Hamilton County
Debris Management
Annex
With Resource List
I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Hamilton County Debris Management Annex is intended to serve as a guidance document for use by officials of Hamilton County and officials of the political jurisdictions within the County.

The purpose of this Annex is to:

• Provide guidance to the communities of Hamilton County regarding the development of plans for the removal and disposition of debris caused by a major disaster.

• Facilitate and coordinate the management of debris following a disaster in order to mitigate against any potential threat to the lives, health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION

1. Natural and manmade disasters precipitate a variety of debris that include, but are not limited to, such things as trees, sand, gravel, building construction material, vehicles, personal property and hazardous materials.

2. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration and intensity.

3. The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed will have a direct impact on the type of collection and disposal methods utilized to address the debris problem, associated costs incurred and how quickly the problem can be addressed.

4. In a major or catastrophic disaster, many state agencies and local governments could have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal, in the short-term as well as long term.
B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. A natural disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands and waters could occur at any time.

2. The amount of debris resulting from an event or disaster could exceed the local government’s ability to dispose of it.

3. Private contractors will play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, reduction and disposal process.

4. The debris management program implemented by the local government will be based on the waste management approach of reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, and landfiling.

5. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) and Hazardous Materials will be segregated and handled in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

6. If the natural disaster requires, the Governor would declare a state of emergency that authorizes the use of State resources to assist in the removal and disposal of debris. In the event Federal resources are required, the Governor would request through FEMA a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Designation of Debris Manager for Each Jurisdiction:
   1. Prior to an emergency/disaster the county, townships, cities, and villages will each designate a debris manager (DM).
   2. Each debris manager will be responsible for reviewing and updating his or her jurisdiction’s debris management plan as needed.
   3. After a debris-generating disaster, the DM will oversee and coordinate debris management operations in his or her jurisdiction.
   4. The DM’S will coordinate jurisdictional assets; volunteers; County, State, and Federal assistance; and private contractors.

The following information details the means by which the Jurisdiction and Hamilton County DM’S will manage and coordinate the debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations.

B. Debris Management Cycle:
   a. The model for debris management operations is a four-phase cycle. The four phases of the debris management cycle are:
   b. Normal operations — Routine actions necessary to develop or update the debris management plan.
   c. Increased readiness — Pre-disaster actions taken if a disaster is threatening the local area.
d. Response — Procedures that focus on support of life safety operations in the immediate aftermath of a debris-generating disaster.

e. Recovery — Actions necessary to complete the debris removal, reduction, and disposal activities, based on damage assessment of the disaster.

C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

1. An EOC is a protected facility established by a jurisdiction to coordinate efforts to support disaster response and recovery. In support of debris management operations, the EOC coordinates the acquisition and delivery of resources and technical expertise as requested by the Debris Manager.

2. The EOC provides operational, logistical, planning, and financial support for debris management operations. Organizationally, the Debris Manager is placed under the Operations Section. The DM coordinates debris management operations taking place in the field. In support of those operations the:

   a. Logistics Section - provides and tracks resources.
   b. Finance Section - provides and records funding.
   c. Planning and Intelligence Section - develops strategic plans and achieves documentation.
   d. Public Information Officer (PIO) - communicates information and instructions to the public regarding debris disposal and debris operations.

3. Regional Operations Center
   The Regional Operations Center is the locus of operational, logistic, planning, and financial support for Hamilton County operations under the Hamilton County Emergency Management Agency.

D. Debris Management Team

1. The Regional Operations Center will be utilized as the centralized coordination for all jurisdictional Debris Managers in case of an event which results in a large volume of debris in multiple jurisdictions.

2. The Debris Manager in each jurisdiction should organize a Debris Management Team consisting of key personnel in each jurisdictional department responsible for aspects of the debris management mission. Ensure that each department is fully prepared to fulfill its duties under the Debris Management Plan. The team should meet periodically to review and update procedures.

E. Debris Estimating
1. The determination of quantity and type of debris is critical to debris management. Debris contracting, the management of Temporary Debris Management sites, (DMS) and the possible need for State and Federal resources will require reasonably accurate estimates of debris quantities.

2. For reimbursement of funds, contractor **must** submit quantities of materials handled. For information on debris estimating formulas and techniques, see Attachment B5.

**F. Contracts**

1. Following a major debris-generating disaster, contracting for equipment and labor may be necessary. The magnitude of the debris clearance, removal, and disposal operation could easily overwhelm jurisdictional, mutual aid, volunteer, county, and State resources. The DM should be prepared to contract with private entities for equipment and labor. The DM should develop the following information:
   
a. Types of Contracts, see Attachment A1 in Resource List.
b. Sample Contracts, see Attachment A2. in Resource List
c. List of Qualified Contractors, see Attachment A8. in Resource List

**G. Contract Monitoring:** In the event contracts are in place for debris removal, monitoring of contractors is a very important issue. The Debris Manager of each jurisdiction should designate a person or persons for contract monitoring. Contract monitoring verifies that the following actions are taking place:

1. Debris being picked up is a direct result of the disaster.
2. Trucks hauling debris are fully loaded.
3. Debris pick-up areas are being managed properly.
4. Debris is being properly segregated
5. Trucks are sticking to debris routes.
6. Inspection of temporary DMS storage sites to ensure operations are being carried out according to contract.
7. Verification of security and control for temporary DMS storage and reduction sites.

**H. General Monitoring:**

1. Debris Management Sites (DMS) Jurisdiction Debris Managers will appoint selected members to monitor operations of sorting and loading of material. All trucks must be filled to capacity. Woody type waste will be chipped up as mulch on designated sites.

2. Temporary Debris Management Sites (DMS) Jurisdiction Debris Managers will appoint selected members to monitor ongoing operations of these sites.
3. Temporary Debris Management Sites (DMS) sites are essential to major debris clearance, removal and disposal operations. The DM should work closely with local and State officials to develop and maintain current listings of potential DMS sites.

I. Pre-disaster Site Selection Teams should be formed. These teams should include local officials who are familiar with the area. Also, the teams should consult and coordinate with local residents and environmental groups to identify in advance any potential problems with a site.

J. For more information on DMS sites see the following attachments in Resource List:

1. List of Pre-selected DMS Site Locations —Attachment B1
2. Criteria for the location of DMS sites—Attachment B2
3. List of questions that will assist in identifying suitable sites—Attachment B3
4. DMS site Baseline Data Collection—Attachment B4
5. Debris Estimating Techniques—Attachment B5
6. DMS site closeout issues—Attachment B6
7. DMS site closeout checklist—Attachment B7
8. DMS site sample layout map—Attachment B8

K. Landfills and Related Facilities

It is important to maintain and update a list of facilities that accept various types of debris. This list might include landfills, transfer facilities, infectious waste treatment facilities, scrap tire storage and recovery facilities, composting facilities, and recycling facilities. Also, list companies authorized to transport scrap tires and infectious waste. Identify alternative facilities if those used during normal operations have been impacted by the disaster. Listing of facilities can be found at www.epa.state.oh.us/dsiwm/pages/general on Ohio EPA’s website. See Attachments D1–D3.

L. Debris Removal Priorities and Operations

When a debris-generating event occurs there is an immediate need for prioritization of actions. Debris could include fallen trees, limbs, trash, furniture, food waste, scrap tires, utility poles and wires, vehicles, building materials, hazardous materials, infectious materials, animal carcasses, silt and mud, etc. Develop and implement a priority system for debris removal.

M. Major debris removal operations are divided into two phases:

1. **Phase I - Clearance of debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions** in the disaster area and clearance of debris that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. The first priority is given to removal
of debris from roadways and locations that block access and egress to critical facilities or essential operations.

a. Critical facilities include: fire stations, police stations, and hospitals. Essential, but not critical, facilities include: schools, municipal buildings, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plant, power generation units, airports, and temporary shelters for disaster victims. The jurisdiction will need to prioritize debris removal from roadways that allow access to these facilities.

b. During Phase I, debris is usually not removed but pushed to the side of the road to provide at least one clear lane to allow for:
   1) Movement of emergency vehicles.
   2) Resumption of critical services.
   3) Damage assessment of critical public facilities and utilities.

2. **Phase II - Removal and disposal of debris to ensure the orderly recovery of the community** and to eliminate less immediate threats to public health and safety.

a. The initial roadside piles of debris created during Phase I will become the dumping locations for additional yard waste and other disaster-generated debris such as construction material; personal property; trash; white metals (washers, dryers, hot water heaters, etc.); roofing material; and household, commercial, and agricultural chemicals.

b. In general, debris that is on **public property** must be removed to allow continued safe operations of governmental functions. Therefore, most debris-removal from public property is eligible for FEMA Public Assistance (PA) funds.

c. Debris removal from **private property** is the responsibility of the individual property owner, aided by insurance settlements and assistance from volunteer agencies. FEMA reimbursement is not available for the cost of removing debris from private property. Government departments or their contractors may pick up and dispose of disaster-related debris placed at the curb by private individuals. The extent and duration of this type of work is carefully controlled. FEMA, State, County, and local officials will agree on a time period during which curbside pick-up will be eligible for PA funding.

d. For more information on PA eligibility, see **Public Assistance Guide (FEMA 322)** and **Debris Management Guide (FEMA 325)** under separate covers.

N. Terrorism
Terrorist acts may require that some debris be treated as potential evidence in a criminal investigation. Law enforcement officials may seek to control the handling and removal of debris pending criminal investigation. Some debris may be marked and temporarily stored in a secure area pending the completion of judicial actions including civil lawsuits.

O. Debris Classifications

For debris classifications, see Attachment C1 in Resource List.

P. Documentation and Forms

Documentation of debris management activities is important for potential reimbursement of costs. In addition, documentation is important to record activities performed and authorizations granted, and to develop a historical record for updating plans. Documentation of activities is the responsibility of those performing work as well as those who provide oversight and direction. At a minimum, documentation procedures and the forms to support them need to be created to address the following:

1. Labor, equipment, rental fees and material costs
2. Mutual-aid agreement expenses
3. Use of volunteered resources, including labor
4. Administrative expenses
5. Disposal costs
6. Types of debris collected and amounts of each type

IV. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The purpose of this section is to give an overview of the roles and responsibilities for operations before, during, and after a debris-generating event.

Because of differences in each jurisdiction, development of exact roles and responsibilities should be dealt with at the local level. Therefore, duties of specific departments and an organization’s involvement in the debris removal process are not discussed.

