ISLIP

RIVERHEAD

Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

HUNTINGTON

SHELTER ISLAND



EAST HAMPTON

SMITHTOWN

Steven Bellone
Suffolk County Executive

BROOKHAVEN

SOUTHAMPTON

Joseph F. Williams
Commissioner, Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services

BABYLON

SOUTHOLD

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
H. Lee Dennison Building
100 Veterans Memorial Highway
P.O. Box 6100
Hauppauge, New York 11788-0099
(631) 853-4000

Steven Bellone
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

January 2016

Dear Suffolk County Resident and Partner in Emergency Preparedness:

Every few years Suffolk County has sustained natural and man-made crises that have produced damage of historical magnitude which directly affects anyone living or working in our County. Over the past two decades, hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended to properly clear, sort and dispose of debris caused from over a dozen Presidential Disaster Declarations. Our Towns and the County have been challenged many times and have always risen to the occasion.

Superstorm Sandy taught us all how critical it is that local town debris management plans be integrated into a county-wide Multi-Jurisdictional Plan in order to fully engage with state and federal partners in a myriad of functions. This Plan is the result of the efforts of hundreds of subject matter experts inclusive of representatives from all levels of government and the private sector, who have the most extensive hands-on experience concerning emergency preparedness and debris management.

I would like to thank the Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue & Emergency Services for obtaining grant funding, bringing together a team of dedicated experts from throughout our communities and preparing a FEMA-Approved comprehensive plan which will improve public safety and its administrative efficiency. Our vulnerability to nature's fury is unquestioned, our commitment to doing whatever is necessary for safety of the public is unmatched and our partnerships with all levels of public service have once again shown that when the "next one hits" we will be ready.

Once again, thank you for making our Region safer.

Sincerely,

Steven Bellone
Suffolk County Executive

Organizational Participants in the 2015 Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

SC FRES
Joseph Williams
John Jordan
Edward Schneyer
Edward Moltzen
Thomas O'Hara
Robert Sheron
Brian Hoffman
Brenda Selden
Santhosh Balakrishnapillai
Bruce Weinberg
Jared Cirillo
Susan Nielsen
Ruth Palladino
Christopher Gallway
Jennifer Grunseich
Marissa Harrington

SC DPW
Gilbert Anderson
Phillip Berdolt
Craig Rhodes
Edward Barnes
Richard Miller
Charles Jaquin
Michael McElleney
Kregg Kerr

SC PARKS
Gregory Dawson
Terry Maccarrone

SCPD
Edward Webber
James Burke
Mark Fisher
Patrick Kalan

SC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
Mary Porter
Sandra Alfano

NYS DHSES
Christopher Holmes
William Wasilauski
Thomas Plesnarski
Caitlin Ringwood
Patrick Beckley
John Cahill
Daniel O'Brien
Joseph Collorafi
Gary Ryan
Lauren Hill
Virginia Archer

NYS DEC
Peter Scully
Syed Rahman

NYC OEM
Stephanie Servetz

FEMA
Gregory Pollack
Walter Dobinson

US EPA
Dilshad Perera
James Daloia

US ACE
Edward Leblanc III
Chad Markin

RCPT
Laura Stockstill

PSEG – LI
Louis DeBrino
Salvatore Iraci
Robert Iberger

BABYLON
Gilbert Hanse
Ronald Kluesner
Thomas Stay
Victoria Russell
Richard Groh
John Cifelli
Brian Zitani
George Price
Patrick Farrell
Thomas Vetri

BROOKHAVEN
Mathew Miner
Peter O'Leary
Kevin Johnston
Anthony Gallino
Daniel Sicilian
Steven Tricarico
Paige Todaro

EAST HAMPTON
Bruce Bates
Steven Lynch
Kevin Ahearn
Kevin Cobb
Nicole Ficeto
Charlene Kagel

HUNTINGTON
Betty Walsh
Peter Gunther
Aidan Mallamo
Mark Tyree
Mathew Laux
John Shatel

ISLIP
John Carney
Charles Hamilton
Thomas Owens
Eric Hoffmeister
Jason Bassett
Carolyn Lucas
Anne Mendes
Michael O'Hara

RIVERHEAD
David Hegermiller
George Woodson
Mary Komosinski

SHELTER ISLAND
James Read
Jay Card
Jennifer Beresky

SMITHTOWN
John Valentine
Glen Jorgensen
Michael Engelmann
Cathy Caillat
Angus Graham
Nicholas Kefalos

SOUTHAMPTON
Francis Zappone
Leonard Marchese
Alex Gregor
Christine Fetten
Edward Thompson

SOUTHOLD
Lloyd Reisenberg
James Bunchuck
Vincent Orlando

NEW YORK STATE | Homeland Security and Emergency Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

JOHN P. MELVILLE
Commissioner

December 18, 2015

Joseph F. Williams
Commissioner
102 East Avenue
PO Box 127
Yaphank, New York 11980-0127

Dear Commissioner Williams:

I am pleased to inform you that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has approved Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan. I greatly appreciate the dedication and effort of your staff in the completion of this project.

I have enclosed FEMA's notification for your review.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. You or your representatives may also contact Christopher Holmes, Chief of Public Assistance, at 518-292-2207 and 518-292-2251, respectively.

Sincerely,

Andrew X. Feeney
Deputy Commissioner for Disaster Recovery Programs
Alternate Governor's Authorized Representative

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region II
Jacob K. Javits Federal Office Building
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1311
New York, New York 10278

FEMA

December 14, 2015

Mr. Andrew X. Feeney
Alternate Governor's Authorized Representative
New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
1220 Washington Avenue
Building 7A, 4th Floor
Albany, NY 12242

RE: Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Dear Mr. Feeney:

This letter is in response to Suffolk County's November 13, 2015 submission of their Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan referenced above. My staff has reviewed the plan and determined that it meets the requirements contained in the debris management checklist and is in compliance with FEMA Requirements. Accordingly, the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan is approved.

Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact me at 212-680-3678 or christopher.hartnett@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Christopher Hartnett
Public Assistance Branch Chief
Recovery Division

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

JOSEPH F. WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

EDWARD K. SPRINGER
CHIEF FIRE MARSHAL

GREGORY C. MINIUTTI
CHIEF OF COMMUNICATIONS

STEVEN BELLONE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOHN G. JORDAN SR.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

EDWARD C. SCHNEYER
DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

JOEL VETTER
CHIEF OF SUPPORT SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE, RESCUE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

This enclosed document is the Suffolk County Debris Management Plan Review Tool that was used by FEMA in the final approval process of the Debris Plan.

The Tool identifies the questions raised by FEMA in their initial review of the Debris Management Plan and provides the responses and clarifications needed to satisfy the requirements for final approval of the Plan.

MAILING ADDRESS:
PO BOX 127
YAPHANK, NEW YORK 11980-0127

LOCATION:
102 EAST AVENUE
YAPHANK, NEW YORK

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE: (631) 852-4850
FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE: (631) 852-4855
EMERGENCY MGMT OFFICE: (631) 852-4900
COMM. CENTER (24-HOUR): (631) 852-4815
FAX: (631) 852-4861

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW TOOL

CHECKLIST ELEMENT	LOCATION IN PLAN	MET	NOT MET
Element A - Debris Removal Contracts			
A1) The term Piggy Backing should be removed: State that each municipality will have their own pre-approved Debris Removal Contracts	See Element A Revision Comments below. References in Plan Appendix D, Annexes AN1-AN11 and Plan Chapter 3		
A2) Provide the link to the Municipality Annex that lists the Contractor, How the Contract was bid, How the Contractor was qualified and date the contract was awarded, The pricing structure (Price for cu./yd.)	See Element A Revision Comments below. References in Plan Annexes AN1-AN11 and attached document		
A3) Provide the reference to the Contracts awarded by Suffolk County, How the contract was bid, How the Contractor was qualified and the date the contracts were awarded, The pricing structure (Price for cu./yd.)	See Element A Revision Comments below. References in Plan Appendix D and provided link		
A4) Clarify how municipalities can use the County Contractors.	See Element A Revision Comments below. References in Plan Appendix D, Plan Annexes AN1-AN11, Plan Chapter 3 and Plan Appendix G.		
Element A: Revision Comments			

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW TOOL

CHECKLIST ELEMENT	LOCATION IN PLAN	MET	NOT MET
A1) Suffolk County is unable to locate the term Piggy Backing in the SC Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan, but will remove it as needed. Each municipality included in the SC DMP has the option to: use the SC Disaster Response Services and Equipment Contract included in Plan Appendix D for pre-approved unit rates; use their own pre-approved contracts; or use a combination of both the County and individual municipality contracts. All municipalities have either included their own contracts (which appear in their individual Annexes AN1 through AN11), stated in their Annex they will use the SC contract, or stated they will contract locally using municipality purchasing procedures and following FEMA requirements defined in DMP Chapter 3, paragraph 3.3 for example, and in conjunction with applicable federal guidelines listed in Plan References.			
A2) Pre-approved contracts as they exist are identified in each individual Annex Section (AN1 through AN11). In addition, links to individual municipality bidding specifications and procedures are listed on the "Purchasing Websites Specifications and Policies" document attached to this Review Tool submittal.			
A3) The pre-approved Suffolk County Contract for Disaster Response Services and Equipment, which may be used by each municipality within the County, is included as Appendix D to the Debris Management Plan. The SC Request for Proposal for this contract can be viewed through the following web link.			
https://www.dropbox.com/s/29b6hsec2lika6u/Letting%20for%20Disaster%20Response%20Services%20and%20Equipment.pdf?dl=0			

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW TOOL

CHECKLIST ELEMENT	LOCATION IN PLAN	MET	NOT MET
A4) The Suffolk County Disaster Response Services and Equipment Contract is included in its entirety as Appendix D in the SC DMP. The contact contains an overview section on page D-1 which provides instructions for its use. Additional information related to this contract is contained within the Suffolk County Annex AN1 and the SC DPW "Debris Management Recovery Team Handbook" Appendix beginning on page AN1-14. Under NYS Article 2B, the Suffolk County Executive can order that the SC Contract be used for management of debris. Upon adoption of the DMP by each participating municipality, Mutual Aid Agreements as discussed in Plan Chapter 3, paragraph 3.2.1 and outlined in a Template included in Plan Appendix G, will be in effect. Please note that in addition, all municipalities have committed to conform to the core DMP Plan documents identified as the Executive Summary, Chapters 1 through 6, the Appendices and the Reference documents which discuss Mutual Aid.			
Element B - Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites (TDSR's)			
B1) Provide the reference to the Municipality Annexes that list the location of each TDSR and a drawing of the layout of each TDSR	See Element B Revision Comments below. References in Plan Chapter 5, Appendix H, and Annexes AN1-AN11		
B2) A reference to each Municipal Annex to the Permit Request for each TDSR	See Element B Revision Comments below. References in Plan Appendix H and individual Plan Annexes AN1-AN11		
B3) A reference to the County's TDRS's that lists the Permit Request for each County TDSR	See Element B Revision Comments below. References in Plan Annex AN1.		

