

Debris Management Operational Pan (excerpts)

DEBRIS REMOVAL PRIORITIES

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 disaster or catastrophic event. The need and demand for critical services will be increased significantly following a disaster. Removal and disposal of debris shall be performed when it is determined to be in the “public interest.” Other vital recovery operations may be immobilized until transportation corridors are cleared allowing search and rescue teams into an area, opening access to hospitals and other emergency aid stations, and permitting damage assessment teams into damages areas. Operations must be necessary to eliminate threats of life and property; necessary to eliminate a hazard which threatens substantial destruction of undamaged public or private property; essential to economic recovery of the affected community; or beneficial (directly or indirectly) to the community at large. In accordance with the current Countywide Emergency Operations Plan, debris shall be removed in accordance with the following priorities:

- Removal of hazardous materials presenting a direct threat to life and safety;
- Removal of debris, which could cause a more severe problem, if not removed;
- Removal of debris to permit access to and from major activity centers; and
- General clean-up operations.

First Phase. In order to achieve this objective, the initial phase of operations will be to clear debris from public property in the most damaged areas first. All affected organizations within the Debris Management Center (DMC) will work together in a “**tactical team approach**” to address the following key areas as follows (not in priority order):

1. Assist in debris removal from emergency response facilities.
2. Assist the State in clearing primary State Highway arterial roadways/ identified Evacuation routes listed in **Annex 5**, if required.
3. Make passable and then clear First Due Running Areas for emergency services (VFD’s / VRS’s) and County Priority 1 Emergency Routes: arterials, major collectors and urban commercial roadways, as listed in this Plan. Several cross connecting roadways are important to this effort and are listed in **Annex 7**.
4. Remaining Priority 2 and 3 Routes including Secondary Streets, such as our minor collector and secondary residential roadways. Priority 3 Routes (local roads in subdivisions, courts and dead end streets) are addressed once the first two priorities have been satisfactorily completed.
5. Assist SMECO and MetCom with Power Restoration priorities, as required to include access to transmission and potable water systems.
6. Ensure the Maryland State Police Medevac helicopter and hover taxi routes are clear for operations at the St. Marys’ Regional Airport.
7. Eliminate debris-related threats to public health and safety. This will include such things as the repair, demolition, or barricading of heavily damaged and structurally unstable bridges, roadway and drainage systems, or other facilities that pose a danger to the public. This will include coordinating the disposal of spoiled foods from County and Board of Education facilities.
8. Clearance of debris which hinders search and rescue operations will be the first priority of the Public Utility Companies, DPW&T and Recreation and Parks Departments.

Annex 3: DEBRIS REMOVAL PRIORITIES (Cont'd.)

9. Assist in debris clearing efforts to open public buildings, such as hospitals and/or public health clinics and centers to be use as mass care facilities or aid stations.

Second Phase. This intermediate phase of operations includes a plan of action for removing debris from the public right-of-way and debris which hinders the orderly recovery of the community. Only when it is deemed in the public interest will the Debris Manager remove debris from private property. Access shall be granted in accordance with the established Credentialing System (see sample identification badge below). According to the County Emergency Operations Plan, individual property owners will be responsible for clean-up operations and associated costs for debris removal on private property that does not pose a risk or hazard. However, key elements for the Debris Management Team in this response phase are as follows:

