

**OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN  
TAB A TO EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #3  
ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS**

**STATE OF OHIO DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**LEAD AGENCIES:** Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:** Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS)  
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)  
Ohio Department of Health (ODH)  
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC)  
Adjutant General's Office, Ohio National Guard (ONG)  
Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP)  
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)  
Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)

**I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. The State of Ohio Debris Management Plan defines roles and responsibilities of the partner agencies to the Plan and provides guidance for the development and implementation of all elements involved in managing debris removal operations.
- B. Standard Operating Procedures and other implementing instructions related to the Concepts of Operations and the Assignments of Responsibilities in this plan are the responsibility of, and are maintained by the partner agencies listed above.

**II. SITUATION**

- A. Debris can be generated by all hazards. The type and quantity of debris will vary with the event.
  - 1. Types of debris include general solid waste, agricultural and vegetative waste, construction and demolition debris, clean hard fill, infectious waste, hazardous wastes and household hazardous waste, radiological waste, and evidentiary debris.
  - 2. Events or hazards that generate debris include tornadoes (wind events), floods, ice storms, earthquakes, fire, technological, manmade, pandemic, etc.
  - 3. Following a natural disaster, local governments will encounter various types of debris during their recovery operations based on the type of event, its location, as well as the event's magnitude, duration and intensity.

4. The types of debris caused by floods include sediment, wreckage, personal belongings and sometimes hazardous materials deposited on public and private property. Floods may also produce landslides, leaving primarily soil, gravel, rock and some construction materials.
  5. A wind event usually generates large amounts of woody debris. In the event of a tornado, construction materials from damaged or destroyed structures and personal property are generated in addition to woody debris.
  6. Debris from ice storms or snowstorms will consist of significant amounts of woody debris from broken tree limbs.
- B. Regulations at the local, county, state and federal level may impact the ability for expeditious removal and disposal of debris.
  - C. Communities may quickly become overwhelmed and may lack resources to adequately address debris management operations.
  - D. Emergency Support Function #3's (ESF-3) Debris Management Task Force (DMTF) will carry out roles and responsibilities to accomplish debris management tasks.
  - E. To account for the continuum of operations, from response through recovery, a few recovery-related operations have been included in this plan. These operations are identified by a reference to Emergency Support Function #14 (ESF-14), Recovery.

### **III. ASSUMPTIONS**

- A. Local jurisdictions will exhaust local resources before requesting assistance from the state.
- B. A system for prioritizing resources will be uniformly applied to all requests.
- C. In cases where pre-designated staging and/or disposal sites are unavailable, alternate sites will be identified.
- D. In most instances, through a combination of local and state resources, including Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) agreements, sufficient resources exist within the state to adequately address debris management. If there are not sufficient resources to handle debris management in a large state incident, state-to-state assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and federal resources will be available.
- E. Disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities will be strictly in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, unless emergency environmental waivers are granted by the Director of OEPA.

- F. All state and local agency requirements will remain in effect unless revised by the appropriate authorities, in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.
- G. Programs will be in place to assist in the protection of citizens and their property.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

##### A. Assessment

###### Initial/Rapid Assessment

1. Assessment is an evaluation process, identifying affected areas and the type and amount of debris generated by the event. Initial assessment will be accomplished at the local level.
2. Communication between the State of Ohio's Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) and local jurisdictions regarding debris management operations will be established within twelve hours after the start of the event.
3. In the recovery phase, under ESF-14, a *Damage and Needs Assessment* form should be completed by the county EMA and submitted to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as soon as possible, or within twenty-four hours of site accessibility..

###### Detailed Assessment

1. Detailed assessment is on-going. A more detailed *Damage and Needs Assessment* form plus the *Preliminary Damage Assessment Site Estimate* form or other documents, write-ups, photos, etc., identifying the location, description, impact and reasonable cost estimate to remove and dispose of debris, should be provided to the SEOC, Recovery Section of the Mitigation and Recovery Branch. The county is expected to make periodic updates as new information becomes available.

###### Ongoing Situational Awareness

1. Debris management activities are monitored in the State of Ohio's Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) in the following ways:
  - a. Through the Field Desk, counties provide periodic updates of local debris management activities. All debris missions are monitored for current status and completion through the State EOC operations software, "WebEOC".
  - b. Crisis Action System (CAS) briefings provide a statewide summary of event-related debris issues and activities.
  - c. County EMA Director conference calls for impacted counties may also identify debris-related issues.