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW TOOL

CHECKLIST ELEMENT	LOCATION IN PLAN	MET	NOT MET
Element B: Revision Comments			
B1) The location for all TDSRs is represented on a map contained within DMP Chapter 5, page 5-66. The locations are identified in Town specific Tables beginning on page 5-67. Plan Appendix H contains a tabular listing of all "Permitted" Landfills, Transfer Stations and C&D Processing Facilities within Suffolk County. A following additional Table in Appendix H identifies all SC "Registered" Transfer Stations and C&D Processing Facilities. Individual Annexes AN1 through AN11 contain addresses, aerial photographs, maps and in some cases layouts of individual municipality sites. All municipalities will conform to FEMA guidelines for TDSR layouts as is shown, for example, in the Huntington Annex AN5-46.			
B2) Permit numbers for the landfills, transfer stations and C&D processing facilities are shown on the Table in Appendix H. Emergency Authorization Requests, as they exist for each municipality, are included in the individual Annexes AN1-AN11. Additional EA Request Forms, from the Towns of Riverhead and Southold, are attached to this Review Tool submittal.			
B3) The debris staging areas for Suffolk County are identified with aerial photographs in Annex AN1, beginning on page AN1-41. These are discussed in the DMRT Handbook included in the AN1 Appendix section page AN1-19. There are additional potential TDSR sites with aerial photographs listed beginning on page AN1-89.			
Element C - List of Priorities			
C1) Specify which Roads will be cleared in priority to provide access to Critical Infrastructure, Passage to Emergency Vehicles, evacuation routes	See Element C Revision Comments below. References in Plan Chapters 1 and 5, and in each of the Annexes AN1 - AN11		

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW TOOL

CHECKLIST ELEMENT	LOCATION IN PLAN	MET	NOT MET
C2) Provide a reference to each Municipality Annex that provides this information to each priority	See Element C Revision Comments below. References are found in the individual Annexes AN1-AN11		
Element C: Revision Comments			
C1) The SC Debris Management Plan priorities focus on clearing debris from public roads and Right of Ways which hinders immediate lifesaving actions and pose immediate threats to public health and safety. These priorities are identified in Chapters 1 and 5 (pages 1-12 and 5-63-65). In addition each of the municipal Annexes, AN1 through AN11 identify priorities based on lifesaving, health and safety needs. Specific road clearing priorities are shown in both the Huntington (AN5) and Smithtown (AN9) Annexes. In general, priority road clearance for debris removal is dependent upon specific storm damage and can vary with each individual disaster situation.			
C2) References to debris clearance priorities are found in the municipal Annexes AN1 through AN11. Specific page locations are: AN1-4; AN2-11,16,42; AN3-48; AN4-22; AN5-40,80; AN6-5; AN7-64; AN8-7; AN9-14,61-65; AN10-14; and AN11-5.			
Element D - Legal Review			
D1) State that the Plan has been reviewed (or Not) by Suffolk County Legal Counsel and by Municipality Legal Counsel	See Element D Revision Comments below.		
D2) Suffolk County will implement our suggestions and then submit Plan to State which will come to us for Formal Review	See Element D Revision Comments below.		
Element D: Revision Comments			

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW TOOL

CHECKLIST ELEMENT	LOCATION IN PLAN	MET	NOT MET
D1) The Suffolk County Attorney's Office was involved in the development of the SC Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan from its inception. The Office was also directly involved in the preparation and final execution of Intermunicipal Agreements with each of the ten Towns in the County. Likewise individual Town attorneys were involved with these same Intermunicipal Agreements pertaining to the overall DMP and its contents. Upon formal approval of the Plan by both NYS and FEMA, Suffolk County and each of the ten Towns will formally adopt the DMP through a resolution process. This formal adoption will further include Mutual Aid Agreements that have received a thorough legal review.			
D2) Suffolk County will submit the finalized Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan to NYS for formal FEMA Review and Approval.			
Element E - Staffing			
E1) Provide a reference link to County and Each Municipal Annex that provide the Staffing Pattern for Debris management Operation and the source of the staffing	See Element E Revision Comments below. References in Plan Chapter 3 and individual municipal Annexes AN1 - AN11.		
Element E: Revision Comments			
E1) Staffing for debris management operations in general is discussed in the core DMP Chapter 3, pages 3-29 through 3-41. Specific references to staffing in each municipal Annex is found in the following page locations: AN1-2-11; AN2-30-31; AN3-22-24; AN4-14-15; AN5-22-25; AN6-7-10; AN7-32-36; AN8-8-13; AN9-5-6; AN10-10-15; and AN11-6.			

MUNICIPALITY PURCHASING WEBSITES, SPECIFICATIONS and POLICIES

BABYLON **http://www.townofbabylon.com/index.aspx?NID=302**



Contract
Specifications boiler pl

BROOKHAVEN http://www.brookhaven.org/Departments/General-Services/Purchasing

EAST HAMPTON http://www.ehamptonny.gov/HtmlPages/DivisionOfFinance/PurchasingHome.htm

HUNTINGTON www.tohbids.com.



13090R52SBPSTORM
DEBRISREMOVALEQUI



1309R052STORMDEB
RISREMOVALAWARDE

ISLIP



Islip Administrative
Manual Procedure 201

RIVERHEAD http://www.townofriverheadny.gov/docview.aspx?docid=32283



Procurement Policy
2015.docx

SHELTER ISLAND



2014 Town
Procurement Policy.do

SMITHTOWN http://www.smithtownny.gov/index.aspx?nid=177
http://ecode360.com/15096928

SOUTHAMPTON http://www.southamptontownny.gov/894/2016-Tentative-Budget---Operating



Procurement Policies
and Procedures extrac

SOUTHOLD http://southoldtownny.gov/index.aspx?NID=380

Riverhead Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Event_____

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: North Side of Town Landfill
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52 Y 72R
Address or location: 806-858 Youngs Ave
Calverton, NY 11933
40.944931, -72.719906

Contact Person and Information: David J. Hegermiller, 631-727-4500 x335

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: Vegetative
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 10K cu yards processed
3K cu yards unprocessed
Storage (CY): 7K cu yards unprocessed
Hours of Operation: 0700 – 1530 hours, TH-MO

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: N/A
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: N/A
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Chief of Police / Emergency Manager
Date: October 19, 2015

Riverhead Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Event_____

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Town Landfill, South Side
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 806-858 Youngs Ave
Calverton, NY 11933
40.944611, -72.719497

Contact Person and Information: David J. Hegermiller, 631-727-4500 x335

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: N/A
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: N/A
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Chief of Police / Emergency Manager
Date: October 19, 2015

Riverhead Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Event_____

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: 7K Foot Runway
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: EPCAL
Calverton, NY
40.921744, -72.802605

Contact Person and Information: David J. Hegermiller, 631-727-4500 x335

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: N/A
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: N/A
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Chief of Police / Emergency Manager
Date: October 19, 2015

Riverhead Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Event_____

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Jamesport Boat Ramp
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 1193-1211 Peconic Bay Blvd
Riverhead, NY 11901
40.944316, -72.571458

Contact Person and Information: David J. Hegermiller, 631-727-4500 x335

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: N/A
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: N/A
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Chief of Police / Emergency Manager
Date: October 19, 2015

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Town Solid Waste Facility-MSW Transfer Station
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52T92
Address or location: 6155 Cox Lane, Cutchogue, NY 11935

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: MSW
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 72 TPD
Storage (CY): 1000
Hours of Operation: 7 am – 5 pm, Monday-Sunday

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: James Bunchuck
Title: Solid Waste Coordinator
Date: 10-15-15

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Town Solid Waste Facility-C&D Transfer Station
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52K09
Address or location: 6155 Cox Lane, Cutchogue, NY 11935

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: C&D
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 35 TPD
Storage (CY): 5000
Hours of Operation: 7 am – 5 pm, Monday-Sunday

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: James Bunchuck
Title: Solid Waste Coordinator
Date: 10-15-15

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Town Solid Waste Facility-Yard Waste Compost Facility
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52Y29
Address or location: 6155 Cox Lane, Cutchogue, NY 11935

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: Yard Waste
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 110 CY
Storage (CY): 25,000
Hours of Operation: 7 am – 5 pm, Monday-Sunday

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: David Bunchuck
Title: Solid Waste Coordinator
Date: 10-15-15

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Old School House Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 40145 Route 25, East Marion, NY 11939

Contact Person and Information:

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA_____
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Klipp Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 3925 Manhasset Ave., Greenport, NY 11944

Contact Person and Information:

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA_____
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Kenny's Beach
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 4155 Kenny's Rd., Southold, NY 11971

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA _____
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5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: McCabe's Beach
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 2400 North Sea Rd., Southold, NY 11971

Contact Person and Information:

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Town Beach
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 53005 CR 48, Southold, NY 11971

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Cochran Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 2400 Peconic Lane, Peconic, NY 11958

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA
   (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Strawberry Fields
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 1105 CR 48, Mattituck, NY 11952

Contact Person and Information:

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA_____
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Laurel Lake Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 4995 Route 25, Laurel, NY 11948

Contact Person and Information:

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA_____
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Southold Temporary Storage Location for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: New Suffolk Beach
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 150 Second Street, New Suffolk, NY 11956

Contact Person and Information: Jim Bunchuck 631-734-7685

Current Authorization (***existing facilities only; leave blank for temporary facility***):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action Temporary Debris Storage.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached aerial.
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: NA_____
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NA_____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

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SUFFOLK COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (SC FRES) developed the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan pursuant to the authorities of the Commissioner. FRES was assisted in this effort by: Suffolk County Department of Public Works (DPW); Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation; and Suffolk County's ten Towns (Babylon, Brookhaven, East Hampton, Huntington, Islip, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Smithtown, Southampton and Southold), working in conjunction with NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES), NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and PSEG – Long Island for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of Suffolk County's citizens in the event of a major natural disaster. The Suffolk County Debris Management Plan establishes the framework for the County and Towns to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster; i.e., hurricane, flood, earthquake, etc. Implementation of the Debris Management Plan will be coordinated through the Suffolk County Office of Emergency Management, utilizing local, Town, County, State, and federal agencies as required. The Plan will be activated for implementation in conjunction with the Activation Level of the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

In 2014, Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was approved by FEMA. The HMP includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. The projections for both Hurricane and Flood disasters used in this Debris Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

Although Suffolk County has not had a major hurricane directly strike us in recent years, local municipalities and federal agencies such as FEMA are concerned that the danger of a significant hurricane making landfall here is likely to occur. The 1938 hurricane, also known as the Long Island Express, and the flooding of 1955 that resulted from heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of two hurricanes are recorded as the worst natural disasters to strike Suffolk County.

The '38 Storm is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario. A HAZUS analysis of this storm, if it were to strike the County now, results in almost identical debris estimates as in the 100 year probabilistic hurricane-wind projections noted in Chapter 2. Similarly, it also compares with both the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team's debris projections in their 2012 Regional Debris Management Plan as well as the US ACE report that was based on a re-creation of the '38 Storm.