1. Roll-off containers for use in depositing carpet, padding, insulation, sheetrock, furniture, appliances, textiles and food waste will be deposited in effected areas identified by the Assessment Teams. Containers will be emptied as required.
2. For waterfront communities only, docks, lumber, pilings, bulkhead and pier debris may be deposited within the road right-of-ways for a limited duration.
3. Coordinate the deliver of porta-potties by the Recreation & Parks Department for sanitary purposes where identified.
4. Temporary disposal sites and curbside collection programs will be made effective for residential and/or commercial use. The waiving of tipping fees may be considered by the County Commissioners for a limited period immediately following the disaster.
5. With or without unconditional authorization, debris removal and disposal operations will be undertaken to save lives and protect property and public health using the available resources to the County.
6. Per FEMA Debris Guidelines, trees on private property, which have a **thirty (30) degree or greater** lean toward the road and are of sufficient size to threaten the roadway or will fall across a fence line, shall be removed by cutting the tree at the fence line or at the edge of the right of way.
7. On 9-12-2011 LGIT advised that Maryland is a self-help state that does not consider trees a nuisance to be abated. Generally speaking, during Act of God situations such as storms, when a healthy tree falls over onto a neighbor's property, the homeowner's insurance of the damaged property is responsible. However, in the case of a dead tree, the owner of the dead tree would have an obligation to remove a known dead tree so that it does not endanger the property of another. **In short, if the County is aware of and knows of a dead tree or limb that endangers a road or other property, then it would likely be negligent if it was not removed.**

Third Phase. This phase includes the Recovery and Re-Entry processes and Assistance to Private Property Owners. Certain conditions may exist, which coupled with forecasted weather conditions, may result in modifications of normal priorities. Priorities will also be modified in the event of individual emergencies such as death, injury, fire, crime, etc. To help determine the priority in which the County responds, the criteria the Debris Manager and Coordinator utilize is as follows: Is the emergency: Life threatening? Property threatening? High traffic volume road/ high population density area? High traffic volume road/ low population density area? Low traffic volume road/ low population density area? The Public Safety Director and DPW&T Director /Debris Manager will make every effort to address citizen call-ins and requests as soon as priorities allow.

Annex 4: SITE SELECTION AND PERMITTING

Holding Areas. Initially, debris will be placed in temporary holding areas, determined before the onset of the disaster, until such time that the full impacts of the disaster are assessed and a revised plan of debris collection and disposal is prepared. Temporary debris collection sites should be readily accessible by recovery equipment and should not require extensive preparation or coordination for use. Collection sites will be on public property when feasible to facilitate the implementation of the mission and mitigate against any potential liability requirements. Directional and facility signage shall be provided to mark each site. The Director of DPW&T will secure clearance agreements/private property arrangements on a case-by-case based on location/need and the necessary Right-of-Entry Agreements (**Form I**) for public debris management sites, or **Annex 6: Nonexclusive License Agreements** for private property assistance. The Maryland Department of the Environment/Health Department will typically allow burning to occur in 30-day “permitted” increments, which may be extended based on the extent of damage and demonstrated need.



Photo: Debris Management Site in Dameron, MD

Utilization of Existing Facilities. Commercial facilities are available for the processing or disposal of woody debris. These include permitted natural wood waste recycling facilities, refuse disposal facilities, land clearing debris landfills (which are only located in Southern Maryland), rubble landfills, gravel pits and processing facilities. Specific locations are listed in the County’s Comprehensive Solid Waste & Recycling Plan. Municipal waste landfills and incinerators can accept this material, but may refuse to accept same due to problems in handling the bulky material or aversion to utilize expensive lined landfill space for innocuous material in accordance with **Annex 6: Activation of Debris Management Sites.**

Temporary Transfer and Processing Facilities. During an emergency, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) may authorize Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR’s) sites for the

accumulation, transfer and processing of wood waste and other storm debris where it is necessary to protect

Temporary Transfer and Processing Facilities. During an emergency, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) may authorize Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR’s) sites for the accumulation, transfer and processing of wood waste and other storm debris where it is necessary to protect the public health and the environment. The St. Andrews landfill will serve as a temporary Transfer Station under MDE permit # **2006-WPT-0624**. Waste can be brought by collection vehicles, dumped, sorted, and reloaded for disposition to various facilities. The MDE has the statutory authority to issue **Consent Orders** to allow the County to create and operate temporary outdoor facilities in order to quickly manage large volumes of storm debris. Approvals are limited to a 30-day or less time period, with extensions if conditions warrant. *However, if the facility is strictly for the use by homeowners and is not to be used by collection vehicles, similar to “convenience centers”, a permit or consent order is not required.* The County has State approval for the construction of Transfer Station Facility to handle up to 500 tons per day, but is not funded at this time.