2. Debris information received by the State EOC is analyzed and considered when assigning debris missions.
3. When possible, debris-related situational awareness will be supported by the application of GIS software applications.

#### B. Activation Of The Debris Management Task Force

1. The Debris Management Task Force (DMTF) usually consists of representatives from the following agencies: Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Ohio Department of Administrative Services, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, Ohio National Guard and Ohio Department of Transportation. Other state and federal agencies may participate as appropriate.
2. The DMTF is activated in order to coordinate with local authorities and state and federal agencies to address debris removal and disposal.
3. The activation of the DMTF is situation specific. Generally, situations that cross jurisdictional boundaries or require significant regulatory oversight and technical assistance trigger activation of the DMTF.
4. Other factors that may lead to the activation of the DMTF include, but are not limited to: volume and/or multiple types of debris, the number and status of debris missions, widespread impact, unique regulatory issues, and the need for extensive coordination.

#### C. Notifications and Alerts

##### 1. Alert /Notification Capability

Various state agencies may issue notifications/alerts to the general public regarding health and safety hazards that may be associated with the event-related debris.

##### 2. Critical Information Requirements

Information that is critical in facilitating timely information management and the decision-making processes that affect successful response will come from various sources. For debris management issues, some examples of critical information will include location, type and volume of debris, as well as impacts and potential secondary hazards.

## D. Debris Management

The debris removal process must be initiated promptly and conducted in an orderly, effective manner in order to protect public health and safety following a major or catastrophic event. State resources will supplement local debris management operations.

### 1. Transportation Routes

Following a disaster, the top priority is to clear debris from primary roadways and/or roadways that provide access to critical infrastructure in order to provide access for emergency vehicles and resources into the impacted area, and for ingress/egress to critical facilities.

### 2. Private Property

Debris removal from private property is generally the responsibility of the property owner, and their cost may be wholly or partially covered by insurance. Local jurisdictions normally have the responsibility for curbside collection and disposal of debris from private property.

### 3. Streams and Waterways

State agencies and departments have limited capability to remove debris from streams and waterways, and these activities are regulated by state and federal law. Debris retrieval may require permits and other regulatory authorizations.

### 4. Public Property

Debris removal from public property is generally the responsibility of local jurisdictions. Examples of public property include: transportation routes, improved areas of parks and recreational facilities, school facilities, and any other properties owned and maintained by local government.

## E. Storage and Staging

1. Debris Management Sites (DMS) should be pre-designated, or if not, they will be established at the time of the disaster when it is not feasible to take debris directly from the generation point to an appropriately licensed disposal or transfer facility.
2. When necessary, debris will be temporarily stored at DMS sites until it is sorted, processed, reduced in volume, and/or taken to an appropriately licensed disposal or transfer facility.
3. DMS's are frequently used to increase the operational flexibility when landfill space is limited or when the landfill is not in close proximity to the debris removal area.

## F. Debris Reduction

1. Debris volume reduction operations can decrease the overall cost of a debris removal operation by reducing the amount of material that is taken to a landfill. Methods of reduction include: chipping or mulching of woody debris, shredding and bailing of metals, burning and recycling.
2. Environmental controls are essential for all burning methods and will require permits or other authorizations from OEPA.

## G. Debris Sorting and Separation

1. Sorting/separation of specific waste streams for appropriate disposal and/or recycling promotes environmentally sound management of waste streams and can result in lower overall debris management costs. Sorting/separation may be most efficient if done at a DMS.
2. The need for debris sorting and separation operations will be based on the volume and type of debris, the incident type, weather conditions, amount of infrastructure damage, and other mitigating factors.
3. The activation of curbside sorting/separation will be the preferred operation, unless it will lead to slower overall recovery times and increased waste handling costs.
4. When feasible, debris loads brought to DMS should be sorted by waste type (i.e. construction and demolition debris, mixed solid waste, metals, brick/block/stone, vegetative debris, etc.) and taken to appropriate recycling and/or disposal facilities. If brought to a DMS, regulated hazardous wastes *must* be removed from all loads, segregated, and handled in accordance with applicable OEPA hazardous waste regulations.
5. Household hazardous wastes (HHW) may be separated from the general debris stream and disposed of as hazardous waste, but it is not required by law. Municipal solid waste disposal facilities are not required to accept HHW and may, reject loads that they feel contain inordinate amounts of HHW.