Super Storm Sandy, one of the most recent federally declared disasters to strike Suffolk County, touched down on October 29, 2012. The County experienced maximum wind gusts between 66 mph in East

Hampton and 96 mph in Eaton's Neck. The storm surge reached several feet along the entire coast of the county, measuring at over 6 feet in the Village of Lindenhurst and over 5 feet in the Hamlet of Montauk. The peak storm tide in the Hamlet of Hampton Bays was 6.53 feet on October 30th. The aftermath of Sandy resulted in prolonged power outages from downed wires, school and business closings, flooding, fuel shortages, and downed trees across the County. County-wide debris totals of approximately 284,100 tons resulted from this storm as noted in Table 2.6. As a direct result of this storm, FEMA issued disaster declaration DR - 4085 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County. Lessons learned across the County with regard to managing storm debris from both 2011's Hurricane Irene and 2012's Super Storm Sandy have been incorporated into this Plan.

The types of debris resulting from massive storms and other natural disasters include: green waste/vegetative debris; putrescent municipal solid waste; household hazardous waste; hazardous waste; construction and demolition debris (C&D) from structures; aggregate (fill materials); scrap metal; white goods; electronic waste; contaminated soil, silt, and sediment; animal carcasses; vehicles and boats; waste tires; and utility related debris.

Objectives of the Disaster Debris Management Plan

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Provide an organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by major debris-generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Develop tracing and documentation procedures required to allow for Federal reimbursement (Public Assistance, PA) of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a declared disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with Towns, State, and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

Suffolk County's Approach to Debris Management

The Towns within Suffolk County follow their own approved individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Local municipalities and Towns recognize that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Suffolk County where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

Suffolk County's *Debris Management Plan* functions within the framework of the NYS DEC Storm Debris Management guidelines and is consistent with FEMA guidance in that the overall approach used in managing disaster debris is as follows:

- Divert as much material from disposal as possible through recycling, composting and other legitimate diversion options. The types of materials that could be diverted from disposal could include: vegetative waste (clean wood from brush and trees); building materials (asphalt, brick and concrete); recyclable metals (i.e., abandoned vehicles, white goods; scrap metals); and household hazardous wastes.
- Utilize approved volume reduction techniques to improve debris management efficiencies and minimize impacts on landfill capacities;
- Utilize small capacity vegetative debris volume reduction techniques at local levels to minimize potential double handling of material.
- Use disposal capacities as efficiently as possible for disposal of disaster debris, recognizing that most mixed debris is transferred out-of-state for disposal;
- Allow for temporary tonnage increases at permitted in-state solid waste facilities on an emergency basis with the approval of the NYS DEC;
- Rely on permitted Transfer Stations (see listing in Appendix Section) to transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Rely on permitted or authorized C&D Processing Facilities (see listing in Appendix Section) to reduce and transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (i.e., recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Consider alternative technologies for managing portions of the debris waste stream, in-state or out-of-state, such as biomass facilities;
- Use approved Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative debris sites for temporary storage and subsequent transfer of debris for recycling and disposal.

Roles and Responsibilities

Local governments: Towns (with their inclusive Villages) involved in planning include:

- Town of Babylon
- Town of Brookhaven
- Town of East Hampton
- Town of Huntington
- Town of Islip
- Town of Riverhead
- Town of Shelter Island
- Town of Smithtown
- Town of Southampton
- Town of Southold

County Agencies: There are a number of primary and supporting Suffolk County Agencies that are responsible for some aspect of disaster debris management. The primary agencies that have lead responsibilities with regard to disaster debris management are presented below:

- Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services
- Suffolk County Department of Public Works
- Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation
- Suffolk County Police Department

Each of the ten Towns and the County itself has prepared a Disaster Debris Management Plan as an

annex to this Multi-Jurisdictional Plan. Each Annex can also be appended to an existing Emergency Management Plan and includes identification of potentially suitable TDSR's and Vegetative Debris staging sites, availability of labor and heavy equipment, and a command structure for debris removal operations, in addition to pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal and monitoring of debris removal operations. These individual Town and County specific plans can be found in the Annex Section to this Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan.

State: There are a number of primary and supporting State Agencies that are responsible for some aspect of disaster debris management. The primary agencies that have lead responsibilities with regard to disaster debris management are presented below:

- Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Department of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
- Department of Transportation

Federal: There are a number of federal agencies invested with varying authorities for debris management activities. These agencies include the US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, US ACE, US EPA, United States Coast Guard (USCG), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Transportation. The Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act (PL 93-288, as amended, and referred to as the Stafford Act) is the federal legislation that created a national program for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

FEMA is the lead federal agency that responds to disasters and emergencies to help save lives and protect the public health, safety, and property. FEMA operates under specific regulations, which are found in Title 44 of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Stafford Act and the CFR use the term debris removal in a broad sense to encompass the entire process of removing, handling, recycling, and disposing of debris. This regulation declares debris removal to be in the public interest, not only to protect life, public health, and safety, but also to ensure economic recovery of the affected community.

FEMA's most visible role in disaster recovery and debris management is in administering the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program. The Program provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance to eligible applicants which include states, local governments, and certain non-profit organizations for debris removal and disposal. The Program is administered through a coordinated effort among FEMA, the affected state, and the applicants. Communication and coordination among all of these agencies are important. After an emergency event, the State assumes the role of grantee and is responsible for administering the federal grant. Eligible applicants may receive PA funds for debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations.

Pre-event Preparation, Planning and Operations

All activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities depend upon pre- event preparation and planning, and efficient operations. Important components include: separate contracts in-place for debris removal and the monitoring of debris removal contractors' day-to-day operations; the identification of TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites; and debris management operations. Summaries on contracts and phases of cleanup are provided below:

Contracts:
State Contracts: NY State has established contracts that may be used for the removal and disposal of debris.

County Contracts: Suffolk County DPW has pre-established contracts for Disaster Services and Equipment. These contracts enable the County, and any municipality within its borders that desires, to utilize the pre-identified terms and rates.

Town Contracts: Town governments are responsible for all peoples and property within their boundaries and jurisdictions to the limits of their resources. Each Town is required to make provisions for the safe and sanitary disposal of all solid wastes generated within its boundaries and to make provisions for the separation, collection, processing, and marketing of designated recyclables generated within its boundaries. FEMA recommends having pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal as well as monitoring. These contracts must exhibit full and open competition where an adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. It is recommended that Towns or other jurisdictions consult the FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet 9580.212 Public Assistance Grant Contracting FAQ for contract guidance.

Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative Debris Sites:
It is important to have TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites pre-identified and ready for use in the event of a disaster event. It can be expected that Suffolk County's solid waste management infrastructure will be quickly overwhelmed during a catastrophic natural disaster, such as a modeled probabilistic storm as detailed in Chapter 2. Therefore, TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites serve as the additional space needed to accommodate the debris generated. In addition, these sites provide a place to segregate and process vegetative waste subject to the solid waste management hierarchy that mandates recycling as the preferred approach to managing the waste stream. Upon request, NYS DEC will issue an Emergency Authorization for site activities related to the management of debris. It is required that municipalities notify the NYS DEC of the site location, and NYS DEC in turn will act upon their request for an Emergency Authorization.

Critical to the County and Town's debris management operations, is the establishment of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites to be used for debris originating from highways and roads as well as other public properties. TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites are those sites that have been pre-identified by the Towns and municipalities, and which have been evaluated and approved by the DEC for the purposes of collection, volume reduction, and transfer to final permitted disposal and recycling facilities. Suffolk County recognizes that the capacity of the pre-identified TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites cannot accommodate the amount of debris generated by a probabilistic storm. Therefore, the pre-identified Suffolk County sites are reserved for Suffolk County debris management activities. NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites (by issuance of an Emergency Authorization), as well as ensuring that they are properly closed out.

Municipalities must identify their own TDSR and Vegetative debris staging locations either on municipally-owned land or through an agreement on non-municipally owned land. NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites by issuance of an Emergency Authorization. Each Town is responsible for the set-up, operations, and closeout of their TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, consistent with the requirements of the contract documents and relevant state and federal laws. For any future disaster, sites will be chosen based on past storm experiences so that previously used sites may be used again or new sites may be chosen depending on impact areas, amount of debris, and availability of public and private sites, within minimal transportation distance of the damaged areas. Based on the projections of the amount of debris that could be generated and area impacted, sites will be selected by the Town officials.

Suffolk County's Concept of Operations Plan (ConOps) for Debris Management, Activation and Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts:
This Plan details the steps that will be taken by the County, Towns, contractors, and other parties so as to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural disaster, such as a modeled 100 year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2. This ConOps is tied to the activation and use of the County and Town contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

The debris management strategy for the County and the Towns is divided into four major operational time periods following the Initial Preparation and pre-event activities: Immediate Response and Clearing; Clearance and Removal Operations; Removal Operations; and Final Disposal and Closeout. Immediate Response through Clearance, Removal and Final Disposal are major operational areas. The initial response typically occurs during the first 24 to 70 hours following an event, and consists primarily of pushing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety out-of-the right of way along major roadways. Continued operations for clearance, removal and final disposal, which can last up to a year or longer, consist of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. The County and Town contracts may be initiated as early as the initial preparation and pre-event activities if it is determined that the storm event may overwhelm local emergency response and County resources.

Federal - Financial, Direct and Technical Assistance

When the response and recovery efforts are beyond the capacity of the Towns, the County and the State, the Governor may request federal assistance, in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. Assistance is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster related costs (for example, a 75 percent Federal/ 25 percent State cost share). FEMA can also provide direct and technical assistance. It is prudent to be familiar with FEMA eligibility and reasonable costs guidelines during the planning stage in order to appropriately plan for critical issues such as contracting, monitoring and preparing appropriate documentation to support requests for funding. FEMA and the Public Assistance Program are governed by the Stafford Act (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and regulations. These laws and regulations provide the criteria for determining eligibility of debris activities for reimbursements. This includes: Stafford Act, Sections 403, 407, 502; 44 CFR, Sections 206.224, 206.225; and FEMA Policies.

Summary

By preparing the *Suffolk County Debris Management Plan,* establishing inter-municipal agreements, and establishing contracts for debris removal operations and monitoring of the debris, Suffolk County and its ten Towns have positioned themselves to be responsive to meet the emergency needs of the County. At the same time, the Plan and the contracts will expedite enhanced federal assistance to the County and the Towns in the event of a disaster.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Debris Management Plan (the Plan)

The Towns within Suffolk County follow their own approved individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Local municipalities and Towns recognize that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Suffolk County where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

This *Suffolk County Debris Management Plan* (the Plan) establishes a framework for County agencies and municipalities to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster. The goal is to facilitate prompt and efficient recovery through emergency waste management practices that are both reasonable and cost-effective and, at the same time, are protective of human health and the environment. Implementation of the *Debris Management Plan* will be coordinated through the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES).

1.1.1 Types of Natural Disasters

This Plan addresses natural disasters such as: hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, wild fires, ice storms, catastrophic animal mortalities, and catastrophic vegetative waste. Natural disasters cause a variety of different types of debris including, but not limited to, trees, stumps, construction and demolition materials, vehicles, vessels, and other personal property, putrescent food waste, soil, sand, silt and sediment. For the purposes of this Plan, Suffolk County and its planning partners have adopted debris projections based upon information contained within the 2014 FEMA approved Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. HAZUS is FEMA developed software using GIS technology for standardized estimating of potential losses from earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. The projections for both Hurricanes and Flood disasters used in this Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

Depending on the type and magnitude of the disaster, the debris field can extend for miles over a large area and be extremely difficult to manage because of the variety and intermingling of the various debris types. While this Debris Management Plan is written to address natural disaster events, it may

also serve as guidance to managing debris resulting from man-made disasters. However, such management may be superseded by other jurisdictions due to the presumption of criminal activity.

