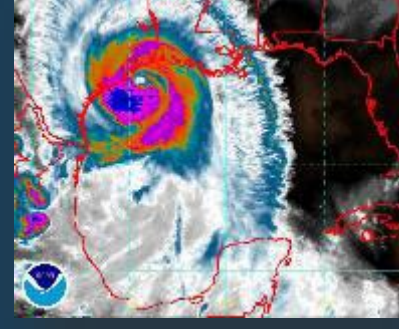


# H-GAC 2023 Webinar/Workshop Series



## Environmental and Historic Preservation Considerations in Debris Operations

### WEBINAR DATE:

JULY 20, 2023

### TIME:

10:00 A.M. TO 12:00 P.M.



# Considering Environmental and Historic Preservation in Debris Operations

- It is important that disaster debris be properly managed to protect human health, comply with regulations, conserve disposal capacity, reduce injuries, and minimize or prevent environmental impacts.



# Considering Environmental and Historic Preservation in Debris Operations

- It involves advance thought, planning and coordination among individuals at various levels of government and the private sector with experience and expertise in waste management.





# The Intersection of Debris Operations and Environmental/Historical Considerations

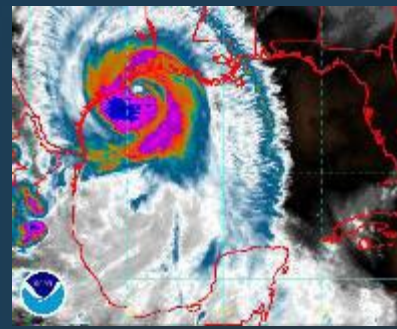
- As you increase the complexity in debris operations, so do the environmental and historical considerations.
  - Endangered species
  - Historical sites
  - Historical trees
  - Cemeteries
  - Waterway debris
  - Building collapse



# Agenda

1. The role of regulatory agencies in debris operations
2. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
3. Environmental justice
4. Disposal options
5. Protection of wetlands
6. Outdoor burning
7. Disposal of animals
8. Household hazardous materials
9. Historical considerations





# Part 1: The Role of Regulatory Agencies in Debris Operations



# Texas Regulatory Agencies

- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
- Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
- Texas Historical Commission (THC)
- Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)
- Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)
- Texas General Land Office (GLO)



# Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)



- Provides approvals for debris management sites (DMS).
- Issues emergency permits for debris incineration.
- Provides advice and assistance for debris disposal.
- Assists local jurisdictions on the potential environmental impacts of debris removal and disposal operations.





# TCEQ DMS Approval Form

- Temporary Debris Management Sites Request for Approval Form
- <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/response/tceq-20660.pdf>

**TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (TCEQ)**  
**REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITE**  
**FOR DEBRIS RESULTING FROM STATE OR FEDERAL DISASTER**

**REQUIREMENTS:**

- The owner of the property should submit this request to temporarily store debris to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/directory/region/reglist.html>. Material stored for longer than the approval period may be considered solid waste and the site may be subject to permitting requirements and Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 330 rules, including providing financial assurance for the site.
- Requests may be submitted prior to a disaster; however, the owner or operator of the property may not store or process debris on the site until the site is approved by the TCEQ. Once the owner or operator of the property decides to use the site, notice must immediately be made to the local TCEQ Regional Office.
- **IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER/OPERATOR TO MEET ALL GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF USE.** This notice does not allow any activity that creates or contributes to a nuisance condition and only applies to the management of debris generated by a natural disaster.

---

**NAME OF DISASTER:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(To be updated during site activation notification)

**REQUESTING AUTHORIZATION FOR A** (Check all that apply):  
 Staging/Stockpiling Site  Emergency Burial Site  Emergency Burn Site  Wood Chipping Site

**SITE INFORMATION:**  
Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Location and/or Directions to Site: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nearest City: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Lat/Long (in digital degrees to 5 decimal places): \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITE OWNERSHIP INFORMATION:**  
Site Ownership (Check one)  Local Government  State or Federal Government  Private Landowner  
Site Owner Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Owner Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Owner Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Site Owner E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Approximate Size of Property: \_\_\_\_\_

**REQUESTOR INFORMATION (If different from property owner):**  
Requestor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Affiliation to Site: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Contact Person/Project Manager Name (If different): \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Contact Person/Project Manager Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITE CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:**  
Site Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Contractor Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Contractor Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

TCEQ-20660 (Rev. 02/08/2023) Page - 1 - of 4

# TCEQ DMS Approval Form

- The form provides some criteria to look for in identifying possible sites.
  - Make sure located above 100-year flood plain.
  - Ensure located out of wetlands.
  - Locate at least ¼ mile away from public or private water supply....

