



Public Assistance 101

An Introduction and Overview of Category A: Debris Removal



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Public Assistance 101: Debris Removal

FEMA Public Assistance may fund the removal of debris and associated operations when that debris is a direct result of a federally declared event and is impacting the community.

Debris includes, but is not limited to, vegetative debris, construction and demolition debris, sand, mud, silt, gravel, rocks, boulders, white goods, and vehicle and vessel wreckage.



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Public Assistance 101: Debris Removal

- Planning
- Eligibility
- Estimating
- Monitoring
- Procurement
- Special Considerations
- Special Circumstances





Debris Removal Planning



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Importance of Having a Plan

- Facilitate response and recovery activities
- Return community to normalcy quickly
- Reduce impacts to humans and environment
- Ensure effective use of resources
- Control and minimize costs



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Debris Management Plans

Debris Plans will help you answer who, what, when, how, and where after the event



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Debris Plans Considerations

- Events and assumptions
- Debris collection & removal
- Debris management sites & disposal locations
- Debris removal on private property
- Procurement and contracted services
- Use of force account labor
- Monitoring of debris operations



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Composition of Disaster Debris

Disasters generate a variety of different types of debris

		Typical Debris Streams										
		Vegetative	Construction & Demolition (C&D)	Personal Property/ Household Items	Hazardous Waste	Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	White Goods	Soil, Mud and Sand	Vehicles and Vessels	Putrescent	Electronic Waste	Sandbags
Types of Disasters	Hurricanes/Typhoons	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tsunamis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tornadoes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
	Floods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Earthquakes		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
	Wildfires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	Ice Storms	X			X							
	Severe Storms/High Winds	X	X					X				
	Acts of Terrorism		X		X				X	X	X	



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Public Information

The dissemination of debris removal information is critical to the effective and efficient removal of disaster debris and the recovery of the community.





Public Information Strategy

- Local governments and organizations should have a public information strategy to ensure that residents receive accurate and timely information about the parameters, rules, and guidelines of debris removal.

Important Considerations

- One centralized public information center
- One spokesperson decreases potential for misinformation





Public Information Office

Some Tips to disseminate information:

- Identify a public information officer (PIO)
- Pre-disaster outreach (if possible)
- Procedures to decide, prepare, communicate, and distribute the information
- Procedures to update, and redistribute info as operations progress
- Establish a venue to address all concerns
- Process to collect information





Information To Be Disseminated

- How to separate debris
 - Isolate hazardous waste and recyclable materials from other debris
- When and how to place debris curbside
 - Pickup schedules
 - Keep debris piles away from fire hydrants, etc.
- How to report illegal dumping
- Location of debris handling and staging sites





Separating Your Debris

Debris should be placed curbside, without blocking the roadway or storm drains.

NO PICKUP ZONE
Any debris placed from the sidewalk toward your property will not be picked up.

DEBRIS SEPARATION
Separate debris into the six categories shown below.

DO NOT STACK OR LEAN
Placing debris near or on trees, poles, or other structures makes removal difficult. This includes fire hydrants and meters.

UNSURE WHERE TO PLACE DEBRIS?
If you don't have a sidewalk, ditch, or utility line in front of your house, place debris at the edge of your property before the curb.



Normal Household Trash
Normal household trash and bagged debris of any kind will not be picked up with disaster debris. You should continue to follow your normal garbage removal schedule.



VEGETATIVE DEBRIS
• Leaves (do not put in bags)
• Logs
• Plants
• Tree branches



CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS
• Building materials
• Carpet
• Drywall
• Furniture
• Lumber
• Mattresses
• Plumbing



APPLIANCES & WHITE GOODS
• Air conditioners
• Dishwashers
• Freezers
• Refrigerators
• Stoves
• Washers, dryers
• Water heaters



ELECTRONICS
• Computers
• Radios
• Stereos
• Televisions
• Other devices with a cord



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
• Cleaning supplies
• Batteries
• Lawn chemicals
• Oils
• Oil-based paints and stains
• Pesticides

For more information contact your local government.