1.1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the *Suffolk County Debris Management Plan* are:

- Provide an organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by major debris-generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Develop tracing and documentation procedures required to allow the reimbursement of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State, and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

1.1.3 Outline of the Plan

The Plan is based on guidance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (www.fema.gov), United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) (www.epa.gov), United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE) (www.usace.army.mil/), and lessons learned from past storms, such as Tropical Storm Irene and Super Storm Sandy. The Plan outlines the DEC's processes to consider, approve or disapprove requests for authorizations, variances, and waivers as needed for rapid and environmentally sound waste management, specifically with regard to managing the natural-disaster debris waste stream. In addition, this Plan outlines debris monitoring roles and responsibilities, and presents an overview of eligible federal reimbursable costs resulting from debris clean up and monitoring. Suffolk County agencies and municipalities will be the primary users of this Plan. Towns in particular, can make use of the information for planning pre-positioned contracts with waste haulers, as well as identifying disaster TDSR and Vegetative debris sites that may be called into use during disaster recovery operations. Much of the information will also be useful to the waste management industry as they develop their own in-house plans for participating in a potential disaster recovery scenario.

1.1.4 Two Phases of Debris Clearance

There are two main phases to debris clearance, removal and disposal activities:

- Phase 1 typically occurs during and immediately after the event. Phase 1 consists of clearing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, such as the inability to access critical infrastructures.
- Phase 2 typically begins within seven days of the event and consists of removing and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety, activating pre-positioned contracts and notifying citizens of debris removal procedures.

1.1.5 Contracts

1.1.5.1 Pre-event Preparation and Planning

Local governments must plan for and expect to manage debris removal operations following a major natural disaster. Federal assistance is designed only to address situations where the level of debris is catastrophic in scale, or where the capabilities of the local government, County and State to effectively manage such operations are overwhelmed. Local governments are expected to establish pre-event contracts and/or arrangements with local or regional debris removal contractors, to assure the immediate availability of coordinated debris removal support following a debris-producing event. Emergency recovery operations will be carried out principally by local forces (that may be supported

by intra-county mutual aid); then County and State forces (that may be supported by interstate mutual aid); and, then if needed and requested through FEMA, federal forces.

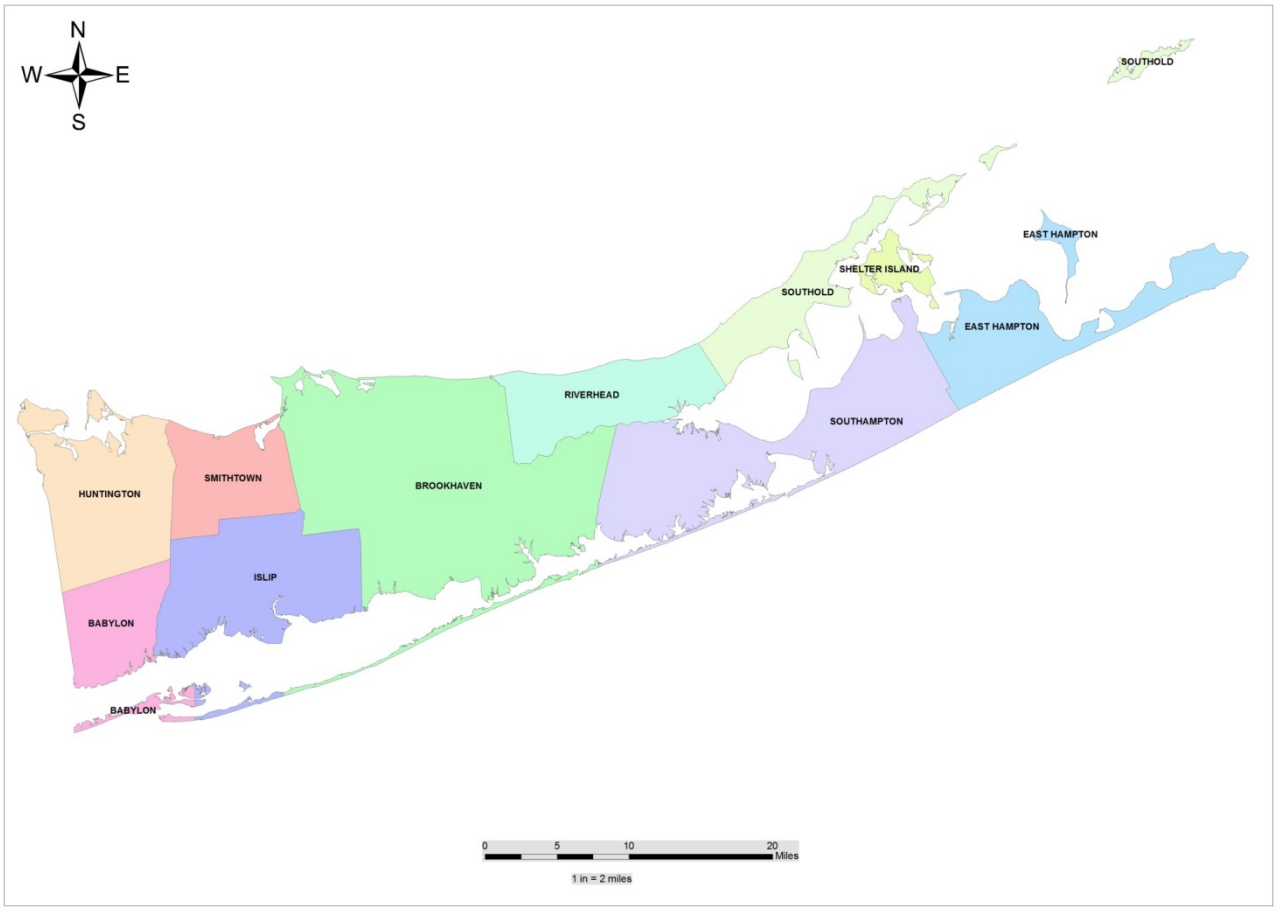
When a natural disaster event occurs that produces large amounts of debris, effective coordination is required between the Public Assistance (PA) applicant (in this case the State) and FEMA to ensure that debris removal operations are efficient, effective, and eligible for FEMA PA grant funding. PA applicants, whether the County or local municipalities, must monitor debris removal operations and document eligible quantities and reasonable expenses to ensure that the work is eligible for PA grant funding. Failure to do so properly may jeopardize this funding.

The types of pre-event contracts that should be in place by municipalities include: (1) debris removal operations, and (2) monitoring of debris cleanup activities as undertaken by the Contractors retained under the debris removal operations contract.

1.1.5.2 Municipal Contracts

Town governments are responsible for all peoples and property within their boundaries and jurisdictions to the limits of their resources. Each municipality should make provisions for the safe and sanitary disposal of all solid wastes generated within its boundaries and to make provisions for the separation, collection, processing, and marketing of designated recyclables generated within its boundaries. FEMA recommends having pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal as well as monitoring. These contracts must exhibit full and open competition where an adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. Municipalities may refer to the FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet 9580.212 Public Assistance Grant Contracting FAQ for contract guidance. If needed, Suffolk County DPW has competitively bid contracts in place for debris related Services and Equipment which can be used by other municipalities within the borders of the County. The use of these contracts and their applicable rates is left up to the discretion of the Towns. In a large county-wide debris generating event, coordination of debris clearance/removal/disposal activities will be coordinated through the SC EOC

Map 1-1: Suffolk County Map with Town Boundaries



1.2 Authorities

1.2.1 Local Governments

Each Town and Suffolk County has developed its own Annex Section within the Multi-Jurisdictional Suffolk County Debris Management Plan. The Plan and each of the Annex Sections were developed based federal programs established under the Stafford Act with guidance from FEMA, the US EPA, NYS DHSES, the NYS DEC in addition to overview and input from the US ACE. Basic concepts in the Plan include pre-positioned contracts for debris removal and monitoring to be better prepare for and manage disaster debris. In addition, the identification of suitable TDSR and Vegetative Debris Sites, availability of equipment, and projection of debris quantities that could be generated have been addressed in the plan.

1.2.2 State Authorities

With regard to disasters and debris management, NYS Executive Law Article 2-B provides the authority for actions undertaken in a "local state of emergency". A copy of Article 2-B, along with a fact sheet and frequently asked questions (FAQs) is included in the appendices to this Plan.

1.2.2.1 Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services (NYS DHSES)

Created by an act of the State Legislature in July 2010, the Division is comprised of four offices dedicated to the protection of New Yorkers, their property and the State's economic well-being from acts of terrorism and natural and manmade emergencies or disasters. The Division accomplishes this core mission through its offices - Counter Terrorism, Emergency Management, Fire Prevention and Control, and Interoperable & Emergency Communications - who coordinate the response of State agencies in support of local government.

Statutory authorities for DHSES are set forth in NYS Executive Law Article 2-B which identifies its mission to direct and coordinate all available resources to protect the life and property of the citizens of New York in the event of a disaster or crisis, through a collaborative program of prevention, planning, preparedness, response, recovery, and public education. DHSES has primary responsibility for development and implementation of the State's emergency management program, and its activities are carried out in the main DHSES office and in five Regional Offices across the State. These offices have the responsibility for providing administrative support and planning assistance to local governments in their jurisdictions.

During emergencies, NYS DHSES is represented in the Suffolk County EOC along with representatives of Towns, other key state agencies and private companies. The County EOC maintains direct communications with State agencies, federal agencies and facilities, private agencies, Town EOCs and others that are not represented in the SC EOC as needed.

1.2.2.2 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)

The NYS DEC is charged with conserving, improving and protecting the natural resources and the environment of the State of New York, and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being.

In the interest of public health, safety and welfare and in order to conserve energy and natural resources, the State of New York through the NYS DEC, has established a Solid Waste Management Policy in the NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Section 27-0106 that addresses its main priority needs to reduce, reuse, recover and dispose of solid waste.

This Solid Waste Management Policy also provides the NYS DEC with specific solid waste management powers and duties (ECL Section 27-0703) to address: short and long term planning for disposal; establishment of necessary rules and regulations; requirements for siting; designing and construction of solid waste facilities; and development/preparation of assistance programs.

Management of disaster debris falls under existing solid waste management statutes within the ECL and any Emergency Authorization needs are set forth in ECL Section 70-0116. Implementing recycling and material segregation practices, together with the management of debris during an emergency situation, is the framework for debris cleanup measures during a disaster event.