## H. Debris Transport

Debris may be transported using local and/or state government resources or by using a local contractor in accordance with applicable regulations.

## I. Debris Disposal

Disposal refers to the delivery of debris and/or residue from volume reduction operations to an appropriately licensed disposal or transfer facility.

## J. Debris Services and Equipment Contracting

Debris removal and disposal contracts should be developed prior to an event to allow for quick implementation. Pre-determined contracts may facilitate rapid debris removal but local and state procurement rules must still be followed. Federal procurement rules (44 CFR 13.36) should also be considered in a wide-scale event that could result in the application of federal financial assistance.

## V. ORGANIZATION and ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

### A. Alert and Notification

#### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Maintain a 24-hour animal disease reporting hotline (1-800-300-9755) for the reporting of suspicious cases of dangerously contagious or infectious diseases, foreign animal diseases and/or emerging diseases for use by laypeople, producers, or veterinarians as required by law.
- b. When appropriate, notify Ohio Veterinary Emergency Responders, including regional Animal Response Teams.

#### 2. Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Maintain a 24-hour emergency hotline (614) 722-7221 for reporting any radiological incident or emergency. (Note that Ohio radioactive material licensees have radiological incident reporting requirements specified in the Ohio Administrative Code.)

#### 3. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Report incidents to the State EOC, where accumulated or scattered debris is having negative impacts on structures, waterways, drinking water and treatment facilities, etc.
- b. Report to the State EOC on the operational status/capabilities of regulated waste facilities and provide information on alternatives when necessary.
- c. Maintain a 24-hour emergency hotline (1-800-282-9378) for the reporting of environmental emergencies.

### B. Initial and Rapid Assessment

#### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

- a. Provide through the ODA Division of Animal Industry regulatory oversight and technical assistance in performing initial or rapid assessments of infected animal remains and animal carcasses.

## 2. Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide through the ODH Bureau of Radiation Protection (BRP) regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee performing the initial or rapid assessments of radioactive waste, resulting from a radiological incident or emergency.
- b. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance performing initial or rapid assessments of radioactive waste for all Other Agreement State licensee, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory commission (NRC) licensee, or U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the Other Agreement State licensee's, NRC licensee's, or DOE facility.
- c. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance performing initial or rapid assessments of orphan radioactive waste, resulting from a radiological incident or emergency.
- d. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the common carrier performing initial or rapid assessments of radioactive waste, until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.

## 3. Ohio Department of Transportation

- a. Employ field personnel to identify debris that is impacting transportation routes, drainage systems and bridges; and report roadway blockage.
- b. Remove debris from transportation routes according to established priorities and protocols.

## 4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Ohio EPA - Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization (DERR) will perform rapid, initial assessments of sites potentially contaminated with hazardous materials or petroleum products.
- b. Ohio EPA – Division of Materials and Waste Management (DMWM) will provide technical assistance and regulatory oversight for debris management and disposal operations.

## C. Detailed Assessment

### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Provide through the ODA Division of Animal Industry regulatory oversight and technical assistance in performing the detailed assessment of infected animal remains and animal carcasses.

2. Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide regulatory oversight to the Ohio radioactive material licensee performing the detailed assessment of radioactive waste, resulting from a radiological incident or emergency.
- b. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance performing the detailed assessment of radioactive waste for all Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the Other Agreement State licensee's, NRC licensee's, or DOE facility.
- c. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance performing the detailed assessment of orphan radioactive waste, resulting from a radiological incident or emergency.
- d. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the common carrier performing the detailed assessment of radioactive waste, until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.

3. Ohio Department of Transportation

- a. As needed, provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions for debris management assessment operations.
- b. As needed, provide field liaison to local jurisdiction to support debris transportation assessment operations.

4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Ohio EPA - Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization (DERR) will perform rapid, initial assessments of sites potentially contaminated with hazardous materials or petroleum products.
- b. Ohio EPA – Division of Materials and Waste Management (DMWM) will provide technical assistance and regulatory oversight for debris management and disposal operations.

