Per FEMA's Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) version 5.0 pgs. 238-239, the Applicant should provide the following documentation to facilitate the EHP review for Emergency Work (Category A and B):

- ☐ Physical address, if applicable, and global positioning system (GPS) coordinates for specific work sites (e.g., equipment and material staging locations, ground disturbance locations, material fill source locations).
- ☐ Dimensions of all ground disturbance (area: length, width, and depth).
- ☐ Repair or restoration details (including type and quantity of materials, equipment, and supplies used).
- ☐ Original date of facility construction and subsequent renovations.
- ☐ Equipment and materials staging information.
- ☐ Temporary and final disposal site information for debris.
- ☐ Timeframe of work performed.
- ☐ Source of fill material.
- ☐ Maps or photographs to support the SOW.
- ☐ Plans, drawings, and/or blueprints to explain the SOW.
- ☐ Studies and surveys, if requested.
- ☐ Applicable permits, authorizations, and correspondence with regulatory agencies.

Category A – Debris

Debris projects can have many factors that might cause an environmental impact. Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) recommends Applicants to have a Debris Management Plan (DMP). Having a DMP can streamline an Applicant's debris removal process and EHP review because final disposal sites and disposal method would be pre-identified. While debris removal is usually statutorily excluded from NEPA review, the Applicant still needs to comply with all environmental laws and regulations.

Potential Environmental / Historic Issues to Consider:

- ☐ Debris:
  - ☐ Occurred in a floodplain.

- ☐ Occurred in a wetland.
- ☐ Occurred in an area with federally listed threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats.
- ☐ Could impact important archaeological, cultural, or historic resources and/or properties (including maritime or underwater archaeological resources if waterways are impacted).
- ☐ Could contribute to hazardous gas release and water supply contamination.

☐ The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) issues pre-authorizations and authorizations for all Disaster Debris Management Sites (DDMS).

☐ Applicants must obtain authorization from the Florida Forest Service for open pile burning of debris.

For Vegetative Debris:

☐ Entity that disposed of the debris.

☐ Entity's location.

☐ WACS ID of DDMS.

☐ Final disposal site.

☐ How debris was disposed.

☐ Copies of any permits or notices of no permit needed documentation.

For Hazardous Waste:

☐ Disposal occurred at an EPA certified facility

Disaster Debris Management Sites (DDMS):

A FDEP pre-authorization letter is typically issued at the request of the sub-recipient. After receiving the pre-authorization, the sub-recipient must notify FDEP when the site is opened and begins accepting debris, and when the site is closed and all debris has been removed. A pre-authorization is not sufficient for FEMA EHP compliance. The sub-recipient will need to obtain an authorization letter which FEMA EHP will request as a special condition tied to the project.

Final Disposal Site (FDS):

FEMA EHP will track debris removal from "cradle to grave." The sub-recipient will need to provide the WACS ID of the FDS to confirm compliance and completion of debris removal activities.

Note: Applicants must ensure they follow conditions established by state, local, Tribal Nation, and territorial authorities and must stage debris at a safe distance from property boundaries, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, structures, wells, and septic tanks with leach fields. Additional coordination may be necessary for debris removal from waterways, stump removal, and use of fill.

Category B – Emergency Protective Measures

Emergency protective measure projects are usually statutorily excluded from NEPA review. Again, this does not mean category B projects are exempt from following federal, state, or local environmental/ historic preservation laws.

FEMA must ensure that the applicant's emergency protective measures, where possible:

- ☐ Avoid impacts to resources such as federally listed threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats, and historic properties.
- ☐ Consider impacts to and from floodplains and wetlands. For emergency work that occurs in or near impacted areas that have natural and cultural resources, FEMA encourages applicants to coordinate prior to conducting work to front-load any applicable EHP considerations in a timely manner. For work that is complete at the time the project application is submitted to FEMA, documentation is still needed to facilitate the EHP review of emergency work projects and to demonstrate EHP compliance even if it is after-the-fact.

For Beaches Eligible for Emergency Sand Placement (Emergency Berm):

- ☐ Applicants may construct emergency berms with sand recovered from the beach or with imported sand. If an applicant constructs the berms with imported sand, FEMA will only provide PA funding if the sand is from a source that meets applicable environmental regulations and one of the following circumstances exists: 1) Recoverable quantities are insufficient; or 2) SLTT government regulations prohibit placement of the recovered sand.

For Hazardous Materials* (If Present):

- ☐ Applicant complied with all Federal, State, and local environmental laws.
- ☐ *If there is a hazardous materials spill, please alert the State Watch Office (SWO) at 850-815- 4001.

Examples of Emergency Work Projects with the Potential to Impact EHP Resources:

- ☐ Burning of debris.
- ☐ Debris removal from waterways and shorelines.
- ☐ Mold remediation.

- [ ] Mosquito abatement.
- [ ] Construction of temporary access roads, levees, and emergency berms.
- [ ] Demolition of unsafe structures.
- [ ] Purchase or construction of temporary facilities for essential community services.
- [ ] Temporary actions in coastal areas.