Suitable Sites. The designation of suitable sites and the activation of sites will be under the control of the Director of DPW&T, and will be coordinated with other recovery efforts through the emergency operations center. Site selection criteria will include such factors of ownership of property, size of parcel, surrounding land uses and environmental conditions, and transportation facilities that serve the site. Temporary right-of-entry agreements will be obtained by DPW&T staff (see Annex 9) as may be required for the pre-designated sites on the Damage Assessment Area Map in **Annex 4**. If materials other than yard waste and land clearing debris are involved, after activities begin, constant monitoring of air quality and soil and water samples will take place. Photo, maps, and sketches of the site will be updated and fuel spills will be noted. **The use of water trucks may also be needed to help control dust on the site and access roads.** Consistent signage will be utilized to designate each site in accordance with **Annex 7: Debris Disposal and Reduction.**

Annex 4: SITE SELECTION AND PERMITTING (Cont'd.)

Corps Assistance. Providing debris storage/disposal sites is the responsibility of the state/local governments; however, as an absolute last resort, the Corps, if tasked by FEMA, can acquire sites by leasing.

Baseline Data Collection. Before activities begin, baseline data is essential to document the condition of the land before it is used as a debris storage or reduction site. Videotape and /or photograph (ground or aerial) should be taken, important features such as structures, fences, culverts, and landscaping should be documented, ensure there are no structures identified on or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, consider notifying an on-call environmental sampling consultant to ensure availability as needed and make sure that an agreement for restoration of the property is discussed and agreed upon.

Open Burning Permits. Burning of wood waste is the primary disposal option for large scale events, but recycling is preferred for smaller debris removal needs. Burning of natural vegetation is regulated and an Open Burning Permit from the St. Mary's County Health Department as shown on **Form G** is required (Phone: 301-475-4321; Fax: 301-475-4373). Consideration will be given to establishing recovery area(s) for possible re-use/salvage of segregated materials, depending on type and quantity of material received. Burn Pits are monitored during use by the Fire Marshall and State Forester. If burning **within 100 feet** of a wooded area is proposed, a Maryland Department of Natural Resources Forest Service Open Air Burning Permit is required (Phone: 301-880-2745; Fax: 301-475-8527). The direction and speed of the prevailing winds will be considered prior to the active use of the burn sites to help minimize any impacts to adjacent development(s).



Authorization. Any sites used for the temporary staging, accumulation, transfer and/or processing of wood waste and other storm debris will require authorization by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Conditions for approval include: limiting sites to storm-related debris; providing adequate supervision and equipment; being able to identify, separate and handle potentially hazardous materials; taking steps to prevent the use by normal refuse or commercial waste haulers; avoiding sensitive sites and areas prone to flooding; operating in a manner that is protective of the environment and the public health. Utilization of existing approved commercial facilities (i.e., permitted landfills, gravel pits and rubble fills) may also be used for the processing or disposal of woody debris.

Annex 4: PRIMARY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT & BURN SITES

The following is a list of the primary storage / holding Debris Management Sites (DMS) that may be utilized and converted to Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) collection / burn sites, pending authorization from the County Health Department and Fire Marshall:

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT SITES

Areas 1/3. Charlotte Hall / Mechanicsville & Clements / Avenue Region. (Buckler /Bowles site), left side of Budds Creek Road - MD 234, ½ mile north of Colton Point Road, across from Long Lane - MD Route 242). Contact: Tommy Bowles (301) 904-1215.

Areas 2/4. Loveville / Oakville & California / Hollywood Region (A.C. Mattingly Dirt Works site), left side of Cedar Lane Road, ¼ mile south of the intersection with St. John's Road). Contact: Aubrey Mattingly (301) 481-6184.