D. Ongoing Situational Awareness

1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Update and revise assessments of infected animal remains and animal carcasses, including debris management options.

2. Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection
  - a. Through regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee, maintain an ongoing situational awareness regarding all radioactive waste resulting from a radiological incident or emergency.
  - b. Through regulatory oversight, maintain an ongoing situational awareness regarding all Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the Other Agreement State licensee's, NRC licensee's, or DOE facility.
  - c. Through regulatory oversight and technical assistance, maintain an ongoing situational awareness regarding all orphan radioactive waste, resulting from a radiological incident or emergency.
  - d. Through regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the common carrier, maintain an ongoing situational awareness until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.
3. Ohio Department of Transportation
  - a. Forward a daily general assessment from the ODOT District to the Emergency Management Coordinator at the State Emergency Operation Center (EOC) for inclusion in daily briefings.
4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
  - a. Through regulatory oversight and technical assistance, provide ongoing assistance to local communities on selection, operation, and closure of temporary staging areas, as well as debris management options.
  - b. Provide daily updates to the State EOC on local efforts to manage debris, including any problems identified, resolution of those problems, and completion of debris missions.
  - c. Provide information to the State EOC and local communities regarding any emergency authorizations or actions taken by the Director of Ohio EPA.
5. Ohio Emergency Management Agency
  - a. Serve as the liaison between the State and FEMA.
  - b. Provides technical assistance regarding eligibility under various state and federal reimbursement programs.
  - c. Participate on the Debris Management Task Force

E. Activation of the Debris Management Task Force

1. Ohio Emergency Management Agency
  - a. Establish and maintain lines of communication among participating agencies.
2. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
  - a. Serve as joint lead with ODNR for the facilitation of activities of the Debris Management Group.
  - b. Establish and maintain lines of communication among participating agencies.
3. Ohio Department of Natural Resources
  - a. Serve as joint lead with ODNR for the facilitation of activities of the Debris Management Group.
  - b. Establish and maintain lines of communication among participating agencies.

F. Critical Information Requirements

1. Ohio Department of Agriculture
  - a. Provide coordination for addressing animal disease-related incidents through ESF-11, Tab A, Animal Disease Incident Plan.)
  - b. Collect and share critical information regarding infected animal remains and animal carcasses with local authorities, Ohio EMA and the Debris Management Task Force, as appropriate.
2. Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection
  - a. Through regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee, ensure that all critical information regarding the radioactive material or radioactive waste, required per license condition or Ohio Administrative Code requirements, is collected.
  - b. Through regulatory oversight of all Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, ensure that all critical information regarding the radioactive material or radioactive waste is collected, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the Other Agreement State licensee's, NRC licensee's, or DOE facility.
  - c. Through regulatory oversight and technical assistance, ensure that all critical information on the orphan radioactive material or radioactive waste is collected.

- d. Through regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the common carrier, ensure that all critical information on the radioactive material licensee or DOE owned radioactive material is collected, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.

### 3. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Through regulatory oversight and technical assistance, provide ongoing assistance to local communities on selection, operation, and closure of temporary staging areas, as well as debris management. Critical information may include details on any emergency authorizations issued by the Director of Ohio EPA, as well as information on regulated facilities that may have been impacted or damaged by the debris-generating event.

## G. Retrieval and Movement of Debris

### General Considerations

#### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Coordinate with Ohio EPA-DMWM's Infectious Waste Unit on issues related to handling and disposal of infectious animal carcasses and other animal debris. Note that ODA has regulations, including licensing requirements, for collection, transportation, rendering and disposal of animal carcasses.
- b. Provide information on regulatory requirements for collection, transportation, rendering, and disposal of animal carcasses.

#### 2. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Through the DERR, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of certain regulated hazardous materials.
- b. Through the Ohio EPA DMWM's Infectious Waste Unit, provide support to ODA on issues related to handling and disposal of various types of debris.
- c. Through the authority of the Ohio EPA Director, grant emergency authorizations and exemptions from certain regulatory requirements, if deemed necessary.