1.2.2.3 New York State's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (NYS HMP) - Plan Constituency

New York updated its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014 State Hazard Mitigation Plan) to meet FEMA guidelines set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This Plan represents the New York State's efforts to approach mitigating the effects of disasters on a multi-hazard basis, and shifts from a disaster-response driven system to one based on effective hazard mitigation planning. The related strategies and activities outlined in this Plan provide a guide to assist New York in working towards achieving these goals that will be implemented or initiated during the time period encompassing this

Hazards Mitigation Plan update. NYS believes in the importance of hazard mitigation planning and strategies that will need to be developed. The adoption of this HMP allows eligible NYS agencies, local governments and certain private non-profits (PNPs) to access federal recovery funds after a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA in 2014, is consistent with the NYS HMP. This county-wide plan ensures that all Towns, Villages, Native American Nations, the Suffolk County Water Authority and certain PNPs within the County, who have adopted the SC HMP, are eligible to access federal grant funding for mitigation projects.

1.2.3 Federal Authorities

There are a number of federal agencies invested with varying authorities for debris management activities. These agencies include the United States Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, US ACE, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), US EPA, United States Coast Guard (USCG), and Department of Agriculture which includes the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Department of Commerce and Department of Transportation. The Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act (PL 93-288, as amended, is commonly referred to as the *Stafford Act*) is the federal legislation that creates a national program for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response and its programs.

1.2.3.1 Financial, Direct and Technical Assistance

When the response and recovery effort appears to be beyond the capacity of the local municipalities, Towns, County and State, the Governor may request federal assistance, in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. Public Assistance (PA) is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster related costs. FEMA can also provide direct and technical assistance. It is prudent to be familiar with FEMA eligibility and reasonable costs guidelines during the planning stage in order to appropriately plan for critical issues such as contracting, monitoring and preparing appropriate documentation to support requests for funding. FEMA and the PA Program are governed by the law defined in the Stafford Act and regulations provided in Title 44 of Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR). These laws and regulations provide the criteria for determining eligibility of debris activities. This includes: Stafford Act, Sections 403, 407, 502; Title 44 CFR, Sections 206.224, 206.225; and FEMA Policies.

1.2.3.2 Compliance with the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS)

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local government, private sector and non-governmental organizations to work together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Suffolk County's *Debris Management Plan* is NIMS compliant because it takes into account three key organizational systems: the Incident Command System (ICS) the multi-agency coordination system, and the public informational system. The Plan will be implemented to comply with the NIMS approach in cooperation with State and federal agencies, as well as the municipalities.

1.3 Plan Maintenance

The individual Annex Sections of the Plan shall be reviewed annually by each of the ten Town planning partners and the County to update any changes in debris contractor status, annual contracts, permits, or other short-term variable items. The Plan in its entirety shall be reviewed every five (5) years by the

County, its Town planning partners, the NYS DEC, NYS DHSES, FEMA and other regulating agencies to ensure it meets current requirements.

The main body of Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan, without local Annex sections, will be available for public viewing on the Suffolk County website.

CHAPTER 2
DISASTER TYPES AND DEBRIS MODELING PROJECTIONS

2.1 Overview

This Chapter summarizes the types of natural disasters that could potentially occur in the County, the types of waste materials that could be generated from such events, and provides debris modeling waste generation projections. While this Plan is applicable to both natural disasters and man-made disasters, the focus of this Plan is debris management resulting from natural disasters.

In 2014 Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA. The Plan includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. The projections for both Hurricanes and Flood disasters used in this Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

The debris projection modeling used for this Plan is displayed in table format in Section 2.3 below. Included are projections for Hurricane, Flood, and Earthquake disasters. In addition, actual debris quantities generated from the three recent Declared Disasters: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) are also displayed in the Tables for information and comparative purposes.

2.2 Natural Disasters

2.2.1 Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Per the National Weather Service (NWS), Northern Atlantic hurricanes typically accelerate northward up the coast, reaching an average speed of 33 mph forward motion by the time they pass our latitude. As a result, the storm structure becomes skewed in such a way that the following occurs:

- Outer rain bands with tropical storm force gusts can occur way out ahead of the storm center (sometimes 14 hours in advance of the storm), which can cause coastal flooding and shut down coastal roadways.
- Flooding rains typically become focused along and west of the track of the storm, with the east side of the storm typically having only a few showers and perhaps even some sunshine.
- The strongest winds occur to the east of the track of the storm. Consequently, the storm surge (driven mostly by the strong winds) is highest also to the east of the track of the storm.
- There can be a backlash of gusty winds after the storm center passes, but typically all of the rain occurs on the front end of the storm. It is dry after the storm center passes.

Historical Perspective on Tropical Storms and Hurricanes that have Impacted Suffolk County: The damaging forces of hurricanes and tropical storms include high velocity winds (up to 150 miles per hour or higher in gusts), rain and storm surge which can have devastating effects on buildings, residences, vegetation, and public infra-structure.

Storm surge results from low pressure in the center of the storm that allows water levels of the ocean to rise and lift, then fall gently. Wave action from wind on top of the surge or lifting is what causes flooding as waves and surge approach the land. The most severe damage frequently occurs in coastal areas. There has been an overall increase in the coastal population, particularly along the South Shore, putting more people and structures at risk to a natural disaster. The amount of debris generated by such an event would depend on the path, intensity and timing of the storm. The County and towns must be ready to effectively deal with a massive debris cleanup effort following a hurricane.

Although Suffolk County has not had a major hurricane directly strike us in recent years, local municipalities and agencies are concerned that the danger of such a storm making landfall here is likely to occur. This concern is supported by the International Hurricane Research Center at Florida State University which identified eastern Long Island as being one of the top ten areas in the U.S. most vulnerable to hurricanes. The 1938 hurricane, also known as the Long Island Express, and the flooding of 1955 that resulted from heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of two hurricanes are recorded as the worst natural disasters to strike Suffolk County.

The 1938 hurricane produced a storm surge that was between 30 and 50 feet above mean sea level and winds clocked at 180 mph. Debris estimates, derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool were used to recreate the storm as if it struck today. The hurricane wind damage resulting from this scenario resulted in a projected debris total over 926,000 tons, with over 609,000 tons being woody vegetation and the remainder being mostly brick, treated wood, concrete and metal. This compares almost exactly with the 100 year probabilistic hurricane wind debris projection shown in Section 2.3, Table 2.1.

The Storm of '38 is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario.

Though not as strong as the 1938 hurricane, the hurricanes named Gloria (1985) and Bob (1991) are two of the more potent hurricanes to strike in the last fifty years. Hurricane Bob is noted for having caused significant crop damage in eastern Suffolk County.

On August 28, 2011, Suffolk County was impacted by Tropical Storm Irene. This storm brought sustained winds, heavy rain, destructive storm surge, and two confirmed tornadoes. At least 600,000 people were ordered to evacuate their homes from storm surge and inland flooding, and seven lives were claimed. In Suffolk County, maximum sustained winds measured 39 knots, with gusts of 53 knots. In the village of Westhampton Beach, wind gusts ranged from 28 mph to 91 mph, while Bridgehampton experience winds at 65 mph. Rainfall totals ranged from 1.07 inches in Southampton, to 6.78 inches in Northport. County-wide debris totals of approximately 95,300 tons (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) resulted from this storm as noted in Table 2.5. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4020 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

Super Storm Sandy, one of the most recent federally declared disasters to strike Suffolk County, touched down on October 29, 2012. The County experienced maximum wind gusts between 66 mph in East Hampton and 96 mph in Eaton's Neck. The storm surge reached several feet along the entire coast of the County, measuring at over 6 feet in the Village of Lindenhurst and over 5 feet in the Hamlet of Montauk. The peak storm tide in the Hamlet of Hampton Bays was 6.53 feet on October 30th. The aftermath of Sandy resulted in prolonged power outages from downed wires, school and business closings, flooding, fuel shortages, and downed trees across the County. County-wide debris totals of approximately 284,100 tons resulted (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris)

from this storm as noted in Table 2.6. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4085 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

2.2.2 Nor'easter

A Nor'easter is a cyclonic storm that moves along the East Coast of North America with damaging winds that blow from a northeasterly direction. Nor'easters can occur any time of the year, but are most frequent and strongest between September and April. These storms usually develop between Georgia and New Jersey within 100 miles of the coastline and typically move from southwest to northeast. In order to be called a Nor'easter, a storm must have the following conditions:

- Must persist for at least a 12-hour period;
- Have a closed circulation;
- Be located within the quadrilateral bounded at 45°N by 65° and 70°W and at 30°N by 85°W and 75°W;
- Show general movement from the south-southwest to the north-northeast; and
- Contain wind speeds greater than 23 miles per hour (mph).

A Nor'easter event can cause storm surges, waves, heavy rain, heavy snow, high winds, beach erosion, and coastal flooding. They have diameters that can span 1,200 miles, impacting large areas of coastline. The forward speed of a Nor'easter is usually much slower than a hurricane, so with the slower speed, it can linger for days and cause tremendous damage to those areas impacted. Approximately 20 to 40 Nor'easters occur every year, with at least two considered severe. The intensity of a Nor'easter can rival that of a tropical cyclone, and on the occasion it stalls over a coastal area, the prolonged storm conditions and resulting damages can be severe.

Long Island and New York City are particularly vulnerable to Nor'easters. Because Suffolk County is primarily surrounded by coastal waters, Nor'easters affect the entire area, particularly communities along the north and south shores of the County. Multiple sources have documented that Suffolk County has been impacted by many Nor'easters, and has felt both the direct and indirect effects, including major snow accumulations, high winds, heavy rains, flash and coastal flooding, and significant beach erosion.

2.2.3 Tornadoes

Damage from tornadoes is caused by high velocity rotating winds. Damage is generally confined to a narrow path extending up to half a mile wide and from a hundred yards to several miles long. Tornado debris includes damaged and destroyed structures, vegetative debris, and personal property.

2.2.4 Floods

The damage resulting from flood events is caused by structural inundation of flood waters and high velocity waters. Structural damage is usually limited to the floodway and the floodplain area immediately adjacent to a coastline or river. Heavy structural damage may result from high velocity waters in areas of steep slopes or failure of a flood control project, such as a dam or levee. Flood debris consists of sediment deposited on public and private property, personal belongings discarded from damaged homes, and construction materials. Landslides are often associated with flooding and result in debris consisting of soil, gravel, rock, and some construction material.

2.2.5 Wild Fires

Debris from wild fires consists of burned out structures, cars and other metal objects, ash, and charred wood waste. Large-scale loss of ground cover may lead to mud slides, resulting in clogged drainage structures and possible damage to homes and bridges.

2.2.6 Earthquakes

While the least likely of the natural disasters to occur in Suffolk County, the County experienced a minor earthquake in 2010. Earthquakes are caused by shock waves and earth movements along fault lines. Secondary damages, such as fires and explosions, may result from the disruption of utility systems. Debris consists of building materials, personal property, and sediment caused by landslides.

Earthquakes, although very low in probability of occurrence, could cause major damage and generate significant amounts of debris. The probabilistic debris projections for both 500 year (0.2%) and 2,500 year (0.04%) return period earthquakes are shown in Table 2.3.

2.2.7 Ice and Snowstorms

Ice storms can generate significant amounts of vegetative debris from broken tree limbs and branches, utility lines, wires, poles/towers, and building debris from damaged roofs and structures. Damage is more likely to occur when ice accumulation on trees and limbs reaches half of an inch in thickness. Ice storms are actually more difficult to deal with in terms of power restoration because the post-event weather and temperature dictates how fast ice will melt off trees and wires affecting the ability to restore power.