A. Normal Operations

During normal operations (before a disaster), the jurisdiction must be aware that the following issues must be addressed to ensure preparedness for debris generating events. The responsibilities for normal operations include but are not limited to:

1. The Jurisdiction’s Debris Manager (DM) will:

   a. Create a Debris Management Plan for the jurisdiction. The DM will coordinate the creation of the Plan with each jurisdictional
department responsible for aspects of the debris management mission.

b. Identify forms to support documentation of debris management activities. See the Resource List.

c. In coordination with the Hamilton County Solid Waste District, compile and keep current a list of facilities that accept various types of debris. Identify alternative facilities in case those used during normal operations have been impacted by the disaster. See Attachments D1–D3 in the Resource List.

d. Develop agreements with landfills and recycling facilities to accept disaster-related debris.

e. Coordinate with the Health Department to review, evaluate, and designate locations or potential DMS sites. See Attachments B1–B9 for more information on DMS sites in the Resource List.

f. Develop and update maps indicating potential: routes for debris pickup/hauling, temporary debris storage and reduction (DMS) sites, equipment staging areas, and drop-off sites.

g. Review, evaluate, and designate locations as potential equipment staging areas. This activity should be coordinated with the jurisdictional departments responsible for clearing debris from streets and disposing of it.

h. Organize a Debris Management Team consisting of key personnel in each jurisdictional department responsible for aspects of the debris management mission. Ensure that each department is fully prepared to fulfill its duties under the Debris Management Plan. The team should meet periodically to review and update procedures.

i. Coordinate hazardous materials awareness training for public employees who will be involved in debris management operations. Employees should learn: to spot possible hazardous materials/waste and ACM among post-disaster debris and know the procedures for reporting possible hazardous materials/waste and ACM to proper authorities.

j. Coordinate, with the appropriate jurisdictional departments, the development of contracts for:

1. Disaster-related debris hauling
2. Tire recycling
3. Asbestos containing materials (ACM)
4. Chipping and grinding operations. Contract with companies to turn vegetative matter into mulch and haul it away. NOTE—It is important to consult with the contractor to pre-identify sites large enough for chipping and grinding operations.

k. Develop volunteer assets to assist in debris management operations, including monitoring drop-off sites.

l. Coordinate with appropriate County, State, and Federal agencies to insure compliance with applicable environmental protection and historic preservation laws and regulations.

m. Develop Right-of-Entry/Hold Harmless Agreements. Disaster response operations may require entering private property to remove debris that is a threat to health and safety of occupant.

n. Develop a list of contractors to include current information on name, address, phone numbers (office, home, cell, fax) and email address. For more information on contractors, see Attachments D1–D3 in the Resource List.

o. Conduct a legal review of right-of-entry/hold harmless agreements.

p. Conduct legal review of contracts.

q. Evaluate options for recycling/reducing/disposing of debris. Each debris-reduction method must comply with local ordinances and State and Federal environmental regulations.

r. In coordination with Debris Manager, compile and keep current a list of facilities that accept various types of debris. Identify alternative facilities in case those used during normal operations have been impacted by the disaster. See Attachments D1–D3 in the Resource List.

s. In coordination with Debris Manager and Health District, select locations for DMS sites. Procedures should be developed to address the following DMS site issues:

t. Location: Care should be taken in selection of DMS sites. Land use, proximity to housing, and other factors should be taken into account. Preference should be given to public property rather than private. Included in the attachments to this document are criteria for suitable DMS site locations.
u. Operations: Monitoring receipt of debris and verifying types of debris received are critical functions for successful DMS site operations. Included in the attachments to his document is a sample DMS site layout map.

v. Closeout: In closing out a DMS site, care should be taken to restore the site to its original condition in an environmentally sound and timely manner. Included in the attachments to this document is a DMS site closeout checklist.

w. IMPORTANT NOTE: If temporary storage areas are used for hazardous waste must include a lining with an impermeable material so chemicals do not leak into the groundwater and soil.

x. Coordinate with the Debris Manager to establish a process for debris removal from roads to allow access to emergency responders. This process will be incorporated into the Debris Management Plan.

y. Develop documentation process for potential reimbursement.

z. See Attachments B1–B8 in the Resource List for more information on DMS sites.

B. Increased Readiness

In some instances there is a warning that a disaster may occur. This section covers actions to be taken by the jurisdiction’s Debris Manager (DM) in the event of a potential debris-generating event.

1. The Jurisdiction’s Debris Manager (DM) will:

   a. Alert personnel. The DM should implement established procedures for alerting the Debris Management Team.

   b. Review and update Debris Management Plan. Ensure personnel understand roles and responsibilities for plan implementation. Review right of entry/hold-harmless agreements, existing contracts, list of qualified contractors, sample contracts, and other contracts necessary to conduct debris management activities.

   c. Review waste management options.

   d. The DM should ensure pre-selected temporary DMS storage and reduction sites are currently available for use. Identify alternative locations if necessary. See Attachment B1 in the Resource List.
e. Ensure authorized waste transfer or disposal facilities are currently operational. Identify alternative facilities if those used during normal operations have been impacted by the disaster. See Attachments in the Resource List.

f. Consider establishing communications with the Hamilton County Emergency Management Agency.

g. Appoint a Safety officer to oversee all collection operations for their own jurisdiction to assure personnel health and safety and to assess and to anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations.

2. **The Jurisdiction’s Debris Management Team** will:

   a. Alert personnel. Team Members should implement established procedures for alerting personnel in their respective departments that have debris management responsibilities.

   b. Review and update departmental Debris Management procedures. Ensure personnel understand their department’s roles and responsibilities in debris management plan implementation.

C. Response

The Response phase focuses on support of life safety operations in the immediate aftermath of a debris-generating disaster.

1. **The Jurisdiction’s Debris Manager (DM) will**:

   a. Activate Debris Management Plan to coordinate and manage debris removal operations.

   b. Meet with jurisdictional Debris Management Team to implement the Debris Management Plan.

   c. Make debris removal assignments based on debris removal priorities.

   d. Activate standing contracts.

   e. Participate in EOC meetings and provide briefings as necessary to EOC staff on current and future debris management activities.

   f. Based on assessments and strategic plans, estimate resource needs. Communicate this information to the EOC Logistics Branch, Debris Management Team, and other appropriate parties.
g. Evaluate Damage Assessment reports in terms of debris-management-relevant information.

h. Coordinate the removal of debris from “Priority One” areas. NOTE: This is a Phase One debris removal operation. Debris is pushed to the curbside to clear the roadway and allow emergency responders access to impacted areas.

i. Work with Debris Management Team to develop cost estimates and scopes of work for public employees and contractors.

j. Authorize pre-designated DMS sites to be activated or new sites to be established.

k. Public Works will consult with Debris Manager and emergency response officials to designate “Priority One” routes and areas for immediate debris removal.

l. Remove debris from “Priority One” routes and areas. NOTE: This is a Phase One debris removal operation. Debris is pushed to the curbside to clear the roadway and allow emergency responders access to impacted areas.

m. Based on damage assessments, review map of potential DMS site(s). Determine which sites should be activated. Determine if new sites need to be established.

n. Evaluate options for recycling/reducing/disposing of debris. Each debris reduction method must comply with local ordinances and State and Federal environmental regulations. See Attachment B5 Debris Reduction Information, in the Resource List.

o. Prepare to activate DMS sites.

p. Develop new contracts as needed.

q. Track and record expenditures for possible reimbursement.

r. Legal review of all standing and new contracts.

s. Secure all authorities necessary for debris removal operations.

t. Review any actions that EPA or Ohio Historic Preservation Office indicates might be in violation of historic preservation or environmental laws/regulations/policies.

u. Maintain environmental compliance records.

v. Review right-of-entry and hold harmless agreements to ensure they are current.

w. Keep records of financial transactions for possible reimbursement of debris removal operations.
x. Coordinate funding of debris removal operations.

2. **Public Information Officer (PIO) will:**

a. Give the public information about:
   1. Segregating hazardous waste
   2. Placing debris at the curbside
   3. Keeping debris piles away from fire hydrants and valves
   4. Reporting illegal dumping
   5. Segregating recyclable materials
   6. Debris pick-up schedules
   7. Location of DMS sites
   8. Disposal methods and compliance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations
   9. Restrictions and penalties for illegal dumping

b. Address questions such as:
   1. What if I cannot pay for debris removal from my property?
   2. What if I am unable to bring the debris to the curb for pickup?

Recovery
This phase of the debris management cycle covers actions necessary to complete the debris removal, reduction, and disposal activities, based on damage assessment of the disaster.

3. **The Jurisdiction’s Debris Manager (DM) will:**

a. Supervise implementation of Debris Management Plan.

b. Coordinate with Ohio EPA and Ohio Historic Preservation Office on compliance issues.

c. Coordinate the closeout of DMS sites. See Attachments B6 & B7 in the Resource List.

d. At the conclusion of Debris Management Operations, conduct an After Action Review. Evaluate when and why decisions were made to perform certain actions. Examples: TDSR site selections, debris removal priorities, and demolition of public/private structures. Document lessons learned from review.

e. Develop contracts for any debris services.

f. Document all costs for debris removal activities.

g. Keep records of financial transactions for reimbursement of debris removal operations.
h. Coordinate funding of debris removal operations.

4. **Hamilton County Solid Waste DM** will:
The Hamilton County Solid Waste District can provide varying levels of assistance in a debris generating event. In general, the District will:


b. Notify landfills and recycling facilities of need to increase volume of debris.

c. In conjunction with the Health Department and private landfills, contact Ohio EPA and request variances for landfills to accept increased volume of debris.

d. Contact all political jurisdictions to determine methods of management. Develop webpage with pertinent information, by political jurisdiction.

e. Work with PIO to issue press releases to the media to inform residents (See PIO duties, below)

f. Work with yardwaste drop-off site contractors to adjust yardwaste drop-off site hours of operation to meet increased demand

g. If the District has a contractor for its household hazardous waste drop-off site, work with the contractor to adjust hours of operation.

h. Participate in EOC meetings and provide briefings as necessary to EOC staff on current and future debris management activities.

5. **Public Information Officer (PIO) will:**

Give the public information about:

1. Proper disposal methods

2. Drop off site hours

3. Segregating hazardous waste

4. Placing debris at the curbside

5. Keeping debris piles away from fire hydrants and valves
Functional Annex C-1

6. Reporting illegal dumping
7. Segregating recyclable materials
8. Debris pick-up schedules
9. Location of DMS sites
10. Disposal methods and compliance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations
11. Restrictions and penalties for illegal dumping
RESOURCE LIST FOR DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO
2015
# LIST OF ITEMS IN RESOURCE LIST

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Attachment A1—Types of Contracts

Types of Contracts: The following types of contracts may be used when conducting debris management operations.

♦ Time and Material: Under a time and material contract, the contractor is paid on the basis of time spent and resources utilized in accomplishing debris management tasks. The Federal Emergency Management Agency recommends, for reimbursement purposes, that the use of time and material contracts be limited to the first 70 work hours following a disaster event.

♦ Unit Price: A unit price contract is based on weight (tons) or volume (cubic yards) of debris hauled, and should be used when the scope of work is not well defined. It requires close monitoring of collection, transportation, and disposal to ensure that quantities are accurate. A unit price contract may be complicated by the need to segregate debris for disposal.

♦ Lump Sum: A lump sum contract establishes a total price using a one item bid from a contractor. It should be used only when a scope of work is clearly defined, with areas of work and quantities of material clearly identified. Lump sum contracts can be defined in one of two ways:

  Area Method— the scope of work is based on a one time clearance of a specified area.

  Pass Method— the scope of work is based on a certain number of passes through a specified area, such as a given distance along a right of way.
Attachment A2—List of Contracts and Agreements

The attached documents are samples only and may not address all issues affecting an individual jurisdiction’s situation. All official documents should be reviewed and approved by the appropriate legal authority prior to use.

Sample Mutual Aid Agreement —Attachment A3
Sample Time and Materials Contract— Attachment A5
Sample Lump Sum Contract for Debris Removal— Attachment A6
Sample Unit Price Contract for Debris Removal— Attachment A7
Debris Fact Sheet for Local Officials – Attachment A7A
Attachment A3- Mutual Aid Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this day of by the participating parties hereto:

WHEREAS, each of the parties hereto desires to furnish mutual aid to each other in the event of a disaster, for which neither party might have sufficient equipment or personnel to cope, and,

WHEREAS, such a mutual aid agreements are authorized by (Site Statutory Agency).

NOW THEREFORE, the parties do mutually agree as follows:

ARTICLE I TERM

This agreement shall commence at 12:01 a.m. on________, and continue through____________________, subject to the right of each party to terminate sooner as provided herein.

ARTICLE II SERVICES

A. In the event of a disaster that requires aid of equipment and personnel beyond that which each party is able to provide for itself, all parties hereto agree that at the request of any party Hereto the others will loan such equipment and personnel as the respective officials of the lending jurisdiction, in their discretion, shall determine can be reasonably spared at the time without placing their own community in jeopardy.

B. Since time is of the essence during emergencies as herein referred to, the authority to dispatch equipment and personnel or call for in accordance with the terms and conditions of this agreement shall be delegated specifically to the chief official or acting chief official of the parties hereto.

C. The lending party shall be responsible for the delivery of said equipment and personnel to the location specified by requesting party.