(Applicants Do Not Modify Beyond This Point)

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

### FOR APPROVAL OF TEMPORARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES FOR DEBRIS RESULTING FROM STATE OR FEDERAL DISASTER

#### All Sites:

- Approval is for 90 days from the date of the state or federal disaster.
- Notification MUST be made to the local TCEQ Regional Office for your area prior to site use: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/about/directory/region/regist.html>
- Consult with the local TCEQ Regional Office for additional guidance.
- Contact the TCEQ Regional Office for your area for additional approvals or extensions.
- You must have local government approval.** Provide written documentation of local government approval.
- Ensure that site is located above the 100-year floodplain, or has an authorization from the local floodplain administrator. (The floodplain map used for locating the site must be from an original Flood Insurance Rate Map prepared by FEMA, a copy of the Flood Prone Area Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey or an equivalent constructed map that depicts the limits and elevations of any 100-year floodplain on or adjacent to the proposed site).
- Ensure that site is located outside any known wetlands.
- Ensure that site is located at least ¼ mile from a public or private water supply (surface or ground).
- Ensure that site is a minimum of ¼ mile from any known caves, springs, and streams.
- Debris shall be separated into piles no larger than 4,000 cubic yards.
- If the site will receive any putrescible waste that may attract birds, it must be located at least 5,000 feet from any airport runway used only by piston-engine aircraft, or within 10,000 feet of any airport runway used by turbojet aircraft, except as may be approved by the U. S. Federal Aviation Administration.
- Any hazardous materials, asbestos, and PCBs must be separated and disposed of appropriately.
- 24-hour control of the site must be maintained to prevent unauthorized disposal at the site.
- Refer to the following FEMA websites for requirements for FEMA reimbursement:  
Public Assistance Grant Program: <https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-policy-and-guidance>  
Debris Management Guide: <https://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf>
- If material is stored for longer than the approved period, it may be considered solid waste and the site may be subject to permitting requirements and TAC Chapter 330 Rules. No debris may be brought to the site prior to a disaster. All conditions in this document shall be met at the time of use. TCEQ personnel will be periodically monitoring these sites and any deviation from this approval (without prior authorization) can lead to possible regulatory actions.**

#### Staging/Stockpiling Sites ONLY:

- Provisions must be in place to separate for proper disposal according to guidance provided by the local TCEQ Regional Office, to ensure that prohibited wastes such as batteries, used oil or oil filters, tires, appliances containing CFCs (such as refrigerators or air conditioners), bulk liquids, PCBs, or industrial hazardous wastes are not shipped to a Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill.
- Items such as electronics, white goods, paints/solvents, plastics, insulated wire, asbestos materials, aerosol or pressurized containers, and other household hazardous wastes should be segregated to ensure proper disposal.

#### Emergency Burning Sites ONLY:

- Provide written notification to the TCEQ office for your area prior to burning (e-mail notification is acceptable).
- The County Judge MUST have received authorization from TCEQ for the burning of debris.
- Only vegetative debris and clean wood are authorized to be burned (wood that has not been painted, stained, laminated or treated with a preservative such as creosote, metals, pesticides, fungicides or other compounds).

TCEQ-20660 (Rev. 02/08/2023)

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# DMS Baseline Data Collection

- Photograph the site.
- Document physical features.
- Investigate historic significance.
- Sample soil and water.





# Debris Fact

- After Harvey, the TCEQ approved temporary debris management sites. Most sites were approved within 24 hours.



# TCEQ Wildfire Guidance

- Guidance for debris resulting from fire:
  - [www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/wildfire-debris](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/wildfire-debris)



# Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)



- Assists communities regarding health and safety issues in debris removal and disposal operations.
- Enforces asbestos regulations in the State of Texas.



# Texas Historical Commission (THC)



- Reviews historical issues pursuant to Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR) Part 800.12.
- Conduct a review of post-disaster DMS plan applications.



# Texas Historical Commission



- Debris management sites - one page permitting form
- Debris removal - sites of historical significance
- Archaeological concerns



# Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)



- TxDOT is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the state highway system.
- TxDOT acts as the lead agency for emergency roadway debris clearance, removal, and disposal efforts along state and federal highways.

# Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)



- Assists local jurisdictions regarding the disposition of dead animals following a disaster.

# Texas General Land Office (GLO)



- Assists in the removal of derelict vessels and coordinate debris removal from publicly owned beaches and State-owned submerged lands.
- Manages recovery grants through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).



