operations.
- Manage and review contractor invoices for payment.

Chief Executive Officer – Risk Management

- Provide recommendations for health and safety procedures for debris operations.
- Coordinate with Public Health and DPW to review solid waste management sites including administration buildings, recycling centers, landfills, and transfer stations for damage, safety, and health issues.

Coroner's Office

- Responsible for decedent investigations and removals discovered in debris (reference Mass Fatality Plan).

Counsel

- Review debris operations procedures for compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- Support the jurisdiction with regulatory reviews, audits, and appeals in conjunction with Risk Management, OEM, and other departments regarding disaster assistance for debris operations.

Public Health

- Provide guidance and oversight for debris operations.
- Coordinate with state and federal agencies for guidance on environmental regulations.
- Serve as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA).

Fire Department

- Coordinate with DPW Building and Safety Division to enforce nuisance and abatement codes.
- Document nuisance and abatement cases to support private property debris removal.
- Maintain awareness of temporary debris management sites and operations.
- Provide emergency services at temporary debris management sites in the event of a fire.
- Provide hazardous materials response support for debris containing hazardous materials.
- County Fire Department Forester Branch provides emergency oak tree permits.

Human Resources

- Provide support to implement staff augmentation plans, reassign staff to emergency roles, and provide resources to impacted staff.
- Review debris operations procedures for compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- Support the jurisdiction with regulatory reviews, audits, and appeals regarding disaster assistance for debris operations.
- Track County personnel assigned to debris removal operations.

Internal Services Department

- Fulfill and track resource requests to support debris operations.
- Provide support to procure goods and services for debris removal operations.
- Monitor and secure contracted services.

Parks and Recreation

- Conduct debris removal from parks.
- Provide support for debris operations as requested.
- Provide temporary debris storage sites as needed.

Joint Information Center

The CEO-OEM is the coordinating agency for establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC). However, once established, the Sheriff's Department is responsible for managing the JIC. If established, the JIC will serve as the central point of coordination for public information using One Voice Messaging. This includes:

- Coordinate with department public information officers to develop public information messages related to debris operations.
- Provide press releases related to debris removal operations, set-out procedures, and resident debris drop-off locations.
- Provide timely information regarding debris operations in accessible formats.

Sanitation Districts

- Provide District's waste management systems to support debris management activities.

OA/Disability and Access and Functional Needs Committee

- Coordinate with the County to identify vulnerable populations and incorporate strategies to assist these populations in the UA MDMP.
- Coordinate with the County post-disaster to assist individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs with bringing debris to the public road ROW.
- Coordinate with the County to provide public information regarding debris operations to populations with communication barriers.
- Provide debris services to vulnerable and underserved groups, individuals, and communities as necessary.

Sheriff's Department

- Provide support to secure debris management sites and other debris operations facilities.
- Provide law enforcement for illegal dumping.

3.2.4 State Agencies

State agencies provide regulatory guidance and technical assistance for debris operations. The following section provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of State agencies involved in debris operations.

California Coastal Commission

- Provide regulatory guidance and oversight on debris removal from waterways in coastal zones.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

- Provide disaster-specific guidance on regulations for debris operations regarding endangered or protected species and habitats.
- Provide guidance on regulations for debris operations within streams and lakes.
- Provide support to public entities for debris removal in natural habitats.

California Department of Public Health

- Provide disaster-specific guidance on environmental regulations for debris operations.
- Provide support to public entities for potential debris management site review and approval.

CalEPA

- Provide guidance on environmental regulations regarding debris operations.
- Provide technical assistance for debris removal of hazardous materials (Department of Toxic Substances Control).
- Provide support and guidance for debris removal operations (CalRecycle), including potential provision of resources.

- Provide approvals for temporary debris management sites and emergency waivers of standards such as permitted capacity, throughput, and acreage for permitted solid waste facilities (CalRecycle).

California Highway Patrol

- Provide support to address derelict vehicles and other transportation related debris.
- Provide traffic control and security for debris clearance from state-maintained roadways.

Cal OES

- Serve as a liaison between the OA and state and federal agencies.
- Coordinate state agencies, resources and technical support for debris removal operations.
- Provide industry standards and best practices for debris operations.
- Serve as the administrator of disaster grants for debris operations.
- Provide guidance on documentation requirements for disaster assistance for debris operations.

CalTrans

- Provide guidance on debris operations from the right-of-way.
- Conduct debris removal from state-maintained roadways.
- Provide guidance for state and federal disaster assistance programs.
- Provide support for debris removal from County maintained roadways to the extent possible when requested.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

- Provide regulatory guidance and oversight on debris removal within state waters and at landfills.

3.2.5 Federal Agencies

Federal agencies support debris operations by providing disaster assistance funding, regulatory oversight, and technical assistance. The following section provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies involved in debris operations.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Provide technical assistance for debris operations.
 - Environmental and historical preservation review process
 - FEMA PA Grant Program reimbursement process
 - Procurement assistance
- Assign federal mission assignments as requested.
 - Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 - Public Works and Engineering
 - ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Material Response
- Administer the FEMA PA Grant Program for Category A Debris Removal.
 - Maintain safety, eligibility, and compliance.

- Coordinate with other federal agencies as necessary to support debris operations.

Federal Highway Administration

- Support repair and reconstruction of federal aid highways and roads on federal lands.
- Provide funding for debris operations through the FHWA Emergency Relief program.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

- Provide technical assistance for debris removal from natural streams and creeks.
- Provide funding for debris operations through the Emergency Watershed and Protection program.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- Serve as primary federal entity for ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering.
- Provide debris operations for mission assignments.
- Remove sunken vessels from navigable waterways under emergency conditions.
- Provide strong technical assistance and training support to state and local agencies.
- Provide guidance on regulations for debris operations within navigable waterways and jurisdictional wetlands.
- Enable state and local operations to the greatest extent possible.
- Coordinate with other federal agencies, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife and National Marine Fisheries Services as necessary.

U.S. Forest Service

- Provide guidance on regulations for debris operations within Public Works permitted facilities on lands owned by the Forest Service.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Serve as primary federal entity for ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.
- Serve as a support agency for ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering.
- Provide support when requested or when state and local first responder capabilities have been, or expect to be exceeded.
- Support debris removal actions to protect human health and the environment.
- Provide support to conduct environmental assessments, decontamination, and cleanup.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

- Provide technical assistance for debris operations following terrorism incidents.

3.2.6 Private Sector Business Enterprise, Commercial Sector

Private businesses will have a very large role in managing mass debris operations. The County does not have enough internal resources to conduct debris operations during a widespread event without the use of

contracted service providers. The following provides the roles and responsibilities of private sector business and the commercial sector for debris operations.

- Build relationships with community emergency managers and other officials to have an active voice in the debris operations.
- Develop, test, and implement debris operations plans. Take into account worker safety and health and potential employee unavailability or attrition due to a disaster.
- Educate and train employees to implement debris operations plans.
- Maintain that contracts comply with federal procurement requirements.
- Communicate status of operations and supply chains as well as challenges and time lines to local officials.
- Research available funding sources and types of funding for debris operations.
- Know, understand, and comply with federal regulations for disaster assistance programs.

3.2.7 Public Entities

Public entities within the County are responsible for conducting debris operations within their jurisdiction to the greatest extent possible. In widespread events, some cities, municipalities, special districts, and other public organizations will not have the capability to conduct their own debris operations. In these situations, public entities can request support from the County through appropriate channels.

For the purpose of this plan, the term “public entities” refers to the following entities within the County:

- 88 cities
- Special districts
 - School districts
 - Irrigation districts
 - Fire districts
 - Utility districts
- Private nonprofit organizations
 - Colleges and universities
 - Parochial and other private schools
 - Utility systems
 - Emergency service providers
 - Medical service providers
 - Custodial care service providers
 - Other essential governmental service providers
- Federally recognized Native American tribal governments

This definition aligns with the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

The following section provides the roles and responsibilities for public entities in debris operations.

- Conduct pre-disaster preparedness to include debris management planning.
- Conduct debris operations to the greatest extent possible using internal and contracted resources.
- Coordinate with the OA for assistance with debris operations as needed.
- Provide status and updates to the OA throughout debris operations.

3.2.8 Nonprofit Sector

Nonprofit and volunteer organizations will provide a vital role in assisting public entities support to individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs. The following section provides the roles and responsibilities for nonprofit organizations in debris operations.

- Coordinate with public entities to identify vulnerable populations and incorporate strategies to assist these populations in local debris management plans.
- Coordinate with public entities and volunteer organizations post-disaster to assist individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs with bringing debris to the public right-of-way.
- Coordinate with public entities to provide public information regarding debris operations to populations with communication barriers.
- Provide debris services to vulnerable and underserved groups, individuals, and communities as necessary.

3.2.9 Residents

To coordinate effective debris operations, residents play an important role in maximizing the potential for recycling and reuse of disaster-generated debris. The following provides the roles and responsibilities for residents in debris operations.

- Follow instructions from local officials on set-out procedures for disaster-related debris.
- Segregate disaster debris from regular household waste.
- Safely bring debris to the public right-of-way.
- Bring household hazardous waste to resident drop-off locations.
- Recycle debris to the greatest extent possible.
- Use caution when operating equipment and dangerous machinery.
- Help others who may need assistance with debris removal.

4.0 FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION, AND LOGISTICS

4.1 Finance

The financial costs of debris operations for large-scale disasters can be astronomical. Debris is typically an uninsured loss leaving the County with few options to cover the costs. Specialized equipment, personnel, and other resources are required to manage large debris events. The federal government provides several assistance programs through various agencies to support debris operations. However, these programs have extensive documentation requirements that public entities need to understand before a disaster occurs.

Additionally, the policy guidance for these assistance programs changes and adapts with lessons learned from each disaster across the United States. It is important for the County to maintain awareness of current federal assistance program guidance and regulations related to disaster debris federal funding programs.

4.1.1 Funding Sources for Disaster Debris Operations

The Programs Development Division will coordinate with the CEO-OEM to facilitate potential state and federal funding for disaster debris operations.

4.1.1.1 California Disaster Assistance Act

The State can provide assistance through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). The CDAA was created to assist the State manage regularity and administrative issues related to disasters. CDAA governs the eligibility rules for disaster debris removal within the State. The CDAA provides regulatory guidance for three components of disaster finance and administration: emergency work, emergency protective measures, and debris removal.

California Disaster Assistance Act Eligibility Rules

- CDAA, Section 2920 – Emergency Work. Emergency work to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property in an area proclaimed to be in a state of emergency.
- CDAA, Section 2930 – Emergency Protective Measures. Actions taken to remove and/or reduce immediate threats to public property or to private property when in the public interest.
- CDAA, Section 2925 – Debris Removal. General eligibility:
 - Debris removal from publicly and privately owned lands and waters, undertaken in response to a state of emergency proclamation by the Governor is eligible for State financial assistance; and;
 - For purposes of this program, the removal of debris from private property shall be reimbursed only when there is an immediate threat to public health and safety. In a case where reimbursement for debris removal from private property is authorized by the director, the following requirements shall apply, unless waived in part or full by the director:
 - The property owner must remove all disaster-related debris from the property to the curb or public right-of-way, giving the local agency the right of entry and absolving the local agency and the State of any liability relative to removal.
 - The local agency must obtain a signed statement from the property owner to the effect that the property owner does not have insurance covering the removal of the disaster-related debris; and,
 - The local agency must have signed a statement from the property owner.

- Criteria: Debris removal shall be considered necessary when removal will:
 - Eliminate immediate threats to life, public health, and safety;
 - Eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or
 - Be necessary for the permanent repair, restoration, or reconstruction of damaged public facilities.
- Examples of eligible work:
 - Removing debris such as pieces of destroyed buildings, structures, signs, or broken utility poles
 - Removing loose or broken sidewalks and driveways
 - Removing fallen trees

4.1.1.2 Federal Emergency Management Agency Public Assistance Program

The mission of the FEMA PA Grant Program is to provide assistance to state and local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations to quickly respond to and recover from disasters or emergencies declared by the President. FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged facilities through the FEMA PA Grant Program. The FEMA PA Grant Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

The FEMA PA Grant Program is a cost-sharing program. Cost share refers to the portion of disaster-related costs the federal government is responsible for funding. Per the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), the federal cost share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The remaining 25% is the responsibility of the state and local governments. The State serves as the grant administrator or the grantee. The grantee determines how the non-federal share is funded.

Recent Changes to the Public Assistance Program

The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

The Stafford Act was recently amended by the SRIA of 2013. The President signed the SRIA into law in January 2013 to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Hurricane Sandy and for future disasters. As a result of this act, the Stafford Act was amended, including alternative procedures for the FEMA PA Grant Program.

The purpose of the SRIA is to:

- Reduce the cost of federal government assistance;
- Increase the administrative flexibility of the FEMA PA Grant Program;
- Expedite the process of providing and using the assistance; and
- Create incentives for applicants to complete projects in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The law authorizes several significant changes to the way FEMA may deliver disaster assistance under a variety of programs. This includes the following procedures:

- PA alternative procedures
 - Permanent work alternative procedures
 - Debris removal work alternative procedures
- Hazard mitigation
- Dispute resolution
- Federal assistance to individuals and households
- Unified federal review
- Small project threshold review
- Essential assistance
- Individual assistance factors
- Recommendations for reducing costs of future disasters

It is the responsibility of the applicant to understand the eligibility requirements and provisions of the Stafford Act and the SRIA. FEMA will make every effort to provide reliable information through field personnel following a disaster. However, it is ultimately the responsibility of the applicant to understand what is allowed under the law.

It is critical that local officials and local managers implementing federal programs fully understand applicable local, state, and federal laws related to disaster assistance.

The consequence of non-compliance with these provisions is fraud and can result in the following:

- Temporarily withhold payment or take more severe enforcement action.
- Disallow all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance.
- Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the applicant's current award.
- Withhold future awards.
- Take other remedies that may be legally available.

Attachment O includes a list of policy documents and program guides, their applicability to debris operations and links to where additional information can be found. Public entities and debris managers need to understand how these policies impact debris operations. The following is an overview of the FEMA PA Grant Program process with a flow chart at the end of the section.

FEMA PA Grant Program Process Overview²⁴

Preliminary Damage Assessment

The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) is a joint assessment used to determine the magnitude and impact of an event's damage. A team of representatives from FEMA, the State and the local jurisdiction will visit local sites and view the damage firsthand to assess the scope of damage and estimate repair costs. The State uses the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the State and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental federal assistance. The PDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention.

Governor's Request

The Stafford Act requires that: "All requests for a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected State."

The Governor's request is made through the regional FEMA office. State and Federal officials conduct a PDA to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the Governor's request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments and that federal assistance is necessary. Normally, the PDA is completed prior to the submission of the Governor's request. However, when an obviously severe or catastrophic event occurs, the Governor's request may be submitted prior to the PDA. Nonetheless, the Governor must still make the request.

As part of the request, the Governor must take appropriate action under state law and direct execution of the State's emergency plan. The Governor will provide the following information:

- Information on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be committed to alleviating the results of the disaster
- An estimate of the amount and severity of damage and the impact on the private and public sector
- An estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act

In addition, the Governor will need to certify that, for the current disaster, state and local government obligations and expenditures (of which State commitments must be a significant proportion) will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements.

Disaster Declaration and Initiation of Federal Programs

Based on the Governor's request, the President may declare that a major disaster or emergency exists, thus activating an array of federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort. Not all programs, however, are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during damage assessment and any subsequent information that may be discovered.

Some declarations will provide only FEMA Individual Assistance or only PA Hazard mitigation opportunities are assessed in most situations.

²⁴ FEMA Public Assistance: Local, State, Tribal and Non-Profit, Public Assistance Grant Program Process

Applicants' Briefing

The Applicants' Briefing is a meeting conducted by the State to inform prospective applicants of available assistance and eligibility requirements for obtaining federal assistance under the declared event. The meeting is held as soon as practicable following the President's declaration.

During the briefing, the State will present the incident period and a description of the declared event. Applicant, work, and cost eligibility will be reviewed and the project formulation process will be introduced. The State will also discuss funding options, record keeping and documentation requirements, and special consideration issues.

Typically, applicants will prepare and submit their Requests for PA form during the briefing.

Request for PA

The Request for PA is FEMA's official application form that public and private nonprofit organizations use to apply for disaster assistance. It is a simple, short form with self-contained instructions. "The Request" (FEMA Form 90-49) asks for general information that identifies the applicant, starts the grant process, and opens the Case Management File, which contains general claim information as well as records of meetings, conversations, phone messages, and any special issues or concerns that may affect funding.

The request must be submitted to the regional administrator within 30 days after designation of the area where the damage occurred. The form may be delivered in person at the Applicants' Briefing, sent by mail, or faxed.

Kickoff Meeting

The first meeting between the applicant, the State Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) and State Applicant Liaison is called the kickoff meeting. A kickoff meeting is held with each applicant to assess the applicant's individual needs, discuss disaster-related damage, and set forth a plan of action for repair of the applicant's facilities. The liaison will provide the state-specific details on documentation and reporting requirements. Both the PAC and Liaison help in identifying special considerations.

Project Formulation and Cost Estimating

Project formulation is the process of documenting the damage to a facility, identifying the eligible scope of work and estimating the costs associated with that scope of work for each of the applicant's projects.

Project formulation allows applicants to administratively consolidate multiple work items into single projects in order to expedite approval and funding, and to facilitate project management. A project is a logical method of performing work required as a result of the declared event. More than one damage site may be included in a project.

Project information is collected in a form called a PW, which is used to document the disaster damage and develop the scope of work for repair.

Project Review and Validation

The purpose of validation is to confirm the eligibility, compliance, accuracy, and reasonableness of small projects formulated by an applicant, and to support that the applicant receives the maximum amount of assistance available under the law.

The validation process reviews approximately 20% of the small projects formulated by the applicant. This 20% sampling applies to all small projects, including emergency work, permanent work, and small

projects with special considerations. All aspects of the projects are reviewed, including the sites, estimating methods, and documentation related to the project.

The process of approval, as outlined above, begins with the PAC's review of PWs for completeness. Once the PWs are reviewed and processed through validation and special considerations review as appropriate, the PWs are ready for approval and funding.

The PAC has the authority to approve projects up to \$100,000. Therefore, any project below this threshold will be approved by the PAC and forwarded for funding. Projects over this threshold will be forwarded by the PAC to the FEMA Public Assistance Officer (PAO) with a recommendation for approval. Once the PAO has approved the PW, it will then be forwarded for funding.

Obligation of Federal Funds and Disbursement to Subgrantees

FEMA and the grantee share responsibility for making FEMA PA Grant Program funds available to the subgrantees. FEMA is responsible for approving projects and making the federal share of the approved amount available to the grantee through a process called obligation.

Through obligation, FEMA notifies the grantee that the federal funds are available but reside in a federal account until the grantee is ready to award grants to the appropriate subgrantees. The grantee is responsible for providing the grantee portion of the non-federal share of the grant amount and for notifying the subgrantee that funds are available.

Payment for small projects is made on the basis of the estimate prepared at the time of project approval. The grantee is required to make payment of the federal share to the subgrantee as soon as practicable after FEMA has obligated the funds.

Large projects are funded on documented actual costs. Because of the nature of most large projects, work typically is not complete at the time of project approval; therefore, FEMA will obligate grants based on an estimated cost. Such monies may not be immediately drawn down by the grantee. Instead, progress payments are made to the applicant as actual costs are documented.

Upon completion of a large project, an applicant must submit documentation to account for all incurred costs to the grantee. The grantee is responsible for ensuring that all incurred costs are associated with the approved scope of work and for certifying that work has been completed in accordance with FEMA standards and policies. The grantee then submits documentation of project costs to FEMA for review. FEMA may conduct a final inspection as part of this review. Once the review is complete, FEMA determines whether funds should be obligated or de-obligated for the project.

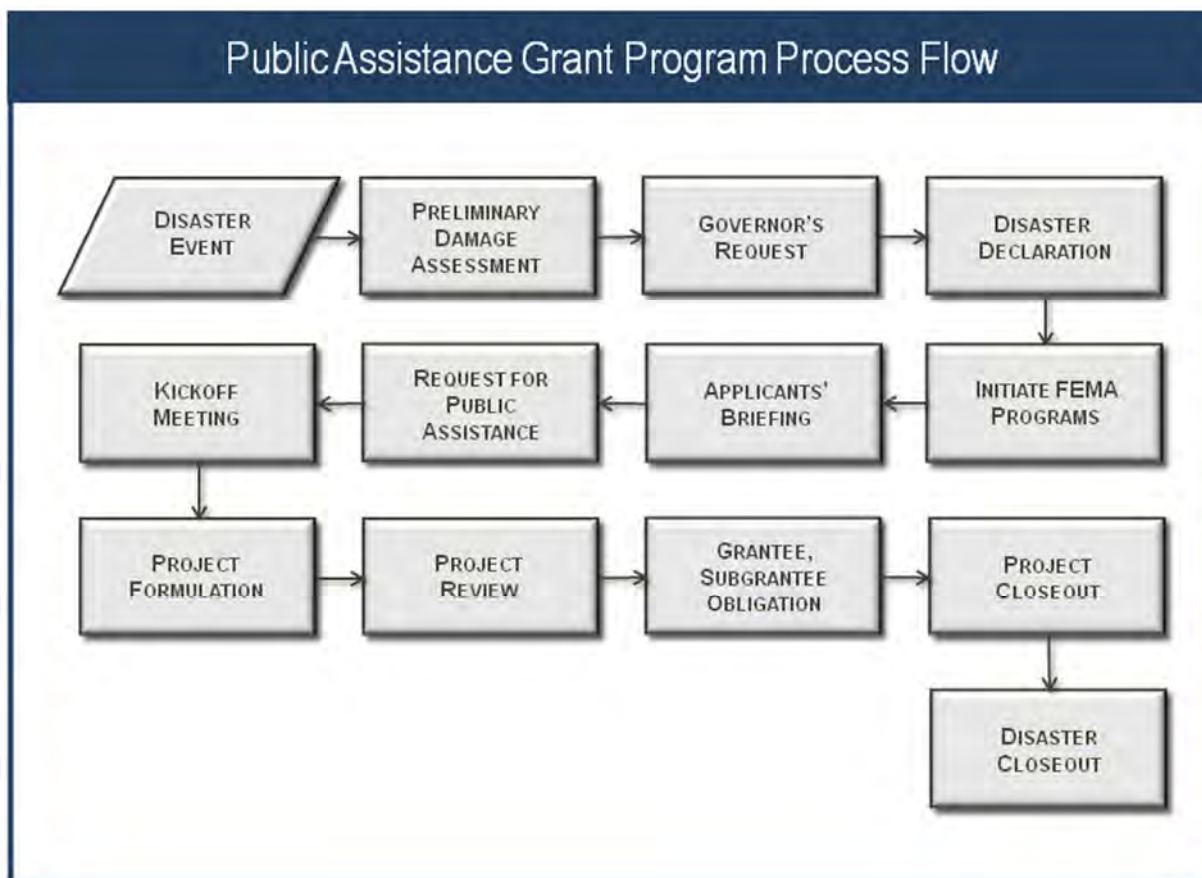
Appeals and Closeout

The appeals process is the opportunity for applicants to request reconsideration of decisions regarding the provision of assistance. There are two levels of appeal. The first level appeal is to the FEMA Regional Director. The second level appeal is to the Assistant Director at FEMA Headquarters. The applicant must file an appeal with the grantee within 60 days of receipt of a notice of the action that is being appealed. The applicant must provide documentation to support the appeal. This documentation should explain why the applicant believes the original determination is wrong and the amount of adjustment being requested.

The purpose of closeout is to certify that all recovery work has been completed, appeals have been resolved, and all eligible costs have been reimbursed. Closeout is an important last step in the FEMA PA Grant Program process. This step can take months or years to complete. It is important to keep well-organized records and documentation throughout the closeout process.

The following flow diagram provides a graphical representation of the FEMA PA Grant Program.

Figure 4.1 – FEMA PA Grant Program Process Flow



4.1.1.3 Public Assistance Program Alternative Procedures

The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

The Stafford Act was recently amended by the SRIA of 2013. The President signed the SRIA into law in January 2013 to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Hurricane Sandy and for future disasters. As a result of this act, the Stafford Act was amended, including alternative procedures for the FEMA PA Grant Program.

The purpose of the SRIA is to:

- Reduce the cost of federal government assistance;
- Increase the administrative flexibility of the FEMA PA Grant Program;
- Expedite the process of providing and using the assistance; and
- Create incentives for applicants to complete projects in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The law authorizes several significant changes to the way FEMA may deliver disaster assistance under a variety of programs. This includes the following procedures:

- PA alternative procedures
 - Permanent work alternative procedures
 - Debris removal work alternative procedures
- Hazard mitigation
- Dispute resolution
- Federal assistance to individuals and households
- Unified federal review
- Small project threshold review
- Essential assistance
- Individual assistance factors
- Recommendations for reducing costs of future disasters

If the County receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the County can choose to participate in alternative procedures for debris removal. The County must elect to participate in the alternative procedures in writing within before obligation of their first subaward for debris removal or within 60 days of the kickoff meeting, whichever occurs earlier.

Depending on the type and volume of debris generated, it might be more advantageous to utilize the alternative procedures instead of the traditional PA Program. It is important for the County to conduct accurate debris damage assessments early in order to facilitate decisions making regarding the alternative procedures.

The alternative procedures include:

- Accelerated Debris Removal – Increased Federal Cost Share (Sliding Scale)
- Recycling Revenues
- Straight Time Force Account Labor
- Debris Management Plans

The guidance for the pilot program is routinely updated based on lessons learned from recent disasters. Current guidance regarding the alternative procedures can be found in the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program Guide for Debris Removal at the following link: <https://www.fema.gov/alternative-procedures#>.

4.1.1.4 Non-Compliance with Federal Assistance Programs

It is the responsibility of the applicant to understand the eligibility requirements and provisions of the Stafford Act and the SRIA. FEMA will make every effort to provide reliable information through field personnel following a disaster. However, it is ultimately the responsibility of the applicant to understand what is allowed under the law.

It is critical that local officials and local managers implementing federal programs fully understand applicable local, state, and federal laws related to disaster assistance.

The consequence of non-compliance with these provisions is fraud and can result in the following:

- Temporarily withhold payment or take more severe enforcement action.
- Disallow all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance.
- Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the applicant's current award.
- Withhold future awards.
- Take other remedies that may be legally available.

4.1.1.5 Other Funding Options

Public entities may be eligible for other federal assistance programs for disaster debris management, including:

- FHWA Emergency Relief Program
- Natural Resources Conservation Commission Emergency Watershed Protection Program
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Services Agency Emergency Programs

Each disaster assistance program has different documentation requirements. For additional information on cost tracking and documentation requirements, a complete list of federal disaster assistance programs with links to the program guidance can be found in Attachment P.

4.2 Administration

Administration refers to the documentation and record keeping functions related to the emergency. This can include recording personnel time, maintaining vendor contracts, compensation and claims, and conducting an overall cost analysis for the incident.

The Programs Development Division will coordinate with the CEO-OEM to compile documentation of disaster-related costs. Administrative tasks will include the following:

- Coordinate with state and federal agencies to obtain disaster-specific cost tracking spreadsheets and templates.
- Coordinate with state and federal agencies to confirm disaster-specific guidance, including terminology.
- Confirm current procurement and financial guidelines with Contracts and Business Administration.
- Confirm current reimbursement guidance with the County's assigned FEMA PAC or other grantor representative.
- Maintain financial and program documentation for three years beyond the date of the State's final status report.

4.3 Logistics

4.3.1 Resource Requests

In a major emergency, it is essential that responding personnel can quickly obtain the necessary equipment and materials to effectively carry out its emergency response role. The DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual establishes the guidelines for obtaining these assets when existing resources are overtaxed. Requests for external equipment and labor resources should be reported by the requesting division to Logistics Branch in the DOC, if activated.

Equipment

Equipment Available Within the Department

The department has more than 2,000 vehicles and pieces of heavy construction equipment and more than 1,000 pieces of auxiliary equipment such as generators and compressors. Each division in DPW shall first attempt to acquire needed equipment beyond its own available resources from within the department. Requests for equipment should be given to the DOC Logistics Branch, Fleet Management Group. They will coordinate and locate equipment to fill the requests.

The requesting division should be as specific as possible regarding the following:

- The type and number of pieces of equipment
- Whether they are requesting an operator to go with the equipment
- Where it is to be used
- Approximately how long it will be needed
- Whether transportation is available or needed to transport
- Program Cost Account, Organizational Cost Account, and User Code numbers should be provided.

In an emergency, the lack of such information should not hold up the issuance of equipment.

Conflict of Priorities

When an emergency causes conflicts between two or more divisions regarding the need for available equipment, the Logistics Branch Coordinator, division heads, or their assistants shall resolve the conflict, if necessary, in consultation with the DOC Director. The DOC Director is ultimately responsible for the most efficient manner to respond to the disaster, including the deployment of resources.

Equipment Needed From Outside the Department

When equipment is needed in an emergency and is not available within the responding division or from somewhere else in the department, the responding division shall attempt to obtain it as quickly as possible from outside the department and in the following order:

- Standing agreements with private equipment vendors
- Associated General Contractors Association
- Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement
- CEOC/OAEOC

Logistics, Fleet Management Division is responsible for renting the equipment from specified approved vendors as the emergency needs occur.

Logistics, Procurement (ASD) will coordinate all emergency equipment needs. It will be responsible for maintaining Blanket Purchase Orders and County agreements for the renting of heavy equipment.

4.3.2 Debris Services Contracts

The department has agreements with vendors providing trucks and other heavy-duty construction equipment for use in emergencies. In addition, the Chief Administrative Officer has the power to obtain vital supplies, equipment, or property necessary for the protection of life or property.

The rental of dump trucks is coordinated through Logistics, Fleet Management Group, who is responsible in obtaining these units from specified approved haul truck brokers.

As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program²⁵

The purpose of emergency services contracts is to have a program in place with a list of approved prequalified contractors that could potentially carry out the cleanup of debris from the County rights-of-way. This includes:

- Los Angeles County Flood Control District rights-of-way
- Any specified location within the borders of Los Angeles County
- City road rights-of-way where emergency debris removal is required in the event of a major disaster, such as an earthquake, when those costs are expected to exceed \$100 million

Having approved prequalified contractors in place will allow the DPW to ensure timely response to workload requirements during a future disaster. When work is identified, Public Works will issue a bid request to all of the approved prequalified contractors.

The contracted services are not designed to replace Public Works field maintenance forces but are to supplement the County field maintenance forces' ability to handle emergency or disaster events where a substantial amount of debris-clearing and debris removal is necessary.

On June 19, 2012, Agenda Item 48, the Board awarded ten contracts with an aggregate program sum of \$25 million for As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services. The contractors that were part of that action will be utilized for disaster events under \$100 million in cleanup costs.

4.3.3 Mutual Aid

The Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement allows signatories of the Agreement to request mutual aid from member agencies when a local disaster has been declared. Programs Development Division is responsible for coordinating requests during a declared disaster. Disaster-specific guidance provides the administrative coordination in non-disaster times.

²⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Award for Contracts for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program, October 8, 2013.

4.3.4 Federal Resources

When an impacted state or local government does not have the regional capability required to respond to a presidentially declared disaster, a request for Technical or Direct Federal Assistance may be made. The approved request is called a Mission Assignment and can only be requested by the State. A Mission Assignment is a work order issued by FEMA to another federal agency directing completion of a specific assignment in anticipation of, or response to, a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

There are three ESFs that perform debris-related activities under FEMA Mission Assignments:

- **ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering** is responsible for infrastructure protection, emergency repair, and restoration. This group provides engineering services and construction management, and serves as a critical infrastructure liaison. The USACE is the lead agency for ESF #3.
- **ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response** is responsible for responding to oil and hazardous material issues, environmental safety, and short-term and long-term cleanup. The two most commonly deployed agencies that deal with these debris-related activities are the U.S. EPA and the USCG.
- **ESF #11 – Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response** is responsible for coordinating an integrated federal, state, tribal, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating zoonotic (transmissible from animal to human) disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation. This ESF is coordinated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

All mission assignments have the following requirements:

- The community must demonstrate that required disaster-related efforts exceed state and local resources.
- The scope of work must include specific quantifiable measurable tasks.
- FEMA must issue the Mission Assignment.

4.3.5 Contract Cities

DPW provides services to many of the 88 cities within the County. During a disaster, DPW will provide services to cities that contract with the County for those services. A complete list of the cities and services is listed in Part C of the DPW Integrated Emergency Response Manual.

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5.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

5.1 Plan Maintenance

For this plan to maintain viability, the document should be updated routinely and personnel should be trained on the content prior to a disaster. This section provides guidance on maintaining this plan so it is current and relevant. FEMA updates debris operations program guidance throughout the year based on lessons learned from recent disasters. It is important for this plan to include the most current program guidance.

5.1.1 Emergency Management Council Plan Approval

The DPW Disaster services Group will facilitate a review of the UA MDMP with the debris planning team concurrently with the review of the OA MDMP. The plan will be updated based on organizational changes, new policies and guidance, and lessons learned from actual debris events. Changes made to the plan will be noted on a plan changes log as needed. The plan will be provided to the County Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs Committee for review and comment. The revised plan will be presented to the Emergency Management Council for review and approval.

5.1.2 FEMA Debris Plan Approval

FEMA currently provides incentives to public entities for having an approved disaster debris management plan. The UA MDMP describes how the County will conduct debris operations within its jurisdiction and follows the guidance in FEMA Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Debris Management Plan Job Aid. This plan will be submitted to the State for review. The State will submit the UA MDMP to FEMA for review and approval.

A crosswalk of the FEMA debris plan requirements can be found in Attachment Q.

5.2 Training for Personnel

Personnel must be trained on debris policies and procedures to maintain a viable plan. The County is responsible for maintaining a multiyear training and exercises program. This program should include debris operations training and exercises. The following list provides recommendations for debris operations training.

General

- Public entities should train new personnel in their specific job duties related to debris operations.
- Personnel with response responsibilities must maintain competence in SEMS as prescribed in Government Code §8607(c).
- Personnel operating equipment must be trained to operate any equipment they are responsible for competently and safely.
- Personnel performing debris monitoring tasks will be trained by the public entity or a qualified designee.
- Personnel with responsibility for preparing documentation for reimbursement will receive training on the FEMA Public Assistance Program.
- All personnel involved in response to a debris-generating incident will participate in a briefing on safety policies and procedures.

Debris Managers

- Debris managers should be trained in the regulatory requirements for debris operations, including:
 - Health and safety
 - Environmental and historical preservation
 - Procurement
 - Federal disaster grant programs
 - Considerations for individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs
 - Damage assessment for debris

FEMA provides additional training related to debris operations that can be found at the following links:

Classroom Training

E202 Debris Management Planning for State, Tribal and Local Officials

<http://training.fema.gov/emicourses/crsdetail.aspx?cid=E202&ctype=R>

Independent Study Courses

IS-623.A: An Introduction to Debris Operations

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-632.a>

IS-634: An Introduction to FEMA's Public Assistance Program

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-634>

IS-556 Damage Assessment for Public Works

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-556>

IS 559 – Local Damage Assessments

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-559>

IS-558 – Public Works & Disaster Recovery

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-558>

IS-5.a: An Introduction to Hazardous Materials

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-5.a>

IS-803: Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-803>

IS-810: Emergency Support Functions #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-810>

Finance and Administration

- Finance and administrative staff should be trained in regulatory requirements for debris operations, including:
 - Procurement

- Federal disaster grant programs
- Documentation

5.2.1 Exercises

Exercises are essential to maintaining readiness and in determining the effectiveness of plans, personnel, and resources in responding to a debris-generating event. Workshops and exercises will be conducted periodically to test the ability of the County to coordinate resources for debris operations.

Following exercises, an after action report will be developed to document strengths and areas needing improvement. An improvement plan will be developed to list corrective actions, identify individuals or agencies responsible for completing the corrective actions, and indicate a timeline for completion.