Debris Separation Guide



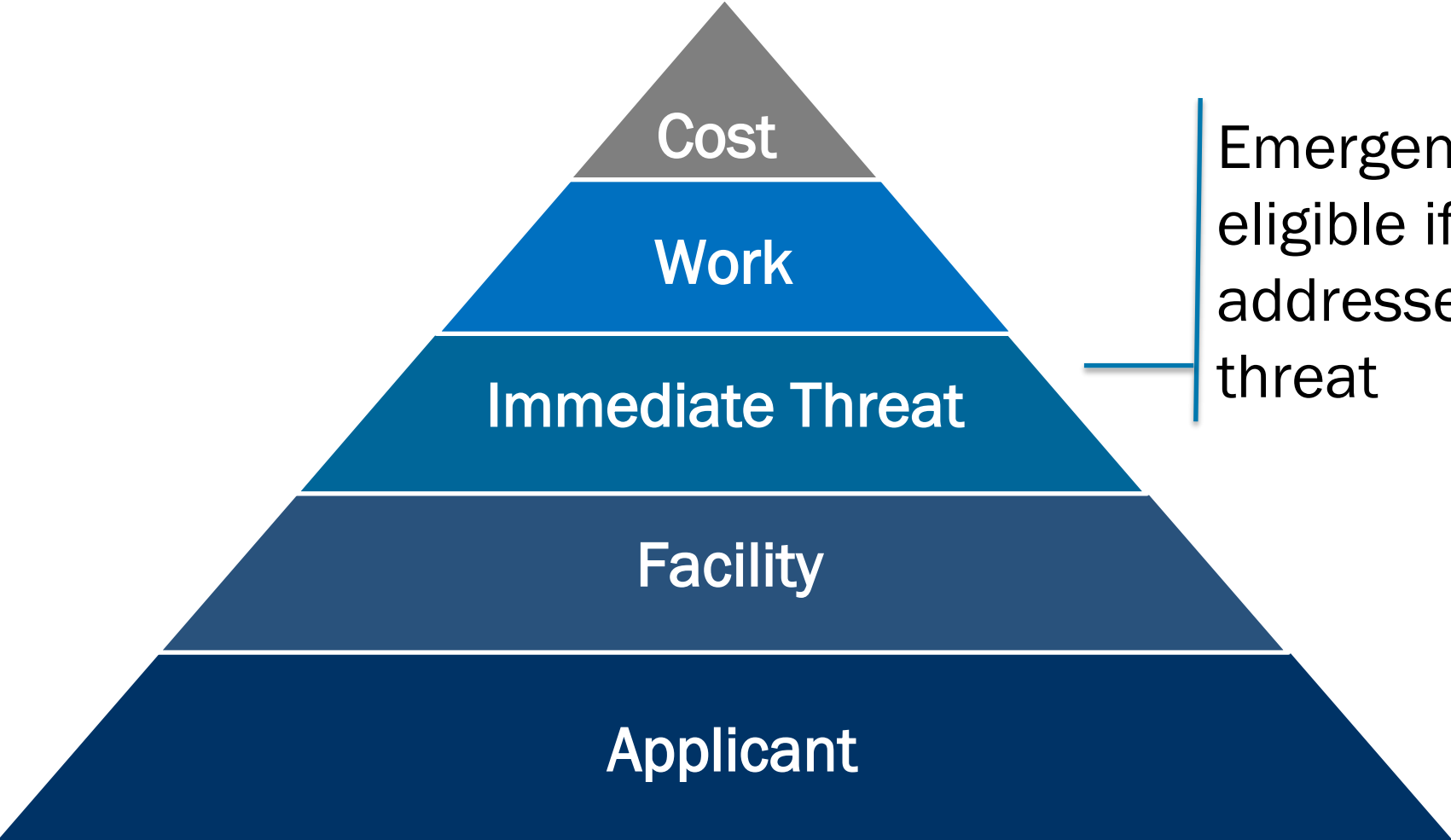
Debris Removal Eligibility



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Public Assistance Eligibility Pyramid



Emergency Work is only eligible if the work addresses an immediate threat



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Immediate Threat Criteria



- Save lives;
- Protect public health and safety;
- Protect improved property; or
- Eliminate or lessen an immediate threat of additional damage



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Minimum Work Eligibility Criteria



- Required as a result of the disaster
- Located within the designated area
- The legal responsibility of an eligible Applicant



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Basic Work Eligibility Criteria



- Disaster-related debris is generally eligible
- Must be closely managed by applicant and have established limits
- Must be separated from normal garbage pickup and other ineligible debris removal



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Regulatory Project Deadlines



Per 44 CFR 206.204(c)(1), all work for PA-funded Debris Removal projects must be completed within the following time limitations:

Deadlines for Completing Work	
Type of Work	Months
Emergency Work	6

Why is this important? What are the potential impacts of not meeting this deadline?



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Alternative Procedures for Debris Removal



Reimbursement of Straight-Time for Force Account Labor

- The Applicant may elect to participate in the Alternative Procedures for debris removal and receive reimbursement for straight-time for the Applicant's budgeted employees that conduct debris removal activities.
- This applies to both large and small grants.



PAPPG Reference v4: See page 101 for more information



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Debris Removal



Eligible debris removal:

- Eliminates immediate threats to lives, public health, and safety
- Eliminates immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property
- Ensures economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community at large





Debris Removal



- Ineligible debris removal:
 - From navigable channels and waterways
 - From agricultural lands
 - Debris from previous events
 - Debris in unmaintained areas
 - Debris from commercial properties



placed from the sidewalk toward your property will not be picked up.