D. Upon arrival at said location, the officer in charge of the said equipment and personnel shall report to the officer in charge at the location of the disaster, who shall assume full charge of all operations at a disaster or emergency location.

E. All equipment and personnel loaned hereunder shall be returned upon demand of the lending party or when released by the requesting party upon the cessation of the emergency.

ARTICLE III PAYMENT

No charge shall be assessed for services rendered by any party hereto.
ARTICLE IV WAIVER OF CLAIMS
Each party hereto hereby waives all claims against the other for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring in consequence of the performance of either party, their agents, or employees hereunder.

ARTICLE V TERMINATION
This Agreement may be terminated by either party upon at least thirty days prior written notice to the other.

ARTICLE VI INTEGRATION
This Agreement contains the entire understanding between the parties, and there are no understandings or representations not set forth or incorporated by reference herein. No subsequent modifications of this Agreement shall be of any force or effect unless in writing signed by the parties.

ARTICLE VII COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS
In the performance of this Agreement, each party shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws, rules, and regulations.

SIGNATURES OF AGREEING OFFICIALS

____________________  ____________________

____________________  ____________________
Attachment A5
Time and Materials Contract

*Note: Please see contract attachments E1, E2, E3

ARTICLE 1:
Agreement Between Parties

This contract is entered into on this _____ day of _____, 20___, by and between the city/county of ______________________, hereinafter called the ENTITY and ______________________, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2:
Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on _____________, 20____, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made disaster of ___________________ to __________________ , 20____. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean up, demolition, and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

ARTICLE 3:
Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with Work: The work under this contract will commence on _____________, 20____ and end on _____________, 20____. The equipment shall be used for (recommended not to exceed 70) hours, unless the ENTITY initiates additions or deletions by written change order. Based upon unit prices of equipment and labor, no minimum or maximum number of hours is guaranteed.

ARTICLE 4:
Contract Price

The hourly rates for performing the work stipulated in the contract, documents, which have been transposed from the low bidder’s bid schedule, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment/Machine/Operator</th>
<th>Mobilization/ Demobilization Cost</th>
<th>Hourly Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer, Model</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total unit rate shall be given which includes maintenance, fuel, overhead, profit, and other associated cost with the equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimated Cost per unit of material. Only actual invoice amounts will be paid.

| Labor Man-hours | Protective clothing, fringe benefits, hand tools, supervision, transportation and any other costs. |

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The ENTITY shall pay the Contractor for mobilization and demobilization if the Notice to Proceed is issued and will pay for only the Time that the equipment and manpower is actually being used in accomplishing the work. The Contractor shall be paid within _____ days of the receipt of a pay estimate and verification of work by the inspector.

ARTICLE 6: Claims

Not Applicable

ARTICLE 7: Contractor’s Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise accomplishment of the work effort directed by labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor’s personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, personnel, liability insurance, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract. Caution and care must be exercised by the Contractor not to cause any additional damage to sidewalks, roads, buildings, and other permanent fixtures.

ARTICLE 8: Insurance and Indemnification

The successful BIDDER shall provide, as part of its BID package and proposal, evidence of the maintenance of insurance, as set forth herein below, and as part of the contract awarded pursuant hereto, and as condition of said contract, continually shall maintain such coverage’s, and, upon request of the OWNER provide evidence of the existence and viability of the same.

Limits shall be not less than:

a) For liability for bodily injury, including accidental deaths, $1,000,000.00 for any one person and, subject to the same limit for each person, $5,000,000.00 on account of one occurrence.

b) For liability for property damage other than that caused by operation of motor vehicles, $1,000,000.00 on account of one occurrence and $5,000,000.00 on account of all occurrences.
Functional Annex C-1

c) For property covering the operation of motor vehicles, not less than $5,000,000.00.

d) For contractual liability, the amounts required under a and b above.

e) For the Worker’s Compensation, as required by the State of Ohio.

The BIDDER shall furnish evidence with its bid that the bidder can obtain and maintain the insurance specified in this Bid Manual.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, CONTRACTOR shall indemnify and hold harmless COUNTY and their general fund, agents, employees, and consultants from and against all claims, damages, losses and expenses including, but not limited to attorney’s fees arising out of or resulting from the performance of the Work, provided that any such claim, damage, loss or expense (1) is attributable to bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or to injury to or destruction of tangible property (other than the Work itself) including the loss of use resulting there from and (2) is caused in whole or in part by any negligent act of omission of CONTRACTOR, its Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable regardless of whether it is caused in part by a party indemnified hereunder.

The CONTRACTOR shall indemnify the COUNTY, its general fund, employees, agents and consultants from any environmental liabilities or claims that result from the supply of any services resulting from this specification and bid.

In any and all claims against the COUNTY or any of its agents, employees or consultants, by any employee of CONTRACTOR or its Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable, the indemnification obligation under the paragraph above shall not be limited in any way by any limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation or benefits payable by or for CONTRACTOR or any Subcontractor under Worker’s or Workmen’s compensation acts, disability benefit acts, or other employee benefit acts.

ARTICLE 9:
Contractor Qualifications

The Contractor must be duly licensed in the State per statutory requirements.
Functional Annex C-1

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

______________________________
Entity (City, County, Town, Etc)

By_____________________________ Seal  by_____________________________ Seal

Principal of the firm

______________________________
Contractor (Include address, City, State)
Attachment A6
Lump Sum Contract for Debris Removal

*Note: Please see contract attachments E1, E2, E3

ARTICLE 1: Agreement Between Parties

This contract is made and entered into on this _______ day of , 20 , by and between the city/county of_______________, hereinafter called the ENTITY and______________________________, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2: Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on_______________, 20____, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or manmade disaster of __________ to__________, 20___. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean up, demolition, and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

ARTICLE 3: Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: The Work under this contract will commence on ____________, 20____ and end on ____________, 20____. Maximum allowable time for completion will be_________ Calendar days, unless the Entity initiates additions or deletions by written change order. If the Contractor does not complete Work within the allotted time, liquidated damages will be assessed in the amount of ___________per day.

ARTICLE 4: Contract Price

The lump sum price for performing the work stipulated in the contract document is. $_________ .________ .

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The Contractor shall submit certified pay requests for completed work. The Entity shall have 10 calendar days to approve or disapprove the pay request. The Entity shall pay the Contractor for his/her performance under the contract within_____ days of approval

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of the pay estimate. On contracts over 30 days in duration, the Entity shall pay the Contractor a pro-rata percentage of the contract amount on a monthly basis, based on the amount of work completed and approved in that month. The Entity will remunerate the Contractor within 30 days of the approved application for payment, after which interest will be added at a rate of ______ on each payment. Retainer shall be released upon substantial completion of the work.

Funding for this contract is authorized pursuant to Public Law of the State of Ohio _______________, And_______________ . Local Statute or ordinance

ARTICLE 6: Change Orders

If the scope of work is changed by the Entity, the change in price and contract time will be promptly negotiated by the parties, prior to commencement of work.

ARTICLE 7: Contractor’s Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor’s personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, equipment, personnel, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Any unusual, concealed, or changed conditions are to be immediately reported to the Entity. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of existing utilities, sidewalks, roads, building, and other permanent fixtures. Any unnecessary damage will be repaired at the Contractor’s expense.

ARTICLE 8: Entity’s Obligations

The Entity’s representative(s) shall furnish all information, documents, and utility locations, necessary for commencement of Work. Costs of construction permits and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering on-site questions.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the disaster mitigation work is to be performed. Copies of complete “Right of Entry” forms, where they are required by the State and local law for private property, shall be furnished to the Contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold harmless and indemnify the Contractor judgments and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are caused by the gross negligence of the Contractor, his subcontractors or his employees.

ARTICLE 9: Claims
If the Contractor wishes to make a claim for additional compensation, for work or materials is not clearly covered in the contract, or nor ordered by the Entity as a modification to the contract, he/she shall notify the Entity in writing. The Contractor and the Entity will negotiate the amount of adjustment promptly; however, if no agreement is reached, a binding settlement will be determined by a third party acceptable to both Entity and Contractor under the sections of applicable State law.

**ARTICLE 10: Insurance and Indemnification**

The successful BIDDER shall provide, as part of its BID package and proposal, evidence of the maintenance of insurance, as set forth herein below, and as part of the contract awarded pursuant hereto, and as condition of said contract, continually shall maintain such coverage’s, and, upon request of the OWNER provide evidence of the existence and viability of the same.

Limits shall be not less than:

1. For liability for bodily injury, including accidental deaths, $1,000,000.00 for any one person and, subject to the same limit for each person, $5,000,000.00 on account of one occurrence.

2. For liability for property damage other than that caused by operation of motor vehicles, $1,000,000.00 on account of one occurrence and $5,000,000.00 on account of all occurrences.

3. For property covering the operation of motor vehicles, not less than $5,000,000.00.

4. For contractual liability, the amounts required under a and b above.

5. For the Worker’s Compensation, as required by the State of Ohio.

The BIDDER shall furnish evidence with its bid that the bidder can obtain and maintain the insurance specified in this Bid Manual.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, CONTRACTOR shall indemnify and hold harmless COUNTY and their general fund, agents, employees, and consultants from and against all claims, damages, losses and expenses including, but not limited to attorney’s fees arising out of or resulting from the performance of the Work, provided that any such claim, damage, loss or expense (1) is attributable to bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or to injury to or destruction of tangible property (other than the Work itself) including the loss of use resulting there from and (2) is caused in whole or in part by any negligent act of omission of CONTRACTOR, its Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable regardless of whether it is caused in part by a party indemnified hereunder.
The CONTRACTOR shall indemnify the COUNTY, its general fund, employees, agents and consultants from any environmental liabilities or claims that result from the supply of any services resulting from this specification and bid.

In any and all claims against the COUNTY or any of its agents, employees or consultants, by any employee of CONTRACTOR or its Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable, the indemnification obligation under the paragraph above shall not be limited in any way by any limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation or benefits payable by or for CONTRACTOR or any Subcontractor under Worker’s or Workmen’s compensation acts, disability benefit acts, or other employee benefit acts.

ARTICLE 11:
Contractor Qualifications

The Contractor must be duly licensed in the State per statutory requirements.

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

___________________________________
Entity (City, County, Town, Etc.)

By_________________________________________ Seal

____________________________________
Contractor (Include Address, City, State)

By_______________________________________ Seal
Principal of the Firm
Attachment A7— Unit Price Contract for Debris Removal

*Note: Please see contract attachments E1, E2, E3

ARTICLE 1:
Agreement Between Parties

This contract is made and entered into on this the _____, 20____, by and between the city/county of_________________, hereinafter called the ENTITY and ______________, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2:
Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on____________, 20____, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made-disaster of ________________ to_______________, 20___. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean up, demolition, and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

ARTICLE 3:
Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: The work under this contract will commence on __________, 20____ and end on ______________, 20____. Maximum allowable time for the completion will be ______ Calendar days unless the Entity initiates additions or deletions by written charge order. Subsequent changes in cost and completion time will be equitably negotiated by both pursuant to applicable State law. Liquidated damages shall be assessed at $______/calendar day for any days over the approved contract amount.

ARTICLE 4:
Contract Price

The unit prices for performing the work stipulated in the contract documents, which have been transposed from the low bidder’s bid schedule are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Subtotal __________
Cost of Bond__________
Grand Total __________

June 2015
*Debris shall be classified as one of the following units: cubic yards, each, square foot, linear foot, gallon, or an approved unit measure applicable to the specific material to be removed.

ARTICLE 5:
Payment

The Contractor shall submit certified pay request for completed work. The Entity shall have 10 calendar days to approve or disapprove the pay request. The Entity shall pay the Contractor for his performance under the contract within 20 days of approval of the pay estimate. On contracts over 30 days in duration, the Entity shall pay the Contractor a pro-rata percentage of the contract amount on a monthly basis based on the amount of work completed and approved in the month. The Entity will remunerate the Contractor within 30 days of the approved application for payment. After which interest will be added at a rate of ________ per annum. Payments shall be subject to a retainage of ________on each payment. Retainage shall be released upon substantial completion of the work.