**ATTACHMENT A
UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS
MANAGEMENT PLANNING MEETINGS PARTICIPANT
LIST**

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

Last Name	First Name	Agency/ Department	Division	Position	Email	PKM	KM1	KM2	PM1	PM2	TTX PM	TTX	AAM	FWT M
Curtis	Lisa	City of Burbank	Emergency Management	Intern	lcurtis@burbankefirecorps.org					X	X			
Dang	An	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works	ACE	adang@dpw.lacounty.gov	X								X
Doan	Nam	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division	CEA	ndown@dpw.lacounty.gov		X	X						
Doudar	Phil	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Disaster Services Group		pdoudar@dpw.lacounty.gov	X								X
Duong	LaSalle	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division	Management Analyst	laduong@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X			X
Ezell	Loni	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Disaster Services Group		lezell@dpw.lacounty.gov	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Eptychioj	Eddie	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	EOB		Eeftychioj@lasd.org		X							
Esparza	Gabriel	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division	Planning Team	gesparza@dpw.lacounty.gov	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Farra	George	US Forest Service	Angeles National Forest	Engineer	gfarra@fs.fed.us					X	X			
Fong	Eric	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		ASMZ	erfong@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X			

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

Last Name	First Name	Agency/ Department	Division	Position	Email	PKM	KM1	KM2	PM1	PM2	TTX PM	TTX	AAM	FWT M
Foreman	Ken	Los Angeles County Beaches and Harbors		Division Chief	kforeman@bh.lacounty.gov		X			X	X			
Frasner	Steve	Los Angeles County Community and Government Relations Group												X
Gambaryan	Anush	Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation		Safety Officer	agambaryan@parks.lacounty.gov									X
Garcia	Danielle	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		DSA	dagarcia@dpw.lacounty.gov		X	X				X		
Gerlits	Ed	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	LDD	Asso & Civil Engineer	egerlits@dpw.lacounty.gov									X
Ghazarian	Armond	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Watershed Management	Sr. CE	aghazar@dpw.lacounty.gov			X						
Godley	Chris	Tetra Tech	Emergency Management and Community Resilience	Director of Emergency Management	Christopher.Godley@tetratech.com		X							
Gonzalez	Jose	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works	Auto-Equip Coordinator	jgonzalez@dpw.lacounty.gov	X								X

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

Last Name	First Name	Agency/ Department	Division	Position	Email	PKM	KM1	KM2	PM1	PM2	TTX PM	TTX	AAM	FWT M
Gordillo	Ricardo	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works	CE	rgordill@dpw.lacounty.gov	X				X	X	X		X
Gossai	Kumari	Los Angeles County LEA	SWMP	LEA	kgossai@ph.lacounty.gov									X
Gov	Ana	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division		agov@dpw.lacounty.gov	X	X	X						
Hajialiakbar	Bahman	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division		bhaji@dpw.lacounty.gov					X	X	X		
Hanson-Lugo	Dee	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	SWMP	EAS III	Dhansonlugo@ph.lacounty.gov		X							
Harmon	Michael	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works, Environmental Programs Division	Sr. CEA	mharmon@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X	X	X	X
Hong	May	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	SMD	Associate CE	mahong@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X			
Husted	Erica	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Road Maintenance Division	CE	cinciong@dpw.lacounty.gov			X						
Igtaulol	Raul	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Traffic and Lighting	CE	rigtaulol@dep.lacounty.gov			X						
Inciong	Carrie	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Road Maintenance Division	Sr. CE	cinciong@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X			X

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

[illegible]

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

Last Name	First Name	Agency/ Department	Division	Position	Email	PKM	KM1	KM2	PM1	PM2	TTX PM	TTX	AAM	FWT M
Milawsta	Steven	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division	Sr CE						X	X			
Mohamed	Tarek	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	PDD	ACE	tmohamed@dpw.lacounty.gov			X						
Montoya	Angel	Los Angeles County Fire Department		Deputy Chief	amontoya@fire.lacounty.gov		X							
Ngumba	Andrew	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		Sr. CE	Angumba@dpw.lacounty.gov							X		
Nguyen	David	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Environmental Programs Division	Civil Engineer	dnguyen@dpw.lacounty.gov			X	X	X				
Osmena	Dominic	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works	Civil Engineer	dosmena@dpw.lacounty.gov	X		X						
Pang	Vince	California Department of Transportation	Maintenance and Engineering	Special Crews Regional Engineer	Vinve.k.pang@dot.ca.gov		X							
Pantoja	Maurice	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	Environmental Health Local Enforcement Agency	Manager	mpantoia@ph.lacounty.gov							X		X
Philips	Robin	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Department of Public Works	Senior CE					X					X
Quintana	Daniel	Los Angeles County	Department of Public Works –	Senior CE	Dquintan@dpw.lacounty.gov	X			X	X	X			

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

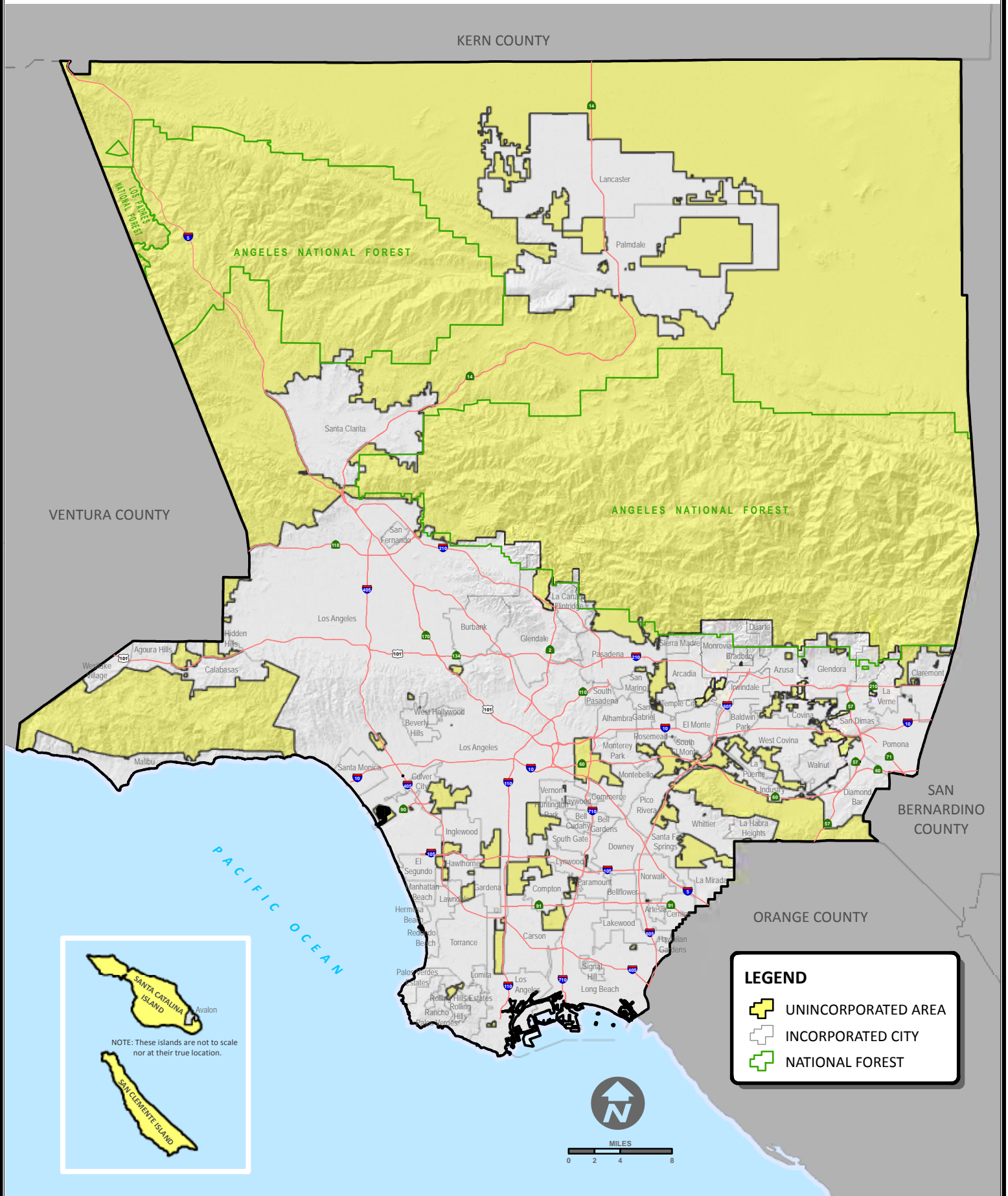
Last Name	First Name	Agency/ Department	Division	Position	Email	PKM	KM1	KM2	PM1	PM2	TTX PM	TTX	AAM	FWT M
		Department of Public Works	Traffic & Lighting											
Rachal	Gregory	Los Angeles County Fire Department			greg.rachal@fire.lacounty.gov					X	X			
Rivera	Diego	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	LDD	Associate CE	dirivera@dpw.lacounty.gov					X	X			
Ross	Steven	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works	Senior CE	ssross@dpw.lacounty.gov	X		X				X		
Selph	Caryn	Tetra Tech	Emergency Management and Community Resilience	Planner	caryn.selph@tetratech.com	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sim	Youn	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	SPSD							X	X			
Taden	Dorothy	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		ASM III	dtaden@dpw.lacounty.gov									
Thang	Long	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Watershed	Associate CE	lthang@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X			
Tintut	Rona	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	SMP	Senior GIS Analyst	rtintut@dpw.lacounty.gov				X	X	X			
Tran	Celine	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Public Works	Account Officer II	ctran@dpw.lacounty.gov	X		X						

ATTACHMENT B
MAP OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY UNINCORPORATED
AREAS



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Unincorporated Areas



FILE: \\pwwgisfile\GIS_Services\MPMGIS\Stock_mxd\slaco_cities_ver2_8x11.mxd DATE: Dec 22, 2016



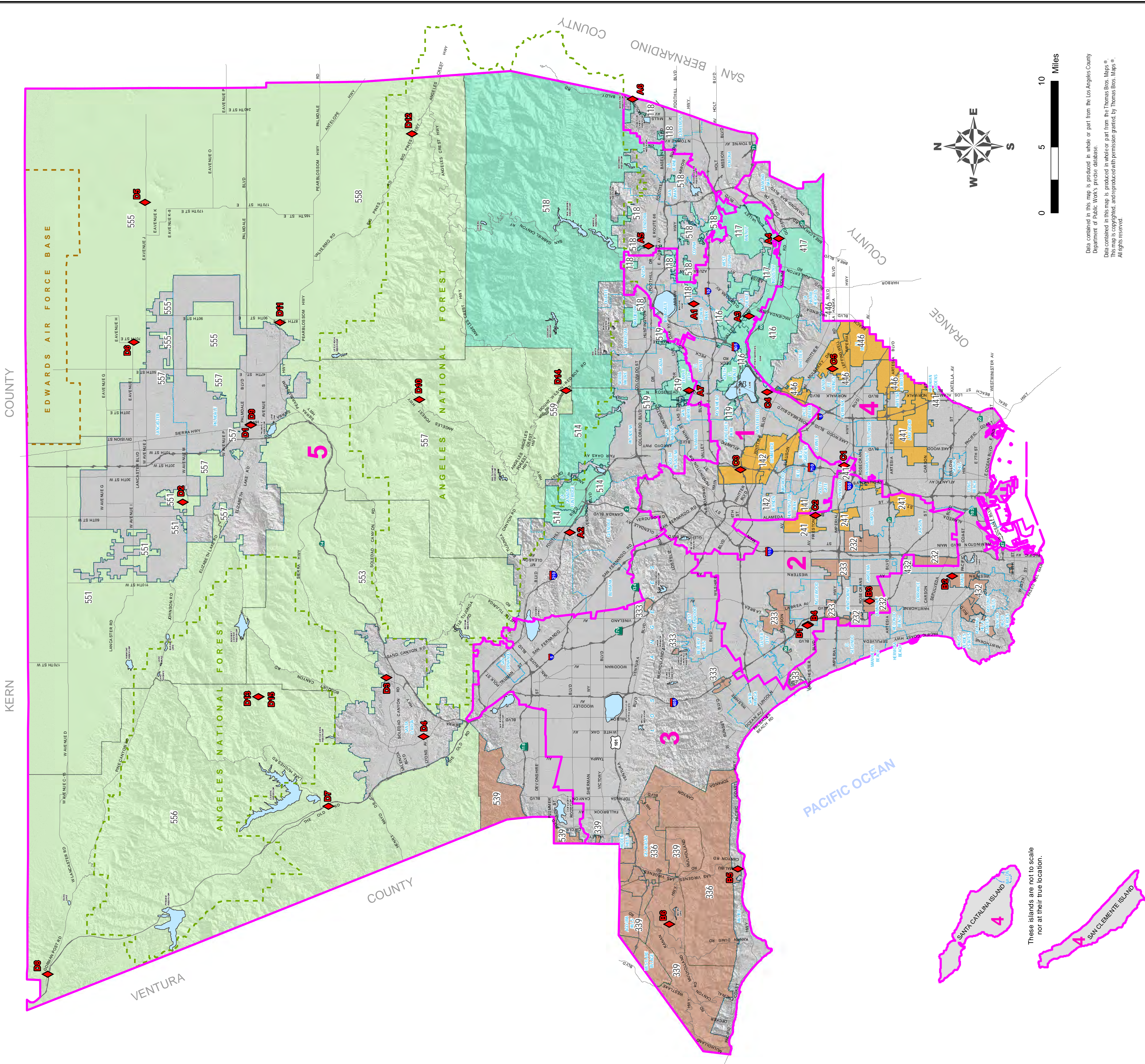
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Road Districts and Road Maintenance Facilities

LEGEND

- Road Maintenance District 1
- Road Maintenance District 3
- Road Maintenance District 4
- Road Maintenance District 5
- Supervisory District
- Road Maintenance Facility

ID	Facility	Address	City/Community	Zip
A1	Maintenance District No. 1 (Baldwin Park)	14747 E. Ramona Blvd.	Baldwin Park	91706
A2	Road Division 514	3916 Dunsmore Ave.	La Crescenta	91214
A3	Road Division 116/416	14959 E. Proctor Ave.	La Puente	91744
A4	Road Division 117/417/517	19865 E. Walnut Dr.	Walnut	91789
A5	Road Division 118/518	161 Valencia St.	Glendora	91741
A6	Road Division 518	5150 N. Mount Baldy Rd.	Claremont	91711
A7	Road Division 119/519	5213 N. Encinita Ave.	Temple City	91780
B1	Maintenance District No. 3 (Westchester)	5530 W. 83rd St.	Los Angeles	90045
B2	Road Division 232	24309 Walnut St.	Lomita	90717
B3	Road Division 232A	4055 W. Marine Ave.	Lawndale	90260
B4	Road Division 233/333/433	5530 W. 83rd St.	Los Angeles	90045
B5	Road Division 336	3637 Winter Canyon Rd.	Malibu	90265
B6	Road Division 339/539	29773 W. Mulholland Hwy.	Agoura	91301
C1	Maintenance District No. 4 (Hollydale)	11282 S. Garfield Ave.	Downey	90242
C2	Road Division 141/241	2120 E. 90th St.	Los Angeles	90002
C3	Road Division 142	4304 Eugene St.	Los Angeles	90022
C4	Road Division 146/446	9521 E. Beverly Blvd.	Pico Rivera	90660
C5	Road Division 446A	13671 Telegraph Rd.	Whittier	90605
D1	Maintenance District No. 5 (Palmdale)	38126 N. Sierra Hwy.	Palmdale	93550
D2	Road Division 551	4859 W. Avenue L-12	Quartz Hill	93534
D3	Road Division 553	17931 Sierra Hwy.	Canyon Country	91351
D4	Road Division 553A	22310 Placerita Canyon Rd.	Newhall	91321
D5	Road Division 555	17341 E. Avenue J	Lancaster	93535
D6	Road Division 555A	45122 N. 70th St.	Lancaster	93535
D7	Road Division 556	27624 W. Parker Rd.	Castaic	91384
D8	Road Division 556A	49530 Gorman Post Rd.	Gorman	93243
D9	Road Division 557	38126 N. Sierra Hwy.	Palmdale	93550
D10	Road Division 557A	27500 Angeles Forest Hwy.	Palmdale	93550
D11	Road Division 558	8505 E. Avenue T	Littlerock	93543
D12	Road Division 558A	22201 Big Pines Hwy.	Wrightwood	92397
D13	Road Division 559	35100 San Francisco Cyn Rd.	Saugus	91390
D14	Road Division 559A	817 Mt. Wilson Rd	Mount Wilson	91023
D15	Mountain Operations	35100 San Francisco Cyn Rd.	Saugus	91390



These islands are not to scale
nor at their true location.

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ATTACHMENT C
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan			
Mass Debris Management Strategy - Critical Components of Disaster Debris Operations ¹			
Lead Division	UA Plan Section	Roles and Responsibility	Brief Description
PREPAREDNESS			
EPD	Section 2.2.1	Conduct Pre-Disaster Debris Planning	Pre-disaster debris planning enables public entities to effectively direct activities and expedite coordinated debris response operations. Pre-disaster plans provide a common platform to guide debris management decisions and activities.
DSG	Section 2.2.2	Build Community Partnerships	Debris management requires collaboration across many Public Works Divisions, County Departments, sectors, and levels of government. The County will continue to build relationships and establish partnerships during preparedness to foster coordination and collaboration during debris response operations.
RESPONSE			
DOC Director	Section 2.3.1	Activate the UA MDMP	Upon the onset of a disaster, the on-duty Department Operations Center (DOC) Director will confer with Environmental Programs Division (EPD) to determine the need to activate the Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Mangement Plan (UA MDMP). In a catastrophic event, the UA MDMP may be activated as instructed by the DOC Director based on the on the recommendation of responding divisions. EPD will act as the Debris Manager for the Unincorporated area for the scope of this plan.
DPW Executive Leadership	Section 2.3.2	Establish a Debris Operations Organizational Structure according to SEMS	The DPW Executive Leadership will establish the overarching direction and control for debris operations. DPW Environmental Programs Division will serve as the lead division debris manager to oversee debris management operations with support from the DPW Divisions
PDD	Section 2.3.3	Tracking Costs	Accurate and complete cost tracking is critical to obtain federal assistance for disaster-related costs. Emergency protective measures and debris operations can be eligible for reimbursement. If the incident allows for warning, the County should begin tracking costs once the threat has been identified. If there is no warning, the County should begin tracking costs as soon as possible.
EPD	Section 2.3.4	Conduct Pre-Event Preparation	In the event that some advance warning of a potential debris-generating event has been identified, the County will begin pre-event preparations to the greatest extent possible. If there is no advance warning, these tasks will need to be conducted after the incident has impacted the County.
RMD	Section 2.3.5	Conduct Emergency Roadway Clearance (existing \$25 million contract)	Emergency roadway is the process to clear priority roadways right of way of scattered debris, leaning trees, and other obstructions in order to allow emergency access and transportation. The County will conduct emergency roadway clearance in UAs through the use of internal resources (Road Maintenance forces), mutual aid, or contracted services such as through the use of DPW's existing RMD-\$25 million debris removal contract
FMD	Section 2.3.6	Conduct Emergency Floodway Clearance (existing \$25 million contract)	FMD will be responsible for LA County Flood Control District right of ways in the UAs to be cleared of debris, vegetation, and obstructions in order to allow for the conveyance of flood waters in impacted areas. The County will conduct emergency Floodway clearance in UAs through the use of internal resources (Flood Maintenance forces), mutual aid, or contracted services such as through use of DPW's existing \$25 million debris removal contract
RMD	Section 2.3.7	Conduct Debris Damage Assessment	DPW Road Maintenance will conduct an initial windshield survey of the impacted area identify critically damaged areas and to assist in prioritizing emergency roadway clearance.
EPD/GMED	Section 2.3.8	Identify and Plan Temporary Debris Management Sites	Identify and plan for Temporary Debris Management Sites. The purpose of the temporary debris management site is to temporarily store debris and conduct some method of reduction before the debris is transported to a final disposal or end use facility. EPD will coordinate resources to identify and permit temporary debris management sites and GMED will be responsible for documentation and pre- and post-site assessments for temporary debris management sites
CON	Section 2.3.9	Management of Temporary Debris Management Sites	Coordinate resources to manage temporary debris management site operations, supervising truck entry, waste origin, material type and volume, record keeping and best management practices. The purpose of the temporary debris management site is to temporarily store debris and conduct some method of reduction before the debris is transported to a final disposal or end use facility.
EPD	Section 2.3.10	Truck Certification	Truck certification is the process to document the capacity of debris removal trucks. Each debris removal truck must be assigned a unique number for debris tracking and invoice reconciliation purposes.
RECOVERY			
EPD	Section 2.4.1	Acting as Debris Manager for Overall Management of Road and Flood Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal Operation	During major disaster event when the UA MDMP is activated, Environmental Programs Division will act as Debris Manager and work with other supporting DPW Divisions to implement the scope of the UA MDMP.
RMD/FMD	Section 2.4.2	Develop, Secure, Manage, and Maintain new and/or modifying existing contracts for Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal (existing \$25 and \$100 million contract)	Responsible for contract development, management, and maintenance of road right -of-way debris collection, resource recovery, and disposal contracts, includes road and flood right-of way debris, through utilization of County forces and securement of new and/or modification of existing debris collection contracts, such as DPW's existing \$25 and \$100 Million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contract. RMD responsible for road right-of-way and FMD is responsible for flood right-of-way.
CON	Section 2.4.3	Contract Implementation, and Monitoring of Secured contracts for Right-of-Way Debris Collection, Resource Recovery, and Disposal (existing \$25 and \$100 million contract)	Responsible for contract implementation, and monitoring of right -of-way debris collection, resource recovery, and disposal contracts, includes road and flood right-of way debris, through utilization of County forces and debris collection contracts, such as DPW's existing \$25 and \$100 Million As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Contract.
BRCD	Section 2.4.4	Procure and Use Contracted Services	Contracted services for debris management including removal and monitoring must meet federal procurement requirements to be eligible for potential federal disaster assistance. Provide guidance, oversight, and information as requested by the lead agency to procure disaster debris services. Coordinate with contractors to conduct debris operations.
EPD	Section 2.4.5	Monitor Debris Operations	Monitoring debris removal operations requires the County to employ comprehensive observation and documentation of debris removal work performed from the point of debris collection to final disposal. Monitoring debris removal work involves constant observation of crews to demonstrate that workers are performing eligible work in accordance with FEMA guidelines and all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
RMD/FMD	Section 2.4.6	Use of Force Account Resources	DPW will conduct debris assessments to determine the volume and type of debris generated from the disaster. DPW may have internal resources to manage debris, and will need to work closely with damage assessment teams and divisions within DPW to determine internal resources to manage the incident. RMD responsible for road right-of-way and FMD is responsible for flood right-of-way.
EPD	Section 2.4.7	Determine Disposal and End Use Options	Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders to determine disposal and end use options. The County will divert disaster debris from landfills to the greatest extent possible through reduction, recycling, and reuse.
EPD	Section 2.4.8	Monitor Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements	The function of regulatory requirement monitoring is to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal regulations and to implement best management practices that support the environmental initiatives of the County. The County will establish a regulatory monitor to provide oversight and recommendations for environmentally sensitive debris operations and other regulatory requirements.
DSG	Section 2.4.9	Support Individuals with Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs	Coordinate with OEM to provide support to individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.
PRG	Section 2.4.10	Public Information	Coordinate with other public information officers as necessary to develop and disseminate consistent public information regarding disaster debris removal effort in the Unincorporated Areas of Los Angeles County.
PDD	Section 2.4.12	Compile and Reconcile Costs and Coordinate for Reimbursement	Provide expertise in securing public assistance funds and process state and federal reimbursement.
EPD/DSG/OSPS	Section 2.4.13	Post-Event Assessment of Mass Debris Management	Office of Strategic Planning and Sustainability will be the lead support to EPD and DSG in analyzing all documents and reports following an emergency event and preparing a summary report including, total damages, total costs, lessons learned, overall resiliency, and strategies for dealing with future emergencies as it relates to mass debris management
1. Refer to UA MDM Plan for full comprehensive list of all lead and supporting divisions for mass debris management. Table displays critical components of debris operations and is not all-inclusive.			

ATTACHMENT D
PRIORITY DISASTER ROUTES MAP

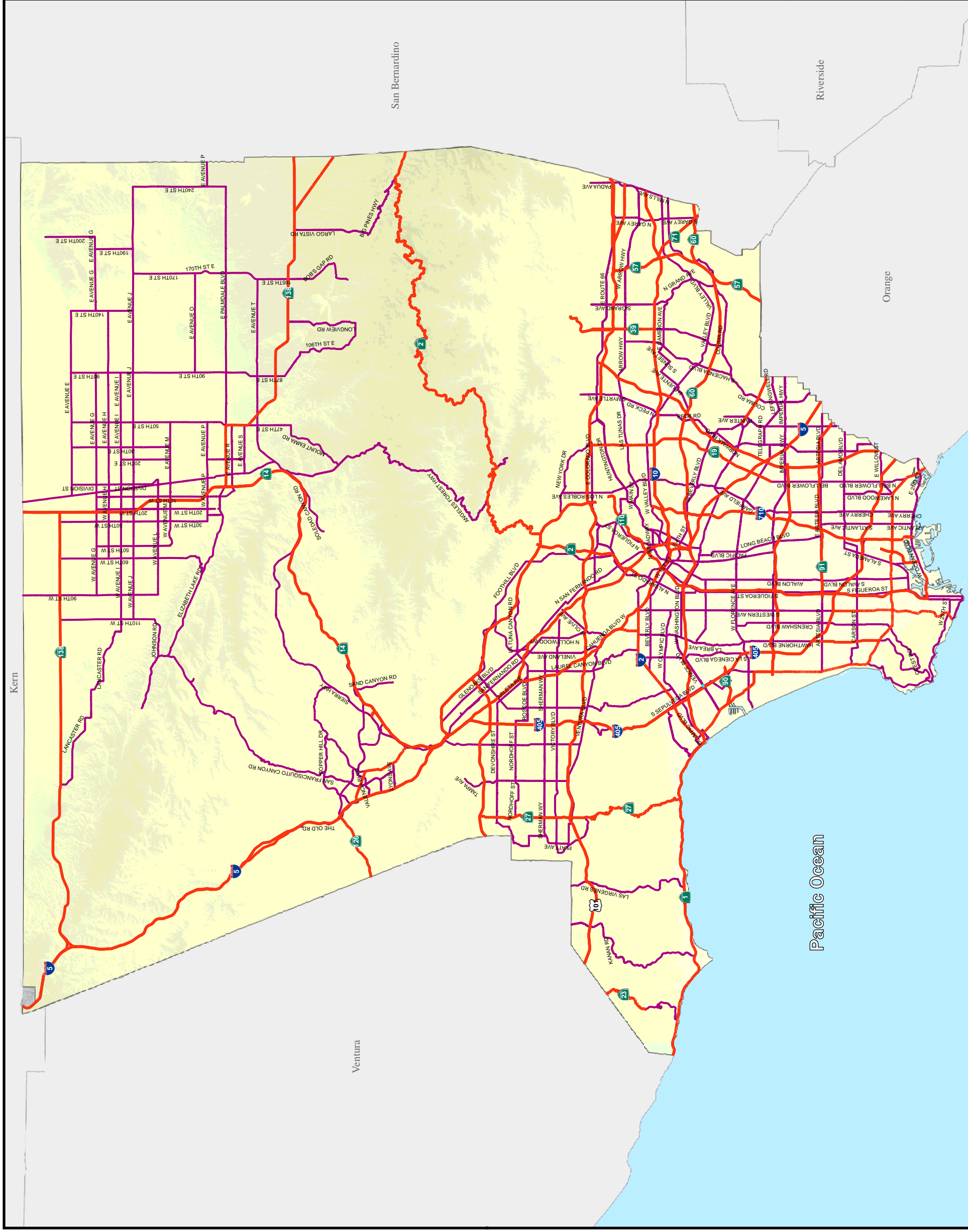


FIGURE D-R



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OPERATIONAL AREA MASS DEBRIS
MANAGEMENT PLAN

DISASTER ROUTES



ATTACHMENT E
CRITICAL FACILITIES IDENTIFIED IN COUNTY ALL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Table 4-10: Federal Criteria for Risk Assessment

Section 322 Plan Requirement	How is this addressed?
Identifying Hazards	Each hazard section includes an inventory of the best available data sources that identify hazard areas. To the extent that data is available, the existing maps identifying the location of the hazard were utilized. The executive summary and the risk assessment of the plan include a list of the hazard maps.
Profiling Hazard Events	Each hazard section includes documentation of the history, causes, and characteristics of the hazard in the county.
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets	Where data is available, the vulnerability assessment for each hazard addressed in the mitigation plan includes an inventory of all publicly owned land within hazardous areas. Each hazard section provides information on vulnerable areas within the county. Mitigation actions for each hazard can be found in Section 10: Mitigation Strategies.
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses	The risk assessment identifies key critical facilities that provide services to the county. Assessments have been completed for the hazards addressed in the plan, and quantitative estimates were made for each hazard where data was available.
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends	Section 3: Community Profile provides a description of the population trends and transportation patterns.

Critical and Essential Facilities

ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3

B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

Facilities *critical* to government response activities (i.e., life safety and property and environmental protection) may include local government 911 dispatch centers, local government emergency operations centers, local police and fire stations, local public works facilities, local communications centers, schools (shelters), and hospitals. Facilities that, if damaged, could cause serious secondary impacts are also considered "critical". A hazardous materials facility is one example of this type of critical facility.

Essential facilities are those facilities that are vital to the continued delivery of key county services, or that may significantly affect the county's ability to recover from the disaster. These facilities include schools (hosting shelters), and buildings such as jails, law enforcement centers, public services buildings, community corrections centers, courthouses, juvenile services buildings, and other public facilities.



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Table 4-11: County of Los Angeles Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Hazards

(This table illustrates critical facilities and the vulnerability of those facilities to the identified hazards.)

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 32	605 N. Angeleno Avenue	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 26	15336 E. Elliott Avenue	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 87	140 S. Second Avenue	1	X				X		
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Bassett Storefront Substation	13308 E. Valley Blvd.	1	X				X		
Sheriff station	Industry Station	150 N. Hudson Ave.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 43	921 S. Stimson Avenue	1	X						
County fire station	Station 118	17056 Gale Avenue	1	X						
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #116 Maintenance Yard	14959 E. Proctor Ave.	1	X						
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #416 Maintenance Yard Office	14959 E. Proctor Ave.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 40	4864 S. Durfee Avenue	1	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood-Riverview Maintenance Yard	603 Riverview Rd.	1	X				X	100	
County fire station	Station 169	5112 N. Peck Rd.	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 167	11567 Bryant Road	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 166	3615 Santa Anita Ave.	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 168	3207 Cogswell Rd.	1	X				X		
Airport/heliport	El Monte Airport –Maintenance Building 13	4233 N. Santa Anita Ave.	1	X				X		
Sheriff substation	South El Monte City Hall Presence	1443 N. Santa Anita Ave.	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 90	10115 E. Rush Street	1	X				X		



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 4	2644 N. San Gabriel Blvd.	1	X				X		
Sheriff substation	Rosemead City Hall Presence	8301 Garvey Ave.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 42	9319 E. Valley Blvd.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 145	1525 S. Nogales Avenue	1	X						
Maintenance/ operations	ISD – Departmental Operations Center	1104 N. Eastern Ave.	1		X					
Maintenance/ operations	ISD – Eastern Ave. Complex Emergency Generator	1110 N. Eastern Ave.	1		X					
Maintenance/ operations	ISD – Eastern Ave. Complex Vehicle Repair Shops	1104 N. Eastern Ave.	1		X					
Maintenance/ operations	Sheriff – Eastern Complex Fleet Services Office	1104 N. Eastern Ave.	1		X					
Sheriff substation	City Terrace Substation	4100 City Terrace Dr.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 188	18-A Village Loop Rd.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 187	3325 Temple Ave.	1	X						
Maintenance/ operations	187 – Fire Station 187 – Dispatch Center	3325 W. Temple Ave.	1	X						
Sheriff station	Walnut Station	21695 Valley Bl.	1	X						
County fire station	Station 146	20604 E. Loyaltan Drive	1	X						
County fire station	Station 61	20011 La Puente Road	1	X						
County fire station	Station 54	4867 Southern Avenue	1	X				X	500	



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Imperial Yard	5525 E. Imperial Hwy.	1	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 57	5720 Gardendale Street	1	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 163	6320 Pine Ave.	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 165	3255 Saturn Ave.	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 27	6031 Rickenbacker Road	1	X				X		
Maintenance/ operations	Fire – Fire Prevention Div./Forestry Div. Headquarters	5823 Rickenbacker Rd.	1	X				X		
Maintenance/ operations	Fire – Hazardous Materials Division Headquarters	5825 Rickenbacker Rd.	1	X				X		
County fire station	Station 39	7000 Garfield Avenue	1	X				X		
Sheriff station	Pico Rivera Station	6631 S. Passons Blvd.	1	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 103	7300 S. Paramount Blvd.	1	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 25	9209 E. Slauson Avenue	1	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Rio Hondo Yard	8020 E Washington Blvd.	1	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 186	280 E. Bonita Ave.	1					X		
County fire station	Station 182	1059 N. White Ave.	1					X		
County fire station	Station 183	710 N. San Antonio Ave.	1					X		
County fire station	Station 181	590 S. Park Ave.	1					X		
County fire station	Station 185	925 Lexington Ave.	1					X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Longden Yard	160 E Longden Ave	1					X		
Maintenance/ operations	Pw Sewer – East Yard Dressing Rooms	2849 S. Myrtle Ave.	1					X		



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 29	14334 E. Los Angeles Street	1					X		
Maintenance/ operations	Animal Control #4 – Administration Building	4275 N. Elton Ave.	1					X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Baldwin Park Maintenance Yard	14747 E. Ramona Blvd.	1					X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Maint. Dist. 1 Office	14747 E. Ramona Blvd.	1					X		
County fire station	Station 48	15546 E. Arrow Hwy.	1					X		
Airport/heliport	Med Ctr. – Hospital Heliport	1635 Marengo St.	1					X		
Hospital	Med Ctr. – LAC+USC Medical Center (New Hospital)	1200 N. State St	1					X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Central Yard –Div. Administration	1525 Alcazar St.	1					X		
County fire station	Station 164	6301 S. Santa Fe Ave.	1					X		
Sheriff substation	Commerce Citadel Substation	100 Citadel Dr.	1					X		
Hospital	Med Ctr. – Women's and Children's Hospital	1240 N. Mission Rd.	1							
County fire station	Station 184	1980 W. Orange Grove Ave.	1							
Sheriff station	Sheriffs HQ Station	4700 Ramona Blvd.	1							
Dam/debris basin	Laguna Regulating Basin		1							



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #417 Maintenance Yard	19865 S. Walnut Dr.	1							
Sheriff station	East Los Angeles Station	5019 E. Third St.	1							
County fire station	Station 1	1108 N. Eastern Avenue	1							
County fire station	Station 3	930 S. Eastern Avenue	1							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Eastern Avenue Microwave Site	1318 N. Eastern Ave.	1							
Maintenance/ operations	Public Works – Van Pelt Bridge Maintenance Yard	1126 Van Pelt Ave.	1							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #142 Maintenance Yard Office	4304 Eugene St.	1							
Maintenance/ operations	Sheriff – Central Communications Center	1277 N. Eastern Ave.	1							
Maintenance/ operations	CAO –County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	1275 N. Eastern Ave.	1							
Maintenance/ operations	Fire – Command & Control Facility	1320 N. Eastern Ave.	1							
Communications	Fire – Headquarters Communications/ Transmitter	1320 N. Eastern Ave.	1							
Water tank	Fire – Headquarters Water Tank No.1	1320 N. Eastern Ave.	1							



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Water tank	Fire – Headquarters Water Tank No.2	1320 N. Eastern Ave.	1							
County fire station	Station 50	2327 S. Saybrook Avenue	1							
County fire station	Station 22	928 S. Gerhart Avenue	1							
Maintenance/ operations	Fire – Hazard Materials Emergency Disposal Team	6971 E. Bandini Blvd.	1							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Sewer – South Yard Office	1129 E. 59th St.	2	X				X		
County fire station	Station 105	18915 S. Santa Fe Avenue	2	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 10	1860 E. Del Amo	2	X					500	
County fire station	Station 127	2049 E. 223rd Street	2	X					500	
County fire station	Station 148	4264 MLK Blvd.	2	X				X	500	
Sheriff substation	Compton Gateway Towne Center Satellite Station	1633 S. Alameda St.	2	X				X	500	
Sheriff station	Compton Station	310 S. Willowbrook Ave.	2	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 16	8010 S. Compton Avenue	2	X				X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #141/241 Maintenance Yard	2120 E. 90th St	2	X				X		
Sheriff station	Century Station	11703 Alameda St.	2	X				X		
County fire station	Station 147	3161 E. Imperial Highway	2	X				X		
County fire station	Station 41	1815 E. 120th Street	2	X				X		
Hospital	M.L. King – Main Hospital/Acute Unit Building	12021 S. Wilmington Ave.	2	X				X		



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Airport/heliport	Compton Airport –Admin. Building #8	901 W. Alondra Blvd.	2	X						
Sheriff station	Carson Station	21356 S. Avalon Blvd.	2	X					500	
Maintenance/ operations	ISD – Dist. 3 Facilities Operations Service Bldg.	11236 Playa Ct.	2	X				X		
Maintenance/ operations	PH Health – Wilshire Metroplex Building	3530 Wilshire Blvd.	2							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – 83rd St. Maintenance Yard	5520 W. 83rd St.	2							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #233/333/433 Maintenance Yard	5530 W. 83rd St.	2							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Maint. District 3 Office	5530 W. 83rd St.	2							
Sheriff substation	Ladera Center Substation	5357 W. Centinela Ave.	2							
County fire station	Station 38	3907 W. 54th Street	2							
County fire station	Station 58	5757 S. Fairfax Avenue	2							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Baldwin Hills Microwave Site	4100 S. La Cienega Blvd.	2							
County fire station	Station 172	810 Centinela Ave.	2							
County fire station	Station 171	141 W. Regent St.	2							
County fire station	Station 173	9001 S. Crenshaw	2							
County fire station	Station 170	10701 S. Crenshaw	2							
Sheriff station	South Los Angeles Station	1310 W. Imperial Hwy.	2							
County fire station	Station 14	1401 W. 108th Street	2							



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 18	4518 W. Lennox Blvd.	2							
County fire station	Station 162	12151 Crenshaw Blvd.	2							
County fire station	Station 161	4475 West El Segundo Blvd.	2							
County fire station	Station 160	5323 West Rosecrans Avenue	2							
County fire station	Station 95	137 W. Redondo Beach Blvd.	2							
County fire station	Station 159	2030 W. 135th Street	2							
County fire station	Station 158	1650 W. 162nd Street	2							
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Lawndale Substation	15331 S. Prairie Ave.	2							
County fire station	Station 21	4312 W. 147th Street	2							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #232 Maintenance Yard	4055 W. Marine Ave.	2							
County fire station	Station 116	755 E. Victoria Street	2							
County fire station	Station 36	127 W. 223rd Street	2							
Maintenance/ operations	Animal Control #3 – Administration Building	216 W. Victoria St.	2							
Dam/debris basin	Lopez Dam		3			X		X		X
Sheriff station	West Hollywood Station	780 N. San Vicente Blvd.	3	X						
County fire station	Station 7	846 N. San Vicente Blvd.	3	X						
County fire station	Station 125	5215 N. Las Virgenes Road	3		X					X
Airport/heliport	Malibu Admin. Center – Sheriff's Helicopter Pad	23555 W. Civic Center Way	3	X				X		X