2.2.8 Catastrophic Animal Mortalities

Catastrophic animal mortalities can result from a natural disaster such as flooding caused by a hurricane or heavy rains, or may be the direct result of disease. A catastrophic storm may cause a farmer to not have access to the animals that can cause additional deaths. Also, flooding can cause animals to wash onto public and private properties. Disposal of animals presents both an environmental and health issue.

2.2.9 Catastrophic Vegetative Waste (from Disease and Infestation)

Suffolk County has experienced periodic occurrences of major tree diseases which have led to widespread tree death. These outbreaks are often a result of non-native diseases or insects arriving within the county and spreading rapidly throughout the existing tree population.

Oak Wilt is the most prominent disease currently threatening the tree population. Infestation from insects such as the Asian Long-horned Beetle, Southern Pine Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer, Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, Pine Shoot Beetle, Sirex Woodwasp, Tent Caterpillars, Gypsy Moths, and Viburnum Leaf Beetles also are major threats to our tree population. Information about containment of these organisms can be found at NYS DEC's Tree Pest's and Diseases page. Tree decline and death from such insect or disease outbreaks may occur over a period of months to years. While the impact of these outbreaks do not require immediate response, problems resulting from such damage may call for prompt attention from environmental officials to remove dead and hazardous trees that may be a danger to the public.

2.3 Debris Modeling Projections

For planning purposes in this Debris Plan, Suffolk County has used debris projections from Hurricane-winds, Floods, and Earthquakes based on probabilistic occurrences developed in the preparation of the 2014 FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The estimates were derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

The debris projections for the 100 year events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived

by combining the debris projections shown for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events shown in the tables below.

It should be noted that this debris projection agrees almost exactly with the Major Hurricane debris projection for Suffolk County, of 1,775,000 tons, contained within the *2012 Regional Debris Management Plan,* produced by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. The total was based upon present day modeling that was done to re-create the Storm of '38 for debris projections. The Regional Plan was sponsored by FEMA, and consisted of planning team representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the US ACE, US Department of Agriculture, US EPA. The US ACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model was also independently used to identify the projected debris totals that could be expected if the 1938 hurricane were to strike Suffolk County today. This was done for comparative estimating purposes for identifying and verifying projected debris quantities.

Pre-disaster modeling and projections provide weight/volume estimates for preparation of debris management sites and pre-positioning of resources. For each hurricane or other disaster event, these projections will be reviewed, analyzed, and refined using available modeling formulas and known data.

Debris measurements may be expressed in either weight (tons) or volume (cubic yard) units. This discrepancy can lead to confusion in temporary and long term storage requirements, transportation needs, and final disposal costs.

In order to standardize projections and analysis of debris quantities shown in Tables 2.1 – 2.6, the following guidelines should be used:

- For total debris projections from hurricanes, both the hurricane –wind and flood components (as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2) must be combined.
- Footnotes appearing in Tables 2.1-2.6 should be reviewed before using the data for analysis, projections or planning purposes.
- Debris unit conversions factors between tons and cubic yards shall be based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool as follows:
    - For Vegetative and un-compacted tree debris, 10 cubic yards (CY) of un-compacted vegetative debris volume = 1 ton of vegetative debris weight.
    - For Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, 4 cubic yards (CY) of C&D debris volume = 1 ton of C&D debris weight

Tables 2.1-2.3 identify the estimated debris generated for each probabilistic disaster. The data displayed is fully discussed in Section 5 of the County's FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The projected Suffolk County total is broken down into individual totals for each Town as shown.

Tables 2.4-2.6 show the actual debris quantities generated for each of three recent disasters to strike Suffolk County: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR – 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR – 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR – 4085). The totals identified were taken directly from individual Project Worksheets generated by FEMA, NYS OEM and the specific municipality for each of the three disasters. Some types of debris are displayed in both cubic yard and ton measurement units as a result of the Project Worksheet (PW) reporting. There is no duplication in these totals. For clarity and standardization, footnotes identify totals converted to tons.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Babylon	10,425	608,390	<100	21,475	10,950	80,319	78,108	569,681
Brookhaven	102,733	96,822	543	547	126,196	97,333	593,239	541,876
East Hampton	42,266	89	1,012	0	76,326	973	250,422	3,404
Huntington	9,241	1,138,613	0	44,595	22,696	316,221	148,804	1,986,039
Islip	27,719	250,197	<100	6,369	41,023	103,997	276,386	726,180
Riverhead	19,321	1,851	287	0	49,289	11,270	98,359	22,192
Shelter Island	4,976	36	<100	0	10,682	0	34,183	0
Smithtown	11,332	165,900	<100	4,057	15,785	73,110	104,675	476,364
Southampton	102,625	1,927	2,272	0	131,724	10,223	420,463	32,741
Southold	36,025	601	909	0	56,440	1,316	183,989	3,916
Suffolk County	**366,663**	**2,264,426**	**5,185**	**77,043**	**541,111**	**694,762**	**2,188,628**	**4,362,392**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

- Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 912,959 tons.

- For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from above with the corresponding Flood event in Table 2.2

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
Babylon	38,725	29,999	5,241	3,482	66,315	44,949	11,759	9,597
Brookhaven	177,725	89,034	42,217	46,475	253,376	106,116	69,902	77,367
East Hampton	66,959	30,138	19,260	17,562	105,564	40,649	33,505	31,410
Huntington	69,615	18,779	21,475	29,363	92,734	22,152	30,578	40,002
Islip	113,675	66,681	22,052	24,942	161,462	84,254	38,344	38,865
Riverhead	21,196	8,249	6,523	6,423	32,847	10,084	11,347	11,415
Shelter Island	10,882	5,677	2,670	2,534	15,587	6,290	4,500	4,798
Smithtown	15,357	6,430	3,928	4997	22,834	7,796	6,481	8,556
Southampton	227,499	129,714	48,324	49,462	370,958	164,165	96,761	110,035
Southold	56,548	25,983	14,801	15,766	80,320	31,502	23,558	25,260
Suffolk County	**798,181**	**410,684**	**186,491**	**201,006**	**1,201,997**	**517,957**	**326,735**	**357,305**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 798,181 tons; For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1.

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500 – Year		2,500 - Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
Babylon	13,740	5,085	121,606	108,519
Brookhaven	30,366	7,519	244,646	121,171
East Hampton	1,507	309	11,167	3,649
Huntington	14,335	4,300	123,348	78,878
Islip	19,429	6,254	165,050	120,073
Riverhead	3,031	1,032	23,418	16,939
Shelter Island	130	23	1,152	313
Smithtown	9,149	2,384	78,669	43,163
Southampton	6,286	1,360	44,269	15,956
Southold	2,310	619	16,381	8,410
Suffolk County	**100,281**	**28,884**	**829,707**	**517,070**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 129,165 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	**0**
Brookhaven	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**728**	**0**
East Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Huntington	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**400**	**0**
Islip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Riverhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Shelter Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Smithtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Southampton	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**610**	**0**
Southold	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**40**	**0**
Suffolk County	25	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**	**16,984**
Total	**1,820**	**16,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**16,984**

Notes: Total debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 17,166 tons - based on conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris.

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	13,117	3,552	94	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	**13,211**	**3,636**
Brookhaven	105,836	17,864	93	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**105,929**	**17,905**
East Hampton	10,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10,406**	**0**
Huntington	63,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**63,694**	**0**
Islip	29,739	5,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**29,739**	**5,998**
Riverhead	6,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6,839**	**0**
Shelter Island	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8,000**	**0**
Smithtown	0	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**2,444**
Southampton	37,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37,824**	**0**
Southold	134,361	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134,361**	**6,500**
Suffolk County	0	17,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17,814**
Total	**409,816**	**54,172**	**187**	**125**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**410,003**	**54,297**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4020 calculated as 95,342 tons - based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	1,535	17,163	1,644	60,720	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	135	**3,179**	**78,081**
Brookhaven	282,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	**290,983**	**0**
East Hampton	17,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,043**	**0**
Huntington	417,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	**417,996**	**0**
Islip	6,930	18,090	181	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	1,504	**7,399**	**20,415**
Riverhead	17,291	4,314	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,302**	**4,320**
Shelter Island	2,500	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,500**	**0**
Smithtown	1,624	30,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,624**	**30,614**
Southampton	119,936	899	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	360	0	**120,459**	**899**
Southold	125,980	0	3,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**129,612**	**0**
Suffolk County	465,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**465,352**	**0**
Total	**1,458,050**	**71,088**	**14,233**	**61,547**	**0**	**63**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,003**	**1,639**	**1,473,449**	**134,337**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4085 calculated as 284,067 tons – based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

CHAPTER 3
ROLES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 Overview

Under New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B, the Chief Executive Officer of a Village, Town, County or State may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice provided to the Chief Executive Officer by staff operating in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Consultation between Village Mayors, Town Supervisors, the County Executive and the NYS Governor may also be conducted in determining the need for a disaster declaration. The potential impact of an emergency event on state and county agency operations as well as local and town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the impacted EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, State, and Federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented

In most cases, debris clearance, removal and disposal actions can be accomplished quickly using Town, County, and State resources augmented by assistance from neighboring municipalities, State agencies and contractor resources. In other cases however, the damage and resulting debris in a municipality is so extensive that it can only be successfully managed through adequate pre-planning and the coordinated efforts of the local communities, State and Federal government. Debris on State property will be the cleanup responsibility of the State. The roles of government and the private sector in managing natural debris are discussed below.

3.2 Mission Statement

The shared mission of Suffolk County's Emergency Management community in times of natural disaster is to:

- Maximize the preservation of life and property;
- Correct or alleviate, as expeditiously as possible, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of the County;
- Facilitate a return to normalcy by all practical means.

In a catastrophic disaster, Suffolk County Agencies will be tasked to locate staff, equipment, and funds to devote to emergency debris removal tasks that, in a worst-case scenario, could last many months. Such activities will be reliant upon: debris removal and disposal policies and strategies as cited by a requested FEMA Debris Management Specialist Plan; technical assistance provided by NYS DEC and implemented under NYS DEC statutory authorities; and the Governor's emergency powers as necessary. The coordination of all emergency response during a major natural disaster will be conducted through the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In the event that the County could not effectively manage the debris removal or was overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster event, the State could request, on behalf of affected towns, direct Federal Assistance through

FEMA as was used in the Fire Island clean-up for Super Storm Sandy in 2012. All State (and Federal) requests for assistance (including those by Towns) are the responsibility of the County Executive and executed by Incident Command through NYS DHSES staff assigned to the County's Emergency Operations Center.

3.2.1 Planning Partnerships & Mutual Aid Operations

Section 201.6.a (4) of Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR) states "Multi-Jurisdictional plans may be accepted, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan." The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and New York State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES) both encourage multi-jurisdictional planning. Therefore, in the preparation of the *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan*, a planning partnership was formed to meet the Federal requirements for Suffolk County and its ten towns.

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 defines a local government as "any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."

Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (SC FRES) solicited the participation of the ten towns within the County at the outset of this project. Each town signed an "Intermunicipal Agreement" and/or an authorizing resolution committing their participation and resources to the development of the *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan*. By approving and adopting this plan, each Town has recognized the need for Debris Mutual Aid Agreements. These agreements will be specifically related to the clearance/removal/disposal of debris generated from a disaster or emergency event. FEMA required that these types of agreements were in place for both Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) to satisfy Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Guidance for developing these agreements and a template, prepared in a collaborative effort by the Town planning partners, and modeled after the FEMA sponsored Regional Catastrophic Planning Team document in their *Regional Debris Management Plan*, has been included in the Appendix Section of this plan and is intended for the use of all Town planning partners as needed.

3.3 The Town Role

Towns will always be the first responders in a disaster situation. Therefore, it is highly advantageous to have a coordinated *Debris Management Plan* developed in advance of a debris-generating event to expedite the response and recovery process. FEMA encourages and expects Towns and Villages to do this pre-event preparation and planning. This includes:

- Pre-identifying TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, preferably on municipal property, but contracting to use private property if ideally suited;
- Preparing pre-existing contracts with haulers and demolition contractors for the collection and removal of debris; and
- Pre-planning communication with impacted residents and businesses about cleanup and waste stream segregation and methods of information dissemination.
- Coordination with other Towns and Suffolk County

The criteria for TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites can be found in Chapter 5 of this plan. NYS DEC

will authorize the operation of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites under the NYS DEC Uniform Procedures Regulations Section 621.12 to ensure that they are managed in accordance with this Debris Management Plan and in such a way as to protect human health and safety, and the environment. Proper management of the sites ensures efficient waste handling and segregation, safety, and accountability to ensure that debris disposal operations are eligible for federal reimbursement.

Towns are responsible for the oversight of disaster-related work performed by private contractors working for the municipality. It is strongly recommended that Towns have pre-positioned contracts for their local debris removal and monitoring. If needed, Suffolk County DPW has competitively bid contracts in place for debris related Services and Equipment which can be used by other municipalities within the borders of the County. The use of these contracts and their applicable rates is left up to the discretion of the Towns. In a large county-wide debris generating event, coordination of debris clearance/removal/disposal activities will be coordinated through the SC EOC. Contracts must exhibit fair and open competition where a complete, adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. FEMA requires three qualified bidders. Time and Materials Contracts are discouraged, but may be used when no other contract type is suitable. This contract type must include a ceiling amount and must be limited to work that is necessary during the first 70 hours immediately after a disaster. It can then be followed by a competitively bid unit based contract for cleanup during the remainder of the recovery period. Two types of prohibited contracts include noncompetitive contracts and cost-plus percentage of cost contracts.

Town officials may be required by FEMA to explain local procedures for validating contractor invoices for work done. Inadequate monitoring of contractors by Town officials could result in loss or reduction of federal and state disaster assistance funds in cases where FEMA determines that contractor invoices are excessively high and that local monitoring of contractors was inadequate to guard against inappropriate billings. Owner/operators of the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must contact NYS DEC prior to closing a site to discuss and coordinate what will be required for closure, including environmental sampling, if needed.

3.4 The County Role

3.4.1 Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES)

In compliance with local, State, and Federal laws, the Commissioner of FRES will be the Incident Commander for all Suffolk County agencies throughout the course of county-wide emergency operations.

It is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) to activate the EOC and notify all appropriate agencies at their discretion in times of emergency. This can include any emergency, from a weather event, to a Terrorist or WMD attack. For emergencies such as weather events, which are often pre-forecasted, FRES will activate the EOC at the appropriate level to ensure adequate preparation before arrival of the storm. EOC Activation Levels are as follows:

- Level 3: Controlled emergency situation without a serious threat to life, health or property which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will not be utilized.
- Level 2: Limited emergency situation with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to a limited area, often within a municipality or involving a small population. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force may be utilized at the discretion of the Commissioner.
- Level 1: Full emergency situation with a major threat to life, health, or property, involving large populations or multiple municipalities. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will

be utilized throughout the duration of operations.

As required by law, Suffolk County FRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government for the duration of recovery operations. FRES shall conduct briefings beginning 72-hours before the expected arrival of gale-force winds, and periodically after that.

FRES will coordinate activities and resource needs through the EOC. SC FRES, in conjunction with the Communications Bureau and with assistance from the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), shall be responsible for monitoring all potential threats, and coordinating disaster recovery activities through the EOC. It will be the responsibility of FRES to ensure that all operations are being conducted in compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering Annex, and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. Coordination of all disaster debris operations shall also be conducted in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

FRES will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

Removal of debris on private property shall be the responsibility of the home owner unless the debris poses a threat to public health or safety, or to surrounding public or private properties. In the event that debris on private property is to be removed by contractors, Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements must be signed prior to removal operations. FRES shall monitor all Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements throughout the County.

A Right-of-Entry is a written agreement signed by the land owner which gives permission to another party to enter on to their land for a specific purpose. For purposes of debris removal, a signed Right-of-Entry would authorize Suffolk County, its municipalities, employees, agents, contractors, and subcontractors, as well as the United States of America, to include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, its employees agents, contractors, and subcontractors to enter the land owners property to remove any or all debris that resulted from the applicable storm only. This form can only be signed by the title owner of the land, a lessee, mortgagor, or authorized agent, and all signatures must be witnessed. By signing this agreement, the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has given debris removal parties permission to remove debris that is on or touching the home or dwelling. This agreement does not obligate the government to remove any debris. By signing the Right-of-Entry, the land owner,

lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has agreed that they will not hold the Government or agents of the Government at fault for any loss, damage, or destruction of any type of property, and that have agreed that they will not receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source, such as homeowners insurance. While the debris clearance is conducted at no expense of the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent, by signing the Right-of-Entry they have authorized the release of insurance information relating to the receipt of money for debris removal, which helps avoid duplication of efforts. The signed Right-of-Entry may also be provided to other parties indicated so that these parties may carry out debris removal on the private property.

The Suffolk County Debris Task Force will participate in all preparedness activities and serve as operational representatives when debris management and monitoring activities are undertaken. This team is comprised of Suffolk County's ten towns, FRES, SC DPW, and NYS DEC. Depending on the severity of the situation, NYS DOT, US EPA, US ACE, FEMA, and/or other local, State, and Federal agencies may needed as well. They are responsible for assigning requests to the appropriate agencies by developing task order. The EOC Manager will work in conjunction with the Debris Task Force to determine if additional Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are required to support removal and disposal efforts. Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services shall serve as the core agency in the Debris Task Force.

When activated, the Debris Task Force will conduct pre-scheduled daily conference calls each morning throughout the course of operations lasting no longer than one-hour. These conference calls will cover the current situations of each agency on the team, and address any outstanding concerns or requests. The Debris Task Force will present all information to the EOC Manager and the EOC staff. The Debris Task Force will focus on long-term recovery, addressing concerns such as debris clearance, mitigation, appropriations, loans, and other services that may be necessary for relief efforts. Once activated, the Debris Task Force will be staffed during the day, and will remain activated until the end of operations.

3.4.2 Suffolk County Department of Public Works (DPW)

Through all phases of the debris clearance and removal process, DPW will serve as the official source of coordination within Suffolk County between all levels of government. In addition to debris clearance and removal, DPW is also responsible for reporting damages to infrastructure normally in purview, including County buildings, bridges, roadways, and sewage treatment facilities. Additional reports are to be made regarding local damages provided by municipal public works agencies and NYS DOT, as well as damages to public infrastructure that is normally under its purview.

DPW shall serve as the focal point for missions and questions with local and State agencies, as well as private utility representatives. They will be responsible for administering all debris-related activities from the EOC for the duration of the activation. Priorities for extraordinary County debris-related assistance shall be established after consultation with the County executive, FRES, and any other coordinating agencies. Coordination assistance shall be provided to county, State, and private sources, as well as debris-related assistance through New York State and the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission Highway Emergency Task Force. The specific needs of National Grid, PSEG-LI, and Verizon shall be addressed, and access to specific areas to allow restoration of services shall be provided. If conditions warrant, assistance to municipalities shall be provided prior to fulfilling all debris clearance requirements for County roadways and facilities.

DPW shall be responsible for the activation of the Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT). The DMRT Incident Management Handbook is to be followed and updated as necessary. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

3.4.2.1 Pre-Storm

- Assign a representative to the EOC at least 12-24 hours to prepare for the potential storm;
- Contact crews for availability, and ensure there is enough Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all County personal that may be involved in storm recovery (each Town will be responsible for their own PPEs);
- Establish contact information for the Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT);
- Issue ID Numbers to all employees;
- Utilize DMRT@suffolkcountyny.gov for open communication between DMRT and a representative from each municipality to request debris removal and/or equipment;
- Conduct training class emphasizing safety, regulations, and assign job locations;
- Rotate staff through EOC;
- Set up staging areas throughout County yards with GPS coordinates. The County has guidelines to assist each Town with their staging areas, and the severity of a disaster event will dictate the availability of County personnel to assist Towns;
- Establish times of operation for County personnel, and work in conjunction with Towns for operational compatibilities;
- Assign TDSR ID numbers;
- Determine if flagmen/signalmen are required at debris sites;
- Brief crews on Cubic Yard Load Ticket procedure;
- Ensure sites have adequate lighting;
- Verify incoming trucks are from authorized agencies;
- Establish a nightly check-out procedure;
- Assign one roving supervisor to assist personnel at all staging areas;
- Report any concerns to DMRT supervisor;

3.4.2.2 Storm Assignments Activation & Staging Areas

- Verify workers are issued a DMRT identification number, and that all personnel have proper ID and PPE;
- Establish staging areas under Suffolk County and FEMA guidelines;
- Keep team informed of other townships staging areas with same perimeters, always get GPS coordinates, and establish site numbers for all staging areas;
- Ensure sites have proper safety equipment, such as scissor lifts and light towers;
- Ensure sites have temporary fencing to secure area;
- Ensure security is in place to prevent illegal dumping;

3.4.2.3 Equipment Procurement

- Upon storm activation, contact local contractors to inquire about available equipment and rates. During the initial 70 hour period, Suffolk County will follow its emergency procurement procedures for debris clearance contracted efforts. This will allow time for enacting the major Services and Equipment contract;
- Contact all towns via e-mail or fax notifying them to request equipment and/or personnel. In accordance with FRES and DPW, all requests must be written and signed with a name, address, phone number, and point of contact who will be accountable for resources;
- Establish an equipment check-in station where trucks and equipment will be

photographed, decaled, and assigned tracking numbers. Five (5) photos must be taken on each piece of equipment – 1of each side, and 1 of the tracking number and/or placard;
- When equipment is reassigned from one township to another, a field representative can approve but all trucks must be checked, re-inspected, and photographed;
- Tracking cards should be filled out and logged in every time a piece of equipment checks in;

3.4.2.4 Storm Operations

- It is imperative to monitor and track equipment and debris moved, staged, and processed, and document everything;
- Cubic Yard Load Tickets are the most important form, so they must be filled out completely and legibly.
- Numerous photos must be taken for FEMA documentation and payment
  - Never take photos in the dark;
  - Make sure Date and Time are accurate on the camera;
  - Always have an extra set of batteries;
  - Always review the picture to ensure they are not blurry or incomplete;
  - Always photograph the placard or DM # first so it can be identified with the load ticket;
  - Ensure Scissor lifts, lights, vests, hats and glasses, and safety harnesses are OSHA, FEMA, and NYS DEC compliant

3.4.2.5 Post-Storm

- Complete all paperwork, getting accurate debris totals from towns, and filling in all forms;
- Follow up with vendors to make sure all equipment has been checked out and all work tickets have been submitted;
- Reach out to towns for confirmation that further assistance is no longer needed;
- Finalize and total out all accounts;
- Debriefing;
- Training;
- Update all DMRT forms;

3.4.3 Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation

Suffolk County Parks will furnish information on the events impact throughout the parks system, particularly for those facilities that are in the more remote areas of Suffolk County. Following a disaster event, personnel may be tasked with assisting in emergency roadway clearance activities and/or debris removal pertaining to the parks. In extreme cases, Suffolk County parks may be utilized for TDSR and Vegetative debris sites as needed, depending on availability of sites across the County.