Area 5. Dameron / Ridge Region (Kessler Development Company site), adjacent to Kessler Body and Equipment Company, on MD 235, seven miles south of NAS Patuxent River). Contact: Mike Kessler (240) 298-8970.

Area 6. Valley Lee / Redgate Region (Larry Hills site) right side of Point Lookout Road – MD 5, ½ mile east of MD 249, across from Holy Face Church. Contact: James Hill (301) 994-9700.

SECONDARY SITES

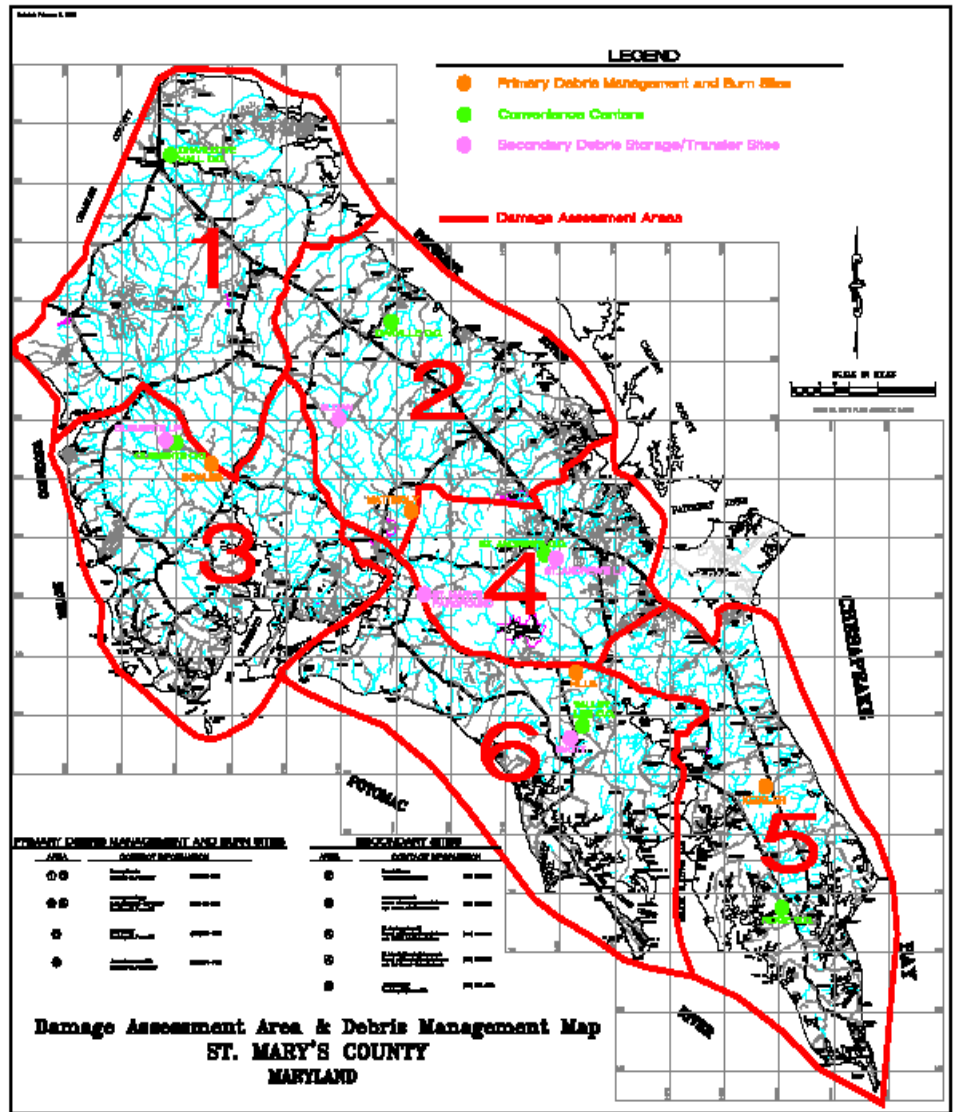
Area 2. (Sloan Gravel Pit) off of Parsons Mill and Maypole Road intersection. Contact: Randal Sloan (301) 75-3651.