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #336 Maint Yard Office	3637 Winter Canyon Rd.	3	X						X
County fire station	Station 88	23720 W. Malibu Road	3	X			X			
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #339/539 Agoura Maintenance Yard	29773 W. Mulholland Hwy.	3	X				X		X
County fire station	Station 69	401 S. Topanga Canyon Blvd.	3		X					X
Maintenance/ operations	Animal Control #7 – Administration Building	29525 W. Agoura Rd.	3							X
Sheriff station	Lost Hills Station	27050 Agoura Rd.	3							X
County fire station	Station 68	24130 Calabasas Road	3							X
Communications	Sheriff – Lost Hills Communications Tower	27050 W. Agoura Rd.	3							X
County fire camp	Camp 8	1900 S. Rambla Pacifico	3							X
County fire camp	Camp 13	1250 S. Encinal Canyon Road	3							X
County fire station	Station 65	4206 N. Cornell Road	3							X
County fire station	Station 67	25801 Piuma Road	3							X
County fire station	Station 72	1832 S. Decker Road	3							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Castro Peak Microwave Site	928 S. Latigo Canyon Rd.	3							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Topanga Peak Microwave Site	23835 Saddle Peak Rd.	3							X
County fire station	Station 99	32550 Pacific Coast Highway	3							X



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 70	3970 Carbon Canyon Road	3							X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Saticoy Yard	13436 Saticoy St.	3					X	100	
County fire station	Station 144	31981 W. Foxfield Drive	3					X		
Maintenance/ operations	ISD – Dist. 2 Facilities Operations Service Bldg.	13811 Del Sur St.	3					X		
Airport/heliport	Whiteman Airport –Control Tower	12653 Osborne St.	3					X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Hansen Yard Office	11950 Branford St.	3					X		
County fire station	Station 89	29575 Canwood St.	3							
Sheriff substation	Universal Citywalk Substation	100 Universal City Plaza	3							
County fire station	Station 51	3900 N. Lankersheim Blvd.	3							
County fire station	Station 8	7643 W. Santa Monica Blvd.	3							
County fire station	Station 71	28722 W. Pacific Coast Hwy.	3							
County fire station	Station 194	1401 S. Beach Blvd.	4	X						X
County fire station	Station 91	2691 S. Turnbull Canyon Road	4	X						X
Sheriff station	Lakewood Station	5130 N. Clark Ave.	4	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 45	4020 Candlewood Street	4	X				X	500	
Sheriff station	Aero Station	3235 Lakewood Blvd.	4	X						
Maintenance/ operations	Sheriff – Aero Bureau Main Hangar & Admin. Bldg.	4324 Donald Douglas Dr.	4	X						
County fire station	Station 30	19030 Pioneer Blvd.	4	X				X	500	



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 34	21207 S. Norwalk Blvd.	4	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 94	6421 E. Turnergrove Street	4	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Alamitos Maintenance Yard	881 Iroquois Ave.	4	X				X	500	
Sheriff station	Cerritos Station	18135 Bloomfield Ave.	4	X				X		
County fire station	Station 35	13717 Artesia Blvd.	4	X				X		
County fire station	Station 120	1051 S. Grand Avenue	4	X						
Maintenance/ operations	Downey Admin. Ctr. – Administrative Center Bldg.	9150 E. Imperial Hwy.	4	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 23	9548 E. Flower Street	4	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	Animal Control #1 –Downey Shelter Admin. Bldg.	11258 Garfield Ave.	4	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Hollydale Div. #445 Maintenance Yard	11282 Garfield Ave.	4	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Maintenance District No. 4 Office	11282 Garfield Ave.	4	X				X	500	
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Paramount Substation	15001 Paramount Blvd.	4	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 31	7521 E. Somerset Blvd.	4	X				X	500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW WWD #29 – LADWP Emergency Via Dolce Connection	3900 Via Dolce	4	X			X		500	



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 110	4433 Admiralty Way	4	X			X	X		
Sheriff station	Marina del Rey Station	13851 Fiji Way	4	X			X	X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW WWD #29-LADWP Emergency Mindanao Connection	4705 Lincoln Blvd.	4	X				X		
County fire station	Station 115	11317 Alondra Blvd.	4	X				X	500	
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Bellflower Substation	16615 Bellflower Blvd.	4	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 98	9814 Maplewood Avenue	4	X				X	500	
County fire station	Station 20	12110 E. Adoree Street	4	X				X		
Sheriff station	Norwalk Station	12355 Civic Center Dr.	4	X						
Communications	ISD/ITS – Rio Hondo Microwave Site	3300 Workman Mill Rd.	4							X
Communications	Sheriff – Puente Hills Nike Communications Site	Vantage Pointe Dr.	4							X
County fire station	Station 2	340 Palos Verdes Drive W.	4							X
County fire station	Station 53	6124 W. Palos Verdes Drive S.	4							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – San Pedro Hill Microwave Site	3860 Crest Rd.	4							X
County fire station	Station 56	12 Crest Road West	4							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Blackjack Peak Microwave Site		4							X
Sheriff station	Avalon Station	215 Sumner Ave.	4							X
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – New Isthmus Substation and Residence	17 Two Harbors Rd.	4							X



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Hospital	Harbor/UCLA Med. Center – Family Medicine Clinic	1403 W. Lomita Blvd.	4							
County fire station	Station 121	346 Armitos	4							
County fire station	Station 119	20480 E. Pathfinder Road	4							
County fire station	Station 17	12006 Hadley Street	4							
County fire station	Station 59	10021 Scott Avenue	4							
County fire station	Station 28	7733 Greenleaf Avenue	4							
Sheriff substation	Whittier County Community Substation	13525 B Telegraph Rd.	4							
County fire station	Station 96	10630 S. Mills Avenue	4							
County fire station	Station 15	11460 Santa Gertrudes	4							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #146 Maintenance Yard	13671 Telegraph Rd.	4							
Maintenance/ operations	Sheriff – Central Supply Warehouse	14205 Telegraph Rd.	4							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – El Segundo Yard	2155 El Segundo Blvd.	4							
Sheriff substation	La Mirada Substation	13716 La Mirada Blvd.	4							
County fire station	Station 49	13820 S. La Mirada Blvd.	4							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Redondo Yard Office	615 E. Anita St.	4							
County fire station	Station 122	2600 Greenmeadow Road	4							
County fire station	Station 60	2300 East 27th Street	4							
Sheriff station	Lomita Station	26123 S. Narbonne Ave.	4							
County fire station	Station 6	25517 S. Narbonne Avenue	4							



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 83	83 Miraleste Plaza	4							
County fire station	Station 106	413 Indian Peak Road	4							
Hospital	Olive View – Main Hospital Building	14445 Olive View Dr.	5			X				
County fire station	Station 140	8723 Elizabeth Lake Road	5	X		X				X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #558a Jackson Lake Maintenance Yd.	22201 Big Pines Hwy.	5			X				X
County fire station	Station 74	12587 N. Dexter Park Road	5			X				X
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Gorman Substation	49819 Gorman Post Rd.	5			X				
County fire camp	Camp 11	8800 W. Soledad Canyon Road	5		X					X
Dam/debris basin	Sawpit Dam		5		X			X		X
Dam	PW Flood – Morris Dam	9500 San Gabriel Canyon Rd.	5		X			X		X
County fire station	Station 97	18453 E. Sierra Madre Avenue	5		X					X
Dam/debris basin	Sawpit DB		5	X				X		X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #514 Maintenance Yard	3916 Dunsmore Ave.	5	X						X
Dam/debris basin	Big Tujunga No. 1		5		X			X		
Dam/debris basin	Big Dalton DB		5	X				X		X
Dam/debris basin	Little Dalton DB		5	X						X
Dam/debris basin	Puddingstone Diversion Dike		5	X				X		
County fire station	Station 78	17021 Elizabeth Lake Road	5	X						X



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Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Littlerock Presence	7826 Pearblossom Hwy.	5	X						
County fire station	Station 114	39939 N. 170th Street East	5	X						
County fire station	Station 132	29310 San Canyon Road	5		X					X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #553 Maintenance Yard Shop	17931 Sierra Hwy.	5	X					100	X
County fire station	Station 107	18239 W. Soledad Canyon	5	X					100	
County fire station	Station 123	26321 N. Sand Canyon Road	5	X					100	X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – San Antonio Maintenance Yard	5150 N. Mount Baldy Rd.	5		X					X
Dam/debris basin	Thompson Creek Dam		5	X				X		X
Dam	PW Flood – Thompson Creek Dam	4100 Cobal Canyon Mtwy.	5	X				X		X
Dam/debris basin	Thompson Creek Dam		5	X				X		
Dam/debris basin	Big Santa Anita Dam		5		X					X
Dam	PW Flood – Santa Anita Dam (big)	2230 Santa Anita Canyon Rd.	5		X					X
Dam/debris basin	Eaton Wash Dam		5	X				X		
Dam	PW Flood – Eaton Wash Dam and Reservoir	2986 E. New York Dr.	5	X				X		



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Eaton Maintenance Yard	2986 E. New York Dr.	5	X						
Dam/debris basin	Santa Anita DB		5	X				X		X
Dam/debris basin	Sierra Madre Dam		5	X						X
County fire camp	Camp 12	29300 The Old Road	5		X					X
County fire station	Station 149	31770 Ridge Route	5	X				X		X
Maintenance/ operations	Animal Control #6 –Office	31044 N. Charlie Canyon Rd.	5	X				X		X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #556 Maint. Yd. Office	27624 W. Parker Rd.	5	X				X		X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Santa Clara Flood Maintenance Yard	21190 Centre Pointe Pkwy.	5	X						X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Santa Clara Yard Gas Shack	21190 Centre Pointe Pkwy.	5	X						X
County fire station	Station 76	27223 Henry Mayo Drive	5	X				X		
Sheriff station	Santa Clarita Valley Station	23740 Magic Mtn. Pkwy.	5	X						
County fire station	Station 126	26320 Citrus Dr.	5	X						
Sheriff substation	Magic Mountain Substation	26101 Magic Mountain Pkwy.	5	X						
County fire station	Station 108	28799 N. Rock Canyon Dr.	5	X						X
County fire station	Station 111	26829 Seco Canyon Road	5	X				X		
County fire station	Station 102	4370 N. Sumner Avenue	5	X						
Communications	ISD/ITS – Earl Canyon Microwave Site	0 Earl Canyon Mtwy.	5		X					X
County fire camp	Camp 2	4810 N. Oak Grove Drive	5	X						



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 82	352 W. Foothill Blvd.	5	X						
Dam	PW Flood – Puddingstone Dam & Reservoir	150 E. Puddingstone Dr.	5		X					X
Maintenance/ operations	Air Operations 24-Hr. Multi-Mission Squad	1889 McKinley Ave.	5	X				X		
Maintenance/ operations	Sheriff – Metro Link East	1805 McKinley Ave.	5	X				X		
Communications	Sheriff – Los Pinetos Peak Communication s Site		5		X					X
Airport/heliport	Olive View – Helicopter Pad	14445 Olive View Dr.	5	X						X
County fire station	Station 157	15921 Spunky Canyon Road	5						500	X
County fire station	Station 81	8710 W. Sierra Highway	5						100	X
Dam/debris basin	Cogswell Dam		5					X		X
Dam	PW Flood – Cogswell Dam/Reservoir	13500 E. Devil's Canyon Dam	5					X		X
Dam/debris basin	San Gabriel No. 1		5					X		X
Dam/debris basin	San Gabriel No. 1		5					X		X
Dam	PW Flood – San Gabriel Dam/ Reservoir	9700 San Gabriel Canyon Rd.	5					X		X
Dam/debris basin	Devil's Gate Dam		5					X		X
Dam/debris basin	Morris Dam		5					X		X
Dam/debris basin	Morris Dam		5					X		X
Dam	PW Flood – Sawpit Dam & Reservoir	1300 N. Canyon	5					X		X



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Dam/debris basin	San Dimas Dam		5					X		X
County fire station	Station 62	3701 N. Mills Avenue	5					X		X
Dam/debris basin	Live Oak Dam		5					X		X
Dam	PW Flood – Pacoima Dam/Reservoir	15300 N. Pacoima Canyon Rd.	5					X		X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Hauser Peak Microwave Site		5							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Mount Mcdill Microwave Site		5							X
County fire station	Station 104	Soledad Canyon/Valley Bus Ctr.	5							X
County fire station	Station 75	23310 Lake Manor Drive	5							X
Dam	PW Flood – Sierra Madre Dam	900 Brookside Ln.	5							X
County fire camp	Camp 14	35100 San Francisquito Canyon	5							X
County fire camp	Camp 16	26652 N. Angeles Forest Hwy.	5							X
County fire camp	Camp 19	22550 East Fork Road	5							X
County fire camp	Camp 17	6555 Stephens Ranch Road	5							X
County fire camp	Camp 9	21521 N. Sand Canyon Road	5							X
County fire station	Station 80	1533 W. Sierra Highway	5							X
County fire station	Station 77	46833 Peace Valley Road	5							X
County fire station	Station 156	24505 Copper Hill Drive	5							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Lake Hughes Microwave Site		5							X



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Communications	ISD/ITS – Lower Blue Ridge Microwave Site		5							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Mount Disappointment Microwave Site		5							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Portal Ridge Microwave Site		5							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Whitaker Middle Peak Microwave Site		5							X
Communications	Public Works – Mount Wilson Radio Antenna Tower	Mount Wilson Rd.	5							X
Communications	Public Works – Mount Wilson Radio Facility Bldg.	Mount Wilson Rd.	5							X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Rubio Yard	3200 Rubio Canyon Rd.	5							X
Dam	PW Flood – San Dimas Dam/Reservoir	3501 San Dimas Canyon Rd.	5							X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #559b Maintenance Yard	Mount Wilson Rd.	5							X
Communications	ISD/ITS – Johnstone Peak Microwave Site	2000 N. Sycamore Canyon Rd.	5							X
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #558 Maint. Yard Cement Container	8505 E. Avenue T	5						500	
Sheriff station	Lancaster Station	501 W. Lancaster Blvd.	5						500	



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 33	44947 Date Avenue	5						500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW WWD #04 – North Administration Building	419 W. Avenue J	5						500	
Communications	Sheriff – Lancaster Communications Tower	501 W. Lancaster Blvd.	5						500	
County fire station	Station 131	2629 E. Avenue S.	5					X	500	
County fire station	Station 117	44851 30th Street East	5						500	
County fire station	Station 135	1846 East Avenue K-4	5						500	
County fire station	Station 93	37941 57th Street East	5						500	
County fire station	Station 37	38318 E. 9th Street East	5						500	
Communications	ISD/ITS – Palmdale Microwave Site	38126 N. Sierra Hwy.	5						500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #557 Maintenance Yard Office/Garage	38126 N. Sierra Hwy.	5						500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Palmdale Maintenance Dist. No. 5 Bldg.	38126 N. Sierra Hwy.	5						500	
Hospital	High Desert – Main Hospital Building	44900 N. W. 60th St.	5					X	500	
County fire station	Station 130	44558 40th Street West	5						500	
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Quartz Hill Community Substation	42043 W. 50th St.	5						500	
County fire station	Station 84	5030 W. Avenue L-14	5						500	
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #551 Maintenance Yard	4859 W. Avenue L-12	5						500	



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 112	8812 W. Avenue E-8	5						500	
County fire station	Station 73	24875 N. San Fernando Road	5						100	
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Pyramid Lake Substation	Hungry Valley Rd.	5						100	
Maintenance/ operations	Animal Control #5 – Administration	5210 W. Avenue I	5					X		
Maintenance/ operations	Fox Airfield – ISD/ITS Maintenance Building-8	4555 W. Avenue G	5					X		
Airport/heliport	Fox Airfield – FAA Control Tower	4555 W. G Ave.	5					X		
County fire station	Station 44	1105 S. Highland Avenue	5					X		
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Duarte Substation	1042 E. Huntington Dr.	5					X		
Maintenance/ operations	PW Eaton Yard – Maintenance Office	2811 Woodlyn Rd.	5					X		
County fire station	Station 101	606 W. Bonita Avenue	5					X		
County fire station	Station 153	1577 E. Cypress Street	5					X		
County fire station	Station 152	807 W. Cypress Street	5					X		
County fire station	Station 154	401 N. Second Avenue	5					X		
County fire station	Station 85	650 E. Gladstone Street	5					X		
Dam/debris basin	Puddingstone Res.		5					X		
Dam/debris basin	Pacoima Dam		5					X		
County fire station	Station 134	43225 North 25th Street West	5							
County fire station	Station 129	42110 6th Street West	5							
Sheriff station	Palmdale Station	750 E. Avenue Q	5							
County fire station	Station 24	1050 W. Avenue P	5							



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 136	3650 Bolz Ranch Road	5							
Water tank	PW WWD #04 – M/5E Water Tank	41956 W. 5th St.	5							
Water tank	PW WWD #04 – M/62W Water Tank	6098 W. Avenue M	5							
Water tank	PW WWD #04- M8/75W Water Tank	41610 N. W. 75th St.	5							
County fire station	Station 66		5							
Dam	PW Flood – Devil's Gate Dam	1055 La Canada Verdugo Rd.	5							
County fire station	Station 19	1729 W. Foothill Blvd.	5							
County fire station	Station 5	7225 N. Rosemead Blvd.	5							
Sheriff station	Temple Station	8838 Las Tunas Dr.	5							
County fire station	Station 47	5946 N. Kauffman Avenue	5							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #519 Maintenance Yard	5213 N. Encinita Ave.	5							
Maintenance/ operations	Public Works Headquarters Fuel Tanks	900 S. Fremont Ave.	5							
Maintenance/ operations	Public Works Headquarters Gas Station	900 S. Fremont Ave.	5							
Sheriff substation	Sheriff – Lake Los Angeles Substation	40235 N. E. 170th St.	5							
Sheriff station	Crescenta Valley Station	4554 N. Briggs Ave.	5							
Sheriff station	Altadena Station	780 E. Altadena Dr.	5							
County fire station	Station 92	8905 E. Avenue U	5							
County fire station	Station 79	33957 Longview Road	5							



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
County fire station	Station 124	25870 Hemingway Ave.	5							
County fire station	Station 12	2760 N. Lincoln Avenue	5							
County fire station	Station 11	2521 N. El Molino Avenue	5							
County fire station	Station 63	4526 Ramsdell Avenue	5							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Bald Mountain Microwave Site	46811 Ridge Route Rd.	5							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Blue Rock Microwave Tower	E. Avenue J & 170th St.	5							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Oat Mountain Microwave Site #1	Oat Mountain Mtwy.	5							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Oat Mountain Nike Microwave Site #3	Browns Canyon Rd.	5							
Communications	ISD/ITS – Tejon Peak Microwave Site	138 Edison County Rd.	5							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Fleet – Altadena Maintenance Yard Office	252 W. Mountain View St.	5							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Flood – Pickens Yard	4628 N. Briggs Ave.	5							
Maintenance / operations	PW Road – Div. #555 Yard Office/Shop	45122 E. 70th St.	5							
Maintenance/ operations	Sheriff – Altadena Maintenance Garage	780 E. Altadena Dr.	5							
County fire station	Station 151	231 W. Mountain View Avenue	5							
County fire station	Station 86	520 S. Amelia Avenue	5							



County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Type	Name	Address	District	Liquefaction Zone	Landslide Zone	Seismic Zone (Fault)	Tsunami	Dam Inundation Area	Flood Zone	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Dam/debris basin	Big Dalton Dam		5							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #518 Maintenance Yard	161 N. Valencia St.	5							
Sheriff station	San Dimas Station	270 S. Walnut Ave.	5							
County fire station	Station 64	164 S. Walnut	5							
County fire station	Station 141	1124 W. Puente Street	5							
Communications	ISD/ITS – San Dimas Microwave Site	310 Via Blanca	5							
Maintenance/ operations	PW Road – Div. #112 Maintenance Yard (Trans.)	221 S. Eucla Ave.	5							
County fire station	Station 191	850 W. La Habra Blvd.								
County fire station	Station 192	520 S. Harbor Blvd.								
County fire station	Station 193	1000 Risner Way								

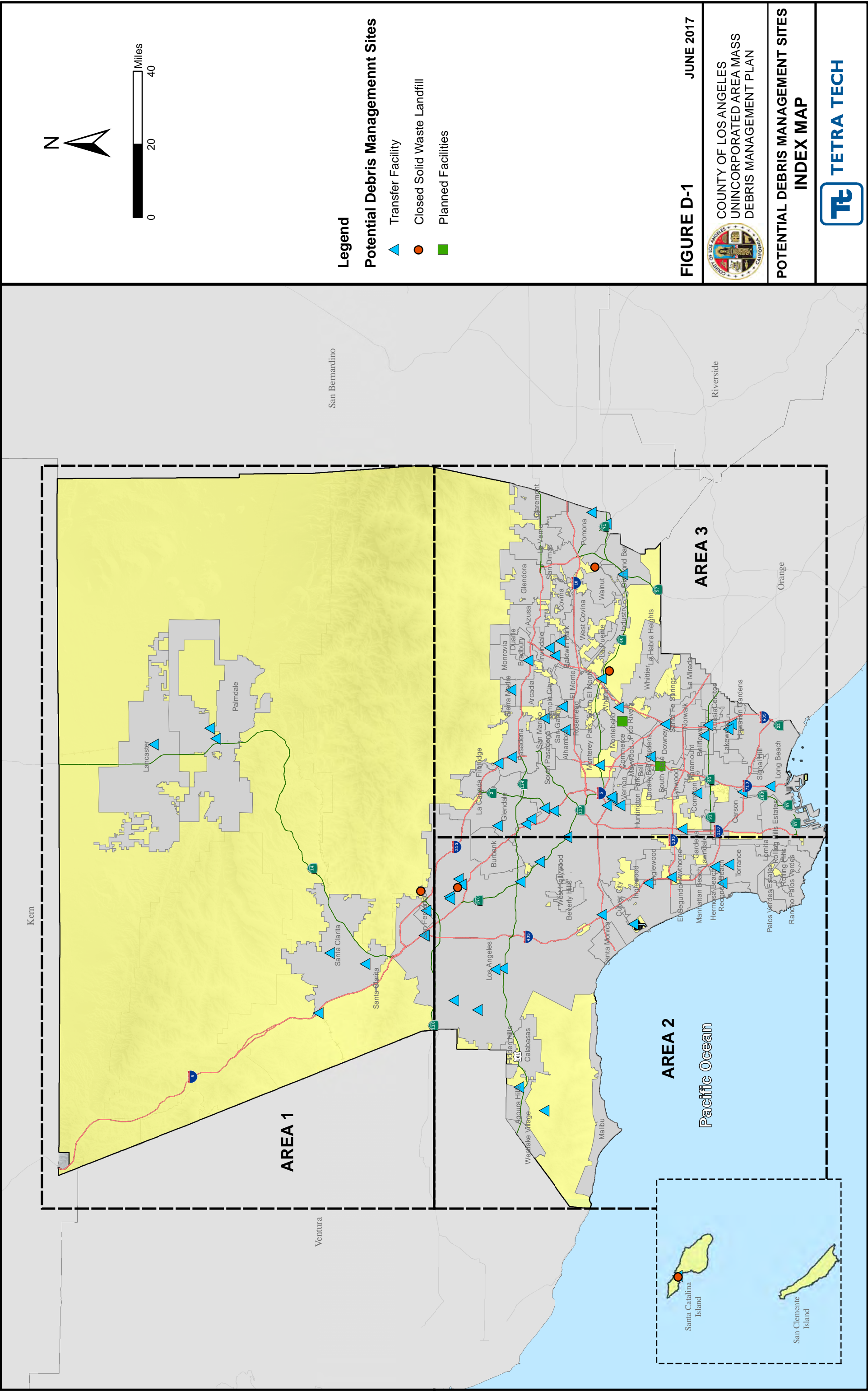
Development Patterns

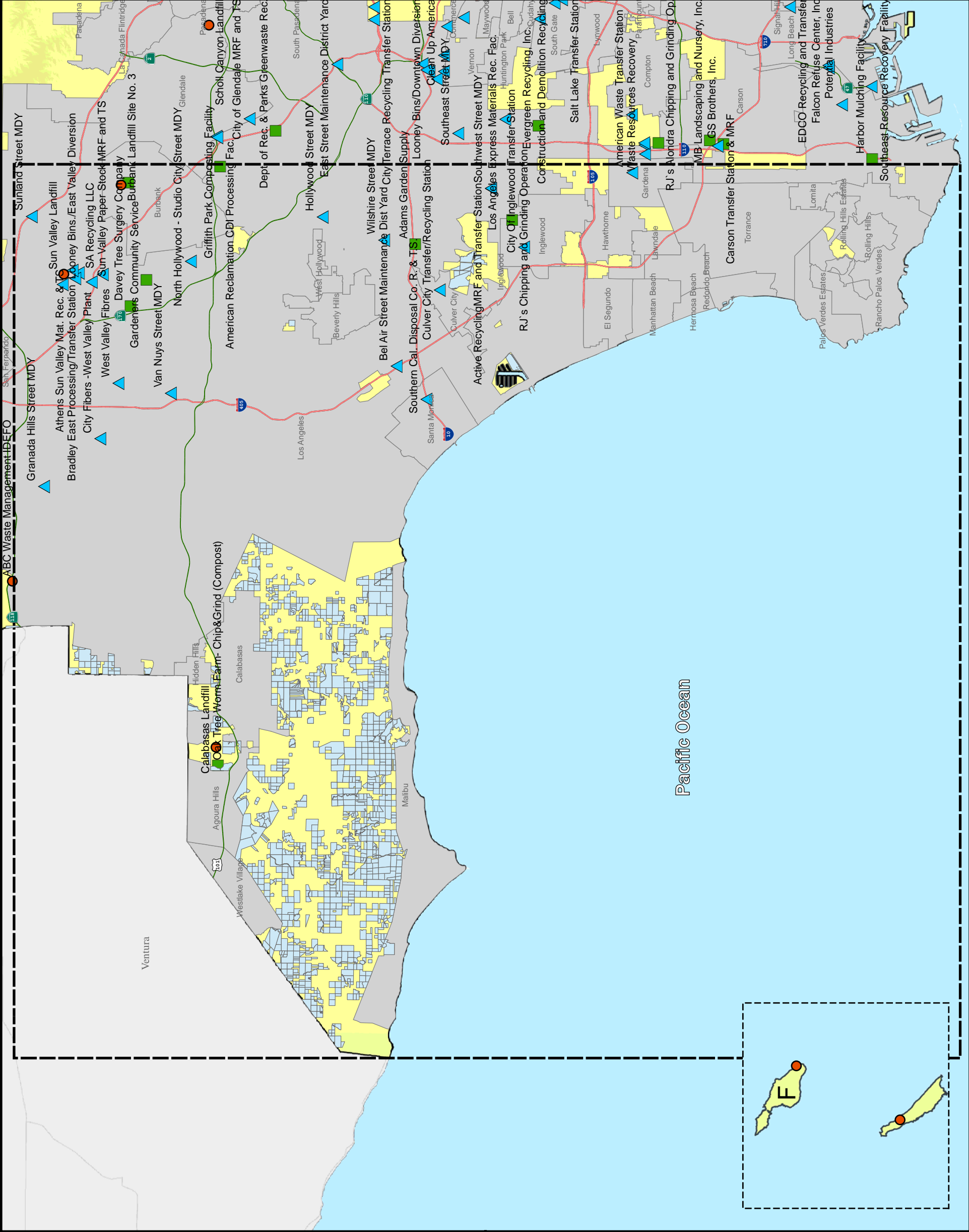
ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D1

D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

Since the adoption of the 2005 Plan, there have been no significant alterations to the development pattern of the County in the hazard prone areas. This conclusion was reached after a thorough review of the General Plan and discussion with the Advisory Committee.

ATTACHMENT F
POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT
SITES





Legend

Landfill and End Use

- Composting
- Transfer/Processing
- Waste Tire Site
- Disposal

Vacant Parcels > 10 ac
Total Parcels: 1,144
Total Acreage: 37,551

FIGURE D-3

JUNE 2017



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
UNINCORPORATED AREA MASS
DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

POTENTIAL DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES
AREA 2



TETRA TECH

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS													
19-AA-1082	CalTrans Whittier Maintenance LVTOp	1940 South Workman Mill Road	Whittier	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal, Tires	35	Cu Yards/day	3250	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-1132	Oak Tree Worm Farm-LVTO	13326 Little Tujunga Canyon Rd.	Canyon Country (In Santa Clarita)	Oak Tree Worm Farm	3108286444	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Contaminated soil, Food Wastes, Green Materials, Inert	15	Tons/day	4680	Tons/year	1.6
19-AA-1092	CalTrans Altadena Maintenance LVTOp	21222 North Windsor Avenue	Altadena	CalTrans, Altadena Maintenance	6617755465	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	60	Cu Yards/day	15600	Cu Yards/year	3.5
19-AA-1089	CalTrans Valencia Maintenance LVTOp	28820 North THE Old Raod	Valencia (In Santa Clarita)	CalTrans, Altadena Maintenance	6617755465	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	60	Cu Yards/day	15600	Cu Yards/year	8
19-AA-1083	CalTrans Humphreys Maintenance LVTOp	102 South Humphreys Avenue at East 3rd	East Los Angeles	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	35	Cu Yards/day	4800	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-0004	City Of San Gabriel Disposal Site	927 East Grand Avenue	San Gabriel	City Of San Gabriel	8183082806	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	50	Cu Yards/day	735	Tons/year	0
19-AA-0308	L.A County Dept. Public Works # 339 LVTS	29773 W Mulholland Highway		County of Los Angeles Dept. Public Works	624583981	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Construction/demolition, Inert, Other designated	200	Cu Yards/month	2000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-1051	Rob's Roll Off and Recycling	416 West 130th Street	Los Angeles (County)	Perez, Roberto A.	3105327055	Transfer/Processing	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Construction/demolition	10	Tons/day	2500	Tons	0

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AA-1063	Two Harbors Transfer (Catalina Island)	Building 65 - Unincorporated Two Harbors	Avalon	Two Harbors Enterprises, Inc.	3105104201	Transfer/Processing	Sealed Container Transfer Operation	Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal	40	Cu Yards/day	6638	Cu Yards/year	1
19-AA-0062	Two Harbors Landfill Site	Two Harbors, Santa Catalina Island	Avalon	Catalina Cove & Camp Agency	2135100303	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Mixed municipal	5000	Cubic Yards	0		9
19-AA-0053	Puente Hills Landfill	13130 Crossroads Pkwy South	Industry	County of Los Angeles Sanitation Dist. 2	5626997411	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Agricultural, Ash, Construction/demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Sludge (BioSolids), Tires	13200	Tons/day	74000000	Cubic Yards	1365
POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES IN CITIES													
19-AA-1081	CalTrans Monrovia Maintenance LVTop	850 East Huntington Drive	Monrovia	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal, Tires	10	Cu Yards/day	3650	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AR-1244	Caltrans-Hollywood Maintenance Station	609 Helirope Ave.	Los Angeles (City)	Caltrans	3236629997	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	20	Cu Yards/day	2400	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-1120	Caltrans-Pomona Maintenance Station	2650 South Garey Ave.	Pomona	Caltrans	9095903814	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Metals, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-1121	Caltrans-Diamond Bar Maintenance Station	21420 Golden Springs Rd.	Walnut	Caltrans	9095981152	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Metals, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AR-1257	Segovia Roll-Off	12215 Brantford St.	Pacoima (In Los Angeles)	Segovia Roll-Off	8188694367	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	15	Tons/day	5475	Tons/year	0

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AR-1253	Universal Waste Systems Inc. (UWS)	2454 E. 24th St.	Los Angeles (City)	Universal Waste Systems Inc. (UWS)	5626958236	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Mixed municipal	15	Tons/day	5400	Tons/year	0.2
19-AR-1231	Tarzana Cal Trans - Limited Vol. T/S Op.	5600 Reseda Blvd.	Tarzana (In Los Angeles)	Cal Trans - District 7	8183443758	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0.5
19-AA-1080	City of Inwindale Limited TS Operation	4342 Alderson Avenue	Inwindale	City of Inwindale, Public Works Dept.	6264302210	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	55	Cu Yards/day	5200	Cu Yards/year	0.8
19-AA-1101	City of Sierra Madre Limited Vol T. Op.	621 East Sierra Madre Blvd.	Sierra Madre	City of Sierra Madre, Public Works	6263557135	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	7	Tons/day	850	Tons/year	0.9
19-AA-1094	City of Glendale Brand Park T.S.	1602 west Mountain Street	Glendale	City of Glendale Parksand Recreation	8185482954	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	15	Cu Yards/day	4000	Cu Yards/year	1
19-AA-0808	Lindley Avenue Transfer Station	6351 Lindley Avenue	Reseda (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	1
19-AA-1090	CalTrans Lancaster Maintenance LVTOp	44023 Sierra Highway	Lancaster	CalTrans, Altadena Maintenance	6617755465	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	60	Cu Yards/day	15600	Cu Yards/year	1.4
19-AA-0803	Cahuenga Pass St Maintenance Dist Yard	2770 Cahuenga Blvd	Hollywood (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	2

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AA-1117	Caltrans Maintenance Yard - Hawthorne	11514 Felton St.	Hawthorne	Caltrans	2136202110	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	2.1
19-AR-1229	San Fernando Caltrans - LVTOp.	11930 Blucher Avenue	Granada Hills (In Los Angeles)	California Dept. of Transportation	8183604195	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	2.1
19-AA-1118	Caltrans Maintenance Yard - Torrance	18101 Bailey Dr.	Torrance	Caltrans	2136202110	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	2.5
19-AA-1091	Caltrans Newhall Maintenance LVTOp	23922 San Fernando Road	Newhall (In Santa Clarita)	CalTrans, Altadena Maintenance	6617755465	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	60	Cu Yards/day	15600	Cu Yards/year	2.7
19-AA-1119	Caltrans Maintenance Yard - Long Beach	22101 Santa Fe Ave.	Long Beach	Caltrans	2136202110	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	2.8
19-AR-1230	North Hollywood Caltrans - LVTOp.	11201 Moorpark Street	North Hollywood (In Los Angeles)	California Dept. of Transportation	8183604195	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	3.5
19-AA-1114	Nixon St. Yard - City of Lakewood	6929 Nixon Street	Lakewood	City of Lakewood	5628669771	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	4	Tons/day	800	Tons/year	3.9
19-AA-0303	Road Division #233 Transfer Station	5530 West 83rd Street	Los Angeles (City)	Los Angeles Co. Flood Control District	6264454145	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Other designated	50	Cu Yards/day	7100	Cu Yards/year	4

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AA-0811	San Fernando Street MDY	11370 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Street Maint	2134855630	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	4
19-AR-1239	Caltrans Westdale LVTOp.	2723 South Sepulveda Blvd.	Los Angeles (City)	Caltrans - District 7, West Region	0	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	4
19-AA-0824	Silverlake Maintenance Station - LVTOp	2187 Riverside Drive	Los Angeles (City)	Calif Dept Of Transportation Sacramento	9166537136	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Mixed municipal	100	Cu Yards/day	100	Cubic Yards	5
19-AA-0398	Road Maintenance Division #4, S.V.T.S.	11282 South Garfield Avenue	Downey	County Of Los Angeles, Dpt Of Pub. Works	3237767552	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	10	Cu Yards/day	3000	Cu Yards/year	10
19-AA-1045	Torrance City Services Facility	20500 Madrona Avenue	Torrance	City of Torrance	3107817140	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Mixed municipal	7	Cu Yards/day	1808	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-0839	Alhambra Roll-Off Bin Transfer Station	900 South New Avenue	Alhambra	City Of Alhambra	8185705067	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	40	Cu Yards/day	10500	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-0389	Redondo Beach Transfer Station	1513 Beryl Street	Redondo Beach	City Of Redondo Beach	3103180613	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	46	Cu Yards/day	7176	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-0804	Alabama Street MDY (Tree Yard)	7725 Alabama Avenue	Canoga Park (In Los Angeles)	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maint.	2134856454	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AR-1214	Silverlake St. Maintenance District Yard	4610 Colorado Boulevard	Los Angeles (City)	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of St. Serv.	2134856454	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AR-1217	Thatcher Street Maintenance District Yard	3311 Thatcher Avenue	Los Angeles (City)	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of St. Serv.	2134856454	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AR-1245	Caltrans-Alameda Maintenance Station	1740 East 15th St.	Los Angeles (City)	Caltrans	2136202931	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	15000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AR-5587	Cordova Construction Services	12506 Montague St.	Pacoima (In Los Angeles)	Cordova Construction Services, Inc.	8188960509	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	60	Cu Yards/day	21000	Cu Yards/year	0
19-AA-1056	Olive and Center Yard (LVTO)	4769 Center Avenue	Baldwin Park	City of Baldwin Park	6269603939	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	3	Tons/day	750	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1058	City of San Fernando Corp. Yard	535 Glenoaks Blvd.	San Fernando	City of San Fernando, Public Works	8188981293	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals	7	Tons/day	2548	Tons	0
19-AA-1052	City of Pasadena Public Works LVTS	233 West Mountain Street	Pasadena	City Of Pasadena	6267444158	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	9	Tons/day	1800	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1088	Caltrans Bellflower Maintenance LVTOp	10147 Flora Vista	Bellflower	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	9	Tons/day	1400	Tons/year	0