# Texas General Land Office

- Navigable waterways
- Floodplain regulations
- Beach dune regulation
- Public beach easements



# Texas General Land Office



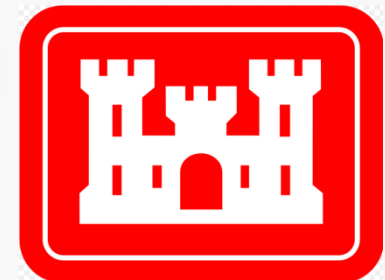
- GLO regulations following Hurricane Ike
  - Established temporary permitting line
  - Guide for debris clean up
  - Enforcement on a case-by-case basis
  - Public health and safety risk or restrict public access
  - FEMA buyout moving permitting line back at 200 ft from mean low tide (MLT + 200 FT) or natural vegetation line

# Federal Regulatory Agencies

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Natural Resource Conservation Service
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



FEMA



# Federal Regulatory Agencies



- Provide guidance regarding debris eligibility and the FEMA reimbursement process.
- Develop project worksheets for debris clean-up operations.
- Oversee any private property clean-up, should this be declared.
- Manage the environmental and historic preservation review process.

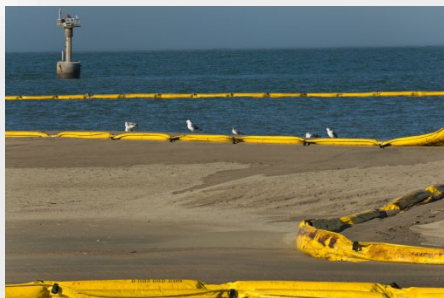




# Federal Regulatory Agencies



- Environmental Protection Agency
  - Large emergency incidents - oil, hazardous materials
  - Terrorist incidents - biological, radiological, chemical
  - FEMA-issued mission assignments
  - Requests from state agencies - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas General Land Office (GLO), Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT)



# EPA Guidance for Disaster Debris from Natural Disasters

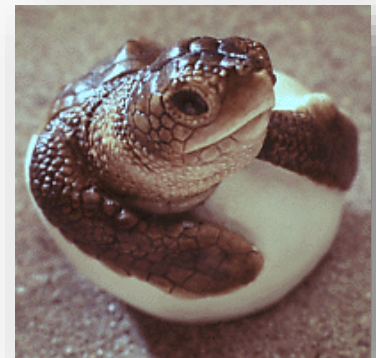
- Planning for Natural Disaster Debris guidance from EPA can be found at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-05/documents/final\\_pndd\\_guidance\\_0.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-05/documents/final_pndd_guidance_0.pdf)



# United States Fish and Wildlife Service



- Authority on endangered species
- Dependent on time of year and nesting seasons
- Emergency permitting policies
- Provide abbreviated scope of services
- May receive approval through email confirmation with restrictions



# Endangered Species

- Avoid critical habitats for protected species in debris operations.

Houston Toad



Piping Plover



Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle



# Natural Resource Conservation Service



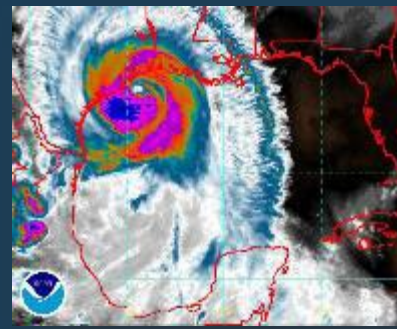
- Can provide funding to assist in:
  - Removing debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges.
  - Reshaping and protecting eroded banks.
  - Correcting damaged drainage facilities.
  - Repairing levees and structures.
  - Reseeding damaged areas.



# United States Army Corps of Engineers

- Authority on wetlands
- Inspect debris management sites
- Debris removal from wetlands
- Emergency conditions allow for informal approval process
- Provide technical assistance





# Part 2: National Environmental Policy Act



# National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- NEPA regulations can be found in CFR Parts 1500 - 1508.
- The act requires that FEMA consider the environmental impacts of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.
- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security publishes NEPA requirements and provides a decision-making process that FEMA must follow to fund a project.

# NEPA Review

- Debris operations are generally excluded from NEPA review
- When footprint is changed or significant environmental concerns are associated, debris projects may be subject to NEPA review
  - Demolitions
  - Drainage systems
  - Hazardous materials
  - Permanent work



# FEMA Emergency Management Greensheet

- Outlines environmental laws and project compliance
- Identified actions that may trigger elevated Environmental and Historic Preservation review.
- Provides guidance in working in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Provides contacts for technical assistance.