Normal Household Trash
Normal household trash and bagged debris of any kind will not be picked up with disaster debris. You should continue to follow your normal garbage removal schedule.



VEGETATIVE DEBRIS

- Leaves (do not put in bags)
- Logs
- Plants
- Tree branches



CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS

- Building materials
- Carpet
- Drywall
- Furniture
- Lumber
- Mattresses
- Plumbing



APPLIANCES & WHITE GOODS

- Air conditioners
- Dishwashers
- Freezers
- Refrigerators
- Stoves
- Washers, dryers
- Water heaters



ELECTRONICS

- Computers
- Radios
- Stereos
- Televisions
- Other devices with a cord



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Cleaning supplies
- Batteries
- Lawn chemicals
- Oils
- Oil-based paints and stains
- Pesticides

Types of Debris Removed

Type and Quantity of Debris Hauled ▾

In addition to the information requested below, please upload a representative sample of photographs of debris piles. Please upload a site map where the applicant will conduct or has conducted debris removal, staging, and disposal operations and the extent of ground disturbance. If debris is hazardous, additional information is required.

What type of debris was or will be removed?

Construction and demolition debris (C&D)

Household waste

Hazardous materials ([More Info](#))

Electronics

Large appliances/white goods

Sand, mud, silt, gravel, rocks, or boulders

Vegetative ([More Info](#))

Vehicles

Vessels

Other

Types of debris removed as it is broken down in Grants Portal

Type and Quantity of Debris Hauled ▾

In addition to the information requested below, please upload a representative sample of photographs of debris piles. Please upload a site map where the applicant will conduct or has conducted debris removal, staging, and disposal operations and the extent of ground disturbance. If debris is contracted, additional information is required.

What type of debris was or will be removed?

Construction and demolition debris (C&D)

Household waste

Hazardous materials [\(More Info \)](#)

Electronics

Large appliances/white goods

Sand, mud, silt, gravel, rocks, or boulders

Vegetative [\(More Info \)](#)

Vehicles

Vessels

Other

Vegetative and
C&D Debris are
two very common
types



Vegetative Debris

- Vegetative debris on public property and rights-of-way
- Hazardous trees
- Hazardous limbs
- Hazardous stumps



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Vegetative Debris

- Vegetative debris on public property and rights-of-way



Vegetative ([More Info](#))

What was or will be the quantity hauled? *

 SELECT UNITS... ▾

Is the quantity hauled estimated or actual? *

- Estimated
 Actual

What was or is the location of the debris? *

- Throughout Jurisdiction
 Specific Areas (e.g., neighborhoods, quadrants)
 Address
 GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees with six decimal places)

What type of labor was or will be used to remove the debris? *

- Force account
 Contracted
 Prison labor
 Mutual aid

To which site(s) was this debris taken directly? * ([More Info](#))

- Temporary Site 1
 County Landfill
 County Landfill 2

Vegetative Debris

- When tracking and reporting debris removal activities, you must track all types of debris from "cradle to grave"
- This is an example of how the Grants Portal form looks for Vegetative debris picked up from public property and from public rights-of-way



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Vegetative (More Info)

What was or will be the quantity hauled? *

 SELECT UNITS... ▾

Is the quantity hauled estimated or actual? *

- Estimated
 Actual

What was or is the location of the debris? *

- Throughout Jurisdiction
 Specific Areas (e.g., neighborhoods, quadrants)
 Address
 GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees with six decimal places)

Cradle: where was it picked up?

What type of labor was or will be used to remove the debris? *

- Force account
 Contracted
 Prison labor
 Mutual aid

To which site(s) was this debris taken directly? * (More Info)

- Temporary Site 1
 County Landfill
 County Landfill 2

Grave: where is it's final resting place or disposition?

Hazardous Trees

- Must meet all of the following criteria:
 - Condition was caused by the disaster
 - Present an immediate threat
 - Measure 6 inches or greater at 4.5 feet above ground level



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Hazardous Trees (Cont'd)

- Additionally - tree must meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - More than 50 percent of crown is damaged or destroyed
 - Has split trunk or broken branches exposing the heartwood
 - Has fallen or been uprooted in a public-use area
 - Leaning at an angle of greater than 30 degrees and shows evidence of ground disturbance



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Hazardous Trees (Cont'd)

Trees (More Info)

+ ADD TREE

Tree 1 ▾

In Progress

HIDE

REMOVE

Please provide a short description of the tree removed *

Tree 1

What were or are the GPS coordinates of the tree? Please provide coordinates in decimal degrees, with six decimal places. *

Latitude *

Latitude

Longitude *

Longitude

What was or is the diameter of the tree? * (More Info)