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AA-1139	Pico Rivera City Yard	9633 Beverly Rd.	Pico Rivera	City Of Pico Rivera	5628014965	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Industrial, Mixed municipal	10	Tons/day	2600	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1047	Public Service Transfer Station #1	E. side 710thHwy - Btw Anaheim St./ P.C.H.	Long Beach	City of Long Beach, Public Works Dept.	5625702784	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials	12	Tons/day	3000	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1085	Caltrans Rosemead Maintenance LVTOp	9153 Lower Azusa	Rosemead	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	12	Tons/day	3000	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1086	Caltrans Florence Maintenance LVTOp	10903 Florence Avenue	Downey	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	12	Tons/day	3250	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1087	CalTrans Cerritos Maintenance LVTOp	16849 Sludbaker Road	Cerritos	CalTrans Maintenance	3237236366	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	12	Tons/day	3000	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1046	City of Compton Maintenance Yard	458 South Alameda	Compton	City Of Compton	2136055505	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Mixed municipal	13	Tons/day	3430	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1055	City of Lakewood LVTO	5000 Block of Palo Verde Avenue	Lakewood	City of Lakewood Dept. Public Works	5628669771	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials	15	Tons/day	3000	Tons/year	0
19-AR-1218	Washington Blvd. Bulky Item DropOff Ct.	2469 East Washington Blvd.	Los Angeles (City)	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	2134737921	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	15	Tons/day	5295	Tons/year	0

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AR-1219	East Valley Bulky Item Drop-off Center	11050 Pendleton Street	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	2134738318	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires, Tires, Passenger, Wood waste	15	Tons/day	5295	Tons/year	0
19-AR-1256	Singh Disposal	11401 Pendleton St.	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Singh Disposal	8188864303	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert	15	Tons/day	5475	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1057	City of Palmdale Limited Volume S T	39110 3rd Street	Palmdale	City of Palmdale	6612675338	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Inert, Mixed municipal	20	Tons/day	2100	Cubic Yards	0
19-AA-1059	City of Glendale Corporation Yard	541 Chewy Chase Blvd.	Glendale	City of Glendale, Public Works	8185483950	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Notification	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal	120	Tons/month	1500	Tons/year	0
19-AA-1076	Recycled Wood Products	1313 East Phillips Blvd.	Pomona	Kiralla, Chris	9098686882	Small Vol CD Wood Debris ChipGrind Op	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert	200	Tons/day	39000	Tons/year	8
19-AA-1097	Rent-a-Bin (Small Vol. CDI Operation)	20745 Santa Clara Street	Canyon Country (In Santa Clarita)	Randfam, Inc.	8187095296	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition	24	Tons/day	8760	Tons/year	0.1
19-AR-0011	Rent-A-Bin	9643 Cozycroft Avenue	Chatsworth (In Los Angeles)	Randall, Howard	8187095599	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert	25	Tons/day	0		0.2
19-AR-1254	North Hills Recycling Inc., C&D	11780 Blucher Ave.	Granada Hills (In Los Angeles)	North Hills Recycling	8186648526	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert	25	Tons/day	7500	Tons/year	1

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AR-1260	Azteca Roll Off	1768 E. 43rd St.	Los Angeles (City)	Azteca Roll Off	3234248892	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert, Wood waste	25	Tons/day	2480	Tons/year	1
19-AA-1099	Perez Disposal Co., Inc.	12000 Blucher Avenue	Granada Hills (In Los Angeles)	Perez Disposal Co., Inc.	8183663500	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert	25	Tons/day	8800	Tons/year	2.3
19-AR-0008	Bradley Landfill West And West Extension	9227 Tujunga Avenue	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Waste Management Inc - Bradley LF & Miss	8187676180	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Other designated	10000	Tons/day	38600000	Cubic Yards	156
19-AA-0015	Spadra Sanitary Landfill #2	4125 West Valley Blvd	Pomona	County Of Los Angeles Sanitation Dist	5629084288	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	3700	Tons/day	27700000	Cubic Yards	323
19-AA-0820	Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill	11950 Lopez Canyon Road	San Fernando (City of LA)	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Sanitation	8007732489	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Mixed municipal	4000	Tons/day	4000000	Cubic Yards	399
19-AA-1113	GWS Nursery & Supplies, Inc.	9475 West Frontage Road	South Gate	GWS Nursery & Supplies, Inc.	5623073092	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials, Wood waste	250	Cu Yards/day	72000	Cu Yards/year	6.9
19-AA-1137	Allan Company Palmdale MRF and Transfer	39530 12th St. East	Palmdale	Allan Company	6269624047	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Proposed	Construction/demolition, Food Wastes, Green Materials, Mixed municipal, Other designated	750	Tons/day	0		8.6

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN POTENTIAL TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AA-1105	Pico Rivera Material Recovery Facility	8405 Loch Lomond Drive	Pico Rivera	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	5629483888	Composting Facility (Mixed)	Proposed		0		0		0
19-AA-1135	Inwindale MRF and Transfer Station	2200 Arrow Highway	Inwindale		0	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Proposed	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	0		0		0

ATTACHMENT G
DEBRIS MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
<http://dpw.lacounty.gov>

GAIL FARBER, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

June 19, 2012

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

ADOPTED

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

48 June 19, 2012

Sachia A. Hamai
SACHIA A. HAMAI
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR THE AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS) (3 VOTES)

SUBJECT

This action is to award ten contracts for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program to manage and clean up debris on the County rights of way in the event of a major disaster, such as an earthquake.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD:

1. Find that the contract work is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.
2. Award ten contracts for As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program in an annual aggregate program sum of \$25 million to: American Integrated Services, Inc.; Clarke Contracting Corporation; Ceres Environmental Services, Inc., d.b.a. Environmental Services Group; AshBritt, Inc.; National Demolition Contractors; DRC Pacific, Inc.; Interior Demolition, Inc.; Burns-Pacific Construction, Inc.; Phillips and Jordan, Inc.; and CrowderGulf LLC. These contracts will be for a term of one year commencing upon your Board's approval or execution by each party, whichever occurs last, with four 1-year renewal options and a month-to-month extension for up to six months for a maximum potential term of 66 months and a potential maximum aggregate program sum of \$137,500,000.
3. Authorize the Director of Public Works or her designee to annually increase the aggregate program amount up to an additional 10 percent of the annual aggregate program amount for

unforeseen, additional work within the scope of the contract, if required; and to adjust the aggregate program amount for each option year over the term of the contract to allow for an annual cost-of-living adjustment in accordance with County policy and the terms of the contract.

4. Authorize the Director of Public Works or her designee to execute these contracts; to renew these contracts for each additional renewal option and extension period if, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works or her designee, each individual contractor has successfully performed during the previous contract period and the services are still required; to approve and execute amendments to incorporate necessary changes within the scope of work; and to suspend work if, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works or her designee, it is in the best interest of the County of Los Angeles to do so.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

The purpose of the recommended action is to have a program in place to manage and clean up debris on the County rights of way, Los Angeles County Flood Control District rights of way, and may include any location within the borders of Los Angeles County, including city road rights of way where emergency debris removal is required in the event of a major disaster, such as an earthquake. This work will involve urgent or emergency as-needed debris clearance and/or debris removal operations within public rights of way, including contract city road rights of way. The contracted services are not designed to replace the Department of Public Works (Public Works) field maintenance forces but are to supplement the County field maintenance forces ability to handle emergency or disaster events where a substantial amount of debris clearing and debris removal is necessary.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The Countywide Strategic Plan directs the provisions of Operational Effectiveness (Goal 1), Fiscal Sustainability (Goal 2), and Integrated Services Delivery (Goal 3). The contractor who has the specialized expertise to provide these services accurately, efficiently, timely, and in a responsive manner will support Public Works in meeting these goals.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

There will be no impact to the County General Fund.

This program is for an aggregate annual amount of \$25 million plus 10 percent for unforeseen, additional work within the scope of the contracts and cost-of-living adjustments in accordance with the contract. This amount is based on Public Works' estimated potential utilization of the contractors' services following a major disaster.

Funding for these services is included in the Fiscal Year 2011-12 and Recommended Fiscal Year 2012-13 Internal Service Fund Budgets, which will be reimbursed by the Flood Control District Fund and Road Fund Budgets. When the need arises for services under this program, financing the required services will be from the appropriate fund source. Total annual expenditures for these services, however, will not exceed the program amount approved by your Board. Funds to finance the program's optional years and 10 percent additional funding for contingencies will be requested through the annual budget process.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The recommended contractors are American Integrated Services, Inc., located in Wilmington, California; Clarke Contracting Corporation, located in Lawndale, California; Ceres Environmental Services, Inc., d.b.a. Environmental Services Group, located in Brooklyn Park, Minnesota; AshBritt, Inc., located in Deerfield Beach, Florida; National Demolition Contractors, located in San Pedro, California; DRC Pacific, Inc., located in San Jose, California; Interior Demolition, Inc., located in Montrose, California; Burns Pacific Construction, Inc., located in Thousand Oaks, California; Phillips and Jordan, Inc., located in Redlands, California; and CrowderGulf LLC, located in Theodore, Alabama. These contracts will commence upon your Board's approval or execution by each party, whichever occurs last. With your Board's delegated authority, the Director of Public Works (Director) or her designee may renew these contracts for four 1-year renewal options and a month-to-month extension for up to six months for a maximum potential term of 66 months.

Awarding multiple contracts will allow Public Works to ensure timely response to workload requirements. When work is identified, Public Works will always first offer the work to the highest-ranked contractor as specified in the contract (Enclosure A). If the highest-ranked contractor is not able to perform all or a portion of the required work within Public Works' time frame, Public Works may choose to offer all or a portion of the work to the next highest-ranked contractor and so forth until a contractor or contractors are found to be available to accomplish all or a portion of the work. The County reserves the right to use multiple contractors to fulfill the high volume of work.

The contracts will be substantially similar to the form previously approved by County Counsel (Enclosure A). Prior to the Director or her designee executing these contracts, the contractor will sign and County Counsel will review it as to form. The recommended contracts were solicited on an open-competitive basis and are in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and County requirements. The contractors are in compliance with the requirements of the Chief Executive Officer and your Board.

The award of these contracts will not result in unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and will be in full compliance with Federal, State, and County regulations. These contracts contain terms and conditions supporting your Board's ordinances, policies, and programs including, but not limited to: the County's Greater Avenues for Independence and General Relief Opportunities for Work Programs (GAIN and GROW), Board Policy No. 5.050; Contract Language to Assist in Placement of Displaced County Workers, Board Policy No. 5.110; Reporting of Improper Solicitations, Board Policy No. 5.060; Notice to Contract Employees of Newborn Abandonment Law (Safely Surrendered Baby Law), Board Policy No. 5.135; Contractor Employee Jury Service Program, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.203; Notice to Employees Regarding the Federal Earned Income Credit (Federal Income Tax Law, Internal Revenue Service Notice 1015); Contractor Responsibility and Debarment, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.202; the Los Angeles County's Child Support Compliance Program, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.200; and Defaulted Property Tax Reduction Program Ordinance, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.206; and the standard Board-directed clauses that provide for contract termination or renegotiation.

Data regarding the proposers' minority participation is on file with Public Works. The contractors were selected upon final analysis and consideration without regard to race, creed, gender, or color.

Proof of the required Comprehensive General and Automobile Liability insurance policies, naming the County as additional insured, and evidence of Workers' Compensation insurance will be obtained from the contractors before any work is assigned.

Pursuant to the applicable memorandum of understanding, the Request for Statement of

Qualification (RFSQ) for these contracted services was submitted on April 2, 2012, to the appropriate union for review. Public Works met and consulted with Service Employees International Union 721 on May 10, 2012. No additional questions have been posed by the union regarding this service.

Public Works has evaluated and determined that the Living Wage Program (Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.201) does not apply to these recommended contracts, which are for services required on an as-needed and intermittent basis; hence, these contracts are not Proposition A contracts (Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.121).

The RFSQ was reviewed in its entirety by the Chief Executive Office County Disaster Administrative Team before its release as it relates to disaster assistance programs.

These contracts include a cost-of-living adjustment provision, which is in accordance with your Board's Policy approved January 29, 2002.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

These services are categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These services are within a class of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment in that they meet the criteria set forth in Sections 15301(c) and 15301(h) of CEQA.

CONTRACTING PROCESS

On April 3, 2012, Public Works solicited proposals from 760 independent contractors and community business enterprises to accomplish this work. Also, a notice of the RFSQ was placed on the County's bid website (Enclosure B), and an advertisement was placed in the Ventura Star Free Press; the Bakersfield Californian; the Riverside Press Enterprise; the San Bernardino Sun; the Orange County Register; the San Diego Union Tribune; the Imperial Valley Press; The Tribune (San Luis Obispo); and the Los Angeles Times.

On April 25, 2012, ten proposals were received. The proposals were first reviewed to ensure they met the minimum requirements in the RFSQ. All proposals having met these requirements were then ranked with the lowest-proposed overall price receiving the highest ranking. Based on meeting the minimum requirements of the RFSQ, it is recommended that contracts be awarded to the ten apparent responsive and responsible proposers.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

The award of these contracts will not result in the displacement of any County employees.

CONCLUSION

Please return one adopted copy of this letter to the Department of Public Works, Administrative Services Division.

The Honorable Board of Supervisors

6/19/2012

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Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gail Farber".

GAIL FARBER

Director

GF:GZ:cg

Enclosures

c: Chief Executive Office (Rita Robinson)
County Counsel
Executive Office

SAMPLE AGREEMENT FOR
AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY
DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (2012-AN013)

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 2012, by and between the COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, a subdivision of the State of California, a body corporate and politic (hereinafter referred to as COUNTY) and [Name of CONTRACTOR], a [Form of Entity] (hereinafter referred to as CONTRACTOR).

WITNESSETH

FIRST: The CONTRACTOR, for the consideration hereinafter set forth and the acceptance by the Board of Supervisors of said COUNTY of the CONTRACTOR'S Proposal filed with the COUNTY on April 25, 2012, hereby agrees to provide services as described in this Contract for As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services (2012-AN013)

SECOND: This AGREEMENT, together with Exhibit A, Scope of Work; Exhibit B, Service Contract General Requirements; Exhibit C, Internal Revenue Service Notice 1015; Exhibit D, Safely Surrendered Baby Law Posters; Exhibit E, Defaulted Property Tax Reduction Program; Exhibit G.1, Sample Invoice; Exhibit J, Daily Labor and Equipment Usage; the CONTRACTOR'S Proposal, all attached hereto; the Request for Proposals; and Addenda to the Request for Proposals, all of which are incorporated herein by reference, are agreed by the COUNTY and the CONTRACTOR to constitute the Contract.

THIRD: The COUNTY agrees, in consideration of satisfactory performance of the foregoing services in strict accordance with the Contract specifications to the satisfaction of the Director, to pay the CONTRACTOR pursuant to the Schedule of Prices set forth in the Proposal and attached hereto as Form PW-2. In no event will the COUNTY pay any and all contractors providing Services under this Program, an aggregate annual amount to exceed \$25 million or such greater amount as the Board may approve (Maximum Contract Sum).

FOURTH: As part of the evaluation process relative to this Contract solicitation, the COUNTY determined that work shall be offered first to the highest-ranked Contractor in as specified an Attachment A. The County reserves the right to utilize all available Contractors, as determined by the Contract Manager. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the parties understand and agree that this Contract is nonexclusive, the COUNTY may enter into other contracts for the performance of the same or similar services, and the CONTRACTOR is not entitled to or guaranteed the assignment of any work hereunder.

FIFTH: This Contract's initial term shall be for a period of one year commencing upon Board approval or execution by each party, whichever occurs last. At the sole discretion of the COUNTY, this Contract may be extended in increments of one year, for a maximum potential contract of five years. The COUNTY, acting through the Director, may give a written notice of intent to extend this Contract at least ten days prior to the end of each term. At the sole discretion of the COUNTY, in lieu of extending the Contract for the

full one year, this Contract may be extended on a month-to-month basis, upon written notice to the CONTRACTOR at least ten days prior to the end of a term. The Director will provide a written notice of nonrenewal at least ten days before the last day of any term, in which case this Contract shall expire as of midnight on the last day of that term. Where all option years have been exercised, the Director will not provide a written notice of nonrenewal. In addition, upon notice of at least ten days, the Director may extend the final contract term on a month-to-month basis, not to exceed a total of six months, for the convenience of the COUNTY.

SIXTH: The CONTRACTOR shall bill weekly, in arrears, for the work performed during the preceding week. Work performed shall be billed at the hourly rates and/or unit prices quoted in Form PW-2, Schedule of Prices.

SEVENTH: Public Works will make payment to the CONTRACTOR within 30 days of receipt and approval of a properly completed and undisputed invoice. However, should the CONTRACTOR be certified by the COUNTY as a Local Small Business Enterprise, payment will be made in accordance with Board of Supervisors Policy No. 3.035, Small Business Liaison and Prompt Payment Program, except where State or Federal law has preempted the regulation of these Contracts. In such cases, the State or Federal mandates shall take precedence. Each invoice shall be in triplicate (original and two copies) and shall itemize the work completed. The invoices shall be submitted to:

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Attention Fiscal Division, Accounts Payable
P.O. Box 7508
Alhambra, CA 91802-7508

EIGHTH: In no event shall the aggregate total amount of compensation paid to any and all contractors under this Program exceed the amount of compensation authorized by the Board. Such aggregate total amount is the Maximum Contract Sum.

NINTH: The CONTRACTOR understands and agrees that only the designated Public Works Contract Manager is authorized to request or order work under this Contract. The CONTRACTOR acknowledges that the designated Contract Manager is not authorized to request or order any work that would result in the CONTRACTOR earning an aggregate compensation in excess of this Contract's Maximum Contract Sum.

TENTH: The CONTRACTOR shall not perform or accept work requests from the Contract Manager or any other person that will cause the Maximum Contract Sum of this Contract to be exceeded. The CONTRACTOR shall monitor the balance of this Contract's Maximum Contract Sum. When the total of the CONTRACTOR'S paid invoices, invoices pending payment, invoices yet to be submitted, and ordered services reaches 75 percent of the Maximum Contract Sum, the CONTRACTOR shall immediately notify the Contract Manager in writing. The CONTRACTOR shall send written notification to the Contract Manager when this Contract is within six months from expiration of the term as provided for hereinabove.

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TWELFTH: In the event that terms and conditions, which may be listed in the CONTRACTOR'S Proposal, conflict with the COUNTY'S specifications, requirements, and terms and conditions as reflected in this AGREEMENT including, but not limited to, Exhibits A through J, inclusive, the COUNTY'S provisions shall control and be binding.

FOURTEENTH: This Contract constitutes the entire agreement between the COUNTY and the CONTRACTOR with respect to the subject matter of this Contract and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements and understandings.

Page 3 of 4

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the COUNTY has, by order of its Board of Supervisors, caused these presents to be subscribed by the Director of Public Works, and the CONTRACTOR has subscribed its name by and through its duly authorized officers, as of the day, month, and year first written above.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

By _____
Director of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JOHN F. KRATTLI
Acting County Counsel

By _____
Deputy

[NAME OF CONTRACTOR]

By _____
Its President

Type or Print Name

By _____
Its Secretary

Type or Print Name

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**LIST OF CONTRACTORS AND RANKINGS FOR
AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL PROGRAM**

<p><u>No. 1</u></p> <p>American Integrated Services, Inc. 1502 East Opp Street Wilmington, CA 90744 310-522-1168 dherrera@americanintegrated.com</p>	<p><u>No. 6</u></p> <p>DRC Pacific, Inc. 499 14th Street, Suite 201 San Jose, CA 95131-1040 251-343-3581 Bpersons@drcusa.com</p>
<p><u>No. 2</u></p> <p>Clarke Contracting Corporation 4646 Manhattan Beach Boulevard Lawndale, CA 90260 310-542-7724 ccclawndale@yahoo.com</p>	<p><u>No. 7</u></p> <p>Interior Demolition, Inc. 2621 Honolulu Avenue Montrose, CA 91020 818-249-4932 Marco@InteriorDemolition.net</p>
<p><u>No.3</u></p> <p>Ceres Environmental Services, Inc. d.b.a. Environmental Services Group 3825 85th Avenue North Brooklyn Park, MN 55443 800-218-4424 Gail.hanscom@ceresenvironmental.com</p>	<p><u>No. 8</u></p> <p>Burns-Pacific Construction, Inc. 505 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 805-371-4171 paul.burnspacific@verizon.net</p>
<p><u>No. 4</u></p> <p>AshBritt, Inc. 565 East Hillsboro Boulevard Deerfield Beach, FL 33441 954-545-3535 response@ashbritt.com</p>	<p><u>No. 9</u></p> <p>Phillips and Jordan, Inc. 25809 Business Center Drive, Suite A Redlands, CA 92374 800-511-6027 mharwood@pandj.com</p>
<p><u>No. 5</u></p> <p>National Demolition Contractors 1536 West 25th Street, No. 248 San Pedro, CA 90732 310-732-1991 Jennifer@nationaldemolition.com</p>	<p><u>No. 10</u></p> <p>CrowderGulf LLC 5435 Business Parkway Theodore, AL 36582 251-459-7430 jramsay@crowdergulf.com</p>

Bid Detail Information

Bid Number : PW-ASD854
Bid Title : AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (2012-AN013)
Bid Type : Service
Department : Public Works
Commodity : DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SERVICES/ EMERGENCY PLANNING SERVICES
Open Date : 4/3/2012
Closing Date : 4/25/2012 5:30 PM
Bid Amount : \$ 25,000,000
Bid Download : Not Available
Bid Description : PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Public Works requests statements of qualifications for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program (2012-AN013). The total annual amount of this program is estimated to be \$25 million. The Request for Statement of Qualifications (RFSQ) with contract specifications, forms, and instructions for preparing and submitting proposals may be accessed at <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/asd/contracts> or may be requested from Mr. Jesus Castillo at (626) 458 4055, jcastill@dpw.lacounty.gov, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PLEASE CHECK THE WEBSITE FREQUENTLY FOR ANY CHANGES TO THIS SOLICITATION. ALL ADDENDA AND INFORMATIONAL UPDATES WILL BE POSTED AT <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/asd/contracts>.

PROPOSERS ARE ADVISED TO CHECK THIS WEBSITE WEEKLY FOR ANY ADDENDUMS.

Minimum Requirement(s): Proposers must meet all minimum requirements set forth in the RFP document including, but not limited to:

1. Proposer, its managing employees, or subcontractor(s) must have a minimum of three years of experience providing services to clean up, remove, haul, and dispose of debris similar to the work described in the Scope of Work, Phase 1 and Phase 2.
2. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must own a minimum of 50 pieces of equipment such as skip loaders, cranes, and haul trucks necessary for debris removal and hauling operations. The minimum of 50 pieces of equipment must be listed on the enclosed Form PW 18.1. Multiple subcontractor(s) may be used to meet this requirement.
3. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must provide a minimum of one Certified Arborist. The arborist must be listed on the enclosed Form PW-18.2.
4. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must possess a valid and active Waste Collectors Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health or must include an affirmation statement stating that a Waste Collectors Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health will be obtained prior to execution of the Contract. (Form PW-18.3)
5. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must provide, at a minimum, 50 operators to operate the equipment listed on Form PW-18.1. Each operator must also possess a valid and active Commercial Driver License A or B with any other certifications or license required to operate the equipment. Multiple subcontractor(s) may be used to meet this requirement. Please use the enclosed Form PW-18.4. Due to the high volume of equipment and trucks required for this service, contracts will not be awarded to individual owner-operators.

The deadline to submit proposals is Wednesday, April 25, 2012, at 5:30 p.m. Please direct your questions to Mr. Castillo at the number listed on the previous page.

Contact Name : Jesus Castillo
Contact Phone# : (626) 458-4055
Contact Email : jcastill@dpw.lacounty.gov
Last Changed On : 4/3/2012 9:58:24 AM

[Back to Last Window](#)



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
<http://dpw.lacounty.gov>

GAIL FARBER, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

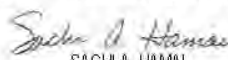
October 08, 2013

ADOPTED

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

28 November 5, 2013


SACHI A. HAMAI
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Supervisors:

AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR THE AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS) (3 VOTES)

SUBJECT

This action is to award ten contracts for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program to manage and clean up debris on the County rights of way in the event of a disaster with costs that exceed \$100 million.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOARD:

1. Find that the contract work is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.
2. Award ten contracts for As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program to the following contractors: American Integrated Services, Inc.; AshBritt, Inc.; Ceres Environmental Services, Inc., d.b.a. Environmental Services Group; Clarke Contracting Corporation; Coastal Grading and Excavating; CrowderGulf, LLC; DRC Pacific, Inc.; Granite Construction; Interior Demolition, Inc.; and Phillips and Jordan, Inc. These contracts will be for a term of one year commencing upon the Board's approval or execution by each party, whichever occurs last, with four 1-year renewal options and a month-to-month extension for up to 6 months for a maximum potential term of 66 months.
3. Authorize the Director of Public Works or her designee to execute these contracts; to renew these contracts for each additional renewal option and extension period if, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works or her designee, each individual contractor continued to meet the requirements of the Request for Statement of Qualification; to approve and execute amendments to incorporate

necessary changes within the scope of work; and to suspend work if, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works or her designee, it is in the best interest of the County of Los Angeles to do so.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

The purpose of the recommended action is to have a program in place with a list of approved prequalified contractors that could potentially carry out the cleanup of debris from the County rights of way, Los Angeles County Flood Control District rights of way, and any specified location within the borders of Los Angeles County, including city road rights of way where emergency debris removal is required in the event of a major disaster, such as an earthquake, when those costs are expected to exceed \$100 million. Having approved prequalified contractors in place will allow the Department of Public Works to ensure timely response to workload requirements during a future disaster. When work is identified, Public Works will issue a bid request to all of the approved prequalified contractors.

The contracted services are not designed to replace Public Works field maintenance forces but are to supplement the County field maintenance forces' ability to handle emergency or disaster events where a substantial amount of debris clearing and debris removal is necessary.

On June 19, 2012, Agenda Item 48, the Board awarded ten contracts with an aggregate program sum of \$25 million for As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services. The contractors that were part of that action will be utilized for disaster events under \$100 million in cleanup costs.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The Countywide Strategic Plan directs the provisions of Operational Effectiveness (Goal 1), Fiscal Responsibility (Goal 2), and Integrated Services Delivery (Goal 3). The contractors who have the specialized expertise to provide these services accurately, efficiently, timely, and in a responsive manner will support Public Works in meeting these goals.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

There will be no impact to the County General Fund.

The award of these ten contracts at this time is not a financial commitment on the part of the County, rather this award is to establish a zero-amount contract with each recommended qualified contractor to manage and clean up debris on the County rights of way in the event of a disaster with costs that exceed \$100 million. When the need arises for services under this program, financing the required services will be from the appropriate fund source.

Public Works is seeking the Board's authorization to enter into a contract with each approved prequalified contractor. Following a future disaster event with a projected cleanup cost that exceeds \$100 million, Public Works would request that the Board adopt an emergency resolution and subsequent expenditure authorization. Your future action would then authorize Public Works to request bids from the ten contractors for work orders. The prequalified responsible contractor that presents the lowest-responsive bid in response to a bid request for specified debris removal would then be issued a notice to proceed.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The recommended qualified contractors are as follows: American Integrated Services, Inc., located in Wilmington, California; AshBritt, Inc., located in Deerfield Beach, Florida; Ceres Environmental Services, Inc., d.b.a. Environmental Services Group, located in Brooklyn Park, Minnesota; Clarke Contracting Corporation, located in Lawndale, California; Coastal Grading and Excavating, located in Camarillo, California; CrowderGulf, LLC, located in Theodore, Alabama; DRC Pacific, Inc., located in Mobile, Alabama; Granite Construction, located in Watsonville, California; Interior Demolition, Inc., located in Montrose, California; and Phillips and Jordan, Inc., located in Redlands, California.

These contracts will commence upon the Board's approval or execution by each party, whichever occurs last. With the Board's delegated authority, the Director of Public Works or her designee may renew these contracts for four 1-year renewal options and a month-to-month extension for up to 6 months for a maximum potential term of 66 months.

The contracts will be substantially similar to the form previously approved by County Counsel (Enclosure A). Prior to the Director or her designee executing these contracts, the contractor will sign and County Counsel will review it as to form. The recommended contracts were solicited on an open-competitive basis and are in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and County requirements. The contractors are in compliance with the requirements of the Chief Executive Officer and the Board.

The award of these contracts will not result in unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and will be in full compliance with Federal, State, and County regulations. These contracts contain terms and conditions supporting the Board's ordinances, policies, and programs including, but not limited to: the County's Greater Avenues for Independence and General Relief Opportunities for Work Programs (GAIN and GROW), Board Policy No. 5.050; Contract Language to Assist in Placement of Displaced County Workers, Board Policy No. 5.110; Reporting of Improper Solicitations, Board Policy No. 5.060; Notice to Contract Employees of Newborn Abandonment Law (Safely Surrendered Baby Law), Board Policy No. 5.135; Contractor Employee Jury Service Program, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.203; Notice to Employees Regarding the Federal Earned Income Credit (Federal Income Tax Law, Internal Revenue Service Notice 1015); Contractor Responsibility and Debarment, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.202; the Los Angeles County's Child Support Compliance Program, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.200; and Defaulted Property Tax Reduction Program Ordinance, Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.206; and the standard Board-directed clauses that provide for contract termination or renegotiation.

Data regarding the proposers' minority participation is on file with Public Works. The contractors were selected upon final analysis and consideration without regard to race, creed, gender, or color.

Proof of the required Comprehensive General and Automobile Liability insurance policies, naming the County as additional insured, and evidence of Workers' Compensation insurance will be obtained from the contractors before any work is assigned.

Pursuant to the applicable memorandum of understanding, the Request for Statement of Qualification (RFSQ) for these contracted services was submitted on December 24, 2012, to the appropriate union for review. The union has not asked to meet with Public Works regarding this solicitation.

Public Works has evaluated and determined that the Living Wage Program (Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.201) does not apply to these recommended contracts, which are for services required on an as-needed and intermittent basis; hence, these contracts are not Proposition A

contracts (Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 2.121).

The RFSQ was reviewed in its entirety by the Chief Executive Office County Disaster Administrative Team before its release as it relates to disaster assistance programs.

These contracts include a cost-of-living adjustment provision, which is in accordance with the Board's Policy approved January 29, 2002.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

These services are categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These services are within a class of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment in that they meet the criteria set forth in Sections 15301(c) and 15301(h) of CEQA.

CONTRACTING PROCESS

On December 24, 2012, Public Works solicited proposals from 760 independent contractors and community business enterprises to accomplish this work. Also, a notice of the RFSQ was placed on the County's bid website (Enclosure B), and an advertisement was placed in the Los Angeles Times.

On January 24, 2013, Public Works issued a notice that the RFSQ had been suspended.

On February 12, 2013, the Board approved Agenda Item 27 authorizing the continuation of the solicitation of the RFSQ for the as-needed emergency debris removal services and requesting Public Works to return to the Board upon finalization of a list of prequalified vendors for these services.

On February 14, 2013, Public Works resolicited proposals from 760 independent contractors and community business enterprises to accomplish this work. Also, a notice of the RFSQ was placed on the County's bid website (Enclosure C), and an advertisement was placed in the Bakersfield Californian, Imperial Valley Press, Los Angeles Times, Orange County Register, Riverside Press Enterprise, San Bernardino Sun, San Diego Union Tribune, The Tribune (San Luis Obispo), and Ventura Star Free Press.

On March 13, 2013, proposals from 14 companies were received. The proposals were evaluated on a pass/fail basis, and ten were determined to have met the requirements to become prequalified companies for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program.

On June 25, 2013, Agenda Item 28, the Board approved a list of ten prequalified companies and authorized Public Works to continue with the solicitation process.

Based on meeting the minimum requirements of the RFSQ, it is recommended that contracts be awarded to the ten apparent responsive and responsible proposers. Subsequent to an award of the contracts, and after a future disaster event with projected cleanup costs in excess of \$100 million, and with the Board's expenditure authorization, Public Works would send out a bid request to all of the prequalified contractors as authorized by the Board, which would include a specific work description and price sheets that have an identified quantity of debris, by type, to be removed. The prequalified contractors would then be required to submit sealed bids prior to the established deadline. Public Works will then review these bids to determine an award of the work order to the

lowest-responsive and responsible bidder. This will require that the prequalified contractor, at the time of bid, demonstrate that they meet the contract requirements including, but not limited to, bid bonds, performance bonds, payment bonds, insurance, valid waste haulers permits, and required/optional percentage utilization of small businesses.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

The award of these contracts will not result in the displacement of any County employees. The creation of contracts with ten prequalified companies will provide for a more streamlined response to emergency situations. In addition, this process is consistent with recommended Federal Emergency Management Agency guidelines and best practices.

CONCLUSION

Please return one adopted copy of this letter to the Department of Public Works, Administrative Services Division.

Respectfully submitted,



GAIL FARBER
Director

GF:GZ:cg

Enclosures

c: Chief Executive Office (Rita Robinson)
County Counsel
Executive Office

SAMPLE AGREEMENT FOR
AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY
DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (2013-AN005)

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 2013, by and between the COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, a subdivision of the State of California, a body corporate and politic (hereinafter referred to as COUNTY) and [Name of CONTRACTOR], a [Form of Entity] (hereinafter referred to as CONTRACTOR).

WITNESSETH

FIRST: The CONTRACTOR, for the consideration hereinafter set forth and the acceptance by the Board of Supervisors of said COUNTY of the CONTRACTOR'S Proposal filed with the COUNTY on March 13, 2013, hereby agrees to provide services as described in this Contract for As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services (2013-AN005).

SECOND: This AGREEMENT, together with Exhibit A, Scope of Work; Exhibit B, Service Contract General Requirements; Exhibit C, Internal Revenue Service Notice 1015; Exhibit D, Safely Surrendered Baby Law Posters; Exhibit E, Defaulted Property Tax Reduction Program; Exhibit F, Sample Haul Tuck Summary; Exhibit G, Sample Invoice; Exhibit H, Daily Labor and Equipment Usage; Exhibit I, Report of Work Planned, Completed or in Progress; Exhibit J, Bid Submission Instructions; the CONTRACTOR'S Proposal, all attached hereto; the Request for Proposals; and Addenda to the Request for Proposals, all of which are incorporated herein by reference, are agreed by the COUNTY and the CONTRACTOR to constitute the Contract.

THIRD: The COUNTY agrees, in consideration of satisfactory performance of the foregoing services in strict accordance with the Contract specifications to the satisfaction of the Director, to pay the CONTRACTOR pursuant to the bid submitted by the CONTRACTOR and accepted by the COUNTY in response to a bid request from the COUNTY for specific debris removal. In no event will the COUNTY pay any and all contractors providing Services under this Program, more than the Program amount approved by the Board.

FOURTH: When the need for work under this Contract arises, the COUNTY will send out a bid request to all of the CONTRACTORS listed in Attachment A, including a specific work description and Schedule of Prices (Form PW-2) that have an identified quantity of debris, by type, to be removed. The CONTRACTORS would then be required to submit sealed bids prior to the established deadline. COUNTY will then review these bids to determine an award of the work order to the lowest-responsive and responsible bidder. This will require that the CONTRACTOR, at the time of bid, demonstrate that they meet the contract requirements including, but not limited to, bid bonds, performance bonds, payment bonds, insurance, valid waste haulers permits, and required/optional percentage utilization of small businesses. The County reserves the right to utilize all available Contractors, as determined by the Contract Manager. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the

parties understand and agree that this Contract is nonexclusive, the COUNTY may enter into other contracts for the performance of the same or similar services, and the CONTRACTOR is not entitled to or guaranteed the assignment of any work hereunder.

FIFTH: This Contract's initial term shall be for a period of one year commencing upon Board approval or execution by each party, whichever occurs last. At the sole discretion of the COUNTY, this Contract may be extended in increments of one year, for a maximum potential contract of five years. The COUNTY, acting through the Director, may give a written notice of intent to extend this Contract at least ten days prior to the end of each term. At the sole discretion of the COUNTY, in lieu of extending the Contract for the full one year, this Contract may be extended on a month-to-month basis, upon written notice to the CONTRACTOR at least ten days prior to the end of a term. The Director will provide a written notice of nonrenewal at least ten days before the last day of any term, in which case this Contract shall expire as of midnight on the last day of that term. Where all option years have been exercised, the Director will not provide a written notice of nonrenewal. In addition, upon notice of at least ten days, the Director may extend the final contract term on a month-to-month basis, not to exceed a total of six months, for the convenience of the COUNTY.

SIXTH: The CONTRACTOR shall bill weekly, in arrears, for the work performed during the preceding week. Work performed shall be billed at the hourly rates and/or unit prices quoted in Form PW-2, Schedule of Prices.

SEVENTH: Public Works will make payment to the CONTRACTOR within 30 days of receipt and approval of a properly completed and undisputed invoice. However, should the CONTRACTOR be certified by the COUNTY as a Local Small Business Enterprise, payment will be made in accordance with Board of Supervisors Policy No. 3.035, Small Business Liaison and Prompt Payment Program, except where State or Federal law has preempted the regulation of these Contracts. In such cases, the State or Federal mandates shall take precedence. Each invoice shall be in triplicate (original and two copies) and shall itemize the work completed. The invoices shall be submitted to:

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Attention Fiscal Division, Accounts Payable
P.O. Box 7508
Alhambra, CA 91802-7508

EIGHTH: In no event shall the aggregate total amount of compensation paid to any and all contractors under this Program exceed the amount of compensation authorized by the Board. Such aggregate total amount is the Maximum Aggregate Program Sum.