Area 3. (Clements Landfill and Convenience Center) on Horseshoe Manor Road. Contact: Nicholas Zurkan (240) 925-1425.

Area 4. (St. Andrews Landfill), ¼ mile west of the MD Route 235 and 4 intersection). Contact: Nicholas Zukan (240) 925-1425.

Area 6. (Joseph Knott site) right side of Piney Point Road, MD Route 249, ½ mile south of Happyland Road and right side of MD 5, 1½ south of MD 249). Contact Joseph Knott (301) 994-0300.

Damage Area Assessment Map



ALTERNATIVE SITES

Point Lookout, St. Mary's River and Greenwell State Parks (if closed, requires Governor authority to re-open, County Park properties, and the County Fairgrounds (Contact: John Richards (301) 475-8434)

Annex 6: OPERATIONS / ON-GOING EMERGENCY PHASE

Monitoring Contractor Activities. The Debris Manager shall assign debris management staff to monitor debris clearance, segregation, removal and disposal contracts. Monitoring and documenting contractor activities to ensure that contractors and contract haulers are in compliance with their contract is the responsibility of the County's designated inspection staff or it's on-call engineering consulting firms to serve as contract monitors. This would include any debris separation or sorting that may be required at the curbside.



Photo: Monitoring debris operations at the Kessler Site - Damage Area Assessment Area 5



Photo: Monitoring debris removal contractor loads leaving Area 4

Monitoring Debris Trucks. Monitors should be watchful for look situations that could impact federal reimbursement such as; inaccurate truck capacities, trucks not fully loaded, trucks lightly loaded, overloaded trucks, changing truck numbers, reduced truck capacity or increased truck weight, wet debris (when paid by weight), multiple counting of the same load, and possible pickup of ineligible debris. As such, estimating loads in trucks is accomplished by walking around the truck to ensure the truck is loaded with disaster debris and not falsely loaded. When the truck leaves, makes sure it is completed empty. If there is no tailgate on a truck, the truck is not full. The maximum estimate of he capacity of the load would be 85% full. However, the monitor must use good judgment to determine if the load is actually 85%. It is possible that he load is only between 40-60% full. There are other percentage variation of how a truck can be filled. A truck is 100% full only when the debris is filled completely to the brim and the truck is heaped above the sideboards. The truck must have a tailgate that secures the entire back end of the truck. Estimated volumes are typically recorded in 5% increments. FEMA will allow a truck to be recorded as 100% full if debris volumes can be reasonably (and safely) be estimated to meet or exceed certified truck container capacities.

Annex 6: ACTIVATION OF DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES

Site Activation. Activation of these sites prior to full recovery efforts and re-entry allows for residential / commercial cleanup to commence immediately and in conjunction with other clean-up efforts; allows the collection / burn sites to become established as primary collection points; allows initial debris removal to be deposited along the roadside; allows areas particularly or more locally devastated to receive concentrated/priority attention with the proper level of force; allows a quick means for extended hours of service availability to residents with minimal effort; allows County crews the ability to assist with power restoration activities; allows adequate time to communicate the specific recovery plans to the community via public information distribution and forums; allows time for the calming of weather and receding of floodwaters; and allows a small window of opportunity to perform the necessary windshield assessments for estimating damage. **Form D: Burn Site**



Photo: Activation of Debris Management Site in Valley Lee, MD

Annex 6: ACTIVATION OF DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES (Con't)

Monitoring Report shall be utilized for DPW&T tracking purposes and to ensure FEMA reimbursement eligibility.