3.4.4 Suffolk County Attorney

The Suffolk County Attorney is charged with handling primarily all civil legal business of the Suffolk County government and its agencies. They shall be responsible for ensuring the legality of all debris removal activities, while providing legal advice and representation. All contracts will be reviewed, in addition to Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless agreements and any other contracts used for private land for the purpose of debris removal. Intermunicipal Agreements are also the responsibility of the County Attorney's Office.

3.4.5 Suffolk County Office of Budget and Management

Throughout debris removal operations, it will be the responsibility of the Office of Budget and Management to coordinate with FRES and other Suffolk County departments regarding Project Worksheet (PW) development under FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program, as well as maintain responsibility for all financial systems, accounting, purchasing, revenue management, equipment services, and fiscal reporting.

3.4.6 Suffolk County Police Department

The Suffolk County Police Department has direct involvement in debris clearance and removal operations:

3.4.6.1 Crime Scene (s) Involving Debris

Secure the Area - A member of the Force at the scene of a crime bears the responsibility for the immediate security of same. Detective personnel assigned to the incident assume command upon arrival. No unauthorized persons are to have access to the area until the initial investigation is completed and all evidence is secured. When physical conditions warrant such attention, an area of sufficient size to protect the scene is roped off and clearly designated.

3.4.6.2 Commanding Officer, Highway Patrol Bureau Actions

- Assign all available Officers and necessary equipment to the mobilization point or scene as directed by the Incident Commander.
- Proceed to scene promptly, report to Chief of Patrol, and assume command of Highway Patrol personnel.
- Instruct bureau members as to assignments and duties.
- Furnish police escort to vehicles transporting vital supplies and to employees of essential businesses within special zones. This will assist the Department in sustaining business functions during a critical time of need and help speed the recovery of local companies or organizations.
- Provide traffic control to assist emergency vehicles responding to scene along primary traffic routes and exclude unnecessary traffic from special zones and isolation areas.
- Officers assigned to an emergency response route are to enforce applicable traffic restrictions and keep the route clear.

3.5 The State Role

3.5.1 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)

Management of disaster debris falls under the existing solid waste management statutes. Implementing recycling and material segregation practices under these statutes, together with statutes related to the management of debris during an emergency situation, is the framework for debris cleanup measures during a disaster event. A summary discussion of emergency authorizations follows:

3.5.1.1 Emergency Authorizations (as set forth in NYS Environmental Conservation Law Section 70-0116):

During and after a catastrophic natural disaster, NYS DEC will offer information and technical assistance to the municipalities and regional resources recovery authorities in several typical areas including, but not limited to, the following:

- Permitting authorizations covering the collection, processing, recycling, and disposal of debris resulting from the natural disaster incident;
- Contact information for final debris management sites; and
- Contact information for volume reduction, resources recovery, and recycling facilities

Emergency Authorizations can only be issued for a period up to 30-days and renewed for up to an additional 30-day period. Projects that continue beyond the 60-day period require a full and complete application for permit and will be subject to all procedural requirements for review. All TDSR sites require an Emergency Authorization. NYS DEC should be notified of the use of TDSR sites that will solely be used for vegetative debris for informational purpose only; no formal approval is needed for these sites.

3.5.2 Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES)

NYS DHSES assists in coordination of emergency management resources with local, State, and Federal agencies. Routine assistance is available to local governments, volunteer organizations, and private industries through various emergency management programs, including hazard identification, loss prevention, planning, operational response, technical support, and disaster recovery assistance.

Emergency Equipment Stockpiles may be made available on a temporary loan to local and State governments during emergencies. This equipment may include power generators, pumps, piping and water filters, portable water tankers, portable light towers, chainsaws, chlorinators, and sandbag-filling machines.

3.6 The Federal Role

3.6.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

There are a number of Federal Agencies that have a role in supporting disaster debris recovery and response and recovery efforts following a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Among the agencies most directly involved are FEMA, US ACE, US EPA, and OSHA. See FEMA Fact sheet 9580.202 outlining the federal agencies and their roles and responsibilities.

FEMA is among the most critical federal agency that will coordinate emergency response and recovery efforts within a catastrophic event.

When the response and recovery efforts appear to be beyond the capacity of both the municipalities and the State, federal assistance through FEMA in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. A major disaster declaration in response to a Governor's request specifies, among other things, the type of incident covered, the time periods covered for specific activities, the types of disaster assistance available, and the declared counties.

Following a Presidential disaster declaration, public assistance funds are available to eligible applicants for debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations. Eligible applicants typically include State and local governments, federally recognized Indian Tribes, and certain private nonprofit organizations. Debris located on public property and rights-of-way is eligible.

FEMA required that Debris Mutual Aid Agreements related to clearance/removal/disposal activities were in place for both Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) to satisfy Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Guidance for developing these agreements and a template, prepared in a collaborative effort by the Town planning partners, and modeled after the FEMA sponsored Regional Catastrophic Planning Team document in their *Regional Debris Management Plan*, has been included in the Appendix Section of this plan and is intended for the use of all Town planning partners as needed.

3.6.1.1 Eligibility for FEMA Funding

In order to be eligible for FEMA funding, the debris removal work must:

- be a direct result of a Presidentially declared disaster;
- occur within the designated disaster area; and
- be the responsibility of the applicant at the time of the disaster.

3.6.1.2 Debris Removal Justifications

In addition, debris removal work must be necessary to:

- eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety;
- eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or
- ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at- large.

3.6.1.3 Eligible Activities

Examples of eligible debris removal activities include:

- debris removal from a public right-of-way to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles; and
- debris removal from public property to eliminate health and safety hazards.

3.6.1.4 Ineligible Activities

Examples of ineligible debris removal activities include:

- removal of debris, such as tree limbs and trunks, from an applicant's unimproved property or undeveloped land;
- removal of pre-disaster sediment from engineered channels;
- removal of debris from a natural channel unless the debris poses an immediate threat of flooding to improved property;
- removal of debris from federal lands or facilities that are the authority of another federal agency of department, such as federal-aid roads, US ACE navigable waterways, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) canals.

3.6.1.5 Debris Removal from Private Property

Debris removal from private property is generally not eligible for Public Assistance (PA) funding because it is the responsibility of the individual property owner. If property owners move the disaster – related debris to a public right-of-way, the local government may be reimbursed for curbside pickup and disposal for a limited period of time. If the debris on private business and residential property is so widespread that public health, safety, or the economic recovery of the community is threatened, FEMA may fund debris removal from private property, but it must be approved in advance by FEMA. For instance under normal conditions, removal of debris in waterways falls under a number of federal, state and municipal jurisdictions, as well as private property owners. Signed Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless agreements may be required for Public Assistance (PA) grants.

A municipality may exert its authority to cause the removal from any waterway or tidal water within its jurisdiction of debris wreckage or other similar materials for which a private person or firm or corporation is responsible and which prevents or may tend to prevent the free discharge of flood waters. However, the governor may authorize state departments or agencies or the use of any of the state's instrumentalities to clear or remove debris from land or water.

3.6.1.6 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act broadly authorizes the President to direct federal agencies to provide *essential assistance* as needed, including cleanup and disposal of

waste and debris. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. FEMA then implements the National Response Plan (NRP) and issues mission assignments in the form of Emergency Support Functions (ESF). FEMA also opens a Joint Operations Center (JOC) and a Disaster Field Office(s) in the affected area(s) to coordinate efforts with local and State authorities.

For more information on the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended, access the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/about/stafact.shtm.

3.6.1.7 FEMA's Debris Mission

FEMA's Debris Mission is as follows: *When directed, remove debris in support of affected States to eliminate threats to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or ensure economic recovery of affected communities to the benefit of the community-at-large*.

3.6.1.8 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESFs identify critical areas of federal assistance needed to augment state and local response efforts. There are a number of major ESFs that help to facilitate coordinated federal response to a disaster under the National Response Plan. The Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function includes debris management and the issuance of debris removal and disposal contracts. The USACE is tasked with managing, monitoring, and providing technical assistance in the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris and the clearing of roads and waterways in the affected areas. The vast majority of debris removal will be conducted by private contractors who are normally responsible for all of the transportation and logistical support required for their operations.

If an emergency or major disaster declaration is made under the authority of the Stafford Act, assistance is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster-related costs. Debris removal costs incurred by municipalities would be evaluated and if determined eligible would be reimbursed on a cost-sharing basis.

3.6.1.9 FEMA Direct Assistance

In catastrophic disasters, FEMA can also provide direct federal assistance to support activities related to debris removal, recycling and disposal. The response capabilities of municipalities and New York State must be clearly exceeded before this level of assistance can be provided.

FEMA may also direct other federal agencies to provide debris removal technical assistance to municipalities and State agencies. Technical assistance may be provided in contract preparation, bid solicitation, contract management, and debris disposal activities. Municipalities and State agencies remain responsible for all debris removal activities and are reimbursed for their eligible costs. Cost share for federal technical assistance is 100 percent federal.

3.6.2 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

US EPA is the primary agency responsible for emergency support related to hazardous materials. US EPA responds to releases of hazardous materials and provides technical assistance for environmental monitoring needs. US EPA may provide technical assistance and advice on collection, reduction, and disposal of contaminated debris and other hazardous materials during debris management operations. EPA also has contract resources available to assist with collection, management, and disposal of hazardous materials. The EPA and its contracted resources were used by Suffolk County in the response and recovery efforts following Super Storm Sandy.

3.6.3 United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE)

The Department of Defense is responsible for emergency support related to public works and engineering, and has designated US ACE as its operating agent. The US ACE is the lead agency for ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering, of the NRF, which includes debris management. During a Presidentially declared disaster, the US ACE may supply technical assistance to local responders for completing debris removal. Assistance may include technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting, emergency repair of wastewater and solid waste facilities, and real-estate support. The US ACE also has contract resources available to support local debris management operations. US ACE assistance is arranged through FEMA.

3.7 The Private Sector Role

The private sector will have direct and indirect roles in managing debris resulting from a catastrophic natural disaster. For example, private contractors and waste disposal companies will play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, volume reduction and disposal process for both municipalities and State agencies. Private contractors may include