DR-4336-PR | DR-4339-PR Environmental Consideration Greensheet

## Environmental Consideration Greensheet DR-4336-PR and DR-4339-PR

### Environmental and Historic Preservation Division

Dear Applicant,

FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) staff are committed to assisting Applicants with identifying and meeting environmental and historic compliance responsibilities for every proposed project. This Greensheet provides guidance on FEMA's EHP review process to assist communities during their recovery from Hurricanes Irma and María. If you plan to request FEMA funding for disaster recovery projects, please read the following guidance information carefully.

Because FEMA awards are federally funded, Applicants for FEMA assistance must comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, executive orders, regulations and permitting requirements.

FEMA EHP will consult with the appropriate natural and cultural resources agencies on behalf of the Applicant and will review all supporting documents to determine compliance. The last page of this Greensheet provides technical assistance, contact information and links to address questions and needs. Failure to obtain the appropriate documentation jeopardizes federal funding.

The Puerto Rico Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction, and Resiliency (COR3) oversees grants administration, and is committed to following all environmental laws and regulations during disaster recovery operations. Their role is to assist Applicants in complying with state and local environmental and historic requirements. For state and local requirements, COR3 serves as your support system and you should not hesitate to contact them if you need help determining these permit requirements. COR3 can assist Applicants with state requirements for construction permits from the PR Office of General Permits (OGPe).

Sincerely,

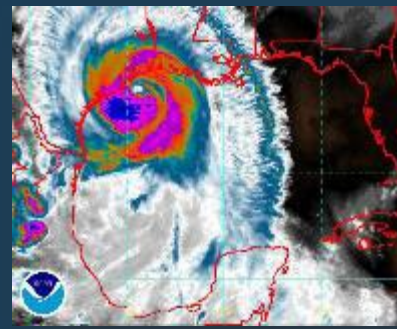
FEMA EHAP



FEMA





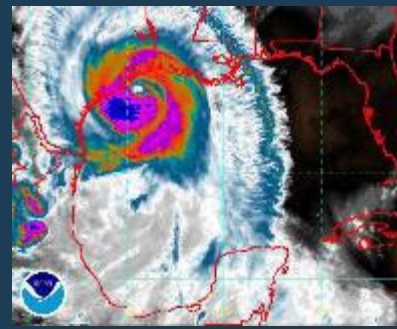


## Part 3: Environmental Justice



# Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice

- Executive Order 12898 requires federal agencies to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations as a result of their actions.
- Consider locations of debris management sites.



## Part 4: Disposal Options



# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance

- **Waste Type:** Vegetative
- **Example:** Trees and brush
- **Disposal Options:**
  - Preferred: Recycle
  - Option: Outdoor burn using an ACI, if possible
  - Option: MSW Type I Landfill
  - Option: MSW Type IV Landfill



# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- **Waste Type:** Clean Lumber
- **Example:** Lumber, siding, plywood and similar wood materials that have not been painted, stained or chemically treated
- **Disposal Options:**
  - Preferred: Recycle
  - Option: Outdoor burn using an ACI, if possible
  - Option: MSW Type IV Landfill
  - Option: MSW Type I Landfill



# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- **Waste Type:** Household or commercial waste
- **Example:** Putrescible waste, garbage, rubbish
- **Disposal:** MSW Type I Landfill



# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- Waste Type: White goods
- Example: Refrigerators, stoves, washers, dryers
- Disposal Options:
  - Preferred: Recycle
  - Option: MSW Type I Landfill



# Debris Fact

- After Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, the EPA, USACE, and local contractors worked together to collect, stage, clean, and recycle nearly 900,000 units of white goods. Refrigerant was extracted and largely recycled; steel from the units was reclaimed.



# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- **Waste Type:** Construction & demolition
- **Example:** Asbestos containing debris shingles, siding, insulation, tiles
- **Disposal Options:** MSW Type I Landfill with Special Waste Authorization



# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- **Waste Type:** Construction & demolition
- **Example:** Painted, stained or treated wood
- **Disposal Options:**
  - **Preferred:** MSW Type IV Landfill
  - **Option:** MSW I Landfill





# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- **Waste Type:** Construction & demolition
- **Example:** Roof shingles
- **Disposal or Burn Options:**
  - **Preferred:** Fuel source for cement kilns with appropriate air authorization
  - **Option:** MSW Type IV Landfill
  - **Option:** MSW Type I Landfill

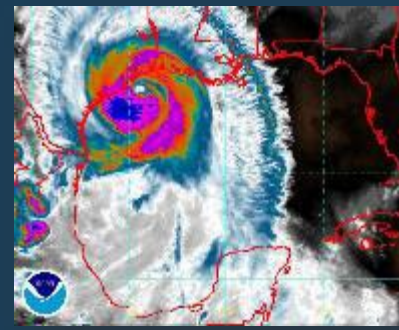


# TCEQ Regulatory Guidance



- **Waste Type:** Construction and demolition
- **Example:** Drywall
- **Disposal or Burn Options:**
  - **Preferred:** MSW Type IV Landfill
  - **Option:** MSW Type I Landfill