### Retrieval and Movement of Debris from Transportation Routes

#### 1. Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee owner actions, taken to retrieve the radioactive material and any radioactive waste that might be generated during the retrieval from the transportation route.

- b. Provide regulatory oversight of the Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the Other Agreement State Licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE can retrieve the radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the transportation route.
  - c. Make “requests for assistance” to a near-by Ohio radioactive materials licensee. Then, the Bureau provides regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the “assisting Ohio radioactive material licensee,” in order to retrieve the orphan radioactive material and any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the transportation route.
  - d. Provide regulatory oversight of the common carrier’s actions taken to retrieve radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.
2. Ohio Department of Transportation
- a. Retrieve and remove debris from primary transportation routes to far edges of berms to restore traffic flow.
3. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
- a. Through DERR, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of regulated hazardous wastes
  - b. Through the DMWM, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of various types of debris.
4. Ohio National Guard
- a. On order from the Governor under State Active Duty (SAD) the ONG alerts, assembles and mobilizes in support of OEMA EMAC request at the local and/or state level.
  - b. As equipment and personnel are available, the ONG may assist local and state agencies in debris removal activities. Equipment may include but is not limited to: trucks, front end loaders, hand-held power tools and hand-held tools.

## Retrieval and Movement of Debris from Private Property

1. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection
  - a. Provide regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee owner's actions, taken to retrieve the radioactive material and any radioactive waste that might be generated during the retrieval from the private property.
  - b. Provide regulatory oversight of the Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the Other Agreement State Licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE can retrieve the radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the private property.
  - c. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the owner of the private property in selecting and hiring a licensed radioactive waste disposal contractor, to retrieve the orphan radioactive material and any radioactive waste that might be generated during the retrieval from the private property.
  - d. Depending on the type and quantity of radioactive material present, make a "request for assistance" to a near-by Ohio radioactive materials licensee. In this case the Bureau would provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the "assisting Ohio radioactive material licensee," in order to retrieve the orphan radioactive material and any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the private property.
  - e. Provide regulatory oversight of the common carrier's actions taken to retrieve radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.
2. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
  - a. Provide prison work crews to serve as manpower labor for debris removal. Inmates from the following counties are eligible to assist: Allen, Belmont, Fairfield, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Pickaway, Richland, Ross, Trumbull, Union and Warren Counties. ODRC inmates are not authorized to enter dwellings without prior permission from the ODRC Central Office; however, they will remove debris from the curbside or from an area within an approved radius from dwellings.
  - b. Equipment available from ODRC for debris removal from private property includes: rakes, shovels, chain saws, ropes, chains, wheelbarrows, gators, tractors with front loaders, backhoes, industrial-size front loaders, dump trucks, semi flatbed, and trash bags.

3. Ohio Department of Transportation
  - a. Provide technical assistance for debris issues pertaining to private property, as appropriate.
4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
  - a. Through the DERR, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of regulated hazardous wastes
  - b. Through DMWM, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of various types of debris.

#### Retrieval and Movement of Debris from Streams and Waterways

1. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection
  - a. Provide regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee owner's actions taken to retrieve the radioactive material and any radioactive waste that might be generated during the retrieval from the stream or waterway.
  - b. Provide regulatory oversight of the Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the Other Agreement State Licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE can retrieve the radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the stream or waterway.
  - c. Makes requests for assistance to a near-by Ohio radioactive materials licensee. The Bureau then provides regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the "assisting Ohio radioactive material licensee," in order to retrieve the orphan radioactive material and any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the stream or waterway.
  - d. Provide regulatory oversight of the common carrier's actions taken to retrieve radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.
2. Ohio Department of Natural Resources
  - a. Notify the appropriate field location with the appropriate water resources to remove debris.
  - b. Remove and document the cause of debris. Those causes may include investigatory, natural disaster, etc.
  - c. Bring debris to shore and release it to the proper authorities for management.

3. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- a. Provide prison work crews to serve as manpower labor for debris removal. Inmates from the following counties are eligible to assist: Allen, Belmont, Fairfield, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Pickaway, Richland, Ross, Trumbull, Union and Warren Counties.
- b. Retrieve and remove the following types of debris: appliances, mixed debris, scrap tires, and vegetation/tree debris.
- c. Equipment available for debris removal from streams/waterways includes: rakes, shovels, chain saws, ropes, chains, wheelbarrows, gators, tractors with front loaders, backhoes, industrial-size front loaders, dump trucks, semi flatbed, trash bags, and fencing. Equipment is used as a method to remove vegetative materials out of the waterways.