SELECT UNITS... ▾

Which of these criteria did or does it meet? * (More Info)

- Split trunk
- Broken canopy
- Leaning at an angle greater than 30 degrees

Was or is 50% or more of the root-ball exposed? *

- Yes
- No

What type of labor was or will be used to remove the tree? *

- Force account
- Mutual aid
- Prison labor
- Contract

To which site(s) was this debris taken directly? * (More Info)

- Final Disposal Site 1

Hazardous Limbs



- Must be located on improved public property
- Limb must be greater than two inches in diameter at point of breakage
- Limb must still be hanging in tree and threatening a public-use area



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Hazardous Limbs (Cont'd)

Broken limbs or branches

+ ADD LIMB

Limb 1 ▾

In Progress

HIDE

REMOVE

Please provide a short description of the location or limb *

Limb 1

What were or are the GPS coordinates of the limb? Please provide coordinates in decimal degrees, with six decimal places. *

Latitude *	Latitude
Longitude *	Longitude

What was or is the diameter of the limb? * (More Info)

SELECT UNITS... ▾

Which of these criteria did or does it meet? * (More Info)

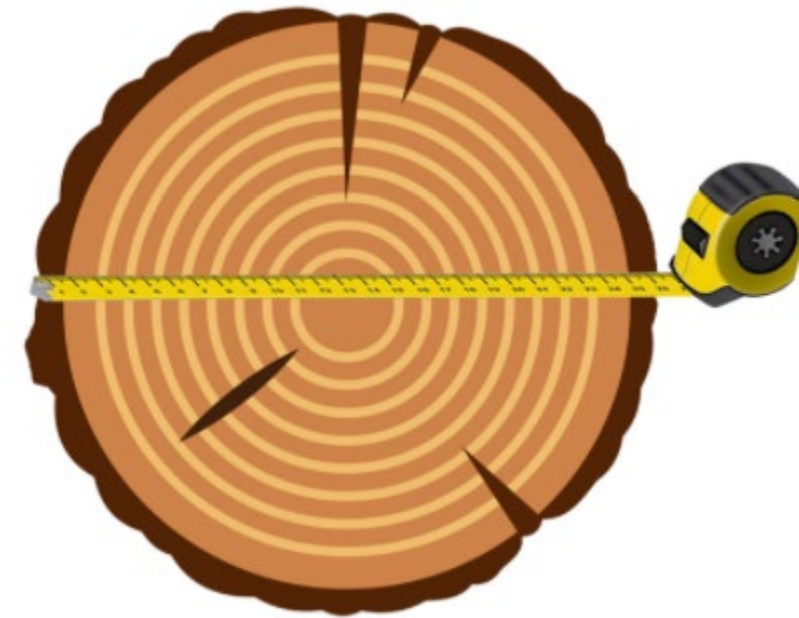
- Overhanging improved property
- Overhanging a public-use area (trail, sidewalk, playground)

What type of labor was or will be used to remove the limb? *

- Force account
- Mutual aid
- Prison labor
- Contract

Hazardous Stumps

- Must have 50 percent or more of the root ball exposed
- Must be greater than 24 inches in diameter, measured 24 inches above the ground
- Must be on improved public property or a public right-of-way
- Must pose an immediate threat



Hazardous Stumps

Stumps [\(More Info \)](#)

+ ADD STUMP

Stump 1 ▼

In Progress

HIDE

REMOVE

Please provide a short description of the stump removed *

Stump 1

What were or are the GPS coordinates of the stump? *Please provide coordinates in decimal degrees, with six decimal places.* *

Latitude *

Latitude

Longitude *

Longitude

What was or is the diameter of the stump? * [\(More Info \)](#)

SELECT UNITS... ▼

Was or is 50% or more of the root-ball exposed? *

Yes

No

What was or will be the stump removal method? *

Flush-cut

Grinding

Extracting

What type of labor was or will be used to remove the stump? *

Force account

Mutual aid

Prison labor

Contract

What type of labor was or will be used for monitoring the removal? *

Force account

Mutual aid

Prison labor

Contract

To which site(s) was this debris taken directly? * [\(More Info \)](#)

Final Disposal Site 1



Construction and Demolition Debris

- Generally eligible if disaster-related
- Proper disposal of hazardous materials such as asbestos and lead
- Reconstruction debris ineligible for PA Program funding as emergency work under debris removal



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Construction and Demolition Debris



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What type of debris was or will be removed?