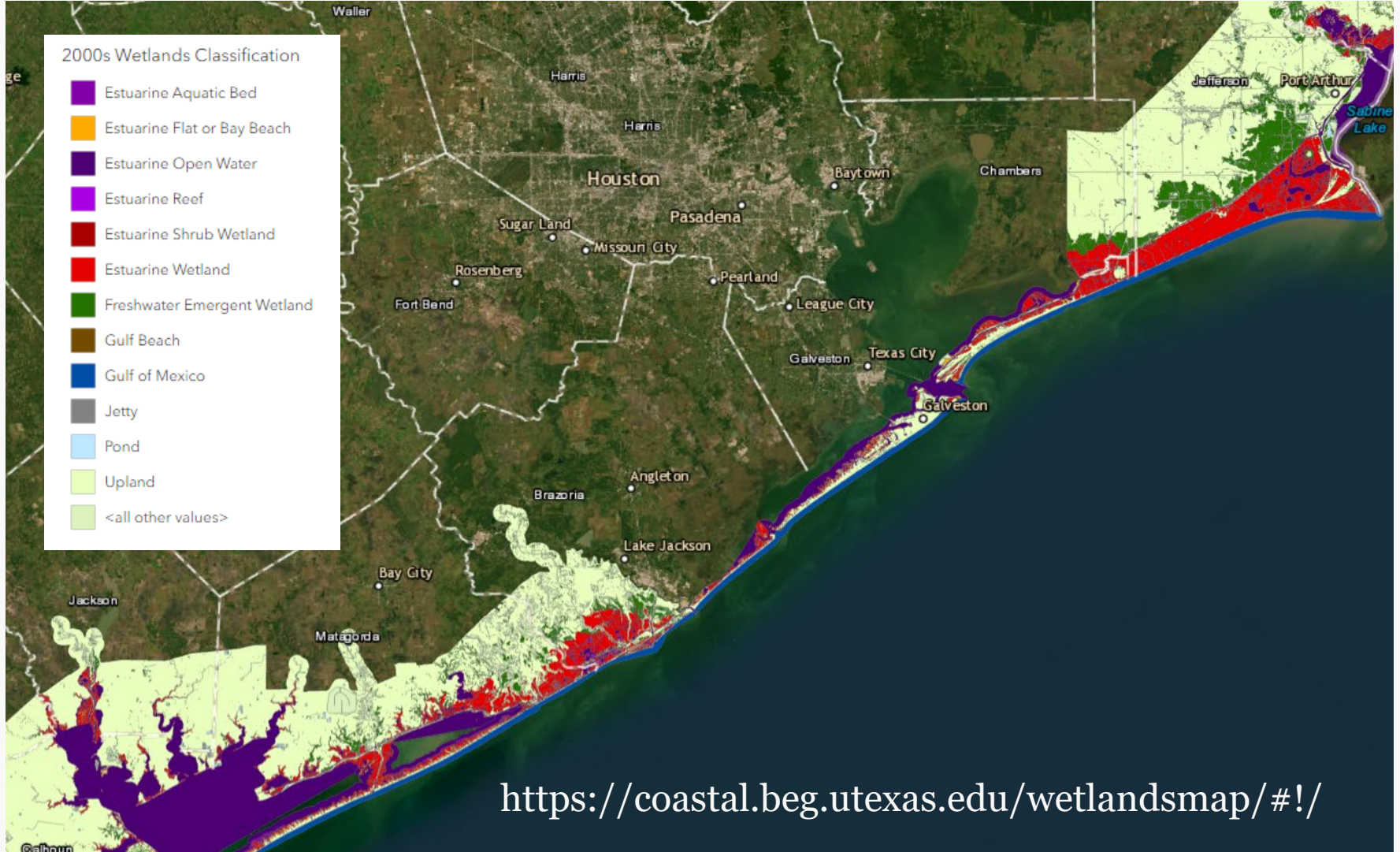
## Part 5: Protection of Wetlands



# Wetlands Defined

- An area (including a swamp, marsh, bog, prairie pothole, or similar area) having a predominance of hydric soils that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and that under normal circumstances supports the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation.