Depending on the nature of the catastrophe or disaster, sites may be required and/or authorized by the Maryland Department of the Environment for the collection or temporary storage of spilled petroleum and oil-contaminated soils caused by damage, dislocation, or movement by floodwaters of home heating oil and other tanks. The collection and remediation of oil-contaminated soils will normally be performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment, in association with the Federal/State Emergency Management Administrations, and the Department of General Services. Hazardous Waste is handled in accordance with the Countywide Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), currently drafted as ESF #10: Emergency Support Function - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. However, the DPW&T does have a supply of Hazmat Response materials such as Tyvek suits, rubber boots, gloves, etc. should they be called upon to assist. The DPW&T has designated the **St. Andrews Landfill** paved **Yard Waste Compost Site** and proposed **Transfer Station Site** as locations to address temporary storage requirements prior to final disposition of the soils at the King George Landfill in Virginia (See also **Annex 6: Environmental Requirements**). Alternatively, direct transport to Calvert and Charles counties lined municipal solid waste landfills may be available in an emergency, and upon request, based on Memoranda of Understanding. The MDE may authorize the County to accept these soils either on a temporary or longer term basis, under the following conditions:

1. The material must consist of natural soil (including gravel, rocks, clay silt, sand, natural organic soils containing grass roots, and other vegetative debris) that has been contaminated by home heating oil, kerosene, diesel fuel, or gasoline that was derived from a residence that was subject to the damage of a specific declared emergency event;
2. The material must not be contaminated with other products or industrial chemicals as far as is known;
3. The material is not a hazardous waste, or contains sufficient product that it would fail a free-liquids test;
4. The material is accompanied by a form provided by the MDE, Department of Oil Control Program, indicating the source and nature of the material removed;
5. The material is used as a daily cover in an area of the landfill that is lined and will be covered with additional waste or sold within 30 days;
6. The material accepted is not stockpiled outside of the lined area of the landfill, and is used for cover within 30 days; and
7. The material is stored and used in an area where erosion or leaching of its contents will not adversely impact surface or groundwater supplies.

Posting of Sites. Once the number and location of Debris Management Sites (DMS's) and/or Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites (TDSR's) have been determined, 4' x 8', pre-ordered signs (as shown below) will be posted at the entrances to the sites.



Annex 7: CONTRACT & COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

- Private Contracting. Because of the limited quantity of resources and service commitments following the disaster, we will be relying heavily on private contractors to remove, collect, and manage debris for reuse, resource recovery, reduction, and disposal. Using private contractors instead of government workers in debris removal activities has a number of benefits. Given the current resource levels, the flexibility needed to deal with storms of different intensities is obtained by contracting with the private sector for additional pieces of equipment and the personnel to operate the equipment. Competition annually for these scarce resources can be keen with other agencies and jurisdictions vying for these services at the same time. **Form B: Contractor Equipment Usage Report** shall be utilized for DPW&T tracking purposes and to ensure FEMA reimbursement eligibility.
- Contract services will be authorized whenever a storm reaches a severity or its effects can no longer be handled by County equipment and personnel alone. Contract operations may also be utilized whenever specialized equipment is required to continue performing debris management operations.
- It shifts the burden of conducting the work to the private sector, freeing up government personnel to devote more time to their regularly assigned duties. Private contracting also stimulates local, regional, and State economies impacted by the storm, as well as maximizes State and local governments' level of financial assistance from the Federal government. Private contracting allows the State and its political subdivisions to more closely tailor their contract services to their specific needs. The entire process (i.e., clearance, collection, transporting, reduction, and disposal, etc.) or segments of the process can be contracted out.