4. Ohio Department of Transportation

- a. Assist with debris removal on waterways having direct contact with bridges.
- b. Provide technical assistance for debris issues pertaining to waterways, as appropriate.

5. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Through DERR, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of regulated hazardous wastes.
- b. Through DMWM, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of various types of debris.

6. Ohio National Guard

- a. Provide prime mover for debris. (A prime mover describes the tractor trailer truck used to transport a trailer.)
- b. Provide limited loading capabilities (i.e. front end loader, bulldozers, and skid loaders).
- c. Assist with debris removal. Provides personnel and the following equipment: chainsaws, front end loaders, bulldozer, and skid loaders.

## Retrieval and Movement of Debris from Public Property

1. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection
  - a. Provide regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee owner's actions, taken to retrieve the radioactive material and any radioactive waste that might be generated during the retrieval from the public property.
  - b. Provide regulatory oversight of the Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste until the Other Agreement State Licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE can retrieve the radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the public property.
  - c. Make requests for assistance to a near-by Ohio radioactive materials licensee. The Bureau then provides regulatory oversight and technical assistance to the "assisting Ohio radioactive material licensee," in order to retrieve the orphan radioactive material and any radioactive waste generated during the retrieval from the public property.
  - d. Provide regulatory oversight of the common carrier's actions taken to retrieve radioactive material and clean-up any radioactive waste, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.
2. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
  - a. Provide prison work crews to serve as manpower labor for debris removal. Inmates from the following counties are eligible to assist: Allen, Belmont, Fairfield, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Pickaway, Richland, Ross, Trumbull, Union and Warren Counties.
  - b. Equipment available from ODRC for debris removal from public property includes: rakes, shovels, chain saws, ropes, chains, wheelbarrows, gators, tractors with front loaders, backhoes, industrial-size front loaders, dump trucks, semi flatbed, and trash bags.
3. Ohio Department of Transportation
  - a. Assist with debris removal having direct contact with state critical infrastructure.
4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
  - a. Through DERR, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of regulated hazardous wastes.
  - b. Through DMWM, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of various types of debris.

5. Ohio National Guard

- a. Provide primary mover for debris. (A prime mover describes the tractor trailer truck used to transport a trailer.)
- b. Provide limited loading capabilities (i.e. front end loader, bulldozers, and skid loaders).
- c. Assist with debris removal. Provides personnel and the following equipment: chainsaws, front end loaders, bulldozer, and skid loaders.

H. Debris Storage and Staging

1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Provide guidance on licensing requirements for collection, transportation, rendering and disposal of animal carcasses.

2. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provides regulatory oversight of the Ohio radioactive material licensee, to ensure the storage or staging of radioactive material or radioactive waste is performed in accordance with the Ohio Administrative Code.
- b. Provides regulatory oversight of the storage of Other Agreement State licensee, NRC licensee, or DOE owned radioactive material or radioactive waste, until the radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the Other Agreement State licensee's, NRC licensee's, or DOE facility.
- c. Provide regulatory oversight of the common carrier's actions taken to store radioactive material, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.

3. Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- a. When possible, provide a temporary site on state property for the storage/staging of vegetative/woody debris.

4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Through the authority of the Ohio EPA Director, grant emergency authorizations and exemptions from certain requirements, if deemed necessary.
- b. Provide guidance (not approval) on establishing temporary staging areas. (General guidelines are provided in the Debris Fact Sheet. See attached.)

## I. Debris Reduction

### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Provide information on regulatory requirements for collection, rendering, transportation and disposal of animal carcasses.

### 2. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide regulatory oversight of the common carrier's actions taken to store radioactive material, until that radioactive material is retrieved and transferred to the radioactive material licensee or DOE owner.

### 3. Ohio Department of Transportation

- a. Provide resources to reduce vegetation and tree debris on a limited scale. Chippers are available for smaller debris.