Construction and demolition debris (C&D)

What was or will be the quantity hauled? *

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Is the quantity hauled estimated or actual? *

Estimated

Actual

What was or is the location of the debris? *

Throughout Jurisdiction

Specific Areas (e.g., neighborhoods, quadrants)

Address

GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees with six decimal places)

Please describe the location of the debris *

- 5th and main
- address
- GPS locations|

What type of labor was or will be used to remove the debris? *

Force account

Contracted

Prison labor

Mutual aid

To which site(s) was this debris taken directly? * ([More Info](#))

Temporary Site 1

County Landfill



Eligibility Cost Criteria

The following eligible cost criteria apply to direct labor, material, equipment, and contract costs. To be eligible, a cost must:

- Be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the eligible work;
- Comply with Federal, State, tribal, and local requirements for procurement; **AND,**
- Be reduced by all applicable credits, such as anticipated insurance proceeds and salvage values.



Debris Removal

Estimating Debris



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Quantifying Debris



- Define the area
- Comprehensive measurement or representative sample
- Equipment used to quantify
- Coordinate with State and FEMA
- Include all eligible debris that will likely be placed on right-of-way
- Account for volume changes
- Generally, treat debris piles as cubes, not cones



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Handy Estimates

Debris quantity estimates should note types of debris and quantities, in cubic yards (CY).

Verify provided estimates through sampling

- Pace off debris piles: 1 pace = 2 or 3 ft
- Washing machine is approximately 3 ft x 3 ft x 3 ft / 27 = 1 CY
- One acre of debris, piled about 3.33 yards high = 16,117 CY
- Heavy vegetative debris around a residence = 15 to 25 CY of Debris

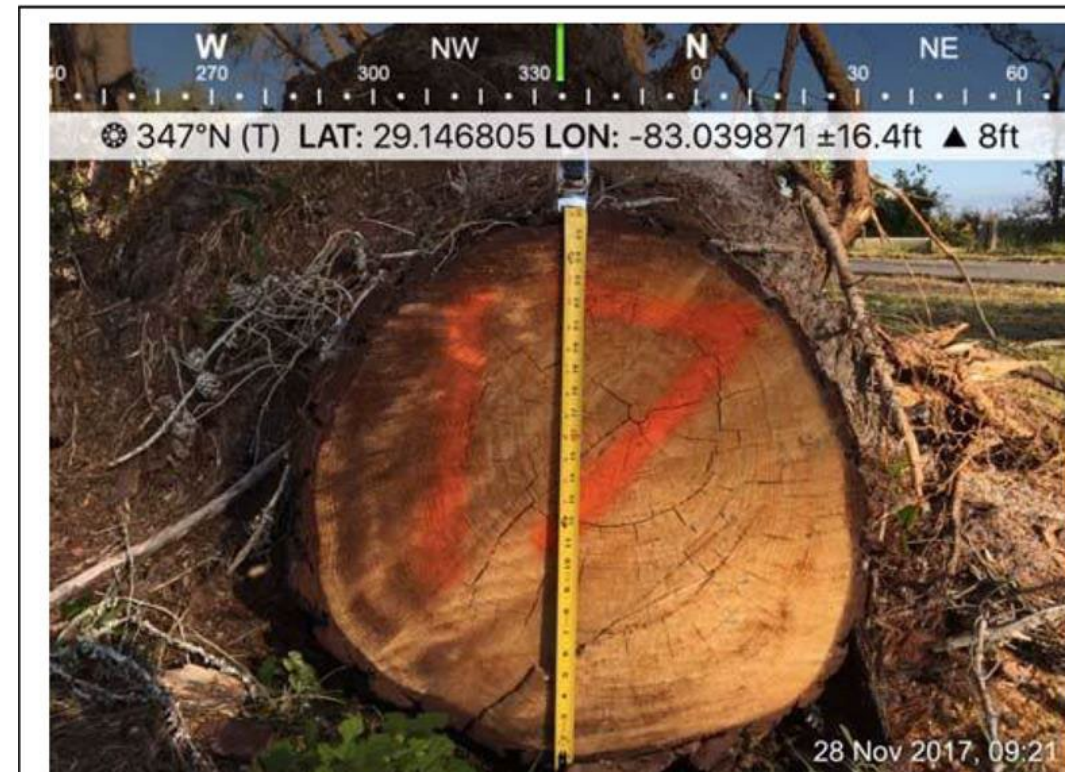


Handy Estimates

Debris quantity estimates should note types of debris and quantities, in cubic yards (CY).