Funding for this contract is authorized pursuant to Public Law of the State of Ohio, - _____ ________, and ________. (Local statue or ordinance)

ARTICLE 6:
Claims

If the Contractor wishes to make a claim for additional compensation, for work or materials not clearly covered in the contract, or not ordered by the Entity as a modification to the contract. He/she shall notify the Entity in writing. The Contractor and the Entity will negotiate the amount of adjustment promptly; however, if no agreement is reached a binding settlement will be determined by a third party acceptable so both Entity and Contractor under the auspices of applicable State law.

ARTICLE 7:
Contractors Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor’s personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, equipment, personnel, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Any unusual, concealed, or changed conditions are to be immediately reported to the Entity. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of existing utilities, sidewalks, roads, buildings, and other permanent fixtures. Any unnecessary damage will be repaired at the Contractor’s expense.

ARTICLE 8:
ARTICLE 9:
Entity’s Obligations

The Entity’s representative(s) shall furnish all information, documents, and utility locations for necessary for commencement of Work. Costs of construction permits and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering and on-site questions.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the disaster mitigation work is to be performed. Copies of “Right of Entry” forms, as required by State laws for private property, shall be furnished to the Contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold harmless and indemnify the Contractor judgments and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are caused by the gross negligence of the Contractor, his/her subcontractors, or his/her employees.

The Entity will terminate this contract for failure to perform as specified, or for default by the Contractor.

ARTICLE 10:
Insurance and Indemnification

The successful BIDDER shall provide, as part of its BID package and proposal, evidence of the maintenance of insurance, as set forth herein below, and as part of the contract awarded pursuant hereto, and as condition of said contract, continually shall maintain such coverages, and, upon request of the OWNER provide evidence of the existence and viability of the same.

Limits shall be not less than:

1. For liability for bodily injury, including accidental deaths, $1,000,000.00 for any one person and, subject to the same limit for each person, $5,000,000.00 on account of one occurrence.

2. For liability for property damage other than that caused by operation of motor vehicles, $1,000,000.00 on account of one occurrence and $5,000,000.00 on account of all occurrences.

3. For property covering the operation of motor vehicles, not less than $5,000,000.00.

4. For contractual liability, the amounts required under a and b above.

5. For the Worker’s Compensation, as required by the State of Ohio.

The BIDDER shall furnish evidence with its bid that the bidder can obtain and maintain the insurance specified in this Bid Manual.
To the fullest extent permitted by law, CONTRACTOR shall indemnify and hold harmless COUNTY and their general fund, agents, employees, and consultants from and against all claims, damages, losses and expenses including, but not limited to attorney’s fees arising out of or resulting from the performance of the Work, provided that any such claim, damage, loss or expense (1) is attributable to bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or to injury to or destruction of tangible property (other than the Work itself) including the loss of use resulting therefrom and (2) is caused in whole or in part by any negligent act of omission of CONTRACTOR, its Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable regardless of whether it is caused in part by a party indemnified hereunder.

The CONTRACTOR shall indemnify the COUNTY, its general fund, employees, agents and consultants from any environmental liabilities or claims that result from the supply of any services resulting from this specification and bid.

In any and all claims against the COUNTY or any of its agents, employees or consultants, by any employee of CONTRACTOR or its Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable, the indemnification obligation under the paragraph above shall not be limited in any way by any limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation or benefits payable by or for CONTRACTOR or any Subcontractor under Worker’s or Workmen’s compensation acts, disability benefit acts, or other employee benefit acts.

ARTICLE 11:
Contractor Qualifications

The contractor must be fully licensed in the State of Ohio.

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

Entity(City, County, Township, Village, etc.)

by______________________ Seal
Contractor, Address, City, State

by______________________ Seal
Principal of the firm
The information contained within this document is intended to assist local officials responsible for all or a portion of the issues relating to managing all types of waste (“debris”) resulting from a disaster or significant emergency. Removal, reduction, recycling, temporary sites, contracting and disposal data as well as points of contact are included in the following pages.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ohio Emergency Management Agency (EMA) are two state agencies that have primary responsibilities to respond to disasters. Disasters can generate a significant amount of debris and can disrupt local government operations in general. Their roles and day-to-day points of contact are detailed below.

**Local Governments**
Local health departments may be able to provide technical assistance regarding debris management and public health issues. Local health departments may also have primary responsibility during a disaster in the regulatory oversight for proper management of debris. Of particular concern for public health and safety is the management and proper disposal of debris created by a disaster or by demolition, yard waste, household hazardous waste, food stuffs, and spoiled food.

**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency** ([www.epa.state.oh.us/dsiwm](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsiwm))
Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management, Central Office
50 West Town Street, Suite 700, Columbus, OH 43215
Phone (614) 644-2621 Fax (614) 728-5315

Primary responsibility during a disaster is regulatory oversight for proper management of debris. This is accomplished by providing rule interpretations (regulatory requirements), technical assistance/coordination regarding temporary staging, collection, removal and disposal of debris, and resource lists.

**Ohio Emergency Management Agency** ([www.ema.ohio.gov](http://www.ema.ohio.gov))
Disaster Recovery Branch
2855 West Dublin Granville Road, Columbus, OH 43235
Phone (614) 799-3665 Fax (614) 791-0018

Primary responsibility is coordination of state assistance, through County Emergency Management Agency offices, to support the efforts of local officials following disasters. The Disaster Recovery Branch administers reimbursement programs for costs associated with local response/recovery actions, including debris operations.

Page 2 Contact List Page 5 Ohio EPA Resources
Page 3 Management Options Chart Page 6 Contracting and FEMA Eligibility
Page 4 Debris Management Sites

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DEBRIS MANAGEMENT CONTACTS

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Public Drinking Water (614) 644-2752 Burn Permits (614) 644-2270
Waste Water Treatment (614) 644-2001 Chemical Spills (800) 282-9378

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Local Solid Waste Mgmt District See Local Listing
(Recycling)
Local Department of Health See Local Listing
(Private Drinking Water)
Ohio Department of Health (614) 466-1390
(Regulatory-Ohio Dept. Natural Resources (614) 265-6565
Ohio Department of Agriculture (614) 728-6200
(Dead Animals)
U.S. Corp of Engineer (513) 684-3002
(Regulatory-Great Lakes Division)

Ohio EMA (877) 644-6362
(Recycling, Environmental/Historic)
Ohio Historic Preservation Off (614) 298-2000
(Consumer Protection)
Attorney General (800) 282-0515

Northwest District
Bowling Green
800-686-6930

Northeast District
Twinsburg
800-686-6330

Southeast District
Logan
800-686-7330

Southwest District
Dayton
800-686-8930

Central District
Columbus
800-686-2330

Functional Annex C-1
### Ohio Environmental Protection Agency – Management Options for Disaster Related Wastes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Waste</th>
<th>Description of Waste</th>
<th>Management Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| General Solid Waste                   | Food, packaging, clothing, appliances, furniture, machinery, electronic equipment, garbage, plastic, paper, bottles, cans, loose carpeting, paper products, scrap tires, street dirt, dead animals, vehicles  
(aka Municipal Solid Waste)          | Sand Bag Note: Sand from sand bags used to control flooding may be emptied from the bags and reused. The empty bags, if not reused, are considered solid waste. Sand contaminated with other materials (hazardous, etc.) should be handled appropriately.  
                                                                                     | • Recycling: segregate / recycle as much as possible (preferred)  
• MSW Landfill Disposal  
• MSW Transfer Facility Disposal  
• Scrap Tires: licensed tire recovery / recycling facility  
• Appliances: remove refrigerants prior to disposal  
• Vehicles: auto salvage yards  
• Dead Animals: landfill, compost, burn / bury / render (per Ohio Dept. of Ag. Guidelines)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Agricultural Waste & Vegetative Waste | Vegetative or woody waste, tree limbs, brush, shrubs (does not include buildings, other structures, dead animals, or vehicles)  
(aka Solid Waste)                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | • Recycling: drying, chipping, grinding for use in landscaping, mulching, and as a fuel supplement (preferred)  
• MSW Landfills Disposal  
• MSW Transfer Facility Disposal  
• Appropriate Composting Facilities  
• Controlled Burning – for use in declared disaster areas only; air curtain destructor use and Ohio EPA approval required                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Construction & Demolition Debris      | Brick, stone, mortar, asphalt, lumber, wallboard, glass, roofing, metal, piping, fixtures, electrical wiring, heating equipment, insulation, carpeting attached to structures, railroad ties, utility poles, mobile homes  
(CDD)                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | • Recycling: segregate and reuse as much materials as possible  
• CDD Landfill Disposal  
• MSW Landfill Disposal  
• MSW Transfer Facility Disposal  
• Mobile Homes: take to salvage company or CDD landfill                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Clean Hard Fill                       | CDD which consists only of reinforced or non-reinforced concrete, asphalt concrete, brick, block, tile, and stone which can be reused as construction or fill material  
(a subset of CDD)                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | • Segregate and reuse materials as appropriate. Notify local health district of intent to use clean hard fill in filling operations  
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Infectious Waste                      | Needles and medical related glass (“sharps”), syringes, blood containing or saturated items including tubing, clothing, bandages, etc.  
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | • Contact local health district or Ohio EPA District Office for guidance  
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Hazardous Wastes & Household Hazardous | Flammable materials (fuels, gasoline, kerosene, propane tanks, oxygen bottles, etc.), explosives, batteries, common household chemicals, industrial and agricultural chemicals, cleaners, solvents, fertilizers, etc.  
Wastes                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | • Segregate materials as practical and dispose of at an approved hazardous waste facility. Contact appropriate Ohio EPA District Office for guidance.  
• Household hazardous waste disposal is permitted at MSW facilities. However, strongly consider segregation from waste stream, where practical, and dispose of with other hazardous materials.  
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Radiological Wastes                   | Nuclear medicine materials and associated patient wastes, certain monitoring equipment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | • Contact Ohio Department of Health for regulatory requirements and management options. Not regulated by Ohio EPA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

**Variances / Exemptions:** All regulated disposal facilities in Ohio have operational requirements / restrictions regarding the types and volume of waste that can be accepted for disposal. During emergency events, a facility may seek authorization from the Director of Ohio EPA to temporarily accept different waste streams or an increased volume of waste. Before taking disaster-related debris to a disposal facility, please make sure that the facility is willing and properly authorized to accept the material.
Functional Annex C-1

Stream Cleanup Activities: Prior to removing debris from streams and waterways, please make sure you have the appropriate authorizations, if necessary (permits from COE and/or Ohio EPA, property owner permission, etc.). Once debris is removed from the streams / waterways segregate the debris as much as possible and manage according to the above outlined options.
Attachment A8—List of Potential Contractors

Develop a list of contractors that could conduct business with government entities. Include type of work each contractor can perform with availability of equipment; type of collection, removal, and reduction of debris.

