



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS GREENSHEET FEMA-4564-DR-FL



INTRODUCTION

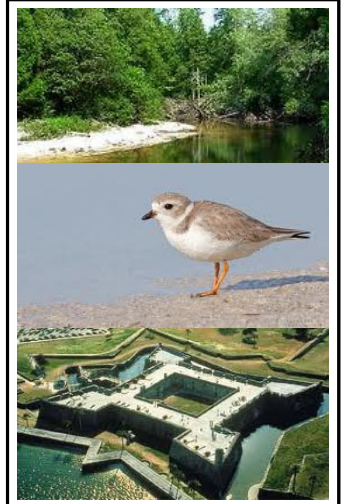
FEMA is responsible for ensuring that numerous state and Federal environmental planning and historic preservation laws and Executive Orders (EOs) are or will be met in order to provide project funding. FEMA's Environmental & Historic Preservation (EHP) Specialists are available to assist subrecipients in gathering current environmental and cultural information for informed decision-making during project development and implementation.

To prevent delays in the review, approval, and funding of projects, early identification of potential EHP compliance issues is important to coordinate with appropriate Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies as required.

Failure to comply with Federal, state, and local laws, executive orders, regulations, permit conditions, etc., including those not specifically mentioned in this document, may jeopardize FEMA's ability to fund a project and in some cases may involve civil and even criminal penalties. Compliance with EHP requirements should be addressed during every stage of project development, review, and closeout.

EVEN IF A PROJECT IS TO RETURN BACK TO PRE-DISASTER CONDITION there may be times when actions initiated or completed prior to EHP review may jeopardize FEMA funding. Common examples include projects that:

- Affecting beaches, rivers, lakes, canals, wetlands, or other bodies of water;
- Affect a 100-year floodplain (Zone A), or critical facilities in the 500-year floodplain (Shaded Zone X);
- Affecting structures that are 45 years or older, historic or potentially historic places, (including State and National landmarks of any age) or projects that may affect archaeological resources (change in footprint or work in undisturbed ground);
- Have known or suspected environmental concerns including clean-up or disposal of hazardous materials;
- Are located in (or near) environmentally sensitive areas such as water, parks, nature preserves, or located in (or near) threatened and endangered species or their habitat;
- Involving Improved or Alternate projects, Hazard Mitigation, Scope of Work (SOW) changes.



Vector Control Activities

- BEFORE any vector control activities commence, contact the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM).
- Documentation needed prior to spraying: (1) Letter from the health department indicating a serious health threat or nuisance that is severely hampering the recovery effort, (2) trap data (for adulticide use) or dip data (for larvicide use), (3) spray/dip area maps detailing the zone affected, chemical name, and concentration to be used.
- After spraying, provide FDEM and FEMA with dates of application.
- For current "No Spray Zone" maps, contact FDEM and FEMA.

For additional information visit <https://flsart.org/resource/vectorcontrol.jsp>

Emergency Beach Berms

- Permits may be required from FDEP and USACE for work on emergency beach berms.
- Emergency beach berms must be completed within the emergency time frame (typically within 6 months of the event).
- FEMA is required to complete consultation concerning threatened and endangered species with USFWS. Please contact FEMA PRIOR to initiation of work to determine if proposed project fits within existing Biological Opinions (BO).
- If work is located within a Coastal Barrier Resource Act (CBRA) Zone, FEMA is required to complete consultation with USFWS. Please contact FEMA if project activities are within a CBRA zone PRIOR to initiation of work.

To determine if the project is in a CBRA Zone visit: <https://www.fws.gov/CBRA/Maps/Mapper.html>

Federal Laws and Executive Orders:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)
- Executive Order for Floodplains (EO 11988)
- Executive Order for Wetlands (EO 11990)

Project types that may require consultation:

- Changes in scope of work
- Ground disturbance, even within the right of way
- Facilities 45 years old or older
- Work in, over, or near water
- Improved or alternate projects
- Any hazard mitigation

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Disaster Debris Management Sites (DDMS):

- Sites must be authorized by FDEP prior to use and adhere to FDEP guidance (link below). This includes obtaining authorizations, extensions (if required), and closure of sites.
- Only construction and demolition (C&D) debris, land clearing debris, yard trash, vegetative waste, or Class III waste may be stored at the staging area.
- Site should not be located in or near potable water wells, water bodies, or wetlands.
- Closure of staging areas must be in accordance with FDEP guidance.