Verify provided estimates through sampling

- Small Tree (<12in diameter) = 6 CY
- Medium tree (<24in diameter) = 24 CY
- Large tree (>36in diameter) = 54 CY



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Debris Forecasting Historical Values

- Mobile home
 - Single wide = 290 CY
 - Double wide = 415 CY
- Flooded homes - personal property on right of way
 - Slab on grade home 25-30 CY
 - Home with basement 45-50 CY



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Approximate Conversions

- Construction and demolition debris
 - 1 ton = 2 CY
- Mixed debris
 - 1 ton = 4 CY
- Vegetative debris
 - Hardwoods: 1 ton = 4 CY
 - Softwoods: 1 ton = 6 CY

- Demolition of a one-story building:

$$\frac{L' * W' * H'}{27} = \text{CY} * .33 = \text{CY}$$

- Debris piles:

$$\frac{L' * W' * H'}{27} = \text{CY}$$



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Photography Tips

- Establish a dimensional scale

Aerial, Drone, Satellite Photography Estimates

- Identify how photos were obtained
- Establish a dimensional scale
- Apply debris estimating formulas



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Debris Removal Monitoring



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Debris Monitoring Work Eligibility

- FEMA requires the Applicant to monitor all contracted debris operations to document and ensure that its contractor removes eligible debris.
- Applicants are responsible for ensuring debris-related activities comply with all requirements
- Reasonable and necessary debris monitoring activities to ensure compliance may be eligible reimbursement
- Review reasonable level of effort guidance



Importance of Debris Monitoring

Substantiate PA Program funding

- Document compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements
- Establish reporting mechanisms



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Applicant Debris Monitoring Role

Ensure work funded under PA Program is eligible in accordance with FEMA guidelines

- Gather documentation necessary to support PA Program funding request
- Oversight and quality assurance of debris removal work
- Document **ALL** monitoring efforts



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State Debris Monitoring Role

- Ensure applicant compliance with PA Program eligibility and other funding requirements
- Accomplished through appropriate level of debris monitoring by State personnel



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FEMA Debris Monitoring Role



- Ensure applicant compliance with PA Program eligibility and other funding requirements
- Accomplished through roving monitoring by FEMA personnel
- Only FEMA has authority to make eligibility determinations



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Debris Collection and Disposal Site Monitoring

- Comprehensive observation
- Coordinate with State and FEMA personnel
- Document monitoring activities
- Measure truck capacities for certifications
- Manage load tickets and reverify truck certifications
- Comply with monitoring health and safety requirements
- Document all monitoring efforts





Monitoring Documentation

- Identification of information to be gathered
- Standard reporting format
- Load tickets used to track debris quantities and types from point to point
- All monitoring efforts should have supporting documentation





Truck Inspection Considerations

- Missing or nonstructural tailgate
- Can only claim up to a maximum of 85 percent of the truck's certified capacity



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Truck Loading Considerations

- Hand loaded vs. mechanically loaded
- For Vegetative debris, can only claim up to a maximum of 50 percent for hand loaded trucks and trailers



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Debris Removal

Procurement and Contracting



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Federal Emergency Management Agency

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Procurement

- Procurement is the process of finding and agreeing to terms, and acquiring goods, services, or works from an external source, often via a tendering or competitive bidding process.





Procurement Requirements

- Noncompliance may violate the FEMA-State Agreement and could result in financial consequences, including the deobligation of funds.
 - Non-compliance has also been the subject of many Office of the Inspector General Audits.



The pre-disaster procurement policy is CRITICAL to the grant process



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Time & Materials Contracts

- A non-Federal entity may use time and materials contracts only after a determination that no other contract is suitable and the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk and the Applicant provides a high degree of oversight and documentation.
- FEMA will generally examine whether the time and materials contract was used for a reasonable time to allow for drafting of a statement of work and pricing it.



Competition

- Non-Federal Entities:
 - Must have written procedures for procurement transactions.
 - Must conduct procurement transactions in a manner providing “full and open competition.”



Common Contracting and Non-compliance Issues

- Unreasonable costs
- Failure to separate eligible and ineligible work
- Incomplete or vague scopes of work
- Failure to monitor or document contract work
- Non-Compliance with procurement requirements like:
 - The use of noncompetitive contracting practices
 - Failure to include required contract provisions
 - Failure to ensure small/minority/women-owned firms are given an opportunity
 - The use of cost-plus-percentage-of-cost contracting



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Procurement Support

- FEMA's Office of the Chief Counsel established the Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT) in 2014 to assist disaster assistance applicants with adhering to the Federal procurement standards.
 - Recipients and Applicants must comply with the federal procurement rules when procuring goods and services using federal grant funds



CFR Reference: 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317 - 326.



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Analysis & Contract Provisions

Required Contract Provisions

- A non-Federal entity's contracts are required to contain certain provisions.

Cost and Price Analysis

- A non-Federal entity must perform a price or cost analysis in connection with certain procurement actions.