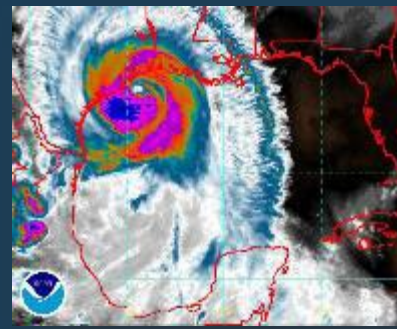


<https://coastal.beg.utexas.edu/wetlandsmap/#/>



# Case Study: Wetland Debris Removal in Chambers County

- Requested authorization for debris removal in wetlands
- Provided USACE scope of work
- Received email confirmation from USACE with restrictions
  - Do not fill
  - Do not excavate
  - Do not use mats
- Follow up calls with email confirmation
- Maintain all email communication for closeout

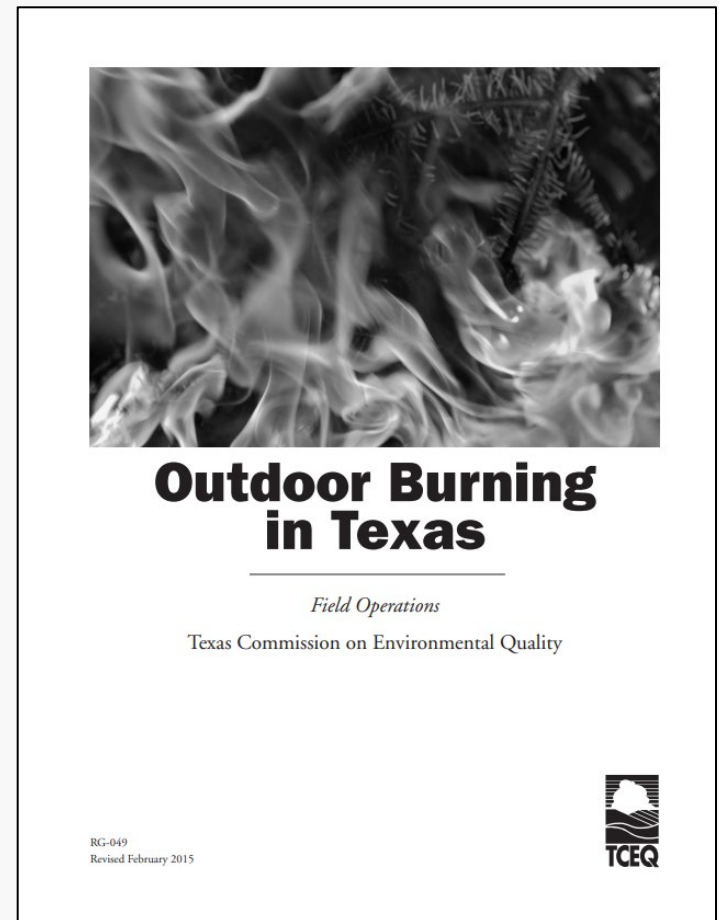


## Part 6: Outdoor Burning



# Guidance on Outdoor Burning

- TCEQ guidance on outdoor burning in Texas can be found at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/publications/rg/outdoor-burning-in-texas-rg-49.pdf>



# Burn Permits

- Air Curtain Incinerators (ACIs) - ACIs must be authorized by the TCEQ prior to their construction at a site and the contractor must have obtained a federal operating permit.
- Coordination with local fire marshals for a local burn permit.

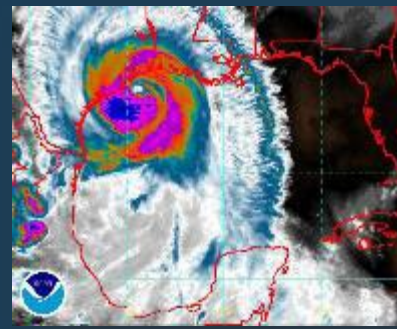


# DMS Fires

- Avoid the unnecessary accumulation of debris to lessen the risk of fire.