Debris cannot be staged, stored, reduced or disposed of in wetlands

For specific guidance on debris removal, visit FDEP's Guidance for Hurricane Generated Debris at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/mainpage/em/files/debris_guidance.pdf

Reduction of Debris by Burning

- PRIOR to burning vegetative debris, contact the Florida Forest Service for approval and to obtain a burn authorization number.
- Coordinate with FDEP district office to ensure compliance with air regulations.
- Dispose of ash in a permitted facility or land spread in areas approved by local governments.

VISIT: <https://floridadep.gov/air-topics> AND www.floridaforestservice.com/

Debris Final Disposal

All debris must be disposed in accordance with Florida Solid Waste regulations. Debris should be taken to an FDEP permitted landfill or by some other method authorized by FDEP.

- Class I wastes, including all mixed waste, non-recyclables and residuals generated from debris segregation (excluding asbestos containing material) must go to a Class I landfill or to a waste-to-energy facility;
- Uncontaminated vegetative debris may be disposed in permitted lined or unlined landfills, land clearing debris facilities, construction and demolition debris disposal facilities, or registered yard trash processing or recycling facilities;
- Construction and demolition debris may be taken to a permitted construction and demolition debris disposal or recycling facility;
- Hazardous waste must be removed by authorized hazardous waste transporters and taken to a permitted hazardous waste facility.

White goods:

- Must be separated from vegetative debris and solid waste.
- Unsalvageable be taken to a Class I landfill or recycling facility.
- CFCs should be removed by a certified technician

Whole tires:

- Must be separated from vegetative debris and solid waste;
- The State of Florida bans the disposal of whole tires in landfills.

For additional information visit http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/solid_waste/ or contact FDEP.

Debris Removal From Water

- If debris removal must be done with equipment in the water, the subrecipients must obtain the appropriate permits from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).
- If debris removal can be done from the land, or by hand, from the water, then no permits are necessary.
- If debris removal, by any method, must be done in canals, rivers, estuaries, bays, or offshore waters, coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will be necessary PRIOR to work conducted as these activities may adversely affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.

Debris Removal from Beaches and Adjacent Roads

Coordinate with the FDEP, Division of Waste Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as soon as possible, preferably PRIOR to beginning debris removal.

- Sand should, as much as possible, be separated from debris prior to removal, and placed in suitable sites to reduce beach sand loss. Contact the USFWS district office nearest the project location.
- Seaweed should be disposed at a Class III permitted landfill.



Root Ball Removal has the potential to adversely affect historic properties including:

- Cemeteries, Battlegrounds,
- Historic Districts, and
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.

For additional technical assistance and best management practices on root ball removal, contact FDEM and FEMA. Provide coordinates and location information.

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Ground Disturbing Activities or Work Outside Footprint

- Any projects that impact a previously undisturbed area or are expanding outside the original footprint must be reviewed by FEMA for archaeological, endangered species, and other EHP concerns PRIOR to initiating any work.
- Land that has been plowed or used for agriculture is not considered previously disturbed ground and must be evaluated.
- If buried or cultural remains are encountered during construction, all work must cease immediately and the applicant must contact FEMA, SHPO and the Tribes in order to coordinate how to proceed before work can resume.

Buried or cultural remains include:

- Prehistoric Indian artifacts
- Historic artifacts
- Human burials
- Wells
- Basements and foundations

Building Repair and Demolition

If a building requires demolition, the subrecipient must notify the local FDEP District Office. Districts identified here: <http://dep.state.fl.us/secretary/districts>

Asbestos Removal

- Asbestos removal must be coordinated with FDEP, Division of Air Resource Management or the local pollution control agency PRIOR to any demolition or renovations of buildings that contain asbestos or asbestos-containing materials.
- All asbestos containing materials must be deposited at a waste disposal site licensed and permitted to handle this material.