More information on these required contract and analysis provisions can be found on the FEMA PDAT website

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/procurement>



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Special Considerations



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Insurance

- An Applicant's insurance policies must be provided to ensure there's no duplication of benefits
 - Must also provide any third-party insurance policies if applicable



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Environmental and Historic Preservation Laws

- Clean Water Act
- Clean Air Act
- Coastal Barrier Resources Act
- Endangered Species Act
- EO 11988 – Floodplain Management
- EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands



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Potential and Common EHP Triggers

- Permits
- Staging Areas
- Burning/debris disposal
- Missing documentation
- Land clearing
- Work in or near water
- Work affecting endangered species or their habitat





EHP Greensheets

- Provide guidance to communities on the FEMA EHP review process for those seeking project funding from FEMA after a disaster
- Each Green sheet typically includes:
 - Key Federal and State POCs for the DR
 - Environmental laws and project requirements specific to the designated disaster area
 - Any known threatened or endangered species, protected areas, or historic facilities



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Hazardous Materials & Hazardous Substances

- Hazardous waste and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) may be eligible
- Proper disposal of white goods and e-waste may be eligible
- Sandbags after they have been in contact with flood waters are considered hazardous



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Eligibility of Other Debris Types



- Soil, mud, and sand
- Garbage
- Putrescent debris
- Infectious waste
- Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear-contaminated debris



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EHP Consultation

- FEMA is required to ensure proper consultation with Federal, State, Territorial, and Tribal government resource agencies before the Applicant begins work
- For buildings and ground disturbing activities, FEMA is required to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
- For endangered species, FEMA consults with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service





Debris Removal

Special Situations



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Other Federal Agencies

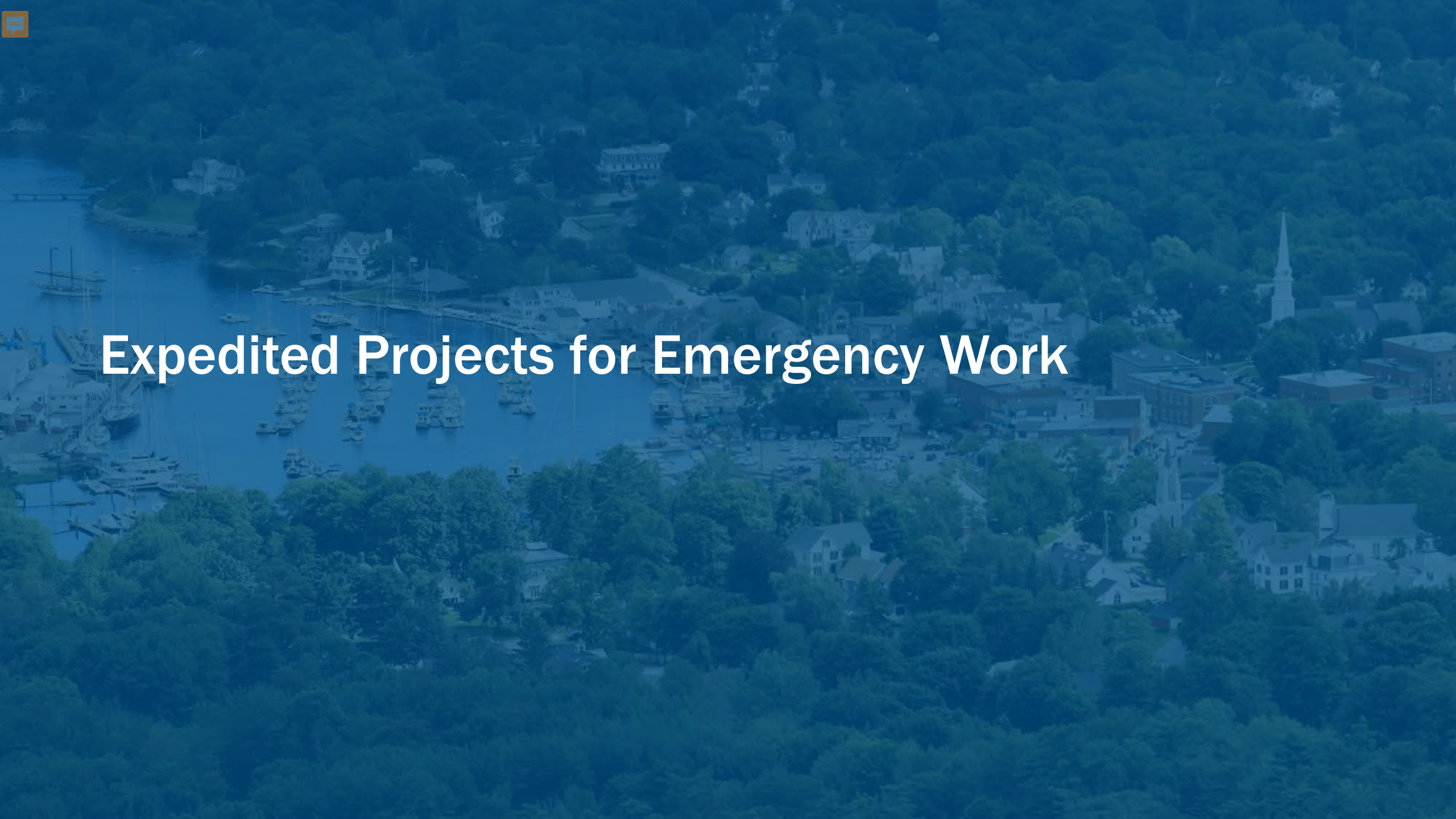
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- May be invested with authorities to address debris-related activities
- May be tasked by FEMA under a Mission Assignment
- Participate in FEMA Interagency Debris Management Task Force