NINTH: The CONTRACTOR understands and agrees that only the designated Public Works Contract Manager is authorized to request or order work under this Contract. The CONTRACTOR acknowledges that the designated Contract Manager is not authorized to request or order any work that would result in the CONTRACTOR earning an aggregate compensation in excess of this Contract's Maximum Aggregate Program Sum.

TENTH: The CONTRACTOR shall not perform or accept work requests from the Contract Manager or any other person that will cause the Maximum Aggregate Program Sum of this Contract to be exceeded. The CONTRACTOR shall monitor the balance of this Maximum Aggregate Program Sum. When the total of the CONTRACTOR'S paid invoices, invoices pending payment, invoices yet to be submitted, and ordered services reaches 75 percent of the Maximum Aggregate Program Sum, the CONTRACTOR shall immediately notify the Contract Manager in writing. The CONTRACTOR shall send written notification to the Contract Manager when this Contract is within six months from expiration of the term as provided for hereinabove.

ELEVENTH: The Director may adjust the rate of compensation set forth in Form PW-2 (Schedule of Prices) annually based on the increase or decrease in the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics', All Urban Consumers Price Index (CPI) for the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area. The contract anniversary date shall be the effective date for any such cost-of-living adjustment. The percentage change in the rate of compensation shall equal 12 times the average monthly change in the CPI over the first nine months of the contract term preceding the effective date. However, any percentage increase shall not exceed the general salary movement granted to COUNTY employees as determined by the COUNTY'S Chief Executive Office as of July 1 for the prior 12-month period. Furthermore, should fiscal circumstances ultimately prevent the Board from approving any increase in COUNTY employee salaries; no cost-of-living adjustment will be granted.

TWELFTH: In the event that terms and conditions, which may be listed in the CONTRACTOR'S Proposal, conflict with the COUNTY'S specifications, requirements, and terms and conditions as reflected in this AGREEMENT including, but not limited to, Exhibits A through J, inclusive, the COUNTY'S provisions shall control and be binding.

THIRTEENTH: The CONTRACTOR agrees in strict accordance with the Contract specifications and conditions to meet the COUNTY'S requirements.

FOURTEENTH: This Contract constitutes the entire agreement between the COUNTY and the CONTRACTOR with respect to the subject matter of this Contract and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements and understandings.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the COUNTY has, by order of its Board of Supervisors, caused these presents to be subscribed by the Director of Public Works, and the CONTRACTOR has subscribed its name by and through its duly authorized officers, as of the day, month, and year first written above.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

By _____
Director of Public Works

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JOHN F. KRATTLI
County Counsel

By _____
Deputy

[NAME OF CONTRACTOR]

By _____
Its President

Type or Print Name

By _____
Its Secretary

Type or Print Name

P:\aspub\CONTRACT\Jesus\As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal 100 Million\RFP\BOARD LETTER\AWARD BOARD LETTER\ENCLOSURE
A AGREEMENT.doc

**LIST OF RECOMMENDED PREQUALIFIED VENDORS FOR
AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM**

	VENDOR NAME/LOCATION	ADDITIONAL INFO
1	American Integrated Services, Inc. Wilmington, CA	1
2	Clarke Contracting Corporation Lawndale, CA	1
3	Ceres Environmental Services, Inc., d.b.a. Environmental Services Group Brooklyn Park, MN	1
4	AshBritt, Inc. Deerfield Beach, FL	1
5	Interior Demolition, Inc. Montrose, CA	1
6	Phillips and Jordan, Inc. Redlands, CA	1
7	CrowderGulf, LLC Theodore, AL	1
8	DRC Pacific, Inc. Mobile, AL	1
9	Granite Construction Watsonville, CA	2
10	Coastal Grading and Excavating Camarillo, CA	2

1. Current contractor on the \$25 million debris removal contract.
2. New contractor.

Selected Bid Information

ENCLOSURE B

Bid Detail Information

Bid Number : PW-ASD881
Bid Title : AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (2013-AN005)
Bid Type : Service
Department : Public Works
Commodity : DEMOLITION SERVICES
Open Date : 12/24/2012
Closing Date : 1/31/2013 5:30 PM
Bid Amount : \$ 100,000,000.00
Bid Download : Not Available
Bid Description : PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Public Works requests statements of qualifications for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program (2013-AN005). The purpose of this solicitation is to establish a qualified list of contractors that can perform work under this Program when Public Works anticipates the need for more than \$100 million in aggregate work (e.g., after a large-scale disaster). The Request for Statement of Qualifications (RFSQ) with contract specifications, forms, and instructions for preparing and submitting proposals may be accessed at <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/asd/contracts> or may be requested from Mr. Jesus Castillo at (626) 458 4055, jcastill@dpw.lacounty.gov, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PLEASE CHECK THE WEBSITE FREQUENTLY FOR ANY CHANGES TO THIS SOLICITATION. ALL ADDENDA AND INFORMATIONAL UPDATES WILL BE POSTED AT <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/asd/contracts>.

PROPOSERS ARE ADVISED TO CHECK THIS WEBSITE WEEKLY FOR ANY ADDENDUMS.

Minimum Requirement(s): Proposers must meet all minimum requirements set forth in the RFSQ document including, but not limited to:

1. Proposer, its managing employees, or subcontractor(s) must have a minimum of three years of experience providing services to clean up, remove, haul, and dispose of debris similar to the work described in the Scope of Work.
2. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must own a minimum of 50 pieces of equipment such as skip loaders, cranes, and haul trucks necessary for debris removal and hauling operations. The minimum of 50 pieces of equipment must be listed on the enclosed Form PW 18.1. Multiple subcontractor(s) may be used to meet this requirement.
3. Proposer must submit copies of the proposing entity's financial statements, which have been prepared by a Certified Public Accountant for the most current three full fiscal years.
4. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must provide a minimum of one Certified Arborist. The arborist must be listed on the enclosed Form PW-18.2.
5. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must possess a valid and active Waste Collectors Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health or must include an affirmation statement stating that a Waste Collectors Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health will be obtained prior to execution of the Contract. (Form PW-18.3)
6. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must provide, at a minimum, 50 operators to operate the equipment listed on Form PW-18.1. Each operator must also possess a valid and active Commercial Driver License A or B with any other certifications or license required to operate the equipment. Multiple subcontractor(s) may be used to meet this requirement. Please use the enclosed Form PW-18.4. Due to the high volume of equipment and trucks required for this service, contracts will not be awarded to individual owner-operators.

Once the need to utilize the contractor's service is identified, Public Works will send out a Bid Request to all qualified contractors with specific work description and price sheets and additional requirements for the bids to be considered responsive and responsible. Some of the requirements may include, but are not limited to, submission of sealed bid prior to established deadline, bid bonds, performance bonds, payment bonds, and required/optional percentage utilization of small businesses.

The deadline to submit proposals is Thursday, January 31, 2013, at 5:30 p.m. Please direct your questions to Mr. Castillo at the number listed on the previous page.

Contact Name : Jesus Castillo
Contact Phone# : (626) 458-4055
Contact Email : jcastill@dpw.lacounty.gov
Last Changed On : 12/24/2012 10:18:17 AM

Bid Detail Information

Bid Number : PW-ASD 883
Bid Title : AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (2013-AN005)
Bid Type : Service
Department : Public Works
Commodity : SOLID & LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL & MGMNT (SEE 926-45 FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL)
Open Date : 2/14/2013
Closing Date : 3/13/2013 5:30 PM
Bid Amount : \$ 100,000,000
Bid Download : Not Available
Bid Description : CONTINUATION OF SOLICITATION PROCESS FOR REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR AS-NEEDED EMERGENCY DEBRIS REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM (2013-AN005) - INFORMATIONAL UPDATE 2

Please be advised that the County has resumed this solicitation process.

The deadline to submit proposals for the As-Needed Emergency Debris Removal Services Program (2013-AN005) is extended to Wednesday, March 13, 2013, at 5:30 p.m. The purpose of this solicitation is to establish a qualified list of contractors that can perform work under this Program when Public Works anticipates the need for more than \$100 million in aggregate work (e.g., after a large-scale disaster).

Proposals must be submitted to the Public Works Cashier located at 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California 91803, on the Mezzanine Floor.

PLEASE BE SURE TO REGISTER AT <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/asd/contracts> WHEN DOWNLOADING THE REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS IN ORDER TO RECEIVE E-MAIL UPDATES, SUCH AS ADDENDUMS AND INFORMATIONAL UPDATES, IN THE FUTURE FOR THIS SOLICITATION. PLEASE CONTINUE TO CHECK THE WEBSITE FREQUENTLY FOR ANY CHANGES TO THIS SOLICITATION.

Please be reminded of the following minimum requirements:

Minimum Requirement(s): Proposers must meet all minimum requirements set forth in the RFSQ document including, but not limited to:

1. Proposer, its managing employees, or subcontractor(s) must have a minimum of three years of experience providing services to clean up, remove, haul, and dispose of debris similar to the work described in the Scope of Work.
2. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must own a minimum of 50 pieces of equipment such as skip loaders, cranes, and haul trucks necessary for debris removal and hauling operations. The minimum of 50 pieces of equipment must be listed on the enclosed Form PW 18.1. Multiple subcontractor(s) may be used to meet this requirement.
3. Proposer must submit copies of the proposing entity's financial statements, which have been prepared by a Certified Public Accountant for the most current three full fiscal years.
4. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must provide a minimum of one Certified Arborist. The arborist must be listed on the enclosed Form PW-18.2.
5. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must possess a valid and active Waste Collectors Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health or must include an affirmation statement stating that a Waste Collectors Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health will be obtained prior to execution of the Contract. (Form PW-18.3)
6. Proposer or its subcontractor(s) must provide, at a minimum, 50 operators to operate the equipment listed on Form PW-18.1. Each operator must also possess a valid and active Commercial Driver License A or B with any other certifications or license required to operate the equipment. Multiple subcontractor(s) may be used to meet this

ENCLOSURE C

requirement. Please use the enclosed Form PW-18.4. Due to the high volume of equipment and trucks required for this service, contracts will not be awarded to individual owner-operators.

Once the need to utilize the contractor's service is identified, Public Works will send out a Bid Request to all qualified contractors with specific work description and price sheets and additional requirements for the bids to be considered responsive and responsible. Some of the requirements may include, but are not limited to, submission of sealed bid prior to established deadline, bid bonds, performance bonds, payment bonds, and required/optional percentage utilization of small businesses.

If you have questions concerning the above information, please contact Mr. Jesus Castillo via e-mail at jcastill@dpw.lacounty.gov or (626) 458-4055, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Contact Name : Jesus Castillo

Contact Phone# : (626) 458-4055

Contact Email : jcastill@dpw.lacounty.gov

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ATTACHMENT H
DISASTER DEBRIS CONTRACT GUIDE

DISASTER DEBRIS CONTRACT GUIDE

The Disaster Debris Contract Guide was designed to provide considerations and best practices when developing a debris removal services contract. Based on recent events and guidance from federal regulatory agencies, this guide lists provisions to include in a debris services contract. This guide was developed using guidance set forth under the *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* - Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 200.317-.326 Procurement. Non-federal entities must comply with these regulations for contracts which will be federally-assisted through grant funds.

The table below lists the contract provisions that should be reviewed because of recent changes in policy or lessons learned as a result of recent disasters. This is not a comprehensive list of all provisions that should be included in a debris removal services contract.

Table 1: Disaster Removal Services RFP and Contract Provisions

RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
Conduct procurement transactions in a manner providing for "full and open competition".	<p>When conducting a procurement a non-Federal entity must do so in a manner the prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed geographic preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals except where federal law expressly mandates or encourages geographic preference.</p> <p>Contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bid or requests for proposals must be excluded from participating in those procurements.</p> <p>Invitations for Bids or Requests for proposal must be publicly advertised.</p> <p>Requests for proposals must list all evaluation factors and their relative importance and there must be a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals and selection of the contractor.</p>
Take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.	<p>Affirmative steps must include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists. ▪ Assuring that small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources. ▪ Dividing total tasks, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises. ▪ Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourages

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RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
	<p>participation by small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce. Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the five previous affirmative steps.
<p>Payment provisions must be based on unit prices (volume or weight).</p>	<p>When pre-qualifying contractors, bidders should demonstrate that their payment provisions will be based on unit pricing. Actual rates should be provided at the time of the disaster to ensure competitive bidding and to obtain reasonable market prices at the time work is performed.</p>
<p>Payments based on time and materials are limited to work performed during the first 70 hours of actual work following a disaster.</p>	<p>FEMA will typically only reimburse for a time and materials contract for eligible debris clearance during the first 70 hours following a declared disaster.</p> <p>After 70 hours of work, the jurisdiction should have sufficient information on the scope of work necessary to complete debris collection and disposal and a basis for estimating a reasonable cost for the contract work to effectively solicit a lump sum or unit price contract.</p> <p>For some types of debris work, time and materials contracts may be the most cost-effective and best suited to the type of work.</p> <p>Jurisdictions should work closely with the state and FEMA when awarding such contracts to ensure eligibility requirements are met.</p>
<p>Include a provision that payment will be made only for debris that FEMA determines eligible.</p>	<p>Sample contract language</p> <p>In the event any portion of this scope of work is to be funded by State or Federal funds, the Contractor will comply with all requirements of the state or federal government applicable to the use of the funds. The End User will only pay for those items deemed Eligible by the federal funding agency, unless the End User otherwise agrees in writing.</p>
<p>Contractors must submit invoices regularly and for no more than 30-day periods.</p>	<p>Confirm state and local procurement policies for additional payment terms and conditions.</p> <p>Sample contract language:</p>

RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
	<p>Invoices shall be submitted to the End User or authorized representative on a bi-weekly basis. All invoices must be submitted with a hard copy and electronic copy (Microsoft Excel format) of the invoice detail. The invoice detail must consist of a tabular report listing all ticket information required by the End User. Invoice detail submittals will be checked against End User records. End User records are the basis of all payment approvals. Only one hundred percent (100%) accurate and complete invoices shall be approved for payment.</p> <p>Contractor must submit a final invoice within thirty (30) days of completion of scope of work. Completion of scope of work will be acknowledged, in writing, by the End User. The final invoice must be marked "FINAL INVOICE" and no additional payments will be made after the Contractor's final invoice..</p>
<p>Include provisions for accurate backup documentation for costs in a preferable format. This includes separation of debris documentation by debris type or project type.</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>The End User, or an authorized representative, will monitor, verify, and document with load tickets or unit rate tickets the completion of all work, as defined in the scope of work. The Contractor will be provided copies of this documentation. These documents will be used by the Contractor as backup data for invoice submittals. Work not ticketed or not authorized by the End User will not be approved for payment. Additionally, any ticket submitted for payment must be properly completed. Tickets missing loading address, truck number, certified capacity, collection monitor signature, disposal site, load call or disposal monitor signature will not be paid, nor will the End User be responsible for unpaid incomplete tickets.</p> <p>The End User reserves the right to request that private property debris removal operations will be invoiced separately from right-of-way collection removal operations. The End User reserves the right to request additional invoice separation by debris type (construction and demolition, vegetative debris, household hazardous waste, etc.), program (right-of-way collection, private property debris removal, etc.) and/or applicant(s) (entities located within the jurisdiction).</p>

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RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
<p>Include provisions for retainage. Terms should specify that unpaid costs of damage caused by the Contractor will be deducted from the retainage. Final payment of retainage will be provided when the Contractor provides written documentation that the project is complete.</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>A ten percent (10%) retainage will be withheld from each reconciled invoice until the end of the project. In order to recover the retainage, the Contractor must successfully complete and receive a letter of completion from the End User for all work zones. Retainage will be held until final reconciliation is complete. Portions of the retainage may be held by the End User to repair damage caused by the Contractor to public or private property.</p>
<p>Include a provision that specifies the Contractor is responsible for payment to the Subcontractor(s).</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>The Contractor is responsible for payment to all subcontractors utilized for the services rendered within this scope of work. The Contractor shall execute release waivers with all subcontractors to release the End User from payment to subcontractors directly. The release waivers for all subcontractors shall be provided to the End User prior to final retainage release.</p>
<p>Include a provision that no separate payment will be made for mobilization and demobilization.</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>No separate payment will be made for mobilization and demobilization operations. These costs are to be included in the respective unit prices bid for debris removal and will not be adjusted based on the total amount of debris actually removed in the contract.</p>
<p>Include provisions that the Contractor will use a final disposal site location that is approved by the jurisdiction. This is to prevent unnecessary use of disposal sites that are farther away from the jurisdiction. Provisions should also include that the Contractor will be reimbursed for fees from the approved disposal site and the jurisdiction will retain any recycling revenues from recycled debris.</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>Payment for disposal cost incurred by the Contractor at End User's designated final disposal facility will be made at the cost incurred by the Contractor. The Contractor must submit a copy of all applicable disposal site permits, a copy of the invoice(s) received by the End User's designated final disposal facility, an electronic copy tabulating all scale or load tickets issued by the End User's designated final disposal facility, and proof of Contractor payment to the End User's designated final disposal facility.</p>
<p>Include provisions for records retention. The jurisdiction is required to retain records regarding grant funds for seventy-five months (six years and three months) from the date of the final reimbursement. These records may</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>The Contractor will retain all records pertaining to the services and the contract for these services and make them available to the End User for a period of seven (7) years following</p>

RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
<p>come into question during the audit and final closeout process.</p> <p>The jurisdiction should keep its own records for seven years and require contractors to keep their records for the same length of time to ensure contingencies are in place if records are lost or damaged.</p>	<p>receipt of final payment for the services referenced herein.</p>
<p>Include a termination for convenience clause allowing contract termination at any time for any reason.</p>	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>Failure on the part of the Contractor to comply with any portion of the duties and obligations under the Contract Agreement shall be cause for termination. If the Contractor fails to perform any aspect of the responsibilities described herein, the End User shall provide written notification stating any and all items of non-compliance. The Contractor shall then have fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days to correct any and all items of non-compliance. If the items of non-compliance are not corrected or acceptable corrective action as approved by the End User has not been taken within the fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days, the Contract Agreement may be terminated by the End User for cause, upon giving fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days written notice to the Contractor.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the End User may terminate the Contract Agreement at any time, without cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Contractor of intention to do so.</p>
<p>Include a provision that the use of contractors and subcontractors on the federal debarment list is prohibited.</p> <p>Also include a provision to require a Subcontractor plan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A clear description of the percentage of the work the Contractor may subcontract out ■ A list of subcontractors the contract plans to use 	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>The use of any Contractor that has been declared debarred by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) is prohibited. Further, the use of Subcontractor(s) that has been declared debarred by OFCCP is prohibited. A complete list of federally disbarred contractors can be found at www.sam.gov. It is the sole responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that Subcontractor(s) are in good standing with the OFCCP and not on the disbarment list.</p> <p>The jurisdiction is responsible for conducting due diligence by ensuring that contractors and subcontractors are not federally debarred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Go to the SAM Database at https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/.

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RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Under the Search Records tab, enter a DUNS number, CAGE code or Business Name to search for the Contractor. ■ Note any exclusions listed for the Contractor that may prohibit federal assistance for debris services. ■ Print the screen with the results and file in records.
Include a provision that the Contractor use mechanical equipment to load and reasonably compact debris into trucks and trailers.	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>All debris will be mechanically loaded. Hauling vehicles that are hand loaded or that require mechanical assistance for dumping, except self-loading vehicles, will not be permitted to dump at debris management site(s) unless approved in advance by the End User.</p>
Include a provision that the Contractor provide a safe working environment compliant with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements.	Contractors should provide a description of their health and safety plan, including a detailed safety plan for debris management sites. This should be included in their bid proposal.
Include a provision that all contract amendments and modifications will be provided in writing.	<p>Sample contract language:</p> <p>No verbal interpretation or responses will be considered as official.</p>
Include a provision that all contractors must obtain adequate payment and performance bonds and insurance.	The jurisdiction's procurement office should have standard language for performance bonds and insurance requirements.
<p>Include a provision to provide a mobilization plan that includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation activities at 72, 48, and 24 hours prior to a known impact ■ Timeframe of when management staff and assets will mobilize to the impacted area ■ Tasks to identify primary areas of concern within the impacted area ■ Detail of project initiation activities including truck certification and measurement procedures ■ Mobilization plan for an event without warning 	<p>Mobilization requirements in the contract language should be flexible so that the Contractor's mobilization plan can be scalable depending on the requirements of the event.</p> <p>The Contractor should coordinate with the jurisdiction to identify priority areas for clearance and develop a plan to clear those areas first.</p>
<p>Review existing recovery contracts to ensure the jurisdiction can maximize the benefits of the alternative procedures in the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.</p> <p>Ensure contracts include provisions for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Time limit on the period of performance for the work to be completed especially if the jurisdiction might use the sliding scale alternative procedure. 	As a result of the Hurricane Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, Alternative procedures to the current FEMA Public Assistance Program have been established to streamline reimbursement and allow for more flexibility within the program. Jurisdictions may opt to manage their debris projects using traditional program guidance or opt to use the alternative procedures. The alternative procedures for debris removal work include the following:

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RFP/Contract Provision	Description and Sample Contract Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Provisions for recycling and final disposal so that the jurisdiction will retain any revenue from recycled debris.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Permits debris removal grants to be based on fixed estimates, with applicants accepting responsibility for any actual costs above the estimate. This will significantly accelerate the distribution of grant funds and significantly reduce administrative costs associated with grants based on actual costs.■ Permits applicants to retain income from debris recycling without an offset from their grant.■ Allows the use of a sliding scale for applicants' debris removal cost share to incentivize faster and more cost-efficient debris removal.■ Permits the establishment of financial incentives for a FEMA-approved pre-disaster debris management plan and at least one pre-qualified debris Contractor.■ Allows applicants to use excess funds for activities to improve future debris removal operations.■ Permits the reimbursement of straight time force account labor costs for applicants' employees performing debris removal work.

ATTACHMENT I
DISASTER DEBRIS CONTRACT CHECKLIST

DISASTER DEBRIS CONTRACT CHECKLIST

The Disaster Debris Contract Checklist was designed to guide jurisdictions in contracting disaster debris services. The checklist provides a step-by-step process to procuring disaster debris services that complies with current federal standards and best practices. The checklist includes the steps to solicit bids, review proposals, and select an appropriate contractor. The checklist was developed using guidance set forth by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the provisions of Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 200.317-326 Procurement. The checklist is intended to serve as a guide, but should not supersede the jurisdiction's current procurement policies.

Two tabs to this document provide additional details on procurement policies:

- Tab 1: Title 2 CFR 200.317-326 and Appendix II to Part 200
- Tab 2: FEMA Debris Removal Contract Cost Analysis

Table 1: Disaster Debris Contract Checklist

Task	Responsibility	Completion Date
Pre-Disaster Tasks		
Pre-qualify disaster debris services contractors prior to an event. Pre-qualifying contractors means identifying contractors that have demonstrated the capability to meet minimum requirements that pricing will be provided at the time of the disaster.		
Consider using a process or program to pre-qualify contractors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ H-GAC Disaster Debris Services Procurement Program ■ U.S. General Service Administration (GSA) Disaster Purchasing Program 		
Solicit a request for qualifications for disaster debris services (see Debris Contract Guide for specific contract provisions).		
The solicitation for pre-qualified contractors should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequately defined scope of work ■ All potential debris types ■ Anticipated haul distances ■ Potential size of debris events 		
Qualify bidders by requesting documentation of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Licenses ■ Financial stability ■ Proof of insurance ■ Bonding capability ■ Description of related experience and capabilities including total verified cubic yards removed and processed 		

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Task	Responsibility	Completion Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ References including jurisdiction name, point of contact, email address and phone number ■ Description of health and safety plan including operation plan at debris management site(s). 		
Solicit bid prices from pre-qualified contractors once the event has occurred. This will help to ensure competitive bidding and to obtain reasonable market prices at the time of work performed.		
<p>Contractors that have been declared debarred by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) <u>should not be considered</u>. A complete list of federally disbarred contractors can be found in the System for Award Management (SAM) dataset at www.sam.gov.</p> <p>Check the status of pre-qualified contractors in the SAM database <u>at the time of the disaster</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Go to the SAM Database at https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/. ■ Under the Search Records tab, enter a DUNS number, CAGE code or Business Name to search for the contractor you are interested in pre-qualifying. ■ Note any exclusions listed for the contractor that may prohibit federal assistance for debris services. ■ Print the screen with the results and file in records. 		
Ensure compliance with the jurisdiction's procurement procedures.		
Ensure compliance with applicable state and local procurement laws and regulations.		
Ensure compliance with federal procurement laws and standards identified in 2 CFR §200 (see Tab 1).		
Ensure competition (see the provisions in 200.319 Competition in Tab 1 for specific requirements regarding competition).		
Provide a clear and definitive scope of work.		
<p>Develop a cost analysis to demonstrate cost reasonableness <u>for any contract or contract modification where price competition is lacking</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complete a cost analysis using the Debris Removal Contract Costs Analysis found in Tab 2. ■ File documentation supporting the cost analysis with all associated contract documents. 		
Ensure opportunities for local, minority, women-owned, and labor surplus area businesses and firms whenever possible.		

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Task	Responsibility	Completion Date
Document the process and rationale the jurisdiction followed in making procurement decisions.		
The jurisdiction's legal counsel should conduct a review of the procurement process and any potential contracts to be awarded to ensure compliance with all federal, state, and local requirements.		
Establish procedures to address protests and disputes related to contract awards.		
Compile all documentation related to the procurement and file in a secure location that can be accessed for future review.		

TITLE 2 CFR 200.317-326 PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT STANDARDS

§200.317 Procurements by states.

When procuring property and services under a Federal award, a state must follow the same policies and procedures it uses for procurements from its non-Federal funds. The state will comply with §200.322 Procurement of recovered *materials* and ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes any clauses required by section §200.326 Contract provisions. All other non-Federal entities, including subrecipients of a state, will follow §§200.318 General procurement standards through 200.326 Contract provisions.

§200.318 General procurement standards.

(a) 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.

(b) Non-Federal entities must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.

(c)(1) The non-Federal entity must maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a Federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. The officers, employees, and agents of the non-Federal entity may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts. However, non-Federal entities may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct must provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the non-Federal entity.

(2) If the non-Federal entity has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the non-Federal entity must also maintain written standards of conduct covering organizational conflicts of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest means that because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization, the non-Federal entity is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization.

(d) The non-Federal entity's procedures must avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives, and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach.

(e) To foster greater economy and efficiency, and in accordance with efforts to promote cost-effective use of shared services across the Federal Government, the non-Federal entity is encouraged to enter into state and local intergovernmental agreements or inter-entity agreements where appropriate for procurement or use of common or shared goods and services.

(f) The non-Federal entity is encouraged to use Federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such use is feasible and reduces project costs.

(g) The non-Federal entity is encouraged to use value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects of sufficient size to offer reasonable opportunities for cost reductions. Value engineering is a systematic and creative analysis of each contract item or task to ensure that its essential function is provided at the overall lower cost.

(h) The non-Federal entity must award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources. See also §200.213 Suspension and debarment.

(i) The non-Federal entity must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price.

(j)(1) The non-Federal entity may use a time and materials type contract only after a determination that no other contract is suitable and if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Time and materials type contract means a contract whose cost to a non-Federal entity is the sum of:

(i) The actual cost of materials; and

(ii) Direct labor hours charged at fixed hourly rates that reflect wages, general and administrative expenses, and profit.

(2) Since this formula generates an open-ended contract price, a time-and-materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. Therefore, each contract must set a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Further, the non-Federal entity awarding such a contract must assert a high degree of oversight in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.

(k) The non-Federal entity alone must be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the non-Federal entity of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. The Federal awarding agency will not substitute its judgment for that of the non-Federal entity unless the matter is primarily a Federal concern. Violations of law will be referred to the local, state, or Federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014; 80 FR 43309, July 22, 2015]

§200.319 Competition.

(a) All procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of this section. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals must be excluded from competing for such procurements. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include but are not limited to:

(1) Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business;

- (2) Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding;
- (3) Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;
- (4) Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;
- (5) Organizational conflicts of interest;
- (6) Specifying only a "brand name" product instead of allowing "an equal" product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement; and
- (7) Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

(b) The non-Federal entity must conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed state, local, or tribal geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts state licensing laws. When contracting for architectural and engineering (A/E) services, geographic location may be a selection criterion provided its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.

(c) The non-Federal entity must have written procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures must ensure that all solicitations:

(1) Incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description must not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured and, when necessary, must set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When it is impractical or uneconomical to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements, a "brand name or equivalent" description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers must be clearly stated; and

(2) Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(d) The non-Federal entity must ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, the non-Federal entity must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014]

§200.320 Methods of procurement to be followed.

The non-Federal entity must use one of the following methods of procurement.

(a) Procurement by micro-purchases. Procurement by micro-purchase is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold (\$200.67 Micro-purchase). To the extent practicable, the non-Federal entity must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the non-Federal entity considers the price to be reasonable.

(b) Procurement by small purchase procedures. Small purchase procedures are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold. If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.

(c) Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising). Bids are publicly solicited and a firm fixed price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction, if the conditions in paragraph (c)(1) of this section apply.

(1) In order for sealed bidding to be feasible, the following conditions should be present:

- (i) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;
- (ii) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and
- (iii) The procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price.

(2) If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

(i) Bids must be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening the bids, for local, and tribal governments, the invitation for bids must be publicly advertised;

(ii) The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, must define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;

(iii) All bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids, and for local and tribal governments, the bids must be opened publicly;

(iv) A firm fixed price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are usually taken advantage of; and

(v) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

(d) Procurement by competitive proposals. The technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. It is generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

(1) Requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;

(2) Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;

(3) The non-Federal entity must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;

(4) Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and

(5) The non-Federal entity may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method, where price is not used as a selection factor, can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of services though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source and may be used only when one or more of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The item is available only from a single source;

(2) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;

(3) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the non-Federal entity; or

(4) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014; 80 FR 54409, Sept. 10, 2015]

§200.321 Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms.

(a) The non-Federal entity must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.

(b) Affirmative steps must include:

(1) Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists;

(2) Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources;

(3) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;

(4) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;

(5) Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce; and

(6) Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this section.

§200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

A non-Federal entity that is a state agency or agency of a political subdivision of a state and its contractors must comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The requirements of Section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR part 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired during the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014]

§200.323 Contract cost and price.

(a) The non-Federal entity must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold including contract modifications. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular procurement situation, but as a starting point, the non-Federal entity must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals.

(b) The non-Federal entity must negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration must be given to the complexity of the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work.

(c) Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under the Federal award are allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices would be allowable for the non-Federal entity under Subpart E—Cost Principles of this part. The non-Federal entity may reference its own cost principles that comply with the Federal cost principles.

(d) The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting must not be used.

§200.324 Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity review.

(a) The non-Federal entity must make available, upon request of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, technical specifications on proposed procurements where the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity believes such review is needed to ensure that the item or service specified is the one being proposed for acquisition. This review generally will take place prior to the time the specification is incorporated into a solicitation document. However, if the non-Federal entity desires to have the review accomplished after a solicitation has been developed, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may still review the specifications, with such review usually limited to the technical aspects of the proposed purchase.

(b) The non-Federal entity must make available upon request, for the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity pre-procurement review, procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, or independent cost estimates, when:

(1) The non-Federal entity's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in this part;

(2) The procurement is expected to exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation;

(3) The procurement, which is expected to exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, specifies a "brand name" product;

(4) The proposed contract is more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement; or

(5) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold.

(c) The non-Federal entity is exempt from the pre-procurement review in paragraph (b) of this section if the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity determines that its procurement systems comply with the standards of this part.

(1) The non-Federal entity may request that its procurement system be reviewed by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity to determine whether its system meets these standards in order for its system to be certified. Generally, these reviews must occur where there is continuous high-dollar funding, and third party contracts are awarded on a regular basis;

(2) The non-Federal entity may self-certify its procurement system. Such self-certification must not limit the Federal awarding agency's right to survey the system. Under a self-certification procedure, the Federal awarding agency may rely on written assurances from the non-Federal entity that it is complying with these standards. The non-Federal entity must cite specific policies, procedures, regulations, or standards as being in compliance with these requirements and have its system available for review.

§200.325 Bonding requirements.

For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the non-Federal entity provided that the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity has made a determination that the Federal interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements must be as follows:

(a) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The "bid guarantee" must consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder will, upon acceptance of the bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

(b) A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "performance bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor's obligations under such contract.

(c) A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "payment bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

§200.326 Contract provisions.

The non-Federal entity's contracts must contain the applicable provisions described in Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards.

Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards

In addition to other provisions required by the Federal agency or non-Federal entity, all contracts made by the non-Federal entity under the Federal award must contain provisions covering the following, as applicable.

(A) Contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold currently set at \$150,000, which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by 41 U.S.C. 1908, must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.

(B) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience by the non-Federal entity including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement.

(C) Equal Employment Opportunity. Except as otherwise provided under 41 CFR Part 60, all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3 must include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 CFR 60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 CFR Part, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at 41 CFR part 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, “Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction”). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States”). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

(E) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

(F) Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 CFR §401.2 (a) and the recipient or subrecipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the recipient or subrecipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

(G) Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), as amended—Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).


(H) Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)—A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the governmentwide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

(I) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.

(J) See §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75888, Dec. 19, 2014]

FEMA DEBRIS REMOVAL CONTRACT COSTS ANALYSIS

	FEMA	RECOVERY
FACT SHEET		9580.201
ATTACHMENT 1:		
Debris Removal Contract Cost Analysis		
<p>This guidance is intended to assist Public Assistance applicants in complying with the requirements of 44 CFR Part 13.36, Procurement, for debris operation contracts or contract modifications where adequate price competition is lacking.</p>		
When to Conduct a Cost Analysis		
<p>Applicants should complete a cost analysis when one of the following conditions applies:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The applicant has not received two or more priced bids from responsible bidders after soliciting a number of sources;• Services can only be provided by a single source;• The awarding agency authorizes noncompetitive proposals;• The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation; or• The procurement is a contract modification or change order.		
General Contract Review		
<p>In order to conduct a cost analysis, applicants should request cost documentation from their debris contractors. This documentation should contain a detailed breakdown of costs for each item of work activity and information on how the contractor arrived at its costs, including, but not limited to:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of labor hours,• Labor rates,• Materials (types, quantities, and costs),• Equipment hours,• Equipment rates, or• Unit costs		
<p>Applicants are encouraged to verify the mathematical accuracy of the cost documentation by recalculating the contractor's cost figures. Applicants should also review the proposed contract's scope</p>		
Prepared By: Public Assistance Division		Page 1 of 3

RECOVERY FACT SHEET RP9580.201

ATTACHMENT 1: Debris Removal Contract Cost Analysis

of work for cost reasonableness to ensure that the proposed scope does not fall under an existing contract.

Applicants should ensure that the contract does not use prohibitive contracting methods per 44 CFR § 13.36(f)(4), including:

1. Cost plus a percentage of cost – this is a contract that provides a specified percentage profit over and above the actual costs of construction; and
2. Percentage of construction cost.

Labor Rate Analysis

Applicants may determine the reasonableness of labor rates by:

1. Comparing the proposed labor category rates with the labor rates in another contract that was competitively bid;
2. Matching rates for each labor category to an acceptable source (e.g. RS Means);
3. Verifying that the classification of each worker and skill level proposed in the contract are reasonable and necessary for the scope of work. For example, a contractor should not propose using an experienced supervisor rate or worker with professional qualifications for work that can be done by a low skilled laborer (e.g., using a professional engineer for debris monitoring). In this case, the supervisor labor classification is unreasonable and should be adjusted to the appropriate labor classification that is more commensurate with the type of work being performed; and
4. Verifying that the proposed number of labor hours are reasonable for the scope of work.

Equipment Rate Analysis

Applicants may determine the reasonableness of equipment rates by:

1. Comparing the proposed equipment rates with the equipment rates in another contract that was competitively bid (if a change order, compared rates to the original contract);
2. Comparing the proposed equipment rates to FEMA's Schedule of Equipment Rates, available at www.fema.gov;
3. Matching equipment rates for each piece of equipment to an acceptable source (e.g., EquipmentWatch);
4. Verifying that the type of equipment proposed is reasonable and necessary for the scope of work;
5. Verifying that the number of units (normally hours) of equipment usage necessary to complete the work is reasonable considering the specific scope of work; and
6. Verifying that there are no contract provisions for the following items with regard to the

RECOVERY FACT SHEET RP9580.201

ATTACHMENT 1: Debris Removal Contract Cost Analysis

proposed equipment costs:

- Mobilization costs
- Standby costs

Unit Rate Analysis

Applicants may determine the reasonableness of unit rates by:

1. Verifying that the unit of measurement (i.e. cubic yard, weight, each, etc.) is appropriate for the scope of work (if the contractor quoted a unit rate price); and
2. Comparing the proposed unit rates with similar rates in another contract that was competitively bid (if a change order, comparing rates to the original contract).

Materials and Supplies Analysis

Applicants should review the materials and supplies included in the contract proposal and ensure that all costs are reasonable.

(Scope of Work) Volume Estimates

In some circumstances, a contractor will include debris volume estimates in support of its proposed costs. Contractors develop these estimates using aerial and ground assessments, forecasting and estimating models (e.g., USACE hurricane debris models and photographs), side scan sonar and other methodologies.

