

Workshop 1 Introduction to Debris Planning

Jill Missal Randy Nunn William M. Lokey



What should a plan cover?

- Response
- Recovery
- Additional tasks
 - Maintain debris management readiness
 - Training
 - Exercises
 - Plan maintenance

Debris in the past

Hurricane Andrew

• 43 million cubic yards of debris

September 11th, 2001

2.8 million cubic yards from twin towers

Hurricane Katrina

- Alabama 3.4 million CY
- Mississippi 45.8 million CY
- Louisiana 64.3 million CY



When jurisdictions fail to plan, they plan to fail



What causes debris?

Natural disasters

- Hurricanes
- Tornados
- Wind Storms
- Ice Storms
- Floods
- Fires
- Earthquakes

Man-made events

- Civil unrest
- Terrorist attacks







Goals of Debris Planning

- Remove debris as quickly as possible
- Protect life, public health, and safety
- Reduce public health risk
- Timely return to normalcy
- Maximum reimbursement following Federal Declaration

Pre-planning

- Identify planning team
- Identify and forecast debris amounts/types
- Evaluate any applicable environmental rules
 - Include Federal, State and Local statutes
 - HAZMAT, asbestos, lead paint
- Determine debris capacity
 - Where are the facilities?
 - Consider recycling and waste to energy disposal

Pre-planning

Pre-select debris management sites

- Permitting issues?
- Public/private land use
- Pre-negotiate necessary contracts

Equipment needs

- Staffing
- Mutual Aid



Pre-planning

Communications plan

- Debris team
- Local, State and Federal agencies
- Residents of the community?
- Debris prevention
 - Ways to protect property



Identify Debris

Will vary from community to community

Planners should identify items specific to their community

Industries and commercial enterprises

What roles does the business community play?

Consider travelling debris

- Hurricanes
- Floods
- Tornadoes

Debris Generating Events

Hurricanes

- Powerful Winds
- Storm Surge
- Rain

Earthquakes

Destruction closest to epicenter

Tornadoes

- High winds
- Projectile materials

Debris Generating Events

Floods

- Destruction to personal property
- Damage to trees, soil & sediment
- Impact to infrastructure

Wildfires

- Mixed debris, charred waste
- Loss of vegetation increasing mud slides

Winter storms

- Vegetative debris
- Snow/ice accumulations
- Volcanoes
 - Landslides
 - Debris avalanche





Estimating Debris

- Forecasting is paramount in determining extent of plan
 - Types of disasters
 - Scope of debris
- Previous experience or forecasting tools?
- U.S. Multi-Hazard Program (HAZUS-MH)
- USACE
- Private companies

Environmental Regulations

- Federal, State & Local regulations
- Include a list of regulations as part of plan
- Include how debris type must be managed accordingly
- Update contact list of applicable agencies
 - **FEMA**
 - USACE
 - EPA

Debris Capacity

Assess region's capacity to manage debris

Facilities

- What is the current inventory?
- What is their capacity?
- What additional debris can they accommodate?
- Develop map and contact list for facilities
- Transportation/movement plans
- What if disaster meets capacity limits?

Debris Sites

- Most common improvement pre-select sites!
- Identify space and sites
 - Staging
 - Storing
 - Processing
- Temporary locations
 - Local Parks
 - Industrial/military facilities
 - HAZMAT

- Distribution of reusable/recycled products?
- Ensure local/regional codes are followed

Debris Sites

Sites should include the following:

- Sufficient in size with appropriate topography
- Located away from potable water sources
- Not located in a wetland or floodplain
- Free from obstructions
- Public lands
- Include communities in site selection
- Include locations in briefings to public
- Establish hours of operation

Equipment Needs

- Identify equipment and supplies needed to implement plan
- Include administrative and collection needs
 - Chainsaws
 - Generators
 - Road signs
 - Jack hammers
 - Wood grinders
 - Conveyors



Pre-negotiate any mutual aid agreements and contracts

Communication Plans

- Normal methods include radio, cellular phone, etc.
- Clear descriptions of who can make decisions
- Ensure cross jurisdictional/agency plans
 - Police
 - Health Officials
 - Emergency managers
 - Industrial/commercial agencies
- Include other community organizations

Communication Plans

Public communications

- Provide public education before and during operations
- When, where, how debris collection will occur
- Special materials
- Radio/television announcements
- Telephone hotlines
- Websites
- Timely, consistent, updatable and right language!

Debris Prevention

- Should be considered part of the plan
- Reduction in how much debris is generated
 - Educational outreach
 - Building code modifications
 - Planning/zoning changes
- Hazard Mitigation Plans
- Specific measures based on specific threats
 - Hurricanes
 - Earthquakes

Harmful Materials

- Include planning for controlling and diverting HAZMATs
- Asbestos
- PCBs
- Storage Tanks
- Firearms/Ammunition



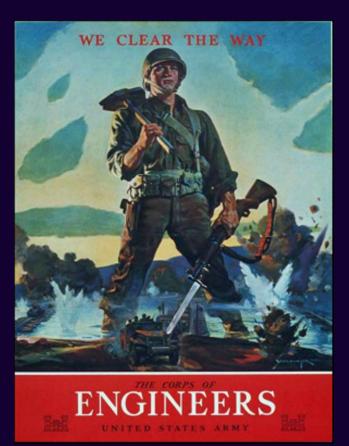
Recycling

Reuse of materials can reduce burden on facilities

- When does it start?
- Think outside the box!
- Natural disasters generate a lot of reusable debris
- Pre-identify local recyclers
- Place sites close to debris area
- 1994 LA Earthquake
- Waste to energy options?

Resources Available

- State
- EMAC/Mutual Aid
- Private sector
- Federal
 - FEMA
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - EPA
 - Coast Guard



Summary

- Plan should cover response and recovery
- Plan should be deployable to any scenario
- Know the needs of your jurisdiction
 - Sites
 - Equipment
- Don't be afraid to think outside the box!