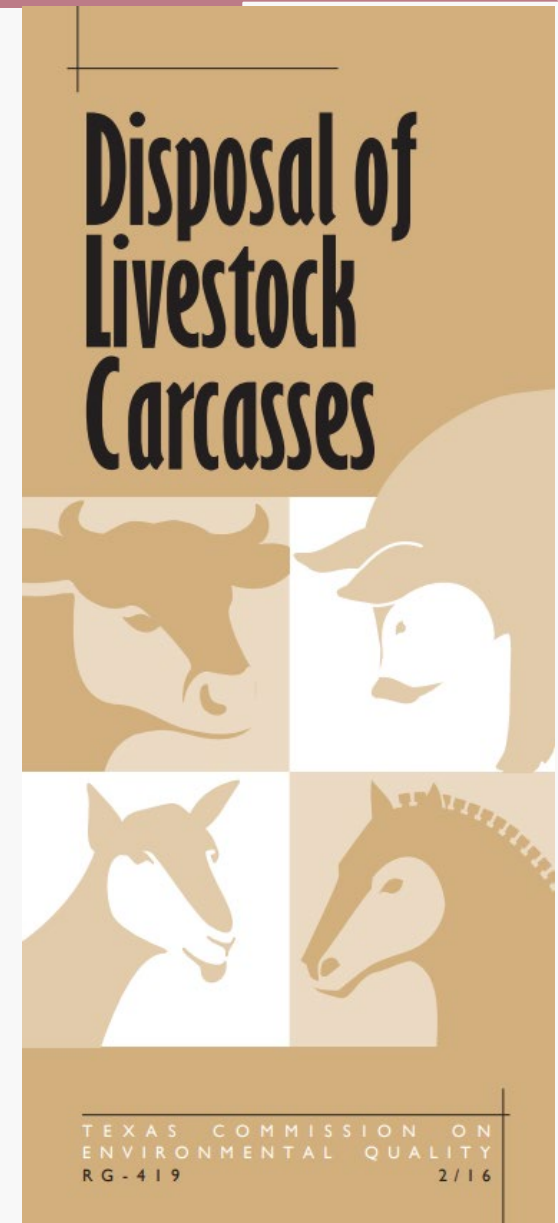
## Part 7: Disposal of Animals



# Guidance on the Disposal of Livestock Carcasses

- Guidance on the disposal of livestock carcasses can be found at

<https://texashelp.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/RG-419-disposal-of-livestock-carcasses.pdf>



# Guidance on the Disposal of Poultry Carcasses

- Guidance on the disposal of poultry carcasses can be found at

[https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/comm\\_exec/pubs/rg/rg-326.pdf](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/comm_exec/pubs/rg/rg-326.pdf)



## TCEQ REGULATORY GUIDANCE

Waste Permits Division  
RG-326 • August 2009

### Handling and Disposal of Carcasses from Poultry Operations

On-farm disposal of dead animals should always be carried out in a manner that protects public health and safety, does not create a nuisance, prevents the spread of disease, and prevents adverse effects on water quality.

If you hatch, raise, or keep poultry, state law (Texas Water Code 26.303, Handling and Disposal of Poultry Carcasses) requires you to properly dispose of any birds that may die while in your care or at your facility. The purpose of this law is to prevent poultry carcasses from creating a nuisance or endangering water quality. The law requires the TCEQ to develop rules that will achieve that purpose—in part, by banning routine on-farm burial of dead poultry. The law does allow on-farm burial, but only in the event of a major die-off.

Texas Water Code 26.303 and TCEQ-related rules (Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Section 335.25, or 30 TAC 335.25) apply to you if you own or operate a poultry facility, regardless of whether you actually own the poultry. The rules also apply to you even if you are operating a "grandfathered" facility (one exempted because it predates rule enactment) or a facility that is otherwise exempt from TCEQ rules for animal-feeding operations.

Under TCEQ rules, you must use an approved method for handling routine losses and be prepared to handle the results of a *major die-off*, i.e., any incident that causes 0.3 percent or more of your flock to die per day.

#### Handling Routine Losses

By planning in advance how you will dispose of carcasses due to routine losses, your facility will be better prepared to deal with environmental and health issues both routinely and in an emergency. If you have a certified water quality management plan (WQMP) from the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB), you should follow the guidance in your plan or contact the TSSWCB. If you do not have a certified WQMP, it is recommended that you contact your local TCEQ office.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY • PO BOX 13087 • AUSTIN, TX 78711-3087  
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# Non-Diseased Poultry, Cattle, Domestic Animals

- **Disposal Options:**
  - Preferred: On-site burial or mounding
  - Preferred: Type I MSW Landfill
  - Preferred: Commercial Waste Incinerator



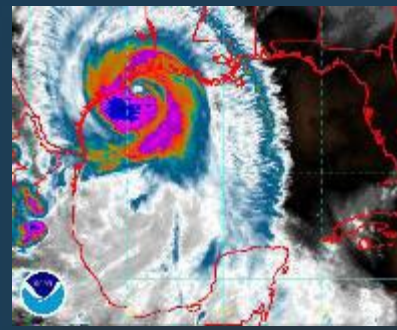
# Diseased Poultry or Cattle

- **Option:** Outdoor burning when it is most effective means to control the spread of a communicable disease.
- Coordinate with local authorities and firefighters



# Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

- The TAHC can assist local jurisdictions regarding the disposition of dead animals following a disaster.