### 4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Provide technical assistance for selecting temporary locations for waste reduction activities.
- b. Provide resources/information on approved facilities that can accept various waste streams for composting.
- c. Through multiple Ohio EPA agency divisions, provide technical advice and expertise on a variety of subjects, including, but not limited to techniques for pollution prevention, pollution remediation, and recycling.

## J. Debris Sorting and Separation

### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Provide information on regulatory requirements for collection, transportation, rendering and disposal of animal carcasses.

### 2. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide technical assistance to radioactive material licensees on sorting and separating techniques, such as segregating radioactive waste for decontamination and reuse, compaction, incineration and sizing.

### 3. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Provide technical assistance for selecting temporary locations for waste sorting/separation activities.

- b. Provide resources/information on approved facilities that can accept various waste streams for composting, recycling, or disposal.

## K. Debris Transport

### 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Provide guidance on the collection, transportation, rendering and disposal of animal carcasses.
- b. Provide information on regulatory requirements for collection, transportation, rendering and disposal of animal carcasses.

### 2. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide regulatory oversight of radioactive material shippers, to ensure radioactive material is transported in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

### 3. Ohio Department of Transportation

- a. Transport vegetation and tree debris within jurisdictional authority to approved drop locations.

### 4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Through DERR, coordinate with local, state and federal response partners on the removal and transport limited quantities of certain regulated hazardous materials.
- b. Provide guidance on the transportation of certain waste streams as identified in Tab A.
- c. Through the Ohio EPA Director's authority, grant emergency authorizations and exemptions from certain requirements, if deemed necessary.

### 5. Ohio National Guard

- a. Provide flatbeds and/or dump trucks to remove debris as outlined in ESF-3.

## L. Debris Disposal

### 1. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection

- a. Provide regulatory oversight to Ohio radioactive material licensees, to ensure radioactive material or radioactive waste is disposed of in accordance with the rules of the Ohio Administrative Code.

- b. Provide technical assistance to “Assisting Radioactive Materials Licensees” for disposal of “Orphan” radioactive material or radioactive waste they were asked to retrieve and store, pending disposal arranged by ODH.

2. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. Provide guidance on the disposal of animal carcasses.
- b. Provide information on regulatory requirements for collection, transportation, rendering, and disposal of animal carcasses.
- c. Provide guidance on acceptable disposal options for animal carcasses.

3. Ohio Department of Transportation

- a. Transport authorized loads to approved disposal locations.

4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Through inspections, technical (engineering) review, and Director’s authorizations (permits, licenses, other authorizing actions, etc.), provide regulatory oversight/guidance to all regulated activities.
- b. Provide guidance on acceptable alternatives to waste disposal, such as reuse, recycling, etc.).
- c. Provide resource lists/information such as names/locations of regulated facilities, transporters, etc. and the types of waste materials each facility can accept.

M. Debris Services and Equipment Contracting

1. Ohio Department of Administrative Services

- a. Research current DAS contracts for general solid waste, construction and demolition, infectious waste, hazmat and non-hazmat debris removal.
- b. Canvass respective contractors.
- c. Discuss Ohio EPA guidelines and restrictions with other ESF-3 supporting agencies.
- d. Contact vendor(s) to determine availability and costs.
- e. As necessary, work with prospective agency(ies) to obtain contract and/or help develop and/or establish a contract.
- f. As necessary, offer assistance in locating any “special” equipment requests.

2. Ohio Department of Agriculture
  - a. Provide resource lists/information such as names/locations of licensed and regulated facilities, transporters, etc.
  - b. Contractors may be used, as appropriate.
3. Ohio Department of Health-Bureau of Radiation Protection
  - a. Provide technical assistance in locating licensed radioactive material or radioactive waste disposal service providers.
4. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
  - a. Maintain through DMWM, a listing of qualified scrap tire abatement contractors for remediation of scrap tire dumps, including scrap tire removal, reduction, recycling, and disposal activities.
  - b. DERR maintains a list of contractors that are capable to perform remediation of hazardous waste contamination.
  - c. Ohio EPA can provide information and advice on a wide variety of contractors, facilities and organizations that can assist in or perform debris-related disaster recovery activities.

## **VI. ATTACHMENT**

Attachment 1. Chart of Agency Responsibilities by Debris Management Activity