For more information visit: <http://dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/asbestos.html>

Historic Preservation

- Any property, whether building, bridge, object, district, or landscape, that is 45 years old or older, OR any property with exceptional importance, OR any property with specific cultural significance, the project must be reviewed for compliance with state and federal laws PRIOR to any demolition, construction, or repair activity.

Examples include:

- Dade Battlefield, Bushnell
- Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine
- Maple Leaf Shipwreck, Jacksonville
- Ybor City Historic District, Tampa

Visit the FL Division of Historical Resources at: <http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/>

Roadways, Bridges, and Culverts

- A FDEP permit is required for any dredging, filling, construction or reconstruction of culverts and bridges. The permit must be obtained PRIOR to any disturbance. Coordination with USACE is required for activities beyond the annual high-water line or in waters of the U.S.
- Coordination with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) is required for activities affecting bridges (including temporary bridges used for construction access or traffic detours) that cross navigable waters of the U.S.
- Culverts not being repaired in-kind back to pre-disaster condition (change in length, diameter, material, etc.), will require a Hydrologic and Hydraulic (H&H) Study.

Permitting Requirements for Activities In or Near Water, Wetlands, and Beaches

Environmental Resource Permit (ERP)

- Required for activities that alter surface water flows, including new activities in uplands that generate stormwater runoff from construction, as well as dredging and filling in wetlands and other surface waters.
- ERP also grants permission to use sovereign submerged lands.
- Required for activities above the mean high-tide mark.
- Obtain ERP from FDEP Office of Submerged Lands and Environmental Resources Coordination or Water Management District Offices

DEP ERP Permit information: www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/



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FDEP Joint Coastal Permit (JCP)

Required for activities that meet the following criteria:

- Located on Florida's natural sandy beaches facing the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Straits of Florida or associated inlets.
- Extend seaward of the mean high-water line.
- Extend into sovereign submerged lands.
- May affect the distribution of sand along the beach.

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/envpermt.htm>

Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) Permit

- Permits are issued through FDEP, Beaches and Coastal Management Division and are required for any construction project seaward of the CCCL and should be obtained PRIOR to the start of construction.
- The CCCL defines that portion of the beach and dune system subject to severe fluctuations based on a 100-year storm event.
- On sandy beaches where no CCCL line has been established, coastal construction is prohibited within 50 feet of the mean high-water line.

For additional information visit: www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/ccclprog.htm

FDEM Greenbook is available at www.floridadisaster.org/globalassets/importedpdfs/FLGreenbook.pdf

- Permits are issued through the FDEP Beaches, Inlets, and Ports Program
- An FDEP JCP is separate from USACE permitting; a separate application to FDEP is needed to obtain an Individual Permit.

JOINT FIELD OFFICE CONTACTS

FEMA Public Assistance

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FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

Panama City Field Office Phone: 850-769-0552
www.fws.gov/panamacity

North Florida Ecological Field Office Phone: 904-731-3336
<http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/>

South Florida Ecological Field Office
Phone: 772-562-3909
<http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Jacksonville District Regulatory Division
Phone: 904-232-1177
District Offices contact info:
<https://www.usace.army.mil/Locations.aspx>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service

Southeast Regional Office
Phone: 727-824-5301
<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov>

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) - Florida State Office

Phone: 352-338-9500
<http://www.fl.nrcs.usda.gov>

STATE AGENCIES

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Regulatory Programs

Phone: 850-245-2036
www.dep.state.fl.us
FDEP District Office contacts can be found:
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/dist/>

Florida's Water Management Districts (WMD) - District Offices contact info:

www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/watman/

State Historic Preservation Office Compliance and Review

Phone: 850-245-6333
<http://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/>

Florida Forest Service

Phone: 850-681-5800
<http://www.floridaforestservice.com/index.html>

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Phone: 850-488-4676
www.myfwc.com

Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)/Florida Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinator

Miles E. Anderson, Bureau Chief
Phone: 850-815-4501
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/>