**Private Waste Hauling Companies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best Way</td>
<td>12764 McCoy Fork Road</td>
<td>(888) 635-3207</td>
<td>KY</td>
<td></td>
<td>41094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe's Hauling &amp; Property Clean Up</td>
<td>317 Anderson Ferry Road</td>
<td>513-342-8254</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>45238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitton Container</td>
<td>1478 Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>513-921-4011</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>45204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Demand Container</td>
<td>5511 Winton Road</td>
<td>513-381-4533</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>45232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>11563 Mosteller Road</td>
<td>513-771-4200</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>45241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumpke</td>
<td>3800 Struble Road</td>
<td>513-851-0122</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>45251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Attachment A8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood Waste Grinding Contractors</th>
<th>Waste Tire Contractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hafner &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Rumpke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5445 Wooster Pike</td>
<td>10795 Hughes Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45226</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(513) 321-1895</td>
<td>(513) 851-0122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bzak</td>
<td>Liberty Tire Services of Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>931 Round Bottom Road</td>
<td>3041 Jackson Pike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford, OH 45150</td>
<td>Grove City, OH 43123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513-831-0907</td>
<td>(614) 871-8097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Landscaping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3700 Round Bottom Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513-271-1119 ext. 111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Jacobs, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3743 Struble Road</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45251</td>
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<tr>
<td>513-385-8505</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward’s Tree Service and Land Clearing</td>
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<tr>
<td>49090 Cooper Foster Park Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amherst, OH 44001</td>
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<tr>
<td>440-776-8168</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tristate Landscape Supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>2864 Cincinnati Dayton Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middletown, OH 45044</td>
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<tr>
<td>513-421-8723</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selhorst Equipment Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>4450 Monroe Avenue</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooven, OH 45033</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>513-353-9300</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Attachment A8– Scrap Metal Dealers

3R Recycling
2040 E. Kemper Rd.,
Cincinnati, OH 45241
(513) 771-4002

David Hirschberg Company
211 Longworth St.,
Cincinnati, OH 45215
(513) 821-0514

E-Town Recycling
10978 Hwy. 50,
North Bend, OH 45052
(513) 353-1200

Garden Street Iron & Metal
2815 Spring Grove Ave.,
Cincinnati, OH 45225
(513) 721-4660
7500 New Haven Road,
Harrison, OH 45030
(513) 738-2678

King Recycling
5038 Beech St.,
Norwood, OH 45212
(513) 731-7222

Miamitown Auto Parts
8379 Harrison Ave.,
Cleves, OH 45002
(513) 353-1111

River Metals
1951 State Ave.,
Cincinnati, OH 45204
(513) 244-2134

Round Bottom Recycling
5100 River Valley Rd.,
Milford, OH 45150
(513) 248-4435
Attachment A9—List of Standing Contracts

The DM, working with other officials, should develop standing contracts with private companies for equipment and labor. A schedule should be created for the periodic review of each contract’s terms by the parties involved.
Attachment B1—List of Pre-selected DMS Site Locations

DMS sites are essential to major debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations. The DM should work closely with local and State officials to develop and maintain a current listings of potential DMS sites.

Pre-disaster site selection teams should be formed. These teams should include local officials who are familiar with the area. Also, the teams should consult and coordinate with local residents and environmental groups to identify in advance any potential problems with a site.

Locations in Hamilton County for DMS sites

These sites are would need to be secure and manned.

List Sites Here
(Future)
Attachment B2
Debris Management Sites (DMS)

Things to Consider

- Site Ownership – Use public lands whenever possible to avoid potentially costly and complicated leasing arrangements, and to lessen potential trespassing allegations. Use privately owned land only if no public sites are available. If using private lands, be sure to obtain proper, detailed usage agreements with all parties having an ownership interest.

- Site Location
  - Consider impact of noise, dust, traffic
  - Consider pre-existing site conditions
  - Look for good ingress/egress at site
  - Consider paved versus unpaved areas
  - Consider potential impact on ground water
  - Determine whether any existing drains need to be sealed
  - Consider site size based on:
    - Expected volume of debris to be collected
    - Planned volume reduction and debris processing activities
  - Avoid environmentally sensitive areas, such as:
    - Wetlands
    - Rare and critical animals or plant species
    - Well fields and surface water supplies
    - Historical / archaeological sites
    - Sites near residential areas, schools, churches, hospitals, and other sensitive areas
  - Record detailed conditions of chosen site (pictures, video, etc.)

- Site Operations
  - Use portable containers
  - Ensure portable containers are emptied/replaced when necessary
  - Separate types of waste as operations continue
  - Monitor site at all times
  - Perform on-going volume reduction (on site or removal for disposal / reduction)
  - Provide nuisance management (dust, noise, etc.)
  - Provide vector controls (rats, insects, etc.)
  - Provide special handling for regulated hazardous materials
  - If household hazardous waste is segregated, ensure disposal options exist
  - Provide security (limit access to site)
  - Ensure appropriate equipment is available for site operations

- Site Closeout
  - Remove all remaining debris to authorized locations
  - Restore site to pre-use conditions
  - Record detailed conditions of site after closeout is complete (pictures, video, etc.)
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Resources

The following documents are available for download from the Ohio EPA Website or by contacting the appropriate Ohio EPA division.

- Ohio EPA Registered and/or Licensed Debris Disposal Facility and Company Listings - DSIWM
  - Composting Facilities
  - Construction and Demolition Debris Landfills
  - Infectious Waste Transporters
  - Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
  - Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Facilities
  - Scrap Tire Storage and Disposal Facilities
  - Scrap Tire Transporters
  - Solid Waste Management District Contacts

- Emergency Response Contractors - DERR
- Orphan Drum Program – DERR
- Open Burning Regulations – DAPC
- Ohio EPA District Office Map and Contact Numbers (included with this fact sheet)

Ohio EPA Division of Materials and Waste Management (DMWM)
[www.epa.state.oh.us/dmwm](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dmwm)
(614) 644-2621

Ohio EPA Division of Emergency & Remedial Response (DERR)
[www.epa.state.oh.us/derr](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/derr)
(614) 644-2924

Ohio EPA Division of Air Pollution Control
[www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc)
(614) 644-2270
CONTRACTING AND FEMA ELIGIBILITY

GENERAL WORK ELIGIBILITY

Under a presidential disaster declaration for the state of Ohio, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may provide assistance to state and local governments for costs associated with debris removal operations. Debris removal operations include collection; pick up, hauling, and storage at a temporary site, segregation, reduction, and final disposal. This document provides information on the eligibility of debris removal operations for Public Assistance (PA) funding.

Determination of eligibility is a FEMA responsibility. Removal and disposal of debris that is a result of the disaster, is within a declared county and is on public property, is eligible for federal assistance. Public property includes roads and publicly-owned facilities. Removal of debris from parks and recreation areas is eligible when it affects improved facilities (i.e. trails), affects public health and safety or limits the use of those facilities.

Debris Removal from Private Property: Costs incurred by local governments to remove debris from private property may be reimbursed by FEMA if it is pre-approved by the Federal Disaster Recovery Manager, is a public health and safety hazard, and if the work if performed by an eligible PA applicant, such as a municipal or county government. The cost of debris removal by private individuals is not eligible under the Public Assistance Program; however, during a specific time period, a private property owner may move disaster-related debris to the curbside for pick up by an eligible PA applicant. Applicants should set the specific period of time to ensure curbside debris does not include non-event related or reconstruction debris (ineligible).

Eligible Costs: If an applicant uses force account (their own) personnel and equipment, the cost of the equipment and overtime costs for personnel are eligible for federal funding. If an applicant chooses to award a contract(s) for debris operations, the costs of the contracts are also eligible for federal funding, as long as the contract is reasonable.

Documentation: To ensure that processing of federal funding is done as quickly as possible, applicants should maintain the following information: debris estimates, procurement Information (bid requests, bid tabulations, etc.), contracts, invoices, and monitoring information (load tickets, scale records, etc). If an applicant performs debris removal, the payroll and equipment hours must be kept. All records should be maintained in the manner prescribed by the local government with consideration of state and federal record retention guidelines.

CONTRACTING FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL

Procurement
- Determine the type of contracting needed to satisfy specific debris clearance, removal and disposal requirements of an unusual and compelling urgency;
- Ensure adherence to state and local procurement guidance;
- Determine if any purchasing and contracting requirements are waived as a result of the disaster and subsequent declarations of emergency (see Ohio Revised Code 125.023 and/or 44 CFR 13.36(d)(4));
- To ensure federal reimbursement, applicants should follow FEMA requirements for procurement, 44 CFR Part 13.36. FEMA requires that the procurement process allow for competition and reasonable cost. To show competition, applicants should at a minimum solicit three quotes (projects under $100,000) or formally bid (adver-
tise) the work. Reasonable costs are those that are fair and equitable for the type of work performed in the affected area. To show reasonable cost, the applicants should be able to document a base amount to which they compared the awarded bid;

- Solicit bids, evaluate offers, award contracts, and issue notices to proceed with all contract assignments. (See pg 8 of this document for debarred/suspended contractor information);
- Supervise the full acquisition process for service and supply contracts and the oversight of contract actions to ensure conformance to regulatory requirements;
- Coordinate with the local Department of Public Works and Department of Solid Waste Management staffs and consult with legal counsel. The contracting office must take care to avoid the solicitation of assistance from the general public and giving the impression that compensation will be provided for such assistance. In general, this would be considered as volunteer actions. In addition, there are a number of other issues involved with such a solicitation, including licensing, bonding, insurance, the potential for the communities to incur liability in the event of injury or fatality, supervision and certification of work done;
- Please see the Ohio Revised Code, Sections 125.023, 307.86.92, 153.54, 153.57, 2921.01, and 2921.42 and supplementary rules and local ordinances for additional information pertaining to competitive bidding.
- FEMA recommends use of pre-drafted contracts or pre-event contracts so long as they follow procurements requirements as outlined in 44 CFR Part 13.36 and also recommends pre-qualifying contractors to expedite the bid process.

Unit Price Contracts
- Based on weights (tons) or volume (cubic yards) of debris hauled, and should be used when the scope of work is not well defined;
- They require close monitoring of pick up, hauling and dumping to ensure that quantities are accurate;
- Unit price contracts may be complicated by the need to segregate debris for disposal.

Lump Sum Contracts
- Establishes the total contract price using a one-item bid from the contractor;
- Should only be used when the scope of work is clearly defined, with areas of work and quantities of material clearly identified;
- These contracts can be defined in one of two ways: Area Method where the scope of work is based on a one-time clearance of a specified area and Pass Method where the scope of work is based on a certain number of passes through a specified area, such as a given distance along a right-of-way.

Time and Materials Contracts (T/M)
- This is a administratively labor intensive type of contract and should only be used if the applicant has the administrative resources to successfully accomplish and document the monitoring aspect;
- May be used for short periods of time immediately after the disaster to mobilize contractors for emergency removal efforts (generally FEMA accepts these contracts for the first 70 hours). Applicants should move towards either Unit Price or Lump Sum contract as soon as possible after the beginning of debris removal operations;
- If T/M contracts are determined by the applicant to be the most cost-effective and well-suited to the type of work, they may be continued beyond the initial 70 hour period if the following applies:
  o A determination was made and documented that no other contract was suitable and a ceiling price was included;
  o The applicant can document monitoring of contractor activities. This includes but is not limited to monitoring load tickets or completion of daily reporting forms and requesting backup to contractor invoices (i.e. time cards, etc.).
• T/M contracts must have a dollar ceiling or a not-to-exceed limit for hours (or both), and should be terminated immediately when this limit is reached;
• The contract should (a) detail labor costs to include job classification, skill level and hourly rate, (b) the price for labor and equipment applies only when in operation, (c) cost for equipment includes fuel and maintenance, (d) the community reserves the right to terminate the contract at its convenience, and (e) the community does not guarantee a minimum number of hours.

Contract Monitoring
An employee or contractor should monitor the contractor’s activities to ensure satisfactory performance. Monitoring includes: verification that all debris picked up is a direct result of the disaster; measurement and inspection of trucks to ensure they are fully loaded; on-site inspection of pick up areas, debris traffic routes, temporary storage sites, and disposal areas; verification that the contractor is working in its assigned contract areas; verification that all debris reduction and disposal sites have access control and security.

Contracting Do-Not's: FEMA does not recommend, pre-approve, or certify any debris contractor. FEMA does not certify or credential personnel other than official employees and Technical Assistance Contract personnel assigned to the disaster by FEMA. Additional, only FEMA has the authority to make eligibility determinations, not contractors. Finally, do not accept contractor-provided contracts without close review. FEMA /Ohio EMA can provide technical assistance on contracts and contract procedures, if requested to do so by local officials.

Ineligible Contracts: FEMA will not provide funding for cost-plus-percentage of cost contracts (including markups), contracts contingent upon receipt of state or federal disaster assistance funding, or contracts awarded to debarred or suspended contractors.