# Part 8: Household Hazardous Materials



# Waste Type: Batteries

- Disposal Options:
  - Preferred: Recycle (lead-acid batteries are not allowed in MSW landfills)
  - Option: HHW collection



# Waste Type: Cleaning Supplies

- Example: Cleaning products
- Disposal Options:
  - Preferred: HHW collection event
  - Option: MSW Type I Landfill
  - Option: Permitted HW facility



# Waste Type: Automotive Products

- Example: Oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, gasoline, etc
- Disposal Options:
  - Preferred: HHW collection
  - Option: Registered used-oil collector
  - Option: Permitted HW facility





# Waste Type: Pesticides

- Disposal: HHW  
collection



# Waste Type: E-Waste

- **Example:** Electronics:  
computers, TVs, etc.
- **Disposal Options:**
  - **Preferred:** HHW collection
  - **Option:** Recycle
  - **Option:** Permitted HW facility



# Waste Type: Compressed Gas Containers

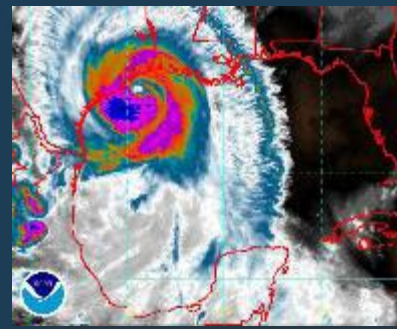
- Disposal: Recycle



# Waste Type: Tires

- **Disposal Options:**
  - **Preferred:** Pick up by authorized scrap-tire transporter or delivery to authorized processing or end use facility
  - **Option:** Authorized processing or end-use facility.





## Part 9: Historical Considerations





# National Historic Preservation Act

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires FEMA to consider the effects an undertaking will have on historic properties.

# Historic Properties

- Historic properties include buildings or groups of buildings (districts), structures, objects, landscapes, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places

# Debris Management Site Authorization

- All temporary debris management sites are required to have authorization from Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) AND Texas Historical Commission (THC) for any staging, burning, chipping, or sorting of debris to ensure all regulation, law and policies have been adhered to.

# Debris Management Site Locations

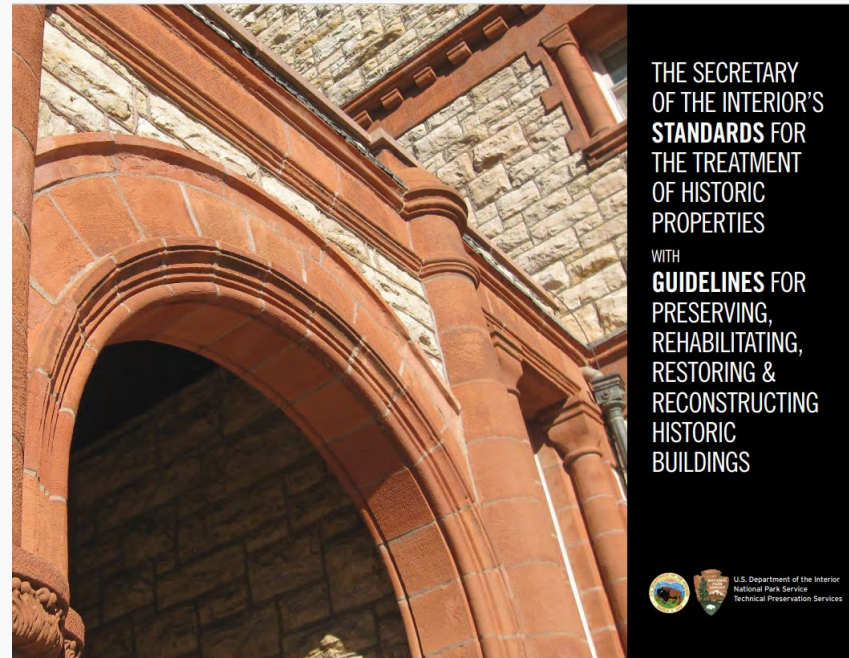
- Temporary debris management sites should not be located where they can damage cultural resources and historic properties
- The State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer should be notified to help ensure that these irreplaceable resources are not present or, if they are, remain protected from possible damage.





# Guidelines for Historic Properties

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties provide a framework and guidance for decision-making about work or changes to a historic property.
- The guidelines can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf>.



# Wrap Up

- Always consider the environmental and historic impacts of disaster debris operations.
- Always make sure debris is going to permitted facilities.
- Always follow guidance and ask for assistance to avoid issues and possible de-obligation of funding.



# Questions?





Thank You!