- Heavy Equipment Contract. The County executes and maintains an annual Heavy Equipment Rental contract through the Procurement Division of the Finance Department. The contract is a unit price contract that is competitively bid under the St. Mary's County Manual of Procurement Regulations and Procedures. The time and materials contract includes a flexible and comprehensive listing of supplemental resources, as partially



- described in the **Operations/On-Going Emergency Phase** of this Plan, such as backhoes, bulldozers, chain saws, personnel, dump trucks, excavators, infrastructure repair, vacuum trucks, etc. as may be required to address smaller scale events (ie. Tropical Storms or less) that typically have shorter debris removal duration requirements. Time and materials contracts shall be limited to no more than 70 hours of actual clearance and removal operations in order to possibly be eligible for an increased federal share of funding under the Public Assistance Pilot Program.
- The County reserves the right to order any combination of medium or heavy pieces of contractor equipment and operators to support the debris management operations. The DPW&T will work in conjunction with designated support agencies, utility companies, waste management firms, and trucking companies, the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), to facilitate the debris clearance, collection, reduction, and disposal needs following a disaster.

Annex 7: CONTRACT & COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS (Cont'd.)

- Unit Price Contract(s). To be used for larger scale events with longer debris removal duration requirements, where additional and/or specialized resources are required (ie Cat II Hurricane or less). The County could enter into piggy-back or blanket purchase order contract(s) for Pre-Disaster Removal and Disposal Services of Tree and Brush. “Piggybacking” may be legal under applicable state law; however, the use of such a contract may jeopardize FEMA funding. The respective costs will be based on a unit price per cubic yard and distance hauled to the selected temporary or final disposal site. Unit prices include the cost of labor, equipment, tools and all other incidentals.
- Debris Clearing and Removal Contract. Since 2008, a volume based contract has been in place for debris removal resulting from severe storms and/or in the event of an emergency declaration. The contract includes the clearance of roads and right-of-ways, the pick-up and hauling of debris to designated sites. The contract addresses various tree/stump diameters including sizes over 48 inches and includes volume reduction equipment (ie. Stump grinders, tub grinders and chippers), if required.



- To be eligible for increased federal share reimbursement under the Public Assistance Program, contracts for debris removal must meet rules for Federal grants, as provided for in [44 CFR Part 13.36 Procurement](#). To be eligible for increased federal share under the Public Assistance Pilot Program award of debris removal contracts must be based on unit prices (volume or weight) and, after the initial 70-hour period, payment based on time and materials should discontinue. As such, since November 2008, the County utilizes a Debris Clearing and Removal Services contract to meet this requirement which adequately defines the proposed scope of work all the potential types of debris, typical haul distances, and size of events for which a contract may be activated.
- Contractor Assistance. During debris removal operations, County personnel may be directed to perform minor repairs to contractors’ equipment on an as needed basis to ensure the Damage Assessment Areas receive the appropriate level of service. While attending, servicing, repairing, parking or storing the contractors’ vehicles, any County liability for damage or loss of same is protected under **Garagekeepers Coverage** (comprehensive and collision).
- Tub Grinding. The County maintains a Letter Agreement contract for on-call tub grinder services to turn wood waste debris into mulch at a fixed rate per ton, per cubic yard for pre-measured material and per cubic yard for finished material.

Annex 7: CONTRACT & COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS (Cont'd.)