See www.epls.gov (federal-list) and http://www.sos.state.oh.us/SOS/recordsindexes.aspx (state-list) for debarred contractor information. A second site for suspended contractors is http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/resources/findings/default.htm.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS
Federal, State and local regulations, laws and ordinances need to be addressed and followed for all environmental and historic preservation issues. Examples of how these considerations could affect reimbursement for debris removal operations:
• Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management: Temporary storage sites should not be in the floodplain;
• Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice: Do not purposefully choose routes to disposal sites that avoid more affluent neighborhoods over minority or low-income neighborhoods;
• Clean Water Act: Temporary storage sites not located within ¼ mile from ground or surface water supply.
• Ohio EPA: There was no burning of debris unless expressly authorized by the Director of Ohio EPA.

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES
Debris removal on federal highways is not eligible under the FEMA Public Assistance Program except in very limited circumstances.

DEBRIS REMOVAL FROM WATERWAYS
If an applicant has debris (obstructions to include sunken vessels) generated by an event within waterways, FEMA has very specific eligibility criteria. Please see FEMA policy http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/9523_5.shtm for additional information or contact Ohio EMA directly.
CONTRACTING

Contracting Office Responsibilities

1. Determine the type of contracting needed to satisfy specific debris clearance, removal and disposal requirements of an unusual and compelling urgency.

2. Determine if any purchasing and contracting requirements are waived as a result of the disaster and subsequent declarations of emergency (See Ohio Revised Code 125.023).

3. Solicit bids, evaluate offers, award contracts, and issue notices to proceed with all contract assignments. (See pg 9 of this document for debarred/suspended contractor information)

4. Supervise the full acquisition process for service and supply contracts and the oversight of contract actions to ensure conformance to regulatory requirements.

5. Coordinate with the local Department of Public Works and Department of Solid Waste Management staffs and consult with legal counsel. The contracting office must take care to avoid the solicitation of assistance from the general public and giving the impression that compensation will be provided for such assistance. In general, this would be considered as volunteer actions. In addition, there are a number of other issues involved with such a solicitation, including licensing, bonding, insurance, the potential for the communities to incur liability in the event of injury or death, supervision and certification of work done.

TYPES OF DEBRIS CONTRACTS

{In order to expect reimbursement under the FEMA Public Assistance Program for eligible debris work associated with a TIME and MATERIALS contract applicants Must: MAKE A DETERMINATION THAT NO OTHER CONTRACT IS SUITABLE and the CONTRACT INCLUDES A CEILING PRICE THAT THE CONTRACTOR EXCEEDS AT ITS OWN RISK, See 44 CFR, Part 13.36(b)(10)}

1. **Time and Materials Contracts** may be used for short periods of time immediately after the disaster to mobilize contractors for emergency removal efforts. They must have a dollar ceiling or a not-to-exceed limit for hours (or both), and should be terminated immediately when this limit is reached. The contract should state that (a) the price for equipment applies only when equipment is operating, (b) the hourly rate includes operator, fuel, maintenance, and repair, (c) the community reserves the right to terminate the contract at its convenience, and (d) the community does not guarantee a minimum number of hours.

2. **Unit Price Contracts** are based on weights (tons) or volume (cubic yards) of debris hauled, and should be used when the scope of work is not well defined. They require **CLOSE MONITORING** of pick up, hauling and dumping to ensure that quantities are accurate. Unit price contracts may be complicated by the need to segregate debris for disposal.

3. **Lump Sum Contracts** establish the total contract price using a one-item bid from the contractor. They should only be used when the scope of work is clearly defined, with areas of work and quantities of material clearly identified. Lump sum contracts can be defined in one of two ways: Area Method where the scope of work is based on a one-time clearance of a specified area; and Pass Method where the scope of
work is based on a certain number of passes through a specified area, such as a given distance along a right-of-way.

**CONTRACT MONITORING**

An **EMPLOYEE or CONTRACTOR** should monitor the contractor’s activities to ensure satisfactory performance. Monitoring includes: verification that all debris picked up is a direct result of the disaster; measurement and inspection of trucks to ensure they are fully loaded; on-site inspection of pick up areas, debris traffic routes, temporary storage sites, and disposal areas; verification that the contractor is working in its assigned contract areas; verification that all debris reduction and disposal sites have access control and security.

Please see the Ohio Revised Code, Sections 125.023, 307.86.92, 153.54, 153.57, 2921.01, and 2921.42 and supplementary rules and local ordinances for additional information pertaining to competitive bidding.
FEMA ELIGIBILITY

Under a Presidential disaster declaration for the State of Ohio, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may provide assistance to state and local governments for costs associated with debris removal operations. Debris removal operations include collection; pick up, hauling, and disposal at a temporary site, segregation, reduction, and final disposal. This document provides information on the eligibility of debris removal operations for Public Assistance (PA) funding. FEMA may also provide (See Federal Assistance, below) Direct Assistance to perform debris removal operations, to include demolition.

General Work Eligibility: Determination of eligibility is a FEMA responsibility. Removal and disposal of debris that is a result of the disaster, and is on public property, is eligible for Federal assistance. Public property includes roads, streets, and publicly-owned facilities. Removal of debris from parks and recreation areas is eligible when it affects public health and safety or limits the use of those facilities.

Debris Removal from Private Property: Costs incurred by local governments to remove debris from private property may be reimbursed by FEMA if it is pre-approved by the Federal Disaster Recovery Manager, is a public health and safety hazard, and if the work if performed by an eligible PA applicant, such as a municipal or county government. The cost of debris removal by private individuals is not eligible under the Public Assistance Program; however, within a specific time period, a private property owner may move disaster-related debris to the curbside for pick up by an eligible PA applicant. That time period will be established by FEMA in coordination with the state and local government. (The cost of picking up reconstruction debris is not eligible for FEMA reimbursement.

Eligible Costs: If an applicant uses force account (their own) personnel and equipment, the cost of the equipment and overtime costs for personnel are eligible for federal funding. If an applicant chooses to award a contract(s) for debris operations, the costs of the contracts are also eligible for federal funding. PA applicants should exercise judicious care in contracting for debris operations, since by law, FEMA is authorized only to assist with reasonable costs. Reasonable costs are those that are fair and equitable for the type of work performed in the affected area. If desired, FEMA staff will provide technical assistance on this subject prior to contract award.

Use of Contractors: If an applicant decides to award contracts for debris removal, FEMA advises the following:

- Do not allow contractors to make eligibility determinations; they have no authority to do so;
- Utilize pre-negotiated contracts, if available;
- Consider using qualified local contractors because of their familiarity with the area;
- Request copies of references, licenses and financial record from unknown contractors;
- Document procedures used to obtain contractors;
- Do not accept contractor-provided contracts without close review. FEMA can provide technical assistance on contracts and contract procedures, if requested to do so by local officials.

_FEMA does not recommend, pre-approve, or certify any debris contractor. FEMA does not certify or credential personnel other than official employees and Technical Assistance Contact personnel assigned to the disaster by FEMA. Only FEMA has the authority to make eligibility determinations._
FEMA ELIGIBILITY
(Cont’d)

Ineligible Contracts:  FEMA will not provide funding for cost-plus-percentage of cost contracts, contracts contingent upon receipt of state or federal disaster assistance funding, or contracts awarded to debarred or suspended contractors.

See www.epis.gov (federal-search) and www.sos.state.oh.us (state-list) websites for Debarred Contractor information. To search for Contractors Suspended by the state go to, www.auditor.state.oh.us/onlineservices/ffr/. At the Secretary of State (SOS) home page click on the Other Records option on the left side of the page. A Debarred Contractors list (PDF) is then available on the left side of the Other Records page.

Documentation: To ensure that processing of federal funding is done as quickly as possible, applicants should maintain the following information: Debris Estimates, Procurement Information (bid requests, bid tabulations, etc.), Contracts, Invoices, and Monitoring Information (load tickets, scale records, etc). If an applicant performs debris removal, the payroll and equipment hours must be kept. All records should be maintained in the manner prescribed by the local government with consideration of state and federal record retention guidelines.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Technical
FEMA and the state may provide technical assistance with planning, carrying out and monitoring of debris removal operations. If disaster related debris removal and disposal operations are beyond the capability of the state and local governments to perform or contract for the work, the state may request direct federal assistance. In such instances, FEMA will give the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers a mission assignment to prepare, execute and monitor contracts for debris operations. Applicants in need of technical assistance should contact the State Public Assistance Office, Ohio EMA, by calling (614) 799-3665.

Direct
FEMA may provide Direct Federal Assistance (Mission Assignment) to remove debris and/or structures from public or private property. Such assistance must be requested of FEMA by the State of Ohio. If such a request involves private property, the actions listed below must be taken by the applicable local government. Such actions MUST be based on a local ordinance/resolution adopted PRIOR to the disaster event.

Demolition of Private Structures
In accordance with FEMA Public Assistance Program Policy (9523.4, Demolition of Private Structures) reimbursement of costs incurred by program applicants to demolish privately owned structures, and subsequently remove demolition debris may be eligible when the following conditions have been met:

- The structures were damaged and made unsafe by the declared event and are located in the area (county) of the declared disaster. (See FEMA Demo Policy, VII.C.1.a)
- The local government applicant certifies that the structures are determined to be unsafe and pose an immediate threat to the public. (VII.C.1.b)
- The applicant provides a detailed explanation documenting its legal responsibility to enter private property to demolish an unsafe structure and confirms permission requirements (e.g., right-of-entry) from all property owners have been satisfied (VII.C.1.b)
- Demonstrating by law, ordinance, resolution or code the legal basis to demolish unsafe structures. Usually addressed by condemnation and/or nuisance abatement authorities (VII.C.1.b.i).
- The applicants action should be independent of any expectation, or request, that FEMA will reimburse the costs for demolition/removal of demolition debris from private property. (VII.C.1.b.ii)
The applicant indemnifies the Federal government and its associates from any claims arising via the demolition of unsafe structures. (VII.C1.d)

The FEMA Public Assistance Policy referenced above, Demolition of Private and Public Facilities (No. 9523.4 (see http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/9523_4.shtm)), provides further information on this subject.

Information regarding applicable state law can be found in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3781 and Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4101: 8-1-17. Applicants should also inquire about any existing local ordinances related to unsafe structures.
DMS Site Location Criteria

Criteria for the location of DMS sites:

♦ **Ownership status:**
  1^st^ Priority — Pre-selected DMS site on public property
  2^nd^ Priority — Public property in or near impacted area
  Last Priority — Private property

♦ Large enough to accommodate storage area, sorting area, and volume reduction operations. Sites should range in size between 50 and 100 acres, depending on anticipated needs.

♦ Good road access.

♦ As removed as possible from residential areas, schools, churches, or other facilities with high population concentrations.

♦ Not in environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetlands or water well fields.

*Flood Plain information*

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

When planning site preparation, take steps to make site closure and restoration easier. For example, if the local soils are very thin, the topsoil can be scraped to the bedrock and stockpiled in the perimeter berms. Upon site closeout, the uncontaminated soil be respread to preserve the integrity of the tillable soils.

Temporary storage areas for hazardous waste must include a *lining with an impermeable material* so chemicals do not leak into the groundwater and soil. A separate storage area for household hazardous waste (HHW) materials, contaminated soils, and contaminated debris should be established at each site. Lined temporary storage areas should be established for ash, household hazardous waste (HHW), fuels and other materials that may contaminate soils and groundwater. The HHW storage site should be lined with an impermeable material and bermed to prevent contamination of the groundwater and surrounding area. Plastic liners should be placed under stationary equipment such as generators and mobile lighting plants.

If the site is also an equipment storage area, fueling and equipment repair should be monitored to prevent and mitigate spills of petroleum products and hydraulic fluids.
Attachment B3—DMS Site Questions

Questions that will assist in identifying and prioritizing suitable sites

Potential Site Ownership

- Are public lands available?
- Are private land lease terms long enough?
- Are private land lease terms automatically renewable?
- Does the private land lease include a landscape restoration agreement

Potential Site Size

- Is the site large enough to accommodate the planned debris storage and/or reduction methods?
- Will the site configuration allow for an efficient layout?