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Expedited Projects for Emergency Work



Expedited Projects for Emergency Work

- If allowed by the Recipient, FEMA may provide expedited funding for Emergency Work Projects (Category A or B) that meet or exceed the Large Project threshold.
- Requests for Expedited Projects must be submitted to FEMA within 60 days of the Applicant's Recovery Scoping Meeting.



PAPPG Reference:
See pages 184-185
for more information
on Expedited
Projects



Expedited Projects for Emergency Work

- FEMA funds Expedited Projects at 50 percent of the Federal share of the estimated project cost
- FEMA provides the Federal cost share for the remaining 50 percent of the project cost once the Applicant provides all of the documentation required to support the estimated project cost for a non-Expedited Project.



PAPPG Reference: See pages 184-185 for more information on Expedited Projects



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a large marina filled with numerous sailboats and yachts. The town is built on a hillside, with a prominent white church steeple visible on the right side. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)" is centered in white, bold font.

Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)

Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)

- If debris on private property is so widespread that it threatens public health and safety or the economic recovery of the community, FEMA may provide PA funding for debris removal from private property.



PAPPG Reference: For additional information on private property debris removal, see Chap. 2:VI.A.



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PPDR Approval Procedure

Private Property Debris Removal Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) Request Checklist

FEMA-___-DR-___ Applicant: _____

In order to prevent risking Public Assistance funding, Public Assistance applicants are strongly advised to request preapproval from FEMA prior to commencement of the work, in accordance with Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.13, *Debris Removal from Private Property*. PPDR requests are approved or disapproved in writing by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).

The State and the FEMA Debris Task Force PPDR Specialist will use this form to ensure that all required documentation is included in an Applicant's PPDR request. Following this review, complete applications will be forwarded to the FCO, via the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), along with the State's recommendation for approval or denial for Public Assistance funding for PPDR. Incomplete applications will be returned to the Applicant, via the State, with information identifying deficiencies in the request.

Public Interest Determination (44 CFR §206.224)
 Yes No The Applicant has demonstrated that debris on private property poses an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety by providing a summary of conditions: severity and magnitude, estimated debris quantities on private property; number of properties impacted; locations and proximity to general public.
Or, in rare cases, the Applicant has provided extensive documentation that the amount of debris on commercial property is so massive that it will significantly impair the community's economic recovery.

Legal Responsibility (44 CFR §206.223(a)(3))
 Yes No The Applicant has cited and provided copies (in their entirety or the applicable sections) of relevant laws, ordinances, or codes that demonstrate its specific responsibility to remove disaster-generated debris from private property.

Authorization to Remove Debris from Private Property (44 CFR §206.223(a)(3))
 Yes No The Applicant has provided confirmation that a legally-authorized official has ordered the exercise of public emergency powers or other appropriate authority to enter onto private property in the declared disaster area in order to remove/reduce threats to life, public health, and safety.

Indemnification (44 CFR §206.9)
 Yes No The Applicant's request for PPDR approval indemnifies the Federal government and its employees, agents, and contractors from any claims arising from the removal of debris from private property.

The Applicant's PPDR Request Package is complete and will be forwarded via the SCO to the FCO for approval determination.
 The Applicant's PPDR Request Package is incomplete. The sections indicated above need to be addressed in order for the package to be forwarded by the SCO to the FCO for an approval determination.

- Applicant submits Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) request
- State and FEMA review request
- Request forwarded to Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- FCO approval
- PPDR projects formulated



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Debris Removal

Wrap up



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Closing Thoughts...

Always refer to the
Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide
(PAPPG)
&
Take lots of pictures



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Questions





DHS Office of Inspector General Hotline

- Use to report Corruption, Waste, Fraud, Abuse, Mismanagement and Misconduct to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General.
- Phone: 1-800-323-8603
- DHS Office of Inspector General/MAIL STOP 0305
Attention: Hotline
245 Murray Lane SW
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FEMA



Procurement Guidance - PDAT

- Review the FEMA PDAT website to view procurement supplemental documentation:
- <https://www.fema.gov/grants/procurement>
- FEMA's Procurement Guidance for Recipients and Subrecipients Under 2 C.F.R. Part 200 (Uniform Rules) provides additional details regarding Federal procurement and contracting requirements.



Thank You



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