Applicants should request hard copies of volume estimates and all supporting documentation in order to determine if the methodology that the contractor used to estimate debris was an acceptable and reasonable methodology. Applicants should also verify that the volume estimates are reasonable and accurate.

Price Analysis for Competitively Bid Contracts

Applicants are required by 44 CFR Part 13.36(f)(1) to perform a price analysis in all other instances (i.e., for competitively bid contracts when price competition is adequate), to determine the reasonableness of the proposed contract price. Price analyses may incorporate an evaluation of: historic documentation for similar work; average costs for similar work in the area; published unit costs from the national cost estimating databases; and FEMA cost codes, equipment rates, and engineering and design service curves. Upon request, FEMA will assist applicants in the review of these contracts and provide guidance as necessary.

ATTACHMENT J
FEMA 327 DEBRIS MONITORING JOB AID

Appendix A: Job Aids

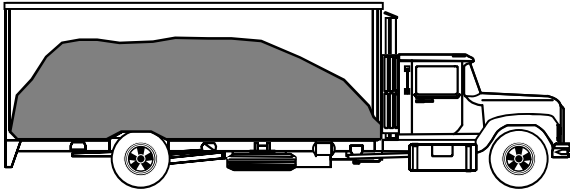
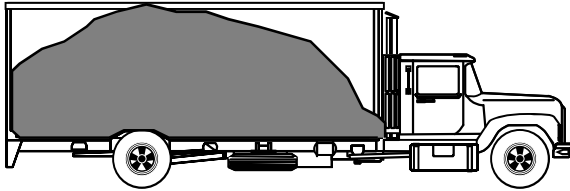
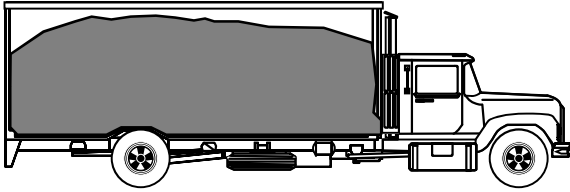
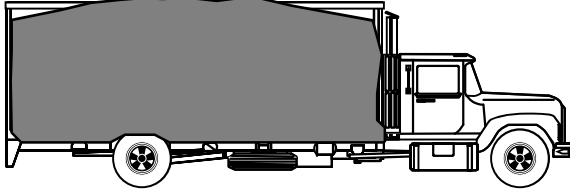
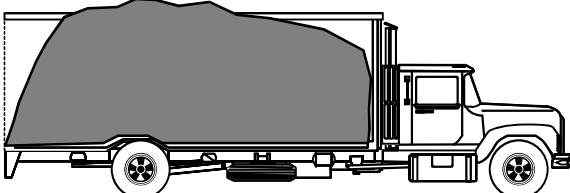
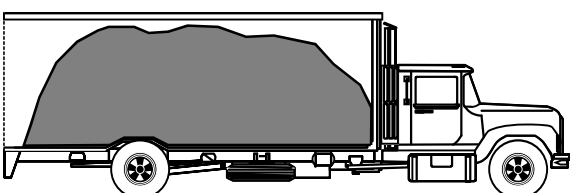
DEBRIS MONITOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
FEMA Debris Monitor	State/Tribal Debris Monitor	Applicant Field Supervisor
Safety		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure safety by identifying possible health/safety risks and requiring proper field safety gear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure contractor is complying with public and employee safety standards • Ensure safety requirements on State highways and roads are observed during debris operations (load limits, truck covers, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with and maintain/ implement all safety requirements
Eligibility		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify compliance with FEMA PA Program requirements (i.e., provide eligibility guidance, timeframe requirements, and documentation and reporting requirements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a reasonable level of effort is applied to the monitoring process, commensurate with the debris operations and the schedule • Ensure only eligible debris is collected for loading and hauling
Compliance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot check debris loading, staging, reduction, and disposal sites to ensure compliance with eligibility requirements • Report any noncompliance, misconduct, or other negative actions to the assigned FEMA Debris Specialist for appropriate coordination and resolution with State and applicant officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all work complies with local ordinances and State and Federal regulations • Monitor environmental compliance on all debris management sites (DMSS) • Monitor preservation of places and buildings pertaining to the State's historic and archaeological treasures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain and become familiar with the requirements outlined in all debris removal and disposal contracts to ensure the contract requirements are implemented correctly • Make unannounced visits to all loading and disposal sites within an assigned area • Take photographs of all trucks and trailers used in the debris operation, to establish a baseline inventory of equipment
Debris Operations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate certification of trucks and trailers • Evaluate operational efficiency • Oversee documentation requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure trucks are measured, certified, and operated properly • Ensure trucks are loaded properly and loads are accurately evaluated • Verify load tickets are properly completed and controlled by the applicant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure only debris from approved public areas is removed • Assist in measuring all debris hauling trucks and trailers with the appropriate contractor representatives, if applicable
Management and Oversight		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure debris sites are properly mobilized and administered • Ensure accurate recordkeeping and appropriate documentation • Ensure contractor activities are conducted as mandated in contractor scope of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the first line of management for debris monitors and assist with any questions or conflicts that arise • Prepare a daily written report of all activities observed and include photographs • Be familiar with all phases of debris management operations

DEBRIS MONITOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)	
Applicant Debris Loading Monitor	Applicant Debris Tower/Site Monitor
Safety	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check area for safety considerations, such as downed power lines, children playing in the area, traffic control needs, and safe operation of trucks and equipment • Implement all safety requirements • Before work begins, inspect areas to identify covered utility meters, transformers, fire hydrants, mail boxes, etc. (as a baseline to account for any damage as a result of the debris removal operations) • Ensure that debris loads are contained properly before leaving the loading area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check area for safety considerations, such as downed power lines, children playing in the area, traffic control needs, and safe operation of trucks and equipment • Implement all safety requireme
Eligibility	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine whether each load is to be claimed for reimbursement based on established criteria, and mark load tickets if ineligible for FEMA reimbursement • Validate eligible hazardous trees, including hangers, leaners, and stumps • Verify global positioning system (GPS) readings or an address/location for leaning trees, trees with hanging limbs, and uprooted/exposed stumps that constitute an immediate threat; a separate ticket should be written for these items if required in the contract • Do not issue tickets for trucks that arrive at pick-up sites already loaded, or partially loaded • Ensure that force account labor and debris contractor work is within the assigned scope of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Compliance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain and become familiar with the requirements outlined in all debris removal and disposal contracts to ensure the contract requirements are implemented correctly • Report to field supervisor if debris removal work does not comply with all local ordinances as well as State and Federal regulations (i.e., improper disposal of hazardous wastes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain and become familiar with the requirements outlined in all debris removal and disposal contracts to ensure the contract requirements are implemented correctly • Report to field supervisor if debris removal work does not comply with all local ordinances as well as State and Federal regulations (i.e., improper disposal of hazardous wastes) • Verify relevant permits were obtained for debris reduction methods such as burning

DEBRIS MONITOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)	
Applicant Debris Loading Monitor	Applicant Debris Tower/Site Monitor
Debris Operations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that hazardous wastes are not mixed into loads • Record the types of equipment used (for time-and-materials contracts) • Record the hours equipment was used, including down time of each piece of equipment by day (for time-and-materials contracts) • Ensure that only debris specified by the applicant is collected for loading and hauling • Ensure only debris from approved public areas is removed • Ensure the work area is clear of debris before equipment is moved to a new loading area • Prepare complete and accurate load tickets • Issue load tickets for each debris load to the truck driver • Evaluate and record performance and productivity of debris removal crews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that hazardous wastes are not mixed into loads • Record the types of equipment used (for time-and-materials contracts) • Record the hours equipment was used, including down time of each piece of equipment by day (for time-and-materials contracts) • Accurately measure and document load hauling compartments for trucks and trailers to compute volume capacity in cubic yards (CY) for each truck and trailer prior to its commencement of debris hauling operations (recertify on regular basis) • Recertify truck capacities on a regular basis • Ensure that truck loads are accurately credited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Estimate the percentage of full capacity for each truck or trailer load ◦ Ensure trucks are not artificially loaded (e.g., debris is wetted, fluffed, or not compacted) • Collect load ticket from truck driver and initial each load ticket before permitting any truck to proceed from the tower entrance to dumping location • Physically control load tickets • Ensure that all debris is removed from trucks at DMSs • Monitor site development and restoration of DMSs • Oversee debris reduction (burning, chipping)
Communication	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in constant contact with debris management/ dispatch center or field supervisor • Report issues (such as safety concerns, contractor non-compliance, and improper equipment use) to field supervisor • Maintain a log of debris operations issues • Photograph and provide written documentation of any damage to utility components, driveways, road surfaces, private property, vehicles, etc. • Perform other duties as directed by designated debris management personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain in constant contact with debris management/ dispatch center or field supervisor • Report issues (such as safety concerns, contractor non-compliance, and improper equipment use) to field supervisor

GENERAL DEBRIS MONITORING TIPS AND CONSIDERATIONS
Equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most common unit of measurement for vegetative and C&D debris is the cubic yard (CY). Debris trucks are evaluated for capacity at the DMS or final disposal sites. Applicants should require contractors to use appropriate equipment to load debris efficiently so that the maximum level of compaction can be achieved to facilitate expeditious removal of debris from the public rights-of-way. • All trucks and trailers will be measured and placarded with the measured capacity of the vehicle. The applicant should photograph all trucks/trailers to ensure that the capacity is not reduced by removing sideboards or tailgates on the truck as the debris removal operation unfolds. • Equipment limitations affect the maximum loading capacity of some vehicles. <p><i>Hand-loaded trucks and trailers cannot achieve compaction levels comparable to mechanically-loaded vehicles. This effectively reduces the capacity of the hand-loaded truck or trailer compared to a truck or trailer that is loaded mechanically. Therefore, FEMA only reimburses 50 percent of the debris monitor's observed capacity for a hand-loaded truck or trailer. Example: If a hand-loaded truck or trailer appears to be 100 percent full, that load should be recorded at 50 percent. Hand-loading debris in trucks or trailers does not achieve maximum compaction, and as a result, debris removal operations take longer to complete. A hand-loaded truck hauls less debris by weight per CY than a mechanically loaded truck. Refer to FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet RP9523.12, Debris Operations – Hand-Loaded Trucks and Trailers.</i></p> <p><i>A truck with no tailgate or no solid tailgate cannot be compacted to its full capacity; therefore, FEMA only considers a maximum of 85 percent of the certified truck capacity for reimbursement purposes.</i></p>
Monitoring Tips
<p>Monitors should be aware of situations that could impact an applicant's reimbursement under the PA Program. They should look for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inaccurate Truck Capacities:</i> Trucks should be measured before operating and load capacities should be documented by truck number. Periodically, the applicant should pull trucks out of operation and re-measure. • <i>Trucks Not Fully Loaded:</i> Do not accept the contention that loads are higher in the middle and if leveled would fill the truck. Monitors should check to see if that statement is valid. • <i>Trucks Lightly Loaded:</i> Trucks may arrive loaded with treetops (or a treetop) with extensive voids in the load. Trucks need to be loaded to their full capacity with front-end loaders or other similar equipment to compress the debris materials and remove any voids. • <i>Trucks Overloaded:</i> Trucks cannot receive credit for more than the measured capacity of the truck or trailer bed, even if material is above the sideboards. If a truck is measured to carry 18 CY, it cannot receive credit for more than 18 CY. However, it can receive credit for less if not fully loaded or lightly loaded as described above. • <i>Changing Truck Numbers:</i> Typically, trucks are listed by an assigned vehicle number and capacity. There have been occasions where truck or trailer numbers with a smaller carrying capacity have been changed to one with a larger capacity. For instance, a 20 CY truck may have a number for a truck that can carry 30 CY. This can be detected if the applicant periodically re-measures the trucks or records actual license plate numbers in addition to a description of the truck. Maintaining truck and trailer certifications with attached photographs at the DMS tower can assist in eliminating such activities. • <i>Reduced Truck Capacity or Increased Truck Weight:</i> On some occasions, trucks have had heavy steel grating welded 2 to 3 feet above the bed after being measured, thus reducing the capacity or inflating the weight of a load. This can be detected by periodically re-measuring the truck bed or recertifying the truck tare weight. • <i>Wet Debris When Paid by Weight:</i> Excessive water added to debris increases the weight of the load. This can be detected during monitoring if there is excessive water dripping from the truck bed or by inspecting the truck bed immediately after unloading. The applicant should periodically recertify the truck tare weight. • <i>Multiple Counting of the Same Load:</i> To prevent reentry with the same load, trucks should not exit the disposal site without unloading. This can be prevented by observing the time of departure and time of arrival recorded on the driver's load ticket. This check may also indicate problems with the applicant's debris monitors at the loading or unloading site. Tower monitors should ensure the load ticket is checked in and compared to the tower log-in sheet to determine if the truck's round-trip time is appropriate. • <i>Picking up Ineligible Debris:</i> Debris monitors should be present at loading sites. Monitors should have a good understanding of eligible debris and any time limits imposed on picking up specific types of debris. Examples of ineligible debris activities include sweeping areas for abandoned cars and white goods; cleaning up illegal dump sites; removing cut trees from subdivisions under development; removing debris from private property; and removing/cutting trees from off rights-of-way in rural areas.

GENERAL DEBRIS MONITORING TIPS AND CONSIDERATIONS (continued)
Debris Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vegetative Debris Challenges:</i> Hazardous leaners, stumps, and hangers can be difficult to measure consistently (particularly because monitors must determine if leaners are leaning at least 30 degrees and eligible to be cut). Debris monitors should have a map of all roads and work with the applicant's public works department to determine the length and location of the public right-of-way. • <i>Construction and Demolition Debris Challenges:</i> Debris generated from prior construction work may be comingled with disaster-generated construction and demolition (C&D) debris by citizens. Some citizens may claim that remodeling or renovation work is C&D material too. Many people will choose to remodel a house after a storm instead of demolishing it. The materials from the remodeling are not eligible; these are notable because they look like new materials instead of disaster-damaged materials. A rule of thumb is that no bricks or foundation material would be hauled or considered eligible for FEMA PA reimbursement. • <i>Hazardous Waste Challenges:</i> Health issues, such as headaches and vomiting, can arise at a burning site if the debris stream includes mixed debris and hazardous chemicals. Soil and air contamination can occur at the pick-up location, along the transit route, and at the DMS. Appropriate precautionary measures should be implemented when hazardous materials are identified. Further, the applicant should implement proactive measures to ensure that all hazardous materials are identified. • <i>White Goods Challenge:</i> When debris removal is extended beyond 90-180 days, some residents will try to discard their current appliance for free by claiming it is storm debris. The disposal requirements for white goods should include instruction on how to prepare the white goods, ensuring the materials on the curb do not present a safety hazard.
DEBRIS MONITOR GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATING QUANTITIES
Monitoring Debris Trucks – Guideline for Estimating Loads in Trucks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the truck number on the placard. • Check that the capacity (size) of the truck written on the ticket matches the size marked on the side of the truck. • Walk around the truck. Make sure that the truck is loaded with disaster debris. Ensure that the truck is not falsely loaded. • When the truck leaves, make sure it is completely empty. • If there is no tailgate on a truck, the truck is not full. The maximum estimate of the capacity of the load is 85 percent full. However, the monitor must use good judgment to determine if the load is really 85 percent. It is more likely that the truck is between 40 percent and 60 percent full. • There are other percentage variations of how a truck can be filled (see illustrations and photographs that follow). • A truck is 100 percent full only when the debris is filled completely to the brim and the truck is heaped above the sideboards. The truck must have a tailgate that secures the entire back end of the truck. <p>Note: It is difficult, though not impossible, for a truck to be 100 percent loaded because woody debris, trees, branches, and rubble cannot be placed in a truck without having air holes. Applicant debris monitors and FEMA Debris Monitoring Specialists typically record estimated volumes in 5 percent increments. FEMA will allow a truck to be recorded as 100 percent full if debris volumes can reasonably (and safely) be estimated to meet or exceed certified truck container capacities.</p>

DEBRIS MONITOR GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATING QUANTITIES	
	
<p>60 Percent Debris Load in Truck</p> <p>If truck bed measured 20 cubic yards (CY), this 60 percent load would be 12 CY.</p>	<p>75 Percent Debris Load in Truck</p> <p>If truck bed measured 20 CY, this 75 percent load would be 15 CY.</p>
	
<p>85 Percent Debris Load in Truck</p> <p>If truck bed measured 20 CY, this 85 percent load would be 17 CY.</p>	<p>95 Percent Debris Load in Truck</p> <p>If truck bed measured 20 CY, this 95 percent load would be 19 CY.</p>
	
<p>85 Percent Debris Load in Truck w/ No Tailgate</p> <p>This truck has no structural tailgate—the capacity would automatically be reduced from 20 CY to 17 CY (85 percent reduction). Then the debris load itself is 85 percent of fully loaded—14.5 CY.</p>	<p>75 Percent Debris Load in Truck w/ No Tailgate</p> <p>This truck has no structural tailgate—the capacity would automatically be reduced from 20 CY to 17 CY (85 percent reduction). Then the debris load itself is 75 percent of fully loaded—12.8 CY.</p>

DEBRIS MONITOR GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATING QUANTITIES	
	
Truck without a structural tailgate. Its maximum load is automatically reduced to 85 percent of the rated truck size.	Truck without a tailgate. Its load capacity is automatically reduced to 85 percent. Slat-sided trucks may not be capable of being mechanically compacted. This means the truck capacity should be further reduced.
	
Truck without a tailgate. Its maximum load capacity is reduced to 85 percent. This truck is claimed to be 'fully loaded' with branches sticking above the top and beyond the back of the truck bed—the actual load is only 75 percent.	Truck with branches extending above the top of the truck sides. Although claiming to be 'fully loaded,' the load is filled with air pockets and the actual load is only 70 percent of the rated load capacity.
	
This 20-CY roll-off container has a tailgate (in open position). The load appears to be near top of truck sides and was estimated at 85 percent. The assessment was done from the ground; no monitor tower was used at this DMS (see next photograph).	This is the actual load from the 20-CY container truck shown on left. It measures approximately 4 CY when on the ground.

TYPES OF DEBRIS AND MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS		
Types of Debris	Description of Debris	Considerations for Monitoring Operations
Vegetative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes whole trees, tree stumps, tree branches, tree trunks, and other leafy material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify that only eligible debris is counted for reimbursement purposes; keep a map of all roads and rights-of-way for area Ineligible debris should be identified accordingly Evaluate the loaded capacities of the trucks/trailers to determine the percentage of the rated capacity Hand-loaded trucks/trailers are graded at 50 percent of a load because of the low compaction achieved by hand-loading, pursuant to Recovery Policy RP9523.15, <i>Debris Operations – Hand-Loaded Trucks and Trailers</i> This type of debris may be recyclable or have salvage value; document separation and salvage operations when implemented For special vegetative debris considerations, please see DAP Fact Sheet 9580.204, <i>Documenting and Validating Hazardous Trees, Limbs, and Stumps</i>
Construction and Demolition (C&D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes, but is not limited to, damaged components of buildings and structures, such as lumber and wood, gypsum wallboard, glass, metal, roofing material, tile, carpeting and floor coverings, pipe, concrete, fully cured asphalt, equipment, furnishings, and fixtures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be eligible for Public Assistance funding, C&D debris must present an immediate threat Must be disaster generated
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste that is potentially harmful to human health or the environment that exhibits at least one of the following four characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignitability Corrosivity Reactivity Toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous wastes may require segregation and special handling Document improper segregation Notify appropriate authorities if unsafe practices are observed during handling and disposal (know required safety procedures for the circumstances) Monitor processing carefully and regularly to verify the proper precautions are taken and the chain-of-custody is maintained Verify that hazardous wastes are delivered to an appropriate DMS, as they can require special handling, transportation, and final disposition
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes hazardous products and materials used and disposed of by residential consumers, such as some paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, and other products or materials containing volatile chemicals that catch fire, react, or explode under certain circumstances or are corrosive or toxic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify and document that HHW is picked up and handled by specialists from the State's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and/or the EPA and managed in designated areas within the DMS Verify and document that the chain-of-custody is maintained throughout the collection, handling, transport, and disposal of HHW
Electronic Waste (e-waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes electronics such as cathode ray tubes (computer monitors and televisions) that contain hazardous materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure e-waste is segregated Ensure e-waste is removed intact, collected, and stored at the DMS for later processing Document separation and salvage activities

TYPES OF DEBRIS AND MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS (continued)		
Types of Debris	Description of Debris	Considerations for Monitoring Operations
White Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes discarded household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, clothes dryers, and water heaters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document that white goods are collected separately, cleaned, and processed to remove putrescent debris inside and to remove all oils, solvents, and refrigerants Verify and document that the DMS has adequate space for processing white goods if collected without being cleaned Document separation and salvage activities
Soil, Mud, and Sand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be deposited on streets, sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, water treatment facilities, drainage canals and basins, parks, and public swimming pools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document that only disaster-generated silt and soils are removed (must know pre-disaster condition and documented maintenance) Document any contaminated soil issues to ensure proper handling, processing, and disposition Verify that any contaminated disaster-generated soils are addressed by specialists from the State's DEQ and/or the EPA and managed appropriately in designated areas
Vehicles and Vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes vehicles and vessels meeting one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presents a hazard or immediate threat that blocks ingress/egress within a public use area It is abandoned Applicant followed local ordinance and State and Federal laws in securing possession Applicant has verified chain-of-custody for the vehicle or vessel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify that each vehicle or vessel identification number is documented and processed appropriately Verify that collected vehicles and vessels are transported to a secure collection area Verify that vehicles are processed to remove all minerals and fluids before processing or destruction Document separation and salvage activities that are implemented
Putrescent Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes debris that will decompose or rot, such as animal carcasses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document that collection is in accordance with contract specifications or other requirements Document actual volume of putrescent debris
Infectious Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste capable of causing infection in humans including contaminated animal waste, human blood and blood products, medical waste, pathological waste, and discarded sharps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document that collection and separation is in accordance with prescribed safety and medical practices Document volume of debris Verify that infectious waste debris quantities are well documented and chains-of-custody are maintained Special handling, containerization, and disposal may be required
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)-Contaminated Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes debris contaminated by CBRN sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure CBRN-contaminated debris is cleared by law enforcement officials before removal so as not to undermine integrity of the crime scene (as from a man-made disaster) Be aware of the types of evidentiary material being sought in case debris is located outside of the identified crime scene Verify and document the separation, processing, and disposal to ensure it follows the prescribed procedures

TYPES OF DEBRIS AND MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS (continued)	
FEMA References	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public Assistance Guide</i> (FEMA 322) • <i>Public Assistance Policy Digest</i> (FEMA 321) • Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations • 9500 Series Policies and Fact Sheets • <i>Debris Management Guide</i> (FEMA 325) • <i>Debris Monitor Field Guide</i> (FEMA B-587) • <i>Debris Monitoring Guide</i> (FEMA 327) 	

DEBRIS MONITOR RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LOAD TICKETS		
	Monitor Load Ticket Responsibilities	
Load Ticket Information	Loading Monitor	Tower/Site Monitor
Preprinted ticket number	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Contract number	Contracts may be identified by a number or name	
Prime contractor's name		
Date	X	
Truck number	X	
Truck driver's name	X	
Vegetation	X	
Construction and Demolition Debris	X	
White Goods	X	
Household Hazardous Waste	X	
Other (required to be described applicable)	X	
Load location	X (GPS or address preferred)	
Loading date/time (departure from collection location)	X	
Loading Site Monitor name/signature	X	
Truck capacity in cubic yards or tons		X
Load size, either cubic yards (percent of capacity) or tons		X
Unloading location		X
Unloading date/time (arrival at disposal site)		X
Tower/Site Monitor name/signature		X

TYPES OF DEBRIS REMOVAL CONTRACTS AND MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS		
Contract Type	Description of Debris	Considerations for Monitoring Operations
Unit Price Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used when individual work tasks are known but the total amount of work cannot be verified Units of work can be measured in terms of weight, volume, or any other quantifiable measure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of the location, eligibility, and quantities of debris is essential because the unit price contract is based on an estimate of debris quantities Closely monitor pick up, transportation, eligibility determination, segregation, staging, reduction, and final disposition Maintain management of truck/trailer measurements; certify all trucks before use
Lump-Sum Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used when the scope of work can be identified and quantified; use for a well-defined scope of work with a finite contract period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loading monitors must validate that only contract-identified debris is collected Debris should only be obtained from eligible sources DMS site monitors should carefully review processing of materials (quantities collected for processing and quantities post-processing) Document truckloads and debris volumes to make sure final volume matches contract
Time-and-Materials Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used when the scope of work necessary to achieve an outcome is unknown—contractor is paid for actual time, equipment usage based on hourly rates, and materials used FEMA typically only provides funding for the first 70 hours of work after a declared disaster using this type of contract; subsequently, applicant should be able to define scope definitely enough to obtain a lump-sum or unit price contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring must be thorough Inspection reports should be produced every day and should include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hours worked Type and quantity of each type of truck/trailer/equipment used Verification of equipment hours—document active work hours only; “stand-by” time is not eligible for FEMA funding Verification of labor hours compared to equipment hours Document weather conditions as they might affect daily work Monitor production rates for each staging and reduction site Monitor performance Check quantities of debris hauled (cubic yards [CY]) Load tickets can be used as a way of checking contractor efficiency if debris is hauled based on CY

**ATTACHMENT K
FEMA FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT AND LABOR
SUMMARY RECORD**

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR SUMMARY RECORD										PAGE _____ OF _____		O.M.B. No. 1660-0017 Expires December 31, 2011		
APPLICANT				PA ID NO.				PROJECT NO.		DISASTER				
LOCATION/SITE				CATEGORY				PERIOD COVERING						
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED														
NAME		DATES AND HOURS WORKED EACH WEEK							COSTS					
JOB TITLE		DATE								TOTAL HOURS	HOURLY RATE	BENEFIT RATE/HR	TOTAL HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS
NAME		REG.												
JOB TITLE		O. T.												
NAME		REG.												
JOB TITLE		O. T.												
NAME		REG.												
JOB TITLE		O. T.												
NAME		REG.												
JOB TITLE		O. T.												
TOTAL COSTS FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR REGULAR TIME														\$
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR OVERTIME														\$
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ABOVE WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROLL RECORDS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.														
CERTIFIED			TITLE							DATE				

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 30 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0017). Submission of the form is required to obtain or retain benefits under the Public Assistance Program. **Please do not send your completed form to the above address.**

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT SUMMARY REPORT

O.M.B. No. 1660-0017
Expires October 31, 2008

PAGE OF

APPLICANT		PA ID NO.	PROJECT NO.	DISASTER							
LOCATION/SITE		CATEGORY		PERIOD COVERING							
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED											
TYPE OF EQUIPMENT		OPERATOR'S NAME	DATES AND HOURS USED EACH DAY						COSTS		
INDICATE SIZE, CAPACITY, HOURSEPOWER, MAKE AND MODEL AS APPROPRIATE	EQUIPMENT CODE NUMBER		DATE						TOTAL HOURS	EQUIPMENT RATE	TOTAL COST
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
			HOURS								
GRAND TOTAL											

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROL RECORDS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

CERTIFIED

TITLE

DATE _____

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 15 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number appears in the upper right corner of this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0017). Please do not send your completed form to the above address.

ATTACHMENT L
LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

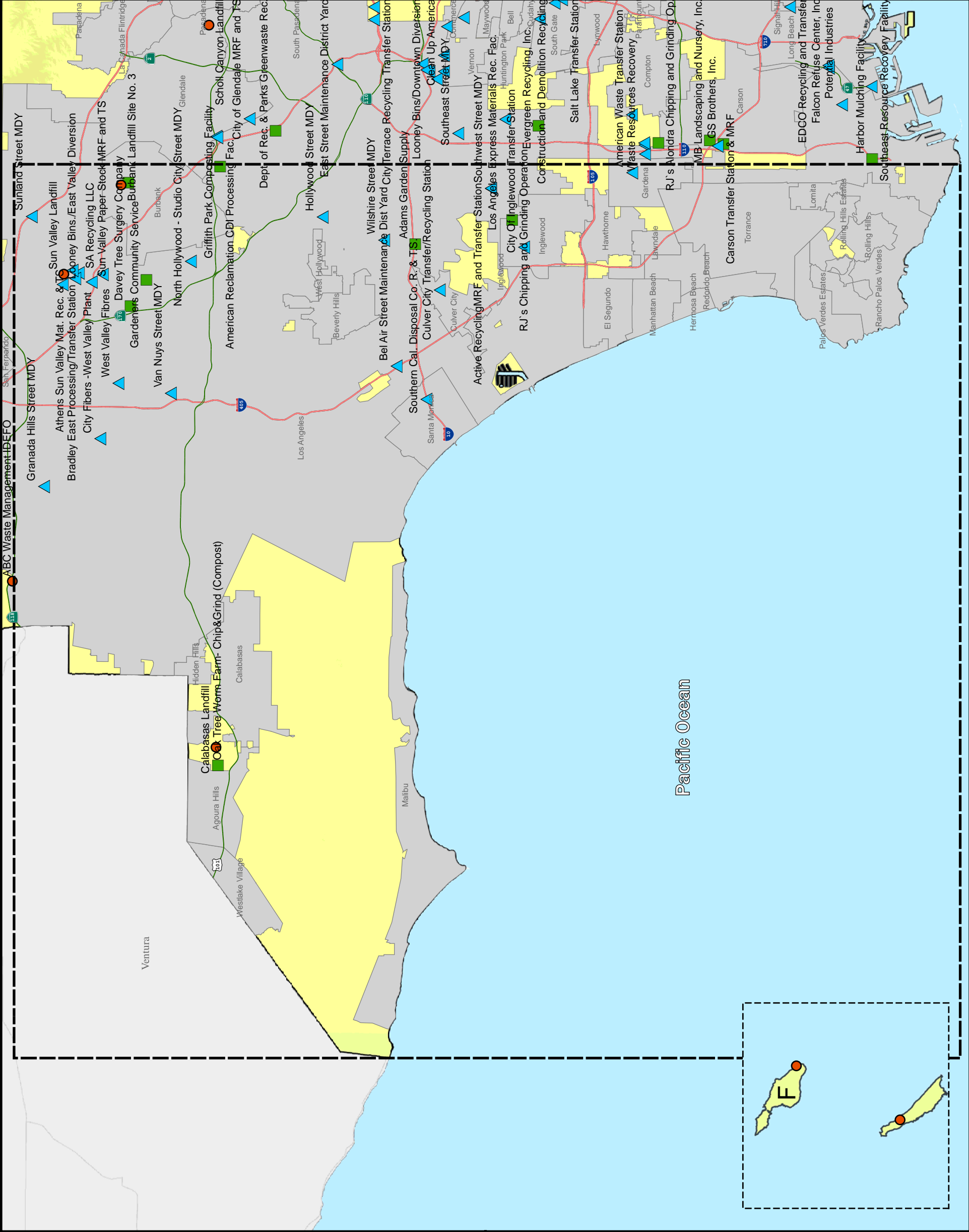


FIGURE L-3 JUNE 2017



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
UNINCORPORATED AREA MASS
DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES
AREA 2

TETRA TECH

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS														
19-AA-0048	Compton Recycling & Transfer Station	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue	Compton	BFI Waste Systems Of N.A. Inc.	3103230763	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Mixed municipal	1500	Tons/day	2160	Tons/day	3
19-AA-0052	Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	29201 Henry Mayo Drive	Castaic	Chiquita Canyon, Inc.	9166088200	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	6000	Tons/day	6390000	Cubic Yards	592
19-AA-0056	Calabasas Landfill	5300 Lost Hills Road	Agoura (unincorp. LA County)	County Of Los Angeles Sanitation Dist	5629084288	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Tires	3500	Tons/day	6930000	Cubic Yards	505
19-AA-0845	East Los Angeles Recycling And Transfer	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place	City Terrace	Perdomo/ Blt Ent. L.L.C. C/O Cons.Sv., Inc	56266433400	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal	700	Tons/day	700	Tons/day	1.3
19-AA-0857	Waste Resource Recovery	357 West Compton Blvd.	Gardena	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	3103667600	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Inert, Mixed municipal, Tires, Wood waste	500	Tons/day	500	Tons/day	2.4
19-AA-0859	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station	1511-1533 Fishburn Avenue	City Terrace	Arsenian, Robert M.	3237807150	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Industrial, Mixed municipal	700	Tons/day	700	Tons/day	1.6
19-AA-0863	Athens Services	14048 E. Valley Blvd.	Industry	Athens Services	6263363636	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Industrial, Mixed municipal	5000	Tons/day	5000	Tons/day	14.3
19-AA-1116	RJ's Alondra Chipping and Grinding Op.	355 W. Alondra Blvd.	Gardena	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	3106802800	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials, Wood waste	200	Tons/day	62600	Tons/year	2.3

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-1134	ABC Waste Management IDEFO	APN: 2821-009-030	Unincorporated LA County	ABC Waste Management IDEFO	8055875780	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	2000	Tons/day	624000	Tons/year	30
19-AA-2000	Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill	14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar	Sunshine LF (In Los Angeles County)	Browning-Ferris Ind. Of Calif., Inc.	8183622124	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	12100	Tons/day	1409000	Cubic Yards	1036
LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES IN CITIES														
19-AA-0868	Lower Azusa Reclamation Project	12321 Lower Azusa Road	Arcadia	Arcadia Reclamation, Inc.	9096251049	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	4000	Cu Yards/day	1000000	Cu Yards/year	87
19-AA-0013	Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill	1211 West Gladstone Street	Azusa	Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Inc.	6269691384	Disposal	Inert Waste Disposal Site	Permitted	Asbestos, Asbestos, friable, Contaminated soil, Inert, Tires	8000	Tons/day	8057176	Cubic Yards	302
19-AA-1127	Azusa Transfer and MRF	1501 W. Gladstone	Azusa	Azusa Land Reclamation	8182523148	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Agricultural, Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal, Wood waste	3800	Tons/day	3800	Tons/day	6
19-AA-1110	Allan Company Material Recovery Facility	14604-14618 Arrow Highway	Baldwin Park	Cedarwood-Young DBA Alan Company	6269624047	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	750	Tons/day	960	Tons/day	6.7
19-AA-1072	Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation	3000 Bel Aire Drive	Burbank	City of Burbank Public Works Dept.	8182383915	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	200	Tons/day	50000	Tons/year	1.5
19-AA-0040	Burbank Landfill Site No. 3	1600 Lockheed View Drive	Burbank	City Of Burbank	8182383915	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	240	Tons/day	5933365	Cubic Yards	86

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-1096	Rent-a-Bin (Chip and Grind Operation)	20745 Santa Clara Street	Canyon Country (In Santa Clara)	Randfam, Inc.	8187095296	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	199	Tons/day	72635	Tons/year	0.1
19-AA-1095	Rent-a-Bin (Inert Type A Operation)	20745 Santa Clara Street	Canyon Country (In Santa Clara)	Randfam, Inc.	8187095296	Transfer/Processing	Inert Debris Type A Proc. Operation	Notification	Inert	1499	Tons/day	547135	Tons/year	0.5
19-AA-1136	Oak Tree Worm Farm- Chip&Grind (Compost)	13326 Little Tujunga Canyon	Canyon Country (In Santa Clara)	Oak Tree Worm Farm	3108286444	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Wood waste	200	Tons/day	64000	Tons/year	1
19-AA-1066	GS Brothers, Inc.	20331 South Main Street	Carson	GS Brothers, Inc.	3108331369	Composting	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials	100	Tons/day	220000	Tons/year	1.8
19-AA-1070	MB Landscaping and Nursery, Inc.	19202 Main Street	Carson	MB Landscaping and Nursery, Inc.	3105277750	Composting	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials	12	Cu Yards/day	4284	Cu Yards/year	0.4
19-AQ-0001	Carson Transfer Station & MRF	321 West Francisco Street	Carson	U.S.A. Waste Of Ca, Inc.	3102176300	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal	5300	Tons/day	5300	Tons/day	6
19-AA-0506	Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility	5926 Sheila Street	Commerce	County Of Los Angeles Sanitation Dist	5629084288	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Industrial, Mixed municipal	1000	Tons/day	1000	Tons/day	5.7
19-AA-0404	Culver City Transfer/R recycling Station	9255 West Jefferson Blvd	Culver City	City Of Culver City - San. Div. Of P.W.D	3102536405	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal, Tires	500	Tons/day	500	Tons/day	1.4

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AA-0801	Downey Area Recycling & Transfer	9770 Washburn Road	Downey	LA County San. Dist. & Downey Area R. & T.	5626997411	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Mixed municipal	5000	Tons/day	5000	Tons/day	6.2
19-AA-0001	American Waste Transfer Station	1449 W. Rosecrans Ave.	Gardena	Republic Services Of California Li, LLC	3105276980	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Agricultural, Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Manure, Metals, Mixed municipal	2225	Tons/day	4032	Tons/day	2.8
19-AR-1225	California Waste Services (CWS)	621 West 152nd Street	Gardena (in City of Los Angeles)	California Waste Services, LLC.	8008395550	Transfer/Processing	Large Vol CDI Debris Proc. Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition	1000	Tons/day	300000	Tons/year	5.9
19-AR-1233	CWS-Type A Inert Debris Proc. Operation	621 West 152nd Street	Gardena (in City of Los Angeles)	California Waste Services, Inc.	3105385998	Transfer/Processing	Inert Debris Type A Proc. Operation	Notification	Inert	1500	Tons/day	182000	Tons/year	1
19-AA-1130	City of Glendale MRF and TS	540 W. Chevy Chase Dr.	Glendale	Allan Company	6269624047	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	250	Tons/day	250	Tons/day	1.7
19-AA-0012	Scholl Canyon Landfill	3001 Scholl Canyon Road	Glendale	County Of Los Angeles Sanitation Dist	5629084288	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Inert, Manure, Mixed municipal, Tires	3400	Tons/day	5890000	Cubic Yards	440
19-AR-1226	Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Fac	15751 Rinaldi Street	Granada Hills (in Los Angeles)	Bureau of Street Services	2139233109	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Permitted	Green Materials	499	Tons/day	120000	Tons/year	6.3
19-AR-1232	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	11700 Blucher Avenue	Granada Hills (in Los Angeles)	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	8188317980	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Permitted	Green Materials	499	Tons/day	168662	Tons/year	4.4