Potential Site Location

- Does site have good ingress/egress?
- Does site have good transportation arteries?
- Does site have open, flat topography?
- Does site have wetlands? If unavoidable, require the contractor to flag the area and establish buffers and/or sediment barriers.
- Does site have public water supplies, including well fields and surface waters?
- Does site have threatened and endangered animal and plant species?
- Does site have threatened and endangered species’ critical habitats?
- Does site have rare ecosystems?
- Does site have historic sites?
- Does site have archaeological sites?
- Does site have sensitive surrounding land use, such as residential, school, and church?
Attachment B4—DMS Site Baseline Data Collection

Private land and public land used as temporary debris storage and reduction sites should be returned to its original condition following site closeout. Baseline data are essential to document the condition of the land before it is used as a DMS site. As soon as a site is selected, the designated debris manager and debris management team should work with local, County, and State officials to develop baseline data.

Document contractor operations that will have a bearing on site closeout, such as petroleum spills at fueling sites, hydraulic fluid spills at equipment breakdowns, contractor installation of water wells for stock pile cooling or dust control, discovery of household hazardous waste (HHW) in debris. Also, document details on any commercial, agricultural, or industrial hazardous and toxic waste storage and disposal.

Final restoration of the landscape must be acceptable to the landowner. Therefore, plan the landscape restoration as early as possible, preferably incorporating a basic plan in the lease. Come to an agreement with the landowner prior to occupancy to establish reasonable expectations of site conditions upon site closeout.

The following is a suggested **baseline data checklist:**

**Before activities begin**
- Take ground or aerial video/photographs.
- Note important features, such as structures, fences, culverts, and landscapes.
- Check with the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if any structures identified are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Take random soil samples.
- Take water samples from existing wells.
- Check the site for volatile organic compounds.

**After activities begin**
- Establish groundwater monitoring wells.
- Take groundwater samples.
- Take spot soil samples at household hazardous waste (HHW), ash, and fuel storage areas.

**Progressive updates**
- Update videos and photographs.
- Update maps and sketches of site layout.
- Update quality assurance reports and fuel spill reports.
Attachment B5—Debris Estimating and Forecasting Techniques

The following information will assist in determining the amount of debris from destroyed buildings, homes, and debris piles:

⇒ **One-story building** formula:

\[ \frac{L'xW'xH'}{27} = \text{____CY x .33 = ____ CY (of debris)} \]

⇒ **One-story house** formula:

\[ \frac{L'xW'x 8}{27} = \text{____CY x .33 = ____ CY (of debris)} \]

⇒ **Mobile home** formula:

\[ \frac{L'xW'x H'}{27} = \text{____CY (of debris)} \]

⇒ **Debris pile** formula:

\[ \frac{L'xW'x H'}{27} = \text{____CY (of debris)} \]

NOTE: CY = cubic yards
NOTE: The .33 factor accounts for “air space” in the structure.
NOTE: The .33 factor is not applied to mobile home calculations because of their compact construction.

Reminders to assist in performing debris estimates:

- Look beyond the curb into side and backyards and at condition of the homes. Most debris in these areas will eventually move to the curb.
- Wet storms will produce more personal property debris (household furnishings, clothing, rugs, etc.) if roofs are blown away.
- Look for hanging debris such as broken limbs after an ice storm.
- Flood-deposited sediments may be compacted in place. Volume may increase as debris is picked up and moved.
- Using aerial photographs in combination with ground measurements will help determine if there are any voids in the middle of large debris piles.
- Treat debris piles as cubes, not a cone, when performing estimates.
## Forecasting Modeling for Debris Volumes

**Vegetative Cover Multiplier (yard waste)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical House (square feet)</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Heavy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 SF.</td>
<td>98 cy</td>
<td>107 cy</td>
<td>127 cy</td>
<td>147 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 SF.</td>
<td>118 cy</td>
<td>129 cy</td>
<td>153 cy</td>
<td>177 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400 SF.</td>
<td>137 cy</td>
<td>150 cy</td>
<td>178 cy</td>
<td>205 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 SF.</td>
<td>155 cy</td>
<td>170 cy</td>
<td>201 cy</td>
<td>232 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 SF.</td>
<td>175 cy</td>
<td>192 cy</td>
<td>228 cy</td>
<td>263 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 SF.</td>
<td>195 cy</td>
<td>215 cy</td>
<td>254 cy</td>
<td>293 cy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2200 SF.</td>
<td>215 cy</td>
<td>237 cy</td>
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<td>323 cy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2400 SF.</td>
<td>235 cy</td>
<td>259 cy</td>
<td>306 cy</td>
<td>353 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600 SF.</td>
<td>255 cy</td>
<td>280 cy</td>
<td>332 cy</td>
<td>383 cy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Single wide mobile home = 290 cy of debris
- Double wide mobile home = 415 cy of debris
- Personal property (as debris) from average flooded residence w/basement 25-30 cy
- Personal property (as debris) from average flooded residence with basement 45-50 cy

### Rule of Thumb:
- 15 trees 8 inches in diameter = 40 cy average
- To convert cubic yards of Construction & Demolition debris (C&D) debris to tons, divided by 2
- To convert tons of C&D debris to cubic yards, multiply by 2.
- To convert yards of woody debris to tons, divide by 4.
- To convert tons of woody debris to cubic yards, multiply by 4.
Reduction by grinding and chipping

• Strong winds and tornadoes present opportunity for a big grinding and chipping operation as the method of debris reduction. The resulting product of the chipping and grinding operation may be used as a landfill product, used as topsoil, or used for residential applications.

• Chipping operations are suitable in areas where streets are narrow or in groves of trees where it is cheaper to reduce the vegetation to mulch and then return it to affected areas.

• The debris management task force should work with local environmental and agricultural groups to see if there is any market for mulch.

• When contracting a mulching project the most important consideration is the specification of the size of the mulch. The mulch also must remain free of paper and plastic if used for agricultural purposes. The following information is for the use of mulch as an agricultural product:

  Size: Average size of wood chips is not to exceed four inches in length and one half inch in diameter. The debris reduction rate for moderately contaminated debris is 100 to 150 cubic yards per hour and when the debris is relatively clean it is 200 to 250 cubic yards per hour.

  Contaminants: The contamination rate for material other than wood products should be less then ten percent of the mulch. Eliminate plastics completely. Use rake loaders to pick up debris because normal loaders pick up earth, which is part of the contaminant list and harms the chipper.

• Chippers are best used in residential areas, orchards, or groves. Trees present a problem if they are pushed to the side of the public right-of-way because of cost associated with transportation.

• Grinders are ideal for use at debris staging and reduction sites due to high volume capacity. Due to high capacity of debris a large storage area is needed for a large grinding operation. Sound protection also becomes a very important issue.

• Grinders may need an air permit. If a standing contract is in place prior to a disaster, it is recommended that the jurisdiction contact Hamilton County Environmental Services at 946-7777 to ensure the company is in compliance with air regulations.
Reduction by recycling

- Recycling offers an option to reduce debris before it is hauled to the landfill. Recycling is a publicly supported function that has economic values for the recovered materials. Metals, wood, and soils are commonly recyclable. A drawback is the impact of recycling on the environment. In areas of agriculture there may be a large amount of fertilizer use. Therefore, use of soil may be limited due to contamination.

- Recycling, when chosen, should be by a contractor who specializes in sorting debris. Contract monitoring is a part of a recycling operation because the contractors must comply with local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

- Recycling should be given consideration early in a disaster because it may reduce cost of debris removal. The materials capable of being recycled include:

  Metals- Most metals are able to be recycled.

  Soil- Soil recycling operations use large pieces of equipment to pick up soil. The soil is transported to a staging area and reduction sites where it is combined with organic material that will decompose. Large amounts of soil can be recovered if the material is put through a screen system. The resulting soil can be given back to the agricultural community. The soil also may be used for local landfills as cover materials.

  Wood- Wood debris can be ground or chipped into mulch.

  Construction material- Concrete or other building materials, if source separated, could be used for other purposes.

  Residue material- Residue material that cannot be recycled, such as cloth, rugs, and trash, can be sent to landfills for disposal.
Attachment B6—DMS Site Closeout Issues

Environmental Restoration Stockpiled debris will be a mix of woody vegetation, construction material, household items, and yard waste. Household hazardous waste, ACM and medical wastes should be segregated and removed prior to being stockpiled. Activities done at the temporary debris storage and reduction site will include stockpiling, sorting, recycling, incineration, grinding, and chipping. Incineration operations will occur in air curtain pits and only woody debris will be incinerated. Because of TDSR site operations, contamination from petroleum spills or runoff from incineration and debris piles may occur. Therefore close monitoring of the environmental conditions is a coordinated effort.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Temporary storage areas for hazardous waste must include a lining with an impermeable material so chemicals do not leak into the groundwater and soil.

Site Remediation During the debris removal process and after the material is removed from the debris site; environmental monitoring will need to be conducted. This is to ensure no long-term environmental effects occur. Environmental monitoring is needed for the following areas:

- Ash- Monitoring consists of chemical testing to determine suitability of material for landfill placement.
- Soils- Monitoring consists of using portable meters to determine if soils are contaminated by volatile hydrocarbons. Contractors do monitoring if there has been a determination that chemicals such as oil or diesel has spilled on site.
- Groundwater- Monitoring is done on selected sites to determine effects of rainfall leaching (leaking) through ash areas or stockpile areas.

Develop a checklist for site close out procedures. A sample checklist is included in this document.
Attachment B7—DMS Site Closeout Checklist

The following is a recommended TDSR site closeout checklist.

- Site Number and Location
- Date closure complete
- Household Hazardous Waste removed
- Contractor equipment removed
- Contractor petroleum and other toxic spills cleaned up
- Ash piles removed
- Compare baseline information of the temporary site conditions after the contractor vacates the site.
Attachment B8
Sample Layout for TDSR Site
Attachment C1—Debris Classifications

Note: Every effort will be made to recycle the materials listed below that would be feasible to recycle.

♦ General Solid Waste (Municipal Solid Waste) — appliances (including white metals), food, packaging, clothing, furniture, machinery, electronic equipment, garbage, plastic, paper, bottles, cans, loose carpeting, paper products, scrap tires, street dirt, dead animals

♦ Agricultural Waste/Vegetative Waste — vegetative or woody waste, tree limbs, brush, shrubs

NOTE: this category does not include buildings, dead animals, or vehicles

♦ Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) — is any material(s) containing asbestos. All structures (residential, commercial and industrial) built before 1975 may contain significant amounts of asbestos. In particular large structures built before 1975 typically contain asbestos pipe wrap, siding, ceiling tiles, and other building materials high in asbestos content. Additionally, structures built after 1975 may also contain asbestos.

♦ Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD) — brick, stone, mortar, asphalt, lumber, wallboard, glass, roofing, metal, piping, fixtures, electrical wiring, heating equipment, insulation, carpeting attached to structures, railroad ties, utility poles, mobile homes

♦ Clean hard-fill: C&DD which consists only of reinforced or non-reinforced concrete, asphalt concrete, brick, block, tile, and/or stone which can be reused as construction or fill material

♦ Infectious Waste — sharps (needles, medical related glass, etc.), syringes, blood-containing items such as tubing, clothing, bandages, etc.

♦ Hazardous Waste (including Household Hazardous Waste [HHW]) — flammable materials (fuels, gasoline, kerosene, propane tanks, oxygen bottles, etc.), explosives, batteries, common household chemicals, industrial and agricultural chemicals, cleaners, solvents, fertilizers, etc.