- Vendor Listing. The DPW&T and Department of Public Safety will help the Procurement Office develop and maintain a list of approved Pre-Disaster and Stand-By contractors who have the capability to provide debris removal, collection, and disposal in a cost effective, expeditious, and environmentally sound manner following a disaster. The selected contractors shall be given specific timeframe/program duration(s) for starting and completing all assigned work and may be authorized under Finance Department approved Emergency Purchase Order(s) or Sole Source Justification(s).
- Authorization. Contractor support may be authorized at the discretion of the DPW&T Director / Debris Manager and Debris Management Team based on their assessment of current conditions, weather forecast and budgetary constraints. Funding of pay rates for contractor stand-by time will not be routinely authorized. The contractors shall make as may “passes” through the designated areas as required by the County.
- An Environmental Collection and Sampling contract is in place for the purposes of collecting baseline data (if required), to provide on-call assistance during the Recovery Phase, to assist in temporary debris storage / reduction site close-out operations and to provide technical guidance on any remedial action(s) that may be warranted.
- Damage Assessment Areas. All contractors will be assigned specific Damage Assessment Areas or sub-areas in accordance with **Annex 4** in which to operate and provide service. The tasking and services may **not** be changed except for reasons of an emergency nature and/or upon authorization by the Manager of County Highways. Failure of the contractor to perform when requested shall constitute a breach of contract.
- The geographical distribution and type of debris may dictate that debris collection, segregation, processing, burning, and/or recovery sites be established. This may include the re-direction of County / contractor equipment to a specific site(s) to segregate heavy equipment operations from the residential sector or diverting equipment from specific areas to specified debris reduction sites to help balance the volume being managed between the sites. Conditions may also warrant the authorization of contractor support on critical areas such as the County-maintained Priority 1 Routes listed in **Annex 6** and State-maintained highways.
- Contractor Monitoring. Additional personnel are called in from the Construction and Inspections Division to assist County Highways with the monitoring of hired equipment (See *sample Load Ticket*), disposal operations and to perform windshield assessments. These employees will report to the Manager of County Highways. In addition, personnel from the Office of the Sheriff, utility companies, Recreation & Parks Department, Metropolitan Commissions, Volunteer Fire Departments and Rescue Squads are available on an as needed basis.

DRC Emergency Services, LLC

Contract # _____
 Location _____
 Cubic Yard Load Ticket
 No. 325000

Agency Initials	Zone/Area
Date: _____	Mileage
Time: _____	Pick-Up Location: _____
Crew No.: _____	Truck Capacity: _____
Truck No.: _____	Truck Capacity: _____

Materials:

<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetative	Miles
<input type="checkbox"/> C + D	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 15
<input type="checkbox"/> White Goods	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 - 30
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 - 50

Comments: _____

Signatures:
 Agency: _____
 DRC ES, LLC: _____

Sample Load Ticket (above)

Historical Perspective. There was approximately 20,000 tons of debris burned or placed in the County landfill as a result of Tropical Storm Isabel in September 2003 (down-graded from a category I Hurricane). By comparison, approximately 45,000 tons of debris was handled in August 2011 as a result of Hurricane Irene, a category 1 Hurricane. Residential and special collection assistance was offered by the Board of County Commissioners. The respective eligible costs (excluding METCOM, St. Mary's College, BoE & VFD's, etc.) associated with the storm events were as follows:

	<u>Isabel (2003)</u>	<u>Irene (2011)</u>
• The total County Gov't request for Federal/State Aid:	\$1,120,016.48	\$ 3,102,944.40
• The requested reimbursement to FEMA/MEMA (75% max):	\$ 821,070.85	\$ 2,327,208.30

DPW&T's eligible expenditures are listed below:

• Contract Cost for Burn Sites (4 sites utilized):	\$ 297,104.75	\$ 1,306,042.72
• Landfill (x1) & Burn Site (x3) Operations:	\$ 25,466.33	\$ 0.00
• Contract Yard Waste Collection (or first 72 hour response):	\$ 71,342.50	\$ 221,410.45
• Residential Curbside Collection of Yard Waste:	\$ 190,230.02	\$ 1,212,273.22
• Roll-off Box Community Debris Removal:	\$ 33,110.00	\$ 0.00
• Emergency Protective Measures: (sand bags, porta-potties.)	\$ 55,926.01	\$ 7,605.99
• Emergency Protective Measures –Building Services:	\$ 14,294.93	\$ 4,492.18
• County – maintained Roadway Repairs: (guardrails, etc)	\$ 9,815.73	\$ 79,189.29
Total DPWT portion (%of total request)	\$ 697,290.27 (62%)	(91%) \$ 2,831,013.85