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-0807	Hollywood Street MDY	6640 Romaine Street	Hollywood (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	68	Tons/day	11860	Tons/year	1
19-AA-1042	Grand Central Recycling And Transfer Station	999 Hatcher Avenue	Industry	Grand Central Recycling and T.S., Inc.	6268555556	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	5000	Tons/day	5000	Tons/day	10.3
19-AA-1115	RJ's Chipping and Grinding Operation	1135 E. Florence Ave.	Inglewood	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	3106802800	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	200	Tons/day	62600	Tons/year	1
19-AA-0067	City Of Inglewood Transfer Station	222 West Beach Avenue	Inglewood	City Of Inglewood	2134125510	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac	Permitted	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	100	Tons/day	26000	Tons/year	8
19-AA-1126	Cal Blends Inc.	1270 E Arrow Hwy #A	Irwindale	Cal Blends Soils Inc.	8004253631	Composting	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials, Wood waste	50	Cu Yards/day	1000	Cu Yards/month	2
19-AA-0046	United Rock Products Pit #2	1245 E. Arrow Hwy.	Irwindale	United Rock, Inc.	6263584558	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	1200000	Tons/year	1200000	Tons/year	134
19-AA-0854	Reliance Landfill	15990 Foothill Blvd.	Irwindale	Vulcan Materials Company	6268566184	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Construction/demolition, Inert	6000	Tons/day	2187000	Tons/year	90
19-AA-1074	Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation, Inc.	1270 Arrow Highway	Irwindale	Waste Management Inc.	6269591384	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	7500	Tons/day	780000	Tons/year	52

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-1111	Durbin Inert Debris Engineere d Fill Site	13000 East Los Angeles St.	Irwindale	Calmat Co. dba Vulcan Materials Co.-West	6025288944	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	4000	Tons/day	1248000	Tons/year	110
19-AA-1079	Ornelas Wood Recovery, Inc.	6635 West Avenue F	Lancaster	Ornelas, Ramiro	6612961615	Compositi ng	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials, Wood waste	150	Tons/day	43680	Tons/year	3
19-AA-0050	Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	600 East Avenue F	Lancaster	Waste Managem ent of California, Inc.	6612233437	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Agricultural,Asbestos,Co nstruction/demolition,Con taminated soil,Green Materials,Industrial,Inert, Mixed municipal,Sludge (BioSolids),Tires	5100	Tons/day	2770000	Cubic Yards	276
19-AA-1053	City of Lancaster Main. Yard. MVTs	46008 North 7th Street West	Lancaster	City of Lancaster Public Works	6617236600	Transfer/P rocessing	Medium Volume Transfer/P roc Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	100	Tons/day	11550	Cu Yards/year	16
19-AK-0001	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	2501 East 68th Street	Long Beach	Consolidat ed Disposal Services L.L.C.	56266633429	Transfer/P rocessing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials,Inert,Mixed municipal	1500	Tons/day	0		3.2
19-AK-0083	Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	118 Pier S. Avenue	Long Beach	City Of Long Beach	5625701196	Transfer/P rocessing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Green Materials,Mixed municipal,Other hazardous	2240	Tons/day	2240	Tons/day	15
19-AA-1125	American Industrial Services, Inc.	5626 Cherry Ave.	Long Beach	American Industrial Inc.	5622728060	Transfer/P rocessing	Medium Vol CDI Debris Proc. Fac.	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials,Inert,Metals,W ood waste	80	Tons/day	10000	Tons/year	1.4

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AR-1222	Lopez Canyon Environmental Center	11950 Lopez Canyon Road	Los Angeles (City)	City of Los Angeles DPW Bureau of Sanit.	2134853002	Composting	Composting (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials, Manure	12499	Cubic Yards	12499	Cubic Yards	11
19-AR-1255	Adams Garden Supply	5169 W. Adams Blvd.	Los Angeles (City)	Adams Garden Supply	3103973894	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	100	Tons	26500	Tons/year	1
19-AA-0855	Griffith Park Composting Facility	5400 Griffith Park Dr.	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Sanitation	8007732489	Composting	Composting Facility (Other)	Permitted	Green Materials, Manure, Sludge (BioSolids)	200	Cu Yards/day	200	Cubic Yards	1.3
19-AR-1160	Sun Valley Landfill	9436 Glenoaks Blvd	Los Angeles (City)	Vulcan Materials Company	9167684157	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	1823	Tons/day	473873	Tons/year	125
19-AA-0818	Southwest Street MDY	5860 South Wilton Place	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal, Tires	500	Cu Yards/day	1020	Cubic Yards	3
19-AR-1235	City Fibers - West Valley Plant	16714 Schoenbo rn Street	Los Angeles (City)	Jones, Todd	3235831013	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	350	Tons/day	0		2
19-AR-1250	Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station	2000 West Slauson Ave.	Los Angeles (City)	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	3232957774	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal, Wood waste	250	Tons/day	500	Tons	0.6
19-AA-0802	Bel Air Street Maintenance Yard	11165 Missouri Avenue	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/P roc Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	68	Tons/day	6897	Tons/year	1

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-0815	Wilshire Street MDY	1274 South Cochran Avenue	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	68	Tons/day	3851 Tons/year	1
19-AR-1249	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	8700 Crocker St.	Los Angeles (City)	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	8186650526	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	100	Tons/day	26000 Tons/year	1
19-AR-5584	Dept. of Rec. & Parks Greenwas te Rec.	5400 Griffith Park Dr	Los Angeles (City)	Los Angeles County Parks And Rec. Dept	2134854826	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	50	Tons/day	19750 Tons/year	3
19-AR-1224	Looney Bins/Downtown Diversion	2424 East Olympic Blvd.	Los Angeles (City)	Looney Bins-USA Waste of California, Inc	8187676180	Transfer/Processing	Large Vol CDI Debris Proc. Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition	1500	Tons/day	525000 Tons/year	5
19-AA-0816	East Street Maintenance Yard	452 San Fernando Road	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal, Tires	700	Cu Yards/day	1020 Cubic Yards	3
19-AR-1182	Central LA Recycling & TS (CLARTS)	2201 E. Washington Boulevard	Los Angeles (City)	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	2137631917	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	4025	Tons/day	5500 Tons/day	9
19-AR-1183	Mission Road Recycling & Transfer Station	840 South Mission Road	Los Angeles (City)	Waste Management Inc - Bradley Lf & Miss	8187676180	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Mixed municipal	1785	Tons/day	500000 Tons/year	3.5
19-AR-1185	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	2474 Porter Street	Los Angeles (City)	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	2136239221	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	650	Tons/day	700 Tons/day	1

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Throughput	Throughput Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acreage
19-AR-1234	Los Angeles Express Materials Rec. Fac.	6625 Standford Avenue	Los Angeles (City)	Titus Maint. and Install. Services, Inc.	3237529079	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	207	Tons/day	260	Tires/day	2.5
19-AR-1236	City Fibers - LA Plant No. 2	2545 East 25th Street	Los Angeles (City)	Jones, Todd	3235831013	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	300	Tons/day	0		1.3
19-AR-1242	American Reclamation Chipping and Grndng	4560 Doran Street	Los Angeles (City)	American Reclamation, Inc.	8182450125	Transfer/Processing	Medium Vol CD Wood Debris ChipGrind Fac.	Permitted	Green Materials, Wood waste	499	Tons/day	182500	Tons/year	0.6
19-AR-1228	Direct Disposal C&D Recycling	3720 Noakes Street	Los Angeles (City)	Direct Disposal	3232621604	Transfer/Processing	Medium Vol CDI Debris Proc. Fac.	Permitted	Construction/demolition	200	Cu Yards/day	40000	Cu Yards/year	1.2
19-AR-1241	American Reclamation CDI Processing Fac.	4560 Doran Street	Los Angeles (City)	American Reclamation, Inc.	8182450125	Transfer/Processing	Medium Vol CDI Debris Proc. Fac.	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Inert	174	Tons/day	63875	Tons/year	0.3
19-AR-1252	Clean Up America	2900 Lugo Street	Los Angeles (City)	Clean Up America	6262799930	Transfer/Processing	Medium Vol CDI Debris Proc. Fac.	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Inert	174	Tons/day	63510	Tons/year	1.5
19-AA-0812	Southeast Street MDY	4206 South Main Street	Los Angeles (City)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	68	Tons/day	8196	Tons/year	1
19-AA-0838	Peck Road Gravel Pit	128 E. Live Oak Avenue	Monrovia	S.L.S. & N. Inc.	8185741855	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	1400	Tons/day	3500000	Cubic Yards	85

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-0019	Montebello Land & Water Co.	344 East Madison Ave.	Montebello	Montebello Land And Water Co	3237228654	Disposal	Inert Debris ENG Fill Operation	Notification	Inert	42	Tons/month	150	Cu Yards/year	2
19-AA-1131	Commercial Waste Services, Inc.	1530 and 1540 Date St.	Montebello	Commercial Waste Services, Inc.	8009478224	Transfer/Processing	Medium Vol CDI Debris Proc. Fac.	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Wood waste	175	Tons/day	63875	Tons/year	1.2
19-AA-5608	Foothill Soils, Inc.	22925 North Coltrane Street	Newhall (In Santa Clarita)	Foothill Soils Inc.	6612540170	Composting	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials, Wood waste	200	Tons/day	45000	Tons/year	10
19-AR-1240	Davey Tree Surgery Company	7361 Laurel Canyon Blvd.	North Hollywood (In Los Angeles)	Davey Tree Surgery Company	9254431723	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	85	Cu Yards/day	30000	Cu Yards/year	1.4
19-AR-1248	Gardeners Community Service	6822 Farmdale Ave.	North Hollywood (In Los Angeles)	Gardeners Community Service	8187644727	Composting	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials, Wood waste	60	Cu Yards/day	21600	Cu Yards/year	1
19-AA-0809	North Hollywood - Studio City Street MDY	10811 Chandler Blvd	North Hollywood (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	68	Tons/day	2151	Tons/year	3
19-AA-0817	Granada Hills Street MDY	10210 Etiwanda Avenue	Northridge (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bur Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal, Tires	1000	Cu Yards/day	1020	Cubic Yards	3
19-AA-5624	Antelope Valley Public Landfill	1200 W. City Ranch Road	Palmdale	Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal	6612233418	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Agricultural, Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	3564	Tons/day	0	Cubic Yards	185

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-0840	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	7230 Petterson Lane	Paramount	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	5626026505	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition,Industrial,Mixed municipal	2450	Tons/day	2450 Tons/day	4.4
19-AA-0867	Whittier Fertilizer Co.	9441 Kruse Rd., Pico Rivera	Pico Rivera	Whittier Fertilizer Company	5626993461	Compositi ng	Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials	100	Cu Yards/day	12500 Cubic Yards	2
19-AA-1105	Pico Rivera Material Recovery Facility	8405 Loch Lomond Drive	Pico Rivera	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	5629483888	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	327	Tons/day	327 Tons/day	3.5
19-AA-1075	Pomona Municipal Chipping & Grinding Op.	1730 East First Street	Pomona	City of Pomona	9096202362	Compositi ng	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	100	Tons/day	18000 Tons/year	3.7
19-AA-1107	Mission Recycling /West Coast Recycling	1326 E. Ninth Street	Pomona	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycin	9096204688	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	300	Tons/day	300 Tons/day	4.3
19-AA-1108	Mission Recycling/ West Coast Recycling	1341 E. Mission Blvd.	Pomona	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycin	9096204688	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Mixed municipal	200	Tons/day	200 Tons/day	2.5
19-AA-1128	Pomona Valley Transfer Station	1371 E. 9th St.	Pomona	Grand Central Recycling and T. S.	6268555538	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials,Industrial,Mixed municipal,Wood waste	1500	Tons/day	0	10.5
19-AR-1220	Harbor Mulching Facility	1400 North Gaffey Street	San Pedro (In Los Angeles)	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	2133592878	Compositi ng	Compositi ng Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials	120	Tons/day	20000 Tons	0

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AA-1093	Greencycl e, Inc	12815 East Imperial Highway	Santa Fe Springs	Jones, Gregory M.	5629065223	Composti ng	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Notification	Green Materials	135	Tons/day	30000	Tons/year	1.8
19-AA-1062	Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation	13780 East Imperial Highway	Santa Fe Springs	Norwalk Industries, L.P.	5629219974	Composti ng	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.	Permitted	Green Materials	499	Tons/day	181636	Tons/year	0
19-AI-0002	Norwalk Transfer Station	13780 East Imperial Hwy	Santa Fe Springs	Norwalk Industries Transfer Station	5629219974	Transfer/P rocessing	Medium Volume Transfer/P roc Fac	Permitted	Green Materials, Mixed municipal	99	Tons/day	0		1
19-AA-0846	Southern Cal. Disposal Co. R. & T.S.	1908 Frank Street	Santa Monica	Southern Cal. Disposal Co. R. & T.S.	3108286444	Transfer/P rocessing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Green Materials, Industrial, Mixe d municipal	1056	Tons/day	2112	Tons/day	1
19-AA-1112	EDCO Recycling and Transfer	2755 California Ave.	Signal Hill	EDCO Transport Services	7607445615	Transfer/P rocessing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc Facility	Permitted	Asphalt Shingles, Construction/de molition, Food Wastes, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Wood waste	1500	Tons/day	547000	Tons/year	3.8
19-AA-1064	GWS, Inc.	10120 Miller Avenue	South Gate	GWS, Inc.	5628066366	Composti ng	Composti ng Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials	200	Tons/day	12500	Cu Yards/year	10
19-AA-1077	Constructi on and Demolition Recycling	9309 Rayo Avenue	South Gate	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc	3233576900	Transfer/P rocessing	Large Vol CDI Debris Proc. Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Metals, W ood waste	3000	Tons/day	3000	Tons/day	7
19-AA-0005	South Gate Transfer Station	9530 South Garfield Avenue	South Gate	County Of Los Angeles	5629084288	Transfer/P rocessing	Large Volume Transfer/P roc	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	1000	Tons/day	2200	Tons/day	4.5

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
				Sanitation Dist			roc Facility							
19-AA-0856	Waste Management South Gate Transfer	4489 Arline Street	South Gate	H.B.J.J. Inc. Subsidiary Of USA Waste	3235608488	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	2000	Tons/day	2000	Tons/day	2
19-AA-0837	Salt Lake Transfer Station	9599 Salt Lake Avenue	South Gate	City Of South Gate		Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/roc Facility		Green Materials, Mixed municipal	99	Cu Yards/day	100	Cubic Yards	0.7
19-AR-1223	Looney Bins./East Valley Diversion	11616 Sheldon Street	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Looney Bins-USA Waste of California, Inc	2135639590	Transfer/Processing	Large Vol CDI Debris Proc. Facility	Permitted						2
19-AR-0303	Community Recycling / Recovery, Inc	9147 De Garmo Avenue	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Community Recycling & Resource Rec'y, Inc	8187676000	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/roc Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal	1700	Tons/day	1700	Tons/day	3.5
19-AR-1227	Sun Valley Paper Stock MRF and TS	8701 North San Fernando Road	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Sun Valley Paper Stock TS and MRF	8187678984	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/roc Facility	Permitted	Industrial, Mixed municipal	750	Tons/day	1250	Tons/day	4.1
19-AR-1237	Bradley East Processing/Transfer Station	9227 Tujunga Avenue	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Waste Mgt. Recycling & Disposal Ser. of CA	8187676180	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/roc Facility	Permitted	Agricultural, Green Materials, Manure	1532	Tons/day	1640	Tons/day	16
19-AR-5581	Athens Sun Valley Mat. Rec. & TS	11121 Pendleton Street	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	6263363636	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/roc Facility	Permitted	Green Materials, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Wood waste	1500	Tons/day	0		4.9

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AR-1258	SA Recycling LLC	8270 Tujunga Ave.	Sun Valley (In Los Angeles)	SA Recycling LLC	7603430499	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	100	Tons/day	26000	Tons/year	3
19-AA-0813	Sunland Street MDY	9401 Wentworth Street	Sunland (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	68	Tons/day	3500	Tons/year	2
19-AR-1259	C&M Topsoil Inc.	12087-40 Lopez Canyon Rd.	Sylmar (In Los Angeles)	C and M Topsoil Inc.	8188995485	Composting	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Notification	Green Materials, Manure	100	Cu Yards/day	11000	Cu Yards/year	1
19-AA-0814	Van Nuys Street MDY	15145 Oxnard Street	Van Nuys (In Los Angeles)	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Street Maint	2134855630	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal, Tires	500	Cu Yards/day	500	Cu Yards/day	3
19-AR-1261	West Valley Fibres	14811 Keswick St.	Van Nuys (In Los Angeles)	Potential Industries, Inc.	8187827988	Transfer/Processing	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Fac	Permitted	Mixed municipal	100	Tons/day	500	Tons/day	0
19-DE-0001	Innovative Waste Control	4133 Bandini Boulevard	Vernon	Consolidated Disposal Services L.L.C.	5626633429	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	1250	Tons/day	1250	Tons/day	2.2
19-AA-1043	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility	2808 S. Workman Mill Road, Whittier	Whittier	County Of Los Angeles Sanitation Dist	5629084288	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal, Wood waste	4400	Tons/day	4400	Tons/day	25
19-AH-0001	Savage Canyon Landfill	13919 East Penn Street	Whittier	City Of Whittier	5624643510	Disposal	Solid Waste Landfill	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	3350	Tons/day	19337450	Cubic Yards	132

UNINCORPORATED AREAS MASS DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDFILL AND END USE FACILITIES

SWIS No.	Name	Location	Place	Operator	Operator Phone	Category	Activity	Regulatory	Accepted Waste	Through put	Through put Unit	Capacity	Capacity Unit	Acre age
19-AR-0302	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc	3031 East 1 st Street	Wilmington (In Los Angeles)	Allied Waste Transfer Services of Calif.	3103230763	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Mixed municipal	1850	Tons/day	3500	Tons/day	5.7
19-AR-1243	Potential Industries	922 East E. St.	Wilmington (In Los Angeles)	Potential Industries	3105495901	Transfer/Processing	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Permitted	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Inert, Mixed municipal, Wood waste	5000	Tons/day	5866	Tons/day	8.4
19-AR-1221	Falcon Woodwaste Grinding and Storage Op	3031 East 1 st Street	Wilmington (In Los Angeles)	Browning Ferris Industries of CA (BFI)	5625908531	Transfer/Processing	Medium Vol CD Wood Debris ChipGrind Fac.	Permitted	Wood waste	499	Tons/day	499	Tons/day	1.5

ATTACHMENT M
DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES GUIDANCE

State Water Resources Control Board's and Regional Water Quality Control Boards' Interim Recommendations for Disposal of Animal Carcasses Associated with Fires

Last Updated: 1 November 2003

Purpose and Use of Guidance

This document provides guidance to individuals and to federal, State, and local agencies dealing with the disposal of animal mortality resulting from a fire in an area where the Governor of California has declared a State of Emergency. The mortality of primary concern is large animals such as cows and horses and large numbers of smaller animals such as sheep, dogs, and poultry. Following the guidance should result in the use of disposal practices that are most likely to avoid the need for a regulatory action, after the emergency, by a Regional Water Quality Control Board (**RWQCB**).

Waste Disposal: Normal Conditions and Emergency Conditions

Under normal circumstances, the disposal waste to land at a landfill or on private property is an action subject to restrictions adopted as individual or general Waste Discharge Requirements (**WDRs**) by a RWQCB. Alternatively, the RWQCB may adopt a conditional waiver of WDRs for properties where waste management practices meet specified conditions.

Under emergency conditions, there is usually not time for a RWQCB to go through the process of adopting new WDRs or conditional waivers, or of revising existing WDRs or waivers. California Water Code (**CWC**) Sections 13269(c) and (d) allow a RWQCB, upon notification, to dispense with the formal process for emergency discharges needed to protect life and property. However, CWC Section 13269(c) requires that the appropriate RWQCB be notified in advance of any emergency waste discharge not covered by WDRs. Furthermore, that RWQCB retains the right to adopt WDRs or to take enforcement action, after the fact, for any discharge that results in a threat to water quality.

The following discussion addresses State Water Resource Control Board and RWQCBs (collectively, **Water Boards**) concerns by identifying waste-management options that might be appropriate. The characteristics of a particular emergency or a particular location may invalidate one or more of these options. Furthermore, other regulatory agencies may have requirements or concerns that affect the selection of a waste management option. Therefore, for any given emergency situation, the Water Boards expect persons and agencies intending to discharge wastes to consider all applicable State and local agency restrictions to determine what disposal options are allowable and the constraints that apply to the disposal options. Given the generic nature of the management options described in this document, it is recommended that local RWQCB staff be contacted (see the list at the end of this document) and solicited for site-specific disposal suggestions. Such contact should help eliminate the need for post-emergency regulatory or enforcement actions by the RWQCB.

Alternate Disposal Options, Concerns, and Mitigative Measures

Rendering, cremation, and disposal in a permitted landfill are the primary and preferred methods utilized for disposing of animal mortality. Composting, incineration, and open burning may also be acceptable alternative disposal options in instances where the preferred methods are impractical and where the alternative meets the requirements of regulatory agencies. On-site burial (i.e., landfilling at an unpermitted site) is a disposal method that has significant restrictions that limit its applicability.

The generic water quality concerns posed by each of these disposal options is discussed below, together with some of the means to mitigate their possible adverse impacts on water quality. Implementing these appropriate mitigative measures, together with others that RWQCB personnel may suggest, will help to eliminate regulatory action and/or enforcement that could become necessary after the emergency is over.

Rendering — The Water Boards have no concerns regarding rendering as a disposal option for animal mortality. This option is generally applicable to large animals or a large quantity of smaller animals and may not be a viable option if the mortality is partially decomposed. Rendering is one of the disposal options least likely to result in any water quality problems. Rendering plants with WDRs and/or requirements established by local agencies must continue to comply with those requirements during the emergency.

Cremation — Cremation is commonly used for the disposal of deceased small animals such as cats and dogs. Pet crematories have limited capacity and may not be able to accommodate large numbers of mortality. The Water Boards have no concerns regarding cremating animal mortality as a disposal option when the crematories follow any applicable permit conditions. Biological incineration and open burning are related disposal options that are described below.

Municipal Landfill Disposal — Under normal circumstances, the volume of animal carcasses going to municipal landfills is relatively small, and such disposal is generally allowed under permits and WDRs issued for the landfills. If a large quantity of animal mortality is proposed for disposal at a landfill, the person shipping the waste and the landfill operator should consult with RWQCB staff prior to shipment. Also, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and local environmental health agencies may have restrictions on the transportation of animal mortality.

In the United Kingdom (UK), the disposal of large quantities of bovine mortality at landfills resulted in the production of large amounts of viscous organic-rich fluids that clogged the landfills' fluid collection systems. Therefore, large quantities of animal carcasses may require special consideration and handling at landfills to ensure proper disposal.

The primary suggestion for protection of water quality related to landfill disposal is that the discharge of the mortality be done in a manner that is consistent with the moisture holding capacity of the solid wastes underlying the carcass layer in the landfill. The following options, in addition to any others suggested by local RWQCB staff, should help avoid the fluid-production-related problems that the disposal of animal mortality at an existing landfill could otherwise create:

- Limit the thickness of each animal mortality layer to no more than two feet or in the case of large animals such as cows, to one animal thickness;
- Cover each layer of animal mortality with an even thicker layer of soil or other absorbent waste;
- If the portion of the landfill receiving the animal mortality is composite-lined, deposit no more than two layers (with a thicker layer of other waste or soil in-between) in any given area;
- If the portion of the landfill receiving the animal mortality is not composite-lined, deposit no more than one layer in any given area;
- Discharge animal mortality only to portions of the landfill underlain by a considerable thickness of other waste;

- If the animal mortality is mixed with material containing a significant percentage of water (such as saturated debris) reduce the potential for leaching by mixing the waste with an absorbent material (e.g., soil, saw dust, etc.) prior to discharge.
- Temporary storage — If the animal mortality is not discharged to the landfill immediately upon delivery:
 - * Implement a plan that assures that any storm water runoff from animal mortality piled at the landfill, prior to discharge, will be handled with landfill leachate rather than as “normal” storm water runoff from the facility;
 - * Implement a plan to prevent wildlife from coming in contact with the animal mortality (e.g., provide fencing or a temporary covering of soil);
 - * Always discharge this temporary stockpile to the landfill prior to the end of the working day; and cover it.
- Cover animal mortality with soil or other waste immediately after it is discharged to the landfill.

Composting — The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has a prohibition against composting mammals¹, but composting under controlled conditions (i.e., in-vessel composting) is a disposal option applicable for poultry mortality. If the composting process does not include a discharge of waste to land and results in a compost product that does not pose a threat to water quality when properly utilized, the Water Boards should have little or no concern for water quality impacts. Coordinate with the local RWQCB regarding any proposed composting practices.

Biological Incineration — This is a method of thermal destruction of animal mortality and is most applicable when pathogens are a concern. Biological incinerators operate at extremely high temperatures (in excess of 2000°F in some cases), and convert volatile gases, vapors, and particulate matter to carbon dioxide, water, and ash. In a properly designed and operated incinerator, the animal mortality is burned, producing a residue free of pathogens. Adding a properly designed and operated afterburner produces a stack gas virtually free of odors and particulate matter emissions.

So long as any produced ash (or other solid waste) is properly managed and there are no temporary animal mortality piles created during the process, the Water Boards generally consider that biological incineration does not pose a threat to water quality. However, such incineration is expensive, there are few large biological incinerators in California, and incinerators may not fall under an emergency exemption for open burning. Furthermore, it is essential to coordinate such disposal with local Air District personnel.

Open Burning — Section 41801(f) of the Health and Safety Code allows open burning for the purpose of disease abatement and prevention. Anyone proposing open burning of animal mortality should coordinate with the local Air District and RWQCB regarding this option. Open burning is typically conducted in pyres and trenches. Addition of accelerants such as diesel fuel and use of auxiliary fuels such as wood or straw is necessary to achieve combustion temperatures sufficient for complete burning of animal mortality. Water quality concerns and mitigations regarding this disposal option include:

¹ See California Code of Regulations, Title 14, §§17852(i) & 17867(a)(1).

- The application of effective best management practices (**BMPs**) to mitigate effects from storm water runoff from any temporary waste piles created prior to burning the wastes; and
- Excavation and treatment of the underlying soil after burning is completed in order to eliminate excess fuel hydrocarbons. Soil treatment options would be similar to those used for the cleanup of soil resulting from an underground fuel tank leak. Your RWQCB contact can help identify suitable options.

The efficiency and effectiveness of open burning can be significantly enhanced by using a mechanical device called an air curtain destructor that forcefully projects a high-volume curtain of air into a pit or trench while open burning is conducted. The use of an air curtain destructor may decrease the potential for water quality impacts by reducing the quantity of accelerants needed. However, air curtain destructors may have limited availability on short notice.

On-Site Burial at an Emergency Landfill — For the purpose of this document, an “emergency landfill” is a new landfill created under emergency conditions for the disposal of animal mortality. From a water quality protection standpoint, this is by far the least desirable disposal option. On-site burial should only be used when the preceding disposal options are infeasible. As discussed below, the practices used for on-site burial depend on the number of carcasses requiring disposal.

Only a Few Animals

Preferably, on-site burial should be limited to instances where only a few small-animal carcasses or a very limited number of large-animal carcasses need disposal. Such disposal is typically done by excavating a pit or trench that will accommodate one or more animals and allowing for three feet of backfill to bring the burial site to original grade. Extra soil is then mounded over the burial site. The precautions associated with disposal of a large quantity of animals as described below should be considered and incorporated as appropriate.

Large Quantity of Animals

In an emergency where a large quantity of animal mortality exists and landfill disposal is the best option, but it is not feasible to transport the mortality to a Class II or Class III landfill, a responding agency may consider creating an emergency landfill either on-site or nearby. Developing and using such a disposal site must be done in close coordination with local RWQCB staff. In the UK, bovine carcasses disposed in on-site burial trenches during outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and “mad cow” disease often had to be exhumed because these emergency landfills either threatened ground water quality or produced ground water contamination. Significant effort was necessary to collect, treat, and dispose of body fluids produced during decomposition.

The following precautions, in addition to any others suggested by RWQCB personnel, can help avoid threats to water quality at an emergency landfill:

1. Place the emergency landfill at least 500 feet from any surface water bodies and any wells.
2. Keep the base of the excavation at least 10 feet above the historical high ground water level.
Notes: Except in favorable terrain, this precaution may make it necessary to be more than 500 feet away from any standing water body. Also, be aware that mottled soil (soil that exhibits multi-color curvilinear banding) indicates that the soil is subject to alternating wet and dry cycles, making it unsuitable for use as an emergency landfill site.
3. Avoid burial in highly permeable soils such as gravels, sands, or loamy sands, and also avoid burial at facilities that may be characterized by such soils (e.g., old gravel quarries).

4. Minimize liquid production by:
 - * Limiting the thickness of each layer of animal mortality to no more than 2 feet or, for large animals, one animal thickness;
 - * Sprinkling a covering of lime over the carcasses sufficient to help limit liquid production; and
 - * Covering each limed layer with a thicker layer of soil (e.g., 3 feet) prior to starting another layer of animal mortality.
5. Have no more than two layers of animals in the landfill.
6. Keep the top of the uppermost layer of animal mortality three feet or more below the original soil surface elevation (i.e., the “original grade”), with all remaining excavated soil shaped into a mound that:
 - * Overlaps the top layer of animals by several feet on each edge;
 - * Is at least 3 feet thick over all portions of the top layer of animal mortality; and
 - * Is sloped to provide good surface drainage.
7. The most practical approach may be:
 - * Excavating the area to a depth of 10 feet, using a bulldozer;
 - * Building the first “lift” by dumping a load of animal mortality contiguous to prior loads and using a backhoe or hydraulic excavator to spread it to the right thickness;
 - * Spreading lime over the mortality, then covering it with enough soil to occlude the waste from view;
 - * Dumping the next load of animal mortality adjacent to the covered mortality and proceeding through the above steps until the entire layer of mortality is in place;
 - * Spreading and lightly compacting (sufficient for truck access) the covering soil (three feet minimum thickness) for that layer and then, if applicable, placing another layer of animal mortality; and
 - * Using all the remaining soil to create a mounded area over, and overlapping the edge of, the disposal area. The “fluffing effect” of excavating the soil, in combination with the space taken up by the animal mortality, will assure that you have plenty of soil for making this “final cover.”

Note: Using this approach, a one-acre area excavated to a depth of 10 feet and constructed with two layers of animal mortality, as described above, should accommodate over 1500 tons of mortality. The site will end up having a soil mound about four feet above the original grade, with the top of the uppermost animal mortality layer three feet below the original grade.
8. Discharge only animal mortality, cover soil, and lime or other liquid-abatement materials to the emergency landfill.
9. For animal mortality mixed with wastes containing a significant percentage of water (such as saturated debris) reduce the potential for leaching by mixing the waste of raw eggs, reduce the moisture content, prior to discharge, by mixing the waste with an absorbent material (e.g., soil, saw dust, etc.).

10. Implement BMPs, including:

- * Installing run-on control features on the upgradient side of the landfill to divert stormwater from the emergency landfill;
- * Providing a runoff collection and conveyance system to prevent impacts to surface waters;
- * Grading the final cover to eliminate ponding;
- * Providing some sort of erosion control for the final cover. *Note: Common options include installing a straw mulch cover or a vegetative cover;*
- * Providing signage that clearly identifies the area as an emergency landfill for animal mortality. The information on the sign should warn against trespass and should include the reason for the emergency landfill, the types of waste buried at the site (e.g., carcasses, fire debris, manure, etc.), and the name and phone number of the current land-owner; and
- * Installing a “deer fence” around the completed emergency landfill sufficient to deter access and digging by carnivores.

11. Establish the duration of time that the area must remain undisturbed and provide for periodic inspections and submission of reports to the local RWQCB and other appropriate agencies.

12. Document the location and construction of the emergency landfill, together with any long-term restrictions applicable to the landowner. Copies of this documentation should be provided to the landowner and the local RWQCB. The following items may be included in the documentation:

- * A short description of the conditions that made an emergency landfill necessary;
- * The identity, address, and phone number of the landowner;
- * Photographs taken to show the emergency landfill’s location, practices used for placement of wastes and soil layers, and the unit’s appearance after installation of the final cover;
- * A map, based upon surveying or Geographical Information System (GIS) data, showing the landfill’s perimeter in relation to local topographic, biological, and cultural features (e.g., roads, large trees, stream channels, etc);
- * A simple cross-section, coupled with a narrative description of the landfill’s construction (depth, layers and their thickness, and final cover);
- * A description of the measures taken (such as those listed above and any others utilized) to prevent migration of waste constituents from the emergency landfill;
- * The date after which the land owner can remove the deer fence and resume use of the land; and
- * Any necessary restrictions deemed appropriate regarding future use of the site (e.g., allow only shallow tilling and nonirrigated rangeland use for the first five years).

Failure to contact the appropriate RWQCB prior to disposal at an emergency landfill constitutes a violation of the California Water Code (CWC). Furthermore, whether or not notified beforehand, the RWQCB can adopt WDRs or a Cleanup and Abatement Order after the end of the emergency. Informal coordination between persons or agencies discharging animal mortality

and RWQCB personnel regarding the siting and design of any emergency landfill can all but eliminate the likelihood of such problems.

RWQCB CONTACT LIST

There are nine RWQCBs in California, based upon major watershed boundaries. In addition to the nine main offices, there are three RWQCBs satellite offices. To help determine which of the twelve RWQCB offices is responsible for the area of concern, look in the State Government pages, at the beginning of the White Pages of your local phone book, under the title **Water Quality Control Board**. This will be followed by the office's regional designation — e.g., **Central Valley Region**. You can then either call the general number listed there or call a direct contact as listed below. The RWQCB office or direct contact will be able to identify the appropriate contacts for waste disposal questions.

Direct Contacts for Waste Disposal Issues:

RWQCB Region 1 — North Coast Region: Terri Kinney [707-576-2668, KinnT@rb1.swrcb.ca.gov] or William Winchester [707-576-2682, WincB@rb1.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 2 — San Francisco Bay Region: Terry Seward [510-622-2416, TS@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov], or Curtis Scott [510-622-2414, or CTS@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 3 — Central Coast Region: Michael LeBrun [805-542-4645, Mlebrun@rb3.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 4 — Los Angeles Region: Rod Nelson [213-620-6119, RNELSON@rb4.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 5 — Central Valley Region, Redding Office: Karen Clementsen [530-224-4852, CLEMENK@rb5r.swrcb.ca.gov], or Dale Stultz [530-224-4786, StultzD@rb5r.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 5 — Central Valley Region, Sacramento Office: Steve Rosenbaum [916-255-3131, RosenbS@rb5s.swrcb.ca.gov], Victor Izzo [916-255-3126, IzzoV@rb5s.swrcb.ca.gov], or Jack Del Conte [916-255-3083, DelconJ@rb5s.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 5 — Central Valley Region, Fresno Office: Shelton Gray [559-445-5508, GrayS@rb5f.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 6 — Lahontan Region, South Lake Tahoe Office: George Cella [530-542-5426, GCella@rb6s.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 6 — Lahontan Region, Victorville Office: Joe Koutsky [760-241-7391, jkoutsky@rb6v.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 7 — Colorado River Basin Region: Liann Chavez [760-776-8945, chavl@rb7.swrcb.ca.gov], or Michele Ochs [760-776-8962, ochsm@rb7.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 8 — Santa Ana Region: Dixie Lass [909-782-3295, dlass@rb8.swrcb.ca.gov], or Thea Tryon [909-248-0376, TTryon@rb8.swrcb.ca.gov]

RWQCB Region 9 — San Diego Region: John Odermatt [858-637-5595, oderj@rb9.swrcb.ca.gov], or Carol Tamaki [858-467-2982, tamac@rb9.swrcb.ca.gov]

ATTACHMENT N
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION/TERRORISM
INCIDENT DEBRIS REMOVAL CHECKLIST

Weapons of Mass Destruction/Terrorism Incident Debris Removal Checklist

- Establish Incident Command/Unified Command, and begin immediate interfacing with other local, state, and federal responders.
- Secure outer and inner perimeters. Begin to locate large quantities of adequate fencing to strengthen the perimeter.
- Local law enforcement and FBI should establish evidence collection, and documentation processes, and protocols early on. This should include a database for data storage and retrieval.
- Establish a credentialing system, both equipment and operators. Locate an offsite area for this purpose, and designate that site as the reporting location for additional follow-on responders from other jurisdictions (local, state, and federal, etc.) Discourage responding agencies from reporting directly to the incident site. In-processing is required first.
- Locate a secure offsite location for debris to be stored and processed. Hazardous vs. nonhazardous debris is a consideration for location. It may be necessary to locate storage containers or warehouse space to store collected evidence.
- Procure heavy equipment and operators. The operators may need evidence awareness training or other specialized training such as certifications to work in a hazardous environment, or to utilize the equipment to perform search and rescue operations.
- Assist Medical Examiner's Office in locating additional space for morgue operations such as refrigerated trailers or other cold space. Coordinate with the ME's office for human remains documentation and recovery plan.