♦ Tires — any type of tires, including passenger, truck or farm tires.
## Attachment D1—Landfills and Related Facilities

### Sanitary Landfills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landfill Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stony Hollow Landfill</td>
<td>937-268-1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2450 South Gettysburg Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton, OH 45418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Dockery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumpke Sanitary Landfill Inc</td>
<td>513-81-0122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10795 Hughes Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumpke Brown County Landfill</td>
<td>937-378-4126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9427 Beyers Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown, OH 45121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Sanitary Landfill</td>
<td>937-593-3566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2946 US Highway 68 N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellefontaine, OH 43311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavarian Landfill</td>
<td>859-485-4416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12764 McCoy Fork Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton, KY 41094</td>
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</table>

### Licensed Transfer Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Station</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic Transfer Station</td>
<td>937-440-3488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry Pruitt</td>
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</tr>
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### Licensed Demolition Disposal Sites

#### Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E Town Landfill &amp; Recycling, Inc.</td>
<td>10978 Hwy 50</td>
<td>921-8517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Bend, OH 45052</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>353-1200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burger Environmental</td>
<td>7945 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Newtown, OH 45244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>561-2906</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clevel, OH 45002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hafner C &amp; D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5445 Wooster Pike</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>321-1895</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miamiview Land Development</td>
<td>5931 SR 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Baltimore, OH 45030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>851-9036</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Loveland Fill
10802 Loveland-Madeira Road
Loveland, Ohio 45140
683-9398

Whitewater Reclamation

Registered Composting Facilities

Amberley Village
8601 Ridge Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45237
513-534-8675

City of Springdale
Marwood Ln.
Springdale, OH 45246
513-346-5520

Columbia Township
Kennedy & Hill
Cincinnati, OH 45227
513-561-6046

Evans Landscaping
4229 Round Bottom Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45244
513-271-1119

Village of Glendale
Washington Ave.
Glendale, OH 45246
513-771-7200

H. Hafner & Sons
5445 Wooster Pike
Cincinnati, OH 45226
513-321-1895

New Baltimore
6950 River Road
New Baltimore, OH 45030
513-851-9036

City of Reading
1 Incinerator Ln.
Reading, OH 45215
513-733-5180

Sycamore Township
8999 Applewood Dr.
Cincinnati, OH 45236
513-731-8447

Village of Greenhills
1254 W. Sharon
Cincinnati, OH 42540
513-825-2100

Village of Terrace Park
600 Elm Ave.
Terrace Park, OH 45174
513-615-7539

City of Wyoming
800 Oak Ave.
Wyoming, OH 45215
513-821-7600

NPK Compost
3800 Struble Road
Cincinnati, OH 45251

Bzak Landscaping
931 Round Bottom Rd.
Milford, OH 45150
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licensed Mobile Scrap Tire Recovery Facilities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Tire Services of Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041 Jackson Pk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove City, OH 43123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (614) 871-8097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumpke Sanitary Landfill Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10795 Hughes Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (800) 582-3107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment D2—Hazardous Waste Vendors List

The services provided by these vendors vary from company to company. Contact the vendors directly for more complete information on their specific services and capacities.

Clean Harbors Environmental Services
4879 Spring Grove Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45232
POC: John Stevens (800) 805-4582 (X 6304) or (513) 681-6242
    fax (513) 681-0869
    website www.cleanharbors.com

Environmental Enterprises, Inc.
4650 Spring Grove Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45232
POC: Brad Boyer (513) 672-8156
    main (513) 541-1823
    fax (513) 782-8950
    emergency (800) 392-1503
    website www.eeusa.com

Heritage Environmental
10706 Maintenance Rd.
Vandalia, OH 45377
POC: Alan Spiller (937) 454-1093
    fax (937) 454-1218
    website www.heritage-enviro.com

Veolia ES Technical Solutions
4301 Infirmary Rd.
West Carrollton, OH 45449
POC: Customer Service (937) 859-6101
    fax (937) 859-4671

Clean Water Ltd.(formerly Perma-fix)
300 Cherokee Rd
Dayton, OH 45417
POC: Customer Service (937) 268-6501 or (800) 543-3670
    fax (937) 268-9059

PSC
1701 E. Matziner Rd.
Toledo, OH 43612
    main (419) 726-1500
    fax (419) 729-8501
Pollution Control Industries
4343 Kennedy Ave.
East Chicago, IN 46312
POC: Nick Lakich
   main  (219) 397-3951
   fax   (800) 388-7242
   website  www.pollutioncontrol.com

Safety Kleen
11919 Tram Way Dr.
Sharonville, OH 45241
POC: Rich Goodwin
   fax   (513) 563-0931
   website  www.safety-kleen.com
Attachment D3—Registered Infectious Waste Transporters

This list indicates vendors who operate in Hamilton County for a complete list of infectious waste transporters registered to operate in the State of Ohio, go to the Ohio EPA website http://www.epa.state.oh.us.

Enviro-Medical Waste Services, Inc.  
325 N. Riverview Ave.  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
Phone: (866) 669-9201

SafeWaste, Inc.  
140 Wooster Pike  
Milford, OH 45150  
Phone: (513) 248-0022

Stericycle, Inc.  
28161 N. Keith Dr.  
Lake Forest, IL 60045  
Phone: (330) 393-0385
Attachment E1

Ohio New Hire Reporting Form

Effective October 1, 1997 Ohio Revised Code Section 3121.89-3121.8911 requires all Ohio Employers, both public and private, to report all newly hired, rehired, or returning to work employees to the State of Ohio within 20 days of hire or rehire date. Information about new hire reporting and online reporting is available on our Web site: www.oh-newhire.com

Send completed forms to:
Ohio New Hire Reporting Center
PO Box 15309
Columbus, OH 43215-0309
Fax: (614) 221-7088 or toll-free fax 1 (888) 872-1611

To ensure the highest level of accuracy, please print neatly in capital letters and avoid contact with the edges of the boxes. The following will serve as an example:

EMPLOYER INFORMATION

Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN) (Please use the same FEIN as the listed employee’s quarterly wages will be reported under):

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employer Name:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employer Address (Please indicate the address where the Income Withholding Orders should be sent):

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employer City: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ][ ]
Employer State: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zip Code (5 digit): [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employer Phone (optional):

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Extension: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Employer Fax (optional):

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Email:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

Employee Social Security Number (SSN)

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ][ ]

Employee First Name: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Middle Initial: [ ]

Employee Last Name:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employee Address:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employee City: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ][ ]
Employee State: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zip Code (5 digit): [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Employee State of Hire:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ][ ]

Date of Hire:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ][ ]

Date of Birth:

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ][ ]
Is this employee an Independent Contractor?  
Yes ☐  No ☐

REPORTS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED IF REQUIRED INFORMATION IS MISSING

Report can be downloaded from https://newhirereporting.com/oh-newhire/default.asp
## Government Business and Funding Contracts

In accordance with section 2909.33 of the Ohio Revised Code.

### Declaration Regarding Material Assistance/Nonassistance to a Terrorist Organization

This form serves as a declaration of the provision of material assistance to a terrorist organization or organization that supports terrorism as identified by the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List (see the Ohio Homeland Security Division website for a reference copy of the Terrorist Exclusion List).

Any answer of "yes" to any question, or the failure to answer "no" to any question on this declaration shall serve as a disclosure that material assistance to an organization identified on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List has been provided. Failure to disclose the provision of material assistance to such an organization or knowingly making false statements regarding material assistance to such an organization is a felony of the fifth degree.

For the purposes of this declaration, "material support or resources" means currency, payment instruments, other financial securities, funds, transfer of funds, and financial services that are in excess of one hundred dollars, as well as communications, lodging, training, safe houses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation, and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Initial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home Phone</th>
<th>Work Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Complete This Section Only if You Are a Company, Business or Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business/Organization Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Address</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Declaration

In accordance with division (A)(2)(b) of section 2909.32 of the Ohio Revised Code.

For each question, indicate either "yes," or "no" in the space provided. Responses must be truthful to the best of your knowledge.

1. Are you a member of an organization on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List?
   - Yes [ ] No [ ]

2. Have you used any position of prominence you have with any country to persuade others to support an organization on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List?
   - Yes [ ] No [ ]

HLS 0038 2/06
### Attachment E3

#### GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND FUNDING CONTRACTS - CONTINUED

3. Have you knowingly solicited funds or other things of value for an organization on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List?  
   [ ] Yes  [ ] No

4. Have you solicited any individual for membership in an organization on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List?  
   [ ] Yes  [ ] No

5. Have you committed an act that you know, or reasonably should have known, affords "material support or resources" to an organization on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List?  
   [ ] Yes  [ ] No

6. Have you hired or compensated a person you knew to be a member of an organization on the U.S. Department of State Terrorist Exclusion List, or a person you knew to be engaged in planning, assisting, or carrying out an act of terrorism?  
   [ ] Yes  [ ] No
CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 3517.13 OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE

________________________ (the “Subdivision”) has entered into a contract for the provision of goods and/or services with __________________________ (the “Provider”), an individual, partnership, unincorporated business, an association, a professional association, estate, trust, corporation, or business trust, the situs of the principal office and place of operations of which is located at __________________________. The undersigned authorized agent of the Provider certifies on behalf of the Provider that all of the following persons, if applicable, are in compliance with Divisions (I) and (J) of Section 3517.13 of the Ohio Revised Code with respect to all public officials who have or had authority to award that contract and all public officials who may authorize or receive goods and/or services under that contract:

A. Myself;
B. Each partner or owner of the partnership or association;
C. Each shareholder of the association;
D. Each executor or administrator of the estate;
E. Each trustee of the trust;
F. Each owner of more than twenty percent (20%) of the corporation or business trust;
G. Each spouse of any of the above listed persons;
H. Each child, between seven (7) and seventeen (17) years of age, of any of the above listed persons;
I. Any political action committee associated with the partnership, the unincorporated business, the estate, the trust, the corporation, or the business trust; and,
J. Any combination of the persons and entities identified in (A) through (I) above.

The undersigned certifies such compliance on and since __________________________ (and on the date the Subdivision and the Provider entered into the Contract referenced above if it has not been entered into fully by them). This certification shall be a part of the above-referenced Contract between the Subdivision and the Provider.

________________________________________

By: _______________________________________

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Date Signed: ____________________________

WARNING

By signing this Certification of Compliance with Ohio Revised Code Section 3517.13, you are making a representation as to the truth of the statements contained herein. Making a false certification is a felony crime punishable by up to eighteen months in prison, and/or up to $2,500.00 for an individual or $7,500.00 for an organization. R.C. § 3517.992(R)(3).

THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR RECORD PURPOSES

June 2015        Page 75 of 76        Draft #3
Attachment E4
Guidelines for Assistance from the Hamilton County Solid Waste Management District

The Hamilton County Solid Waste Management District may provide financial assistance during an event that causes significant vegetative damage. The following are guidelines for the assistance:

FUNDING AVAILABLE: The District may have money available to assist with grinding and recycling of vegetative debris. This funding is not guaranteed and will be subject to budgetary constraints of the District at the time of the emergency.

ACTIVATION OF FUNDING: The assistance is only available after an Emergency Declaration has been made by the Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: The District may contract with a tub grinding company(ies) to size reduce vegetative debris at temporary debris sites. The District may also contract with a company(ies) to remove the ground material. The District will work with the Hamilton County General Health District and political jurisdictions to pre-identify temporary debris sites where Hamilton County political jurisdictions can haul vegetative debris to be grinded. If an Emergency Declaration is made and the storm has generated significant amounts of vegetative debris, the District will:

- Request each jurisdiction to activate DMS sites as needed.
- Request each jurisdiction to coordinate and monitor transportation of debris to appropriate DMS site or regulated waste facility.
- Request each jurisdiction coordinate and monitor transportation of debris from DMS sites to appropriate landfill, transfer station, or recycling facility.
- Request each jurisdiction monitor any debris removal contracts and verify that the following actions are taking place:
  - Debris being picked up is a direct result of the disaster
  - Debris pick-up areas are being managed properly
  - Inspection of DMS sites to ensure operations are being carried out according to contract
  - Verification of security and control for temporary DMS sites