ATTACHMENT O
FEDERAL POLICIES AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
FOR DEBRIS OPERATIONS

Federal Policies and Guidance Documents for Debris Operations

Authority/Agency	Document	Description	Link
United States Congress	2 CFR Chapter I, Chapter II, Part 200, et al. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards; Final Rule	2 CFR Part 200 is an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reform of regulations that apply to federal financial assistance, streamlining the language from eight existing OMB circulars into one consolidated set of guidance in the Code of Federal regulations. In the past, each Federal agency published its own administrative grant regulations in different volumes of the CFR. 2 CFR Part 200 provides guidance on the administrative aspects of federal grants (e.g. how grants are awarded, managed, audited, and closed-out). Administrative requirements associated with federal grants will be affected by the Super Circular.	http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr200_main_02.tpl
FEMA	FEMA's Implementation of 2 C.F.R. Part 200, the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards ("Super Circular" or "Omni Circular")	Provides guidance and information regarding FEMA's implementation of Title 2, Part 200 of the Code of Federal Regulations and provides a high level summary of some of the substantive changes that will impact all non-Federal entities that receive awards or subawards under the above listed programs.	https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/101236
United States Congress	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) P.L. 112-141	MAP-21 was signed into law on July 6, 2012 by President Obama. MAP-21 creates a streamlined, performance-based, and multimodal program to address the many challenges facing the U.S. transportation system. These challenges include improving safety, maintaining infrastructure condition, reducing traffic congestion, improving efficiency of the system and freight movement, protecting the environment, and reducing delays in project delivery. MAP-21 required revisions to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief (ER) Program. The ER program assists federal, state, and local governments with the expense of repairing serious damage to federal-aid and federal lands highways resulting from natural disasters or catastrophic failures. Unlike other highway programs, ER is funded by a permanent authorization of \$100 million per year. MAP-21 continues the ER program, with some changes in requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State must apply and provide a complete list of project sites and costs within two years of the event; cost may not exceed the cost to repair or reconstruct a comparable facility. For emergency repairs, a 100 percent federal share is allowed during the first 180 days following 	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

Authority/Agency	Document	Description	Link
		<p>a disaster. MAP-21 allows the Secretary to extend the time period if access to damaged areas is limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debris removal for major disasters declared under the Stafford Act will be funded by FEMA. Maintenance and operation of additional ferryboats or transit is eligible as a temporary substitute service. 	
United States Congress	Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as amended April 2013	<p>The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FEMA programs.</p> <p>This is the governing document for federal disaster assistance and is applicable throughout the recovery process. The Stafford Act was recently amended by the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.</p>	http://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disaster-relief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended
United States Congress	Sandy Recovery Improvement Act	<p>The President signed the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act into law in January 2013 to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Hurricane Sandy and for other purposes. As a result of this act, the Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act was amended including alternative procedures for the FEMA PA program.</p> <p>The law authorizes several significant changes to the way FEMA may deliver disaster assistance under a variety of programs. The purpose of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the cost of federal government assistance. Increase the administrative flexibility of the FEMA PA program. Expedite the process of providing and using the assistance. Create incentives for applicants to complete projects in a timely and cost-effective manner. 	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-113publ2
FEMA	Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 Fact Sheet	<p>This fact sheet provides an overview of the provisions of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.</p> <p>This fact sheet describes the PA Alternative Procedures described in the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA Alternative Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Permanent Work Alternative Procedures ✓ Debris Removal Work Alternative Procedures Hazard Mitigation Dispute Resolution Pilot Program Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households Unified Federal Review Small Project Threshold Review Essential Assistance Individual Assistance Factors 	http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6983

Unincorporated Areas Mass Debris Management Plan

Authority/Agency	Document	Description	Link
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations for Reducing Costs to Future Disasters 	
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	Provides detailed guidance on FEMA assistance programs	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9523.5 Debris Removal from Waterways (10/30/12)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9523.6 Mutual Aid Agreements for PA and Fire Management Assistance (11/10/12)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9523.12 Debris Operations – Hand-Loaded Trucks and Trailers (8/17/10)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9524.3 Rehabilitation Assistance for Levees and Other Flood Control Works (9/23/11)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9526.1 Hazard Mitigation Funding Under Section 406 (Stafford Act) (3/30/10)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9580.102 Fact Sheet: Permanent Relocation (4/14/10)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9580.212 Fact Sheet: PA Grant Contracting Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) (10/28/12)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications
FEMA	9500 Series Policy Publications	9580.214 Fact Sheet: Debris Removal on Federal-Aid Highways (10/28/12)	http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications

ATTACHMENT P
CATALOG OF FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMS

Catalog of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Federal Emergency Management Agency	
Program	Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program
Program Mission	The mission of the FEMA PA Grant Program is to provide assistance to state and local governments and certain types of private nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State government agencies Local governments and special districts Private nonprofit organizations Federally recognized Native American tribes
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible facilities must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be the responsibility of an eligible applicant. ✓ Be located in a designated disaster area. ✓ Not be under the specific authority of another federal agency. ✓ Be in active use at the time of the disaster. Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be required as the result of a major disaster event. ✓ Be located within a designated disaster area. ✓ Be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Eligible costs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the work. ✓ Be compliant with federal, state, and local requirements for procurement. ✓ Be reduced by all applicable credits, such as insurance proceeds and salvage values.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-nonprofit
Program	Individual Assistance Grant Program
Program Mission	Disaster assistance is financial or direct assistance to individuals and families whose property has been damaged or destroyed as a result of a federally declared disaster, and whose losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help individuals with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore the individual's damaged property to its condition before the disaster.
Eligible Applicant	Applicant must be a U.S. citizen, non-citizen national, or qualified alien who meets the eligibility requirements.
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have losses in an area that has been declared a disaster by the President of the United States. ✓ Have disaster-related damage to their primary residence. ✓ Have a primary residence that is uninhabitable or inaccessible. ✓ Have a disaster-caused need that cannot be met through other forms of disaster assistance or insurance. ✓ Have insufficient or no insurance. Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Temporary Housing (a place to live for a limited period of time):</i> Financial assistance may be available to rent a different place to live or a government housing unit may be provided when rental properties are not available.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Repair</i>: Financial assistance may be available to homeowners to repair damage from the disaster to their primary residence that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to make the damaged home safe, sanitary, and functional. ✓ <i>Replacement</i>: Financial assistance may be available to homeowners to replace their home destroyed in the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowner with the cost of replacing their destroyed home. ✓ <i>Permanent or Semi-Permanent Housing Construction</i>: Direct assistance or money for the construction of a home. This type of assistance is available only in insular areas or other locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible. ✓ <i>Money for necessary expenses and serious needs caused by the disaster</i>. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster-related medical and dental expenses ▪ Disaster-related funeral and burial expenses ▪ Clothing, household items (room furnishings, appliances), tools (specialized or protective clothing and equipment) required for your job, necessary educational materials (computers, school books, supplies) ▪ Fuels for primary heat source (heating oil, gas) ▪ Clean-up items (wet/dry vacuum, dehumidifier) ▪ Disaster-related damage to a vehicle ▪ Moving and storage expenses related to the disaster (moving and storing property to avoid additional disaster damage while disaster-related repairs are being made to the home) ▪ Other necessary expenses or serious needs as determined by FEMA ▪ Other expenses that are authorized by law
Program Link	http://www.disasterassistance.gov/
Program	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Program Mission	The HMGP provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, local governments, and eligible private nonprofits (PNPs) following a presidential disaster declaration. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible applicants (grantee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency management agency or a similar state office of the 50 United States ▪ Eligible sub applicants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ State agencies ✓ Local governments/communities ✓ PNP organizations ✓ Federally recognized Native American tribes
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mitigation projects ✓ Hazard mitigation planning ✓ Management costs ▪ Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be feasible and effective at mitigating the risks of the hazard(s) for which the project was designed. ✓ Conform with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices. ▪ Eligible applicants must:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have a FEMA-approved state or Indian tribal (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan at the time of the disaster declaration and at the time HMGP funding is obligated to the grantee to receive an HMGP award. ■ Eligible costs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be reasonable, allowable, allocable, and necessary as required. ■ Cost Share: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mitigation activity: 75% federal/25% non-federal ✓ Grant management costs: 100% federal/0% non-federal ✓ Subgrantee management cost: Subapplicants should consult their state hazard mitigation officer for the amount or percentage of HMGP subgrantee management cost funding their state has determined to be passed through to subgrantees.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance
Program	FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP)
Program Mission	The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ States and Indian tribal governments may act as the grantee. ■ State, Indian tribal and local entities may apply to the grantee for subgrants.
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible states must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the individual fire cost threshold, which applies to single fires, or the cumulative fire cost threshold, which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a state. ■ FMAGP eligible work directly related to the declared fire is documented into two general categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Category B – (Emergency Protective Measures): Limited assistance provided under Section 403 of the Stafford Act ✓ Category H – (Firefighting Activities): Eligible work associated with fire-related activities provided under Section 420 of the Stafford Act ■ Eligible work performed must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be the legal responsibility of the applicant, whether it was performed by the applicant's own agents or through a secondary party as described in the preceding paragraphs. ✓ Be required as a result of the declared fire. ✓ Be located within the designated area. ■ Eligible costs include, but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Equipment and supplies ✓ Labor costs ✓ Travel and per diem ✓ Temporary repairs of damage caused by firefighting activities ✓ Mobilization and demobilization ✓ Limited pre-positioning costs approved by the Regional Administrator ■ Cost Share Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The FMAGP provides a 75 percent federal cost share and the state pays the remaining 25 percent for actual costs.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program

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Federal Emergency Management Agency	
Program	FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
Program Mission	<p>The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).</p> <p>The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) provides the funding for the FMA program. FMA programs are subject to the availability of appropriation funding as well as any program-specific directive or restriction made with respect to such funds.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible applicants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency management agency or a similar office of the 50 states ■ Eligible sub applicants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ State agencies ✓ Indian tribal governments ✓ Local governments/communities
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mitigation projects ✓ Hazard mitigation planning ✓ Management costs ■ Eligible work must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be feasible and effective at mitigating the risks of the hazard(s) for which the project was designed. ✓ Conform with accepted engineering practices, established codes, standards, modeling techniques, or best practices. ✓ Be reviewed to determine if they are in the floodplain or a wetland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Funds shall only be used to support the flood hazard portion of state, Indians, or local mitigation plans to meet the criteria specified in 44 CFR Part 201. Funds are only available to support these activities in communities participating in the NFIP. ■ Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have a FEMA-approved state or tribal (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of the grant funds. The only exception is for a sub application for a state (standard or enhanced) mitigation plan. ■ Eligible subapplicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have a FEMA-approved local mitigation plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of grant funds. ■ Cost Share: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FEMA may contribute up to 100 percent federal cost share for severe repetitive loss properties or the expected savings to the NFIF for acquisition or relocation activities. The greatest savings to the fund (GSTF) value for property acquisition may be offered to the property owner if the project is not cost-effective using pre-event or current market value. ✓ FEMA may contribute up to 90 percent federal cost share for repetitive loss properties. ✓ FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent federal cost share for NFIP-insured properties.
Program Link	http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program

Small Business Administration	
Program	SBA Home and Property Disaster Loans

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Small Business Administration	
Program Mission	SBA provides low interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Homeowners ■ Renters ■ Personal property owners
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Homeowners may apply for up to \$200,000 to replace or repair their primary residence. The loans may not be used to upgrade homes or make additions, unless required by local building code. If the individual makes improvements that help prevent the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, you may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA. ■ In some cases, SBA can refinance all or part of a previous mortgage when the applicant does not have credit available elsewhere and has suffered substantial disaster damage not covered by insurance. ■ Renters and homeowners may borrow up to \$40,000 to replace or repair personal property — such as clothing, furniture, cars and appliances — damaged or destroyed in a disaster. ■ Secondary homes or vacation properties are not eligible for these loans. However, qualified rental properties may be eligible for assistance under the SBA business disaster loan program. ■ Proceeds from insurance coverage on your home or property will be deducted from the total damage estimate to determine the eligible loan amount. The SBA is not permitted to duplicate any benefits. ■ For applicants unable to obtain credit elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 4 percent. For those who can obtain credit elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 8 percent. The SBA will determine whether an applicant can obtain credit elsewhere. SBA disaster loans are offered with up to 30-year terms. ■ Loans for more than \$14,000 must be secured with collateral to the extent possible. The SBA will ask the applicant available collateral, but will not decline a loan for lack of collateral. A first or second mortgage on the damaged real estate is commonly used as collateral for an SBA disaster loan.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/home-and-personal-property-loans
Program	SBA Disaster Assistance Loans
Program Mission	SBA provides low interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business owners in a presidentially declared disaster area
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SBA makes physical disaster loans of up to \$2 million to qualified businesses or most private nonprofit organizations. These loan proceeds may be used for the repair or replacement of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Real property ✓ Machinery ✓ Equipment ✓ Fixtures ✓ Inventory ✓ Leasehold improvements ■ The SBA Business Physical Disaster Loan covers disaster losses not fully covered by insurance. If you are required to apply insurance proceeds to an outstanding mortgage on the damaged property, you can include that amount in your disaster loan application.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you make improvements that help reduce the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster, you may be eligible for up to a 20 percent loan amount increase above the real estate damage, as verified by the SBA. ■ You may not use the disaster loan to upgrade or expand a business, except as required by building codes. A business of any size or most private nonprofit organizations that are located in a declared disaster area and have incurred damage during the disaster may apply for a loan to help replace damaged property or restore its pre-disaster condition. ■ The interest rate will not exceed 4 percent if the applicant cannot obtain credit elsewhere. For businesses and nonprofit organizations with credit available elsewhere, the interest rate will not exceed 8 percent. SBA determines whether the applicant has credit available elsewhere. Repayment terms can be up to 30 years, depending on your ability to repay the loan.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/business-physical-disaster-loans
Program	SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans
Program Mission	Substantial economic injury means the business is unable to meet its obligations and to pay its ordinary and necessary operating expenses. Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses survive until normal operations resume after a disaster.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small business ■ Small agricultural cooperative ■ Most private nonprofit organizations
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The SBA can provide up to \$2 million to help meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred. ■ The loan amount will be based on actual economic injury and the company's financial needs, regardless of whether the business suffered any property damage. ■ The interest rate on EIDLs will not exceed four percent per year. The term of these loans will not exceed 30 years. The repayment term will be determined by your ability to repay the loan. ■ EIDL assistance is available only to small businesses when SBA determines they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere. ■ A business may qualify for both an EIDL and a physical disaster loan. The maximum combined loan amount is \$2 million.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/economic-injury-disaster-loans
Program	SBA Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans (MREIDL)
Program Mission	The MREIDL provides funds to help an eligible small business meet its ordinary and necessary operating expenses that it could have met, but is unable to because an essential employee was called-up to active duty in his or her role as a military reservist. The purpose of MREIDL loans is not to cover lost income or lost profits. MREIDL funds cannot be used in lieu of regular commercial debt, to refinance long-term debt, or to expand the business.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small businesses with essential employees serving in the military reserves
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The maximum MREIDL loan amount is \$2 million. The amount of each loan is limited to the actual economic injury as calculated by SBA. The amount is also limited by business interruption insurance and whether the business and/or its owners have sufficient funds to operate. If a business is a major source of employment, SBA has authority to waive the \$2 million statutory limit. ■ Businesses with the financial capacity to fund their own recovery are not eligible for MREIDL assistance. Federal law requires SBA to determine whether a business has credit available elsewhere— that is, if credit in an amount needed to accomplish full recovery is available from non-government sources without creating an undue financial hardship.

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Small Business Administration	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The filing period for MREIDL assistance begins on the date the essential employee receives a notice of expected call-up and ends one year after the essential employee is discharged or released from active duty. ■ Collateral is required for all MREIDL loans more than \$50,000. SBA accepts real estate as collateral when it is available. SBA will not decline a loan for lack of collateral, but will require the borrower to pledge collateral that is available. ■ The MREIDL interest rate is 4 percent and has loan repayment terms up to 30 years. SBA determines the term of each loan in accordance with the borrower's ability to repay.
Program Link	http://www.sba.gov/content/military-reservists-economic-injury-loans

United States Department of Labor	
Program	US Department of Labor Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)
Program Mission	DUA provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster and who are <u>not</u> eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unemployed workers in a disaster area who meet the grant eligibility requirements
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible individuals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Any unemployed worker or self-employed individual who lived, worked, or was scheduled to work in the disaster area at the time of the disaster; and due to the disaster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No longer has a job or a place to work; ■ Cannot reach the place of work; ■ Cannot work due to damage to the place of work; or ■ Cannot work because of an injury caused by the disaster. ✓ An individual who becomes the head of household and is seeking work because the former head of household died as a result of the disaster may also qualify for DUA benefits. ■ Benefits Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Benefits are available only for weeks of unemployment in the Disaster Assistance Period (DAP). The DAP begins with the first day of the week following the date the major disaster began and continues for up to 26 weeks after the date the disaster was declared by the President. ✓ The maximum weekly benefit amount payable is determined under the provisions of the state law for unemployment compensation in the state where the disaster occurred. However, the minimum weekly benefit amount payable is half (50%) of the average benefit amount in the state.
Program Link	http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/disaster.asp
Program	US Department of Labor Disaster National Emergency Grants (NEG)
Program Mission	NEGs temporarily expand the service capacity of Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker training and employment programs at the state and local levels by providing funding assistance in response to large, unexpected economic events which cause significant job losses. NEGs generally provide resources to states and local workforce investment boards to quickly reemploy laid-off workers by offering training to increase occupational skills.
Eligible Applicant	Eligible applicants are generally limited to states, Native American tribal organizations and local boards that are established through WIA.
Eligibility Requirements	Disaster NEGs require that the FEMA has declared a disaster area eligible for public assistance and is only available to states.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Eligible applicants must:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Be subject to all administrative system requirements that apply to the use of WIA formula funds for dislocated workers, except as otherwise provided in these instructions or a grant award document.■ Eligible work must:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Be a disaster project whose primary purpose is to create temporary employment to assist with clean-up activities. The initial award will restrict the clean-up period to six months from the date of grant award, until there is a subsequent modification (e.g., fully documented plan or other request) that justifies a longer clean-up period.
Program Link	http://www.doleta.gov/neg/Disaster.cfm

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Internal Revenue Service	
Program	IRS Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses
Program Mission	Special tax law provisions may help taxpayers and businesses recover financially from the impact of a disaster, especially when the federal government declares their location to be a major disaster area. Depending on the circumstances, the IRS may grant additional time to file returns and pay taxes. Both individuals and businesses in a federally declared disaster area can get a faster refund by claiming losses related to the disaster on the tax return for the previous year, usually by filing an amended return.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have filed all required tax return(s)
Program Link	http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Disaster-Assistance-and-Emergency-Relief-for-Individuals-and-Businesses-1

United States Department of Agriculture	
Program	USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA): USDA FSA Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) Program
Program Mission	The SURE Program was authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill) to provide assistance to producers suffering crop losses due to natural disasters. SURE is available for crop losses due to natural disasters occurring through Sept. 30, 2011.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible producers
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible producers must meet all of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Produce in a disaster county or contiguous to a disaster county, or ✓ Suffer a 50 percent production loss ✓ Suffer a 10 percent production loss ✓ Satisfy the Risk Management Purchase Requirements (RMPR) ✓ Comply with other general eligibility requirements Qualifying Crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eligible crops include the initial planting of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) insured crops and crops covered by NAP, excluding acreage intended for grazing. Subsequently planted crops are eligible for areas in which multiple-cropping is a normal practice. Crops that are not grown commercially are not eligible for the SURE program payments. An example of a non-commercial crop is one produced in a home garden. Producers may not receive payments for losses of volunteer stands of crops. ✓ All crops for which a policy or plan of crop insurance or NAP coverage is available are eligible for production quantity losses. Most crops are also eligible for quality losses, except for aquaculture, floriculture, mushrooms, ginseng root, ornamental nursery, Christmas trees, turf grass sod, honey, and maple sap.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=sure
Program	USDA FSA Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program
Program Mission	This grant program provides emergency relief to producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish. Covers losses from disaster such as adverse weather or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires not adequately covered by any other disaster program.

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United States Department of Agriculture	
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock producers
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible producers must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have suffered livestock grazing losses due to qualifying drought or fire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For drought, the losses must have occurred on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted to a crop planted specifically for grazing for covered livestock due to a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county. ▪ For fire, the grant provides payments to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses on rangeland managed by a federal agency if the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=elap
Program	USDA FSA Tree Assistance Program (TAP)
Program Mission	USDA FSA TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011. TAP was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill and is funded through the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orchardists and nursery tree growers
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible Tree Types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eligible trees, bushes, and vines are those from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes. Nursery trees include ornamental, fruit, nut, and Christmas trees produced for commercial sale. Trees used for pulp or timber are ineligible. ▪ Eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Suffer qualifying tree, bush or vine losses in excess of 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) from an eligible natural disaster for the individual stand ✓ Have owned the eligible trees, bushes and vines when the natural disaster occurred; however, eligible growers are not required to own the land on which eligible trees, bushes and vines are planted ✓ Replace eligible trees, bushes and vines within 12 months from the date the application is approved
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=tap
Program	USDA FSA Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)
Program Mission	<p>The EFRP helps the owners of nonindustrial private forests restore forest health damaged by natural disasters. The EFRP does this by authorizing payments to owners of private forests to restore disaster-damaged forests.</p> <p>The local FSA County Committee implements EFRP for all disasters with the exceptions of drought and insect infestations. In the case of drought or an insect infestation, the national FSA office authorizes EFRP implementation.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owners of nonindustrial private forests
Eligibility Requirements	<p>The FSA County Committee inspects the damage to determine if forest land is eligible for EFRP. For land to qualify for EFRP funds, the damage from the natural disaster must create new conservation problems that if not dealt with would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harm the natural resources on the land.

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United States Department of Agriculture	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly affect future land use. <p>Only owners of nonindustrial private forests with tree cover existing before the natural disaster occurred are eligible to apply. The land must be owned by a private individual, group, association, corporation, or other private legal entity that has decision-making authority on the land and does not use the land for business purposes.</p> <p>Funding for EFRP is determined by Congress. Up to 75% of the cost to implement emergency conservation practices can be provided, however the final amount is determined by the committee reviewing the application. The FSA County Committee is able to approve applications up to \$50,000 while \$50,000 to \$100,000 requires state committee approval. Amounts over \$100,000 require the approval of the national FSA office. Additionally, a limit on payments of \$500,000 per person or entity per disaster applies.</p>
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=efrp
Program	USDA FSA Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program
Program Mission	Provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occurs due to natural disasters.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A landowner, tenant, or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing an eligible crop and is entitled to an ownership share of that crop.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Notification Requirements</p> <p>When a crop or planting is affected by a natural disaster, producers must notify the FSA office where their farm records are maintained and complete Part B, (the Notice of Loss portion) of Form CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment. This must be completed within 15 calendar days of whichever occurs earlier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disaster occurrence Final planting date if planting was prevented by a natural disaster Date damage to the crop or loss of production became apparent The normal harvest date <p>The natural disaster must have either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the expected unit production of the crop by more than 50 percent, or Prevented the producer from planting more than 35 percent of the intended crop acreage. <p>Expected production is the amount of the crop produced in the absence of a natural disaster. FSA compares expected production to actual production to determine the percentage of crop loss.</p> <p>Eligible Producers</p> <p>An eligible producer is a landowner, tenant, or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing an eligible crop and is entitled to an ownership share of that crop. As authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Act), an individual's or entity's average nonfarm adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation cannot exceed \$500,000 to be eligible for NAP.</p> <p>Eligible Crops</p> <p>Eligible crops must be commercially produced agricultural commodity crops for which the catastrophic risk protection level of crop insurance is not available and be any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops grown for food Crops planted and grown for livestock consumption, including, but not limited to grain and forage crops, including native forage Crops grown for fiber, such as cotton and flax (except for trees) Crops grown in a controlled environment, such as mushrooms and floriculture Specialty crops, such as honey and maple sap

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United States Department of Agriculture	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value loss crops, such as aquaculture, Christmas trees, ginseng, ornamental nursery and turfgrass sod Sea oats and sea grass Seed crops where the propagation stock is produced for sale as seed stock for other eligible NAP crop production <p>Eligible Natural Disaster</p> <p>An eligible natural disaster is any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaging weather, such as drought, freeze, hail, excessive moisture, excessive wind or hurricanes, An adverse natural occurrence, such as earthquake or flood; A condition related to damaging weather or an adverse natural occurrence, such as excessive heat, plant disease, volcanic smog, insect infestation, or Any combination of these conditions. <p>The natural disaster must occur during the coverage period, before or during harvest and must directly affect the eligible crop</p>
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=nap
Program	USDA FSA Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)
Program Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific provisions for the LIP will be implemented through separate rulemakings and announced at a later date.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be eligible for LIP, a livestock producer must have legally owned the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Livestock Owners</p> <p>To be eligible for LIP, an owner's livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have died as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event occurring; On or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011; and No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable adverse weather event. <p>In the calendar year for which benefits are requested, an owner's livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and Not have been produced for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. <p>Excluded livestock includes wild free roaming animals, pets or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting, roping or for show.</p> <p>Eligible Livestock Contract Growers</p> <p>To be eligible for LIP, a contract grower must have had the following on the day the livestock died:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possession and control of the eligible livestock and; A written agreement with the eligible livestock owner setting the specific terms, conditions and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock. <p>To be eligible for LIP, a contract grower's livestock also must have met the following conditions. The livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been poultry or swine; Have died as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event occurring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011, and; No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the adverse weather event(s) and; In the calendar year for which benefits are requested. Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and

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United States Department of Agriculture	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not have been produced for reasons other than for commercial use as part of a farming operation. This includes wild free roaming animals, pets, or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting or for show.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=lip
Program	USDA FSA Emergency Farm Loans
Program Mission	<p>USDA's FSA provides emergency loans to help producers who own or operate located in a county declared by the President or designated by the secretary of agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for Emergency loans.</p> <p>Emergency loan funds may be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore or replace essential property. Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year. Pay essential family living expenses. Reorganize the farming operation. Refinance certain debts, excluding real estate. <p>The maximum loan amount for an Emergency loan is \$500,000.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and ranchers
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Applicants</p> <p>Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President or designated by the secretary of agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for emergency loans. A disaster designation by the FSA administrator authorizes emergency loan assistance for physical losses only in the designated and contiguous counties. Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience. Are citizens or permanent residents of the United States. Have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate or chattel property. Have an acceptable credit history. Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources. Can provide collateral to secure the loan. Have repayment ability. <p>Loan Requirements</p> <p>FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records; Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff and; Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management training program and obtain crop insurance.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=fmlp&topic=efl
Program	USDA FSA Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

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United States Department of Agriculture	
Program Mission	This program provides financial assistance to producers who suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, during the calendar year in which the loss occurs. Fire losses must have occurred on federally managed lands.
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock producers
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Counties for Drought An eligible livestock producer that owns or leases grazing land or pastureland physically located in a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a severe drought. A map of eligible counties for LFP drought may be found at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov.</p> <p>Eligible Livestock Eligible livestock types under LFP include alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, poultry, reindeer, sheep or swine that have been or would have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ During the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county; or ■ When the federal agency excluded the livestock producer from grazing the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire. <p>Eligible livestock must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Have been owned, purchased or entered into a contract to purchase during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition; ■ Have been held by a contract grower or sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or one or both of the two production years immediately preceding the current production year; ■ Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition; ■ Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. (Such excluded uses include, but are not limited to, wild free roaming animals or animals used for recreational purposes such as pleasure, hunting, pets, roping or for show); and ■ Not have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire as part of the normal business operation of the producer. <p>Eligible Producers To be eligible for LFP, producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower of covered livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire. ■ Provide pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land that is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county; ✓ Rangeland managed by a federal agency for which the otherwise eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normally permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire; or ✓ Certify that they have suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire.
Program Link	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=lfpr

Federal Highway Administration	
Program	FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program

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Program Mission	<p>Congress authorized in Title 23, United States Code, Section 125, a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of federal aid highways and roads on federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause. This program, commonly referred to as the emergency relief or ER program, supplements the commitment of resources by states, their political subdivisions, or other federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions.</p> <p>The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Applicability of ER to a catastrophic failure due to an external cause is based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses to the highway agency.</p>
Eligible Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ States
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligibility Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Roads and bridges on federal-aid highways as a direct result of a natural disaster or a catastrophic failure ✓ Federal-aid highways are public roads classified as arterial, urban collectors and major rural collectors ✓ At least \$700,00 (federal share) in eligible damage ✓ A minimum \$5,000 in repair costs per site ✓ Generally provides for repair and restoration of highway facilities to pre-disaster conditions ▪ Eligible Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engineering and right-of-way ✓ Indirect costs ✓ Detours and temporary substitute highway traffic service* ✓ Traffic damage ✓ Overlays ✓ Raising grades ✓ Slides ✓ Work on active construction projects* ✓ Toll facilities* ✓ Traffic control devices ✓ Landscaping* ✓ Roadside appurtenances* ✓ Timber and debris removal* ✓ Transportation System Management Strategies ✓ Projects and project features resulting from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process ✓ Outside of the highway right-of-way* ✓ Administrative expenses ✓ Supplies and materials ✓ Equipment ✓ Catastrophic failure from external cause <p>*Program changes as of May 31, 2013 resulting from the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) (P.L. 112-141)</p>
Program Link	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm

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United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Program	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery Assistance
Program Mission	HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.
Eligible Applicant	CDBG Disaster Recovery funds are made available to states, units of general local governments, Native American Indian tribes and insular areas designated by the President of the United States as disaster areas. These communities must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program (usually these are governments that already receive HOME or CDBG allocations). At times, supplemental appropriations restrict funding solely to states rather than the local cities and/or counties.
Eligibility Requirements	<p>Eligible Activities</p> <p>Grantees may use CDBG Disaster Recovery funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure, and prevention of further damage to affected areas, if such use does not duplicate funding available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the US Army Corps of Engineers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Examples of these activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buying damaged properties in a flood plain and relocating residents to safer areas; ✓ Relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster; ✓ Debris removal not covered by FEMA; ✓ Rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster; ✓ Buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as streets, neighborhood centers, and water, sewer and drainage systems; ✓ Code enforcement; ✓ Homeownership activities such as down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees for disaster victims; ✓ Public services (generally limited to no more than 15 percent of the grant); ✓ Helping businesses retain or create jobs in disaster-impacted areas; and ✓ Planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant).
Program Link	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/drsi

Natural Resource Conservation Services	
Program	Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Program Mission	The purpose of the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program is to undertake emergency measures, including the purchase of flood plain easements, for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed whenever fire, flood or any other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of the watershed.
Eligible Applicant	All projects undertaken must be sponsored by a political subdivision of the state, such as a city, county, general improvement district, or conservation district.
Eligibility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eligible Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams ✓ Protecting destabilized stream banks ✓ Establishing cover on critically eroding lands ✓ Repairing conservation practices ✓ Purchasing of flood plain easements <p>Contact the local USDA Service Center or NRCS Field Office or NRCS State Office for assistance.</p>

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	To be eligible for assistance, applicant must have pre-approval from NRCS prior to starting the work.
Program Link	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/ewp/

ATTACHMENT Q
FEMA DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN CROSSWALK

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FEMA currently provides incentives to public entities for having an approved disaster debris management plan. The UA MDMP follows the guidance in FEMA Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Debris Management Plan Job Aid which includes the criteria FEMA uses to evaluate debris management plans.

The crosswalk below lists the sections of the UA MDMP where information can be found regarding each of the FEMA plan requirements.

FEMA Requirement	Location in the Plan
Debris Management Plan Overview. This section of the Plan should include a discussion explaining the Plan's purpose and its overarching goals. It should also include a brief discussion about how the Plan was developed; who participated in the Plan development (effort should be made to include all internal departments and external entities that may be involved with the debris removal operations); and, whether the Plan is officially adopted by the governing body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 1.1 Overview• Section 1.2 Purpose• Section 1.3 Background• Section 6.1.1 Board of Emergency Management Council Plan Approval
Events and Assumptions. Forecasting the type and quantity of debris is essential to the debris removal planning process. The Plan should identify the types and severity of disasters that are most likely to occur along with the types and anticipated quantities of debris that may be generated. It should also identify the type of handling that would be necessary to safely manage the debris. The Plan should describe the general terrain types, land use, and accessibility for the areas which would most likely be impacted by the disaster and how these characteristics may affect debris operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 1.4 Events and Assumptions
Debris Collection and Removal. A debris collection strategy establishes a systematic approach for the efficient removal of debris so that the community can recover quickly after a disaster. The clearance and collection of disaster debris should be structured to meet response and recovery priorities. As such, the Plan should identify and prioritize facilities that will be impacted by disaster debris. It should also define the priorities during both the response and recovery phase operations and describe the coordination process with other entities responsible for managing debris. The Plan should identify roles and responsibilities for all functions involved (e.g., Public Works, Finance, Solid Waste Departments, etc.). Additionally, the Plan should address the methods that will be used to remove debris (i.e., curbside collection, community drop-off bins, etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 2 Mass Debris Management Strategy• Section 3 Roles and Responsibilities• Attachment C Priority Disaster Routes Map• Attachment D Critical Facilities Identified in the County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan
Temporary Debris Management Sites and Disposal Locations. The Plan should identify locations where the disaster debris will be segregated, reduced and disposed and/or whether it will be recycled. The Plan should address traffic circulation at each of the disposal sites, disposal capacity and how debris will be managed if there is a lack of landfill capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 2.3.7 Identify and Prepare Temporary Debris Management Sites• Section 2.4.5 Determine Disposal and End Use Options

FEMA Requirement	Location in the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment E Potential Temporary Debris Management Sites • Attachment K Landfill and End Use Facilities
<p>Debris Removal on Private Property. Debris removal from private property is generally the responsibility of the individual property owners; however, when it is in the public interest to remove debris, the Grantee or Subgrantee may act to abate the threat. The Plan should identify the circumstances under which the Grantee or Subgrantee will take such action and identify the enabling laws that allow government to intercede in private property matters. The Plan should also provide discussion on the specific steps it will undertake to obtain permissions to enter on the private property and how it will recoup costs (such as insurance proceeds) for the debris removal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2.4.9.1 Private Property Debris Removal
<p>Use and Procurement of Contracted Services. The Plan should discuss the circumstances when contracted services will be required and describe the types of debris operations that will be contracted. The Plan should describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contracted services. All contracts must comply with Federal procurement requirements (i.e., competitive bidding), as outlined in Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §200.317-326; Federal requirements may be more stringent than State or local requirements (See also Recovery Fact Sheet 9580.201 Debris Contracting Guidance).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4.2 Procure and Use Contracted Services • Section 4 Finance, Administration and Logistics • Attachment F Debris Management Contracts • Attachment G Disaster Debris Contract Guide • Attachment H Disaster Debris Contract Checklist
<p>Use of Force Account Labor. The Plan should clearly define the types of work that will be performed by force account labor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2.4.4 Use Force Account Resources
<p>Monitoring of Debris Operations. Debris monitoring helps ensure that the debris removal contractors are performing the agreed upon scope of work as per the contract and helps to maintain the required documentation for FEMA PA reimbursement. The Plan should include details as to how the Grantee or Subgrantee will monitor its debris removal contractor at pickup sites, Debris Management Sites/Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and final disposal areas. Specifically, the Plan should discuss who will perform the monitoring and describe each monitoring task.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2.4.3 Monitor Debris Operations
<p>Health and Safety Requirements. Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment and numerous types of trucks, which can pose safety hazards to emergency workers and the public. In addition to safety hazards, exposure to certain types of debris can pose potential health risks to emergency workers and the public. The Plan should include specific details as to how workers and the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2.4.6 Monitor and Implement Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements

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FEMA Requirement	Location in the Plan
public will be protected and discuss the specific measures for adherence to safety rules and procedures.	
Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements. The removal and disposal of certain types of debris can impact human health and the physical environment. Successful debris operations depend on compliance with Federal, State and local environmental laws. The Plan should identify all debris operations that may trigger compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws. It should also identify how compliance will be attained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 2.4.6 Monitor and Implement Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements
Public Information. The dissemination of debris removal information is critical to the effective and efficient removal of disaster debris. The Plan should include a public information strategy to ensure that residents receive accurate and timely information about the parameters, rules, and guidelines for debris removal.	Section 2.4.8 Provide Public Information
Identification of Debris Removal Contractors. The Subgrantee must identify at least one or more debris contractors that it has pre-qualified to perform debris operations. A pre-qualified contractor is one that has been identified and evaluated by a local government and has been determined to be capable to perform debris removal work (e.g., capabilities, bonding, insurance, availability). Identification of these qualifications should be done in conjunction with drafting the debris management plan, which should include specific contract requirements and explain how contractor qualifications are established. The purpose of pre-qualifying contractors is to have a list of qualified contractors to complete the work. A pre-qualified contractor does not constitute a stand-by contractor. Subgrantees must still comply with Federal procurement requirements (i.e., complete bidding), as outlined in 2 CFR §200.317-326.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attachment F Debris Management Contracts• Attachment G Disaster Debris Contract Guide• Attachment H Disaster Debris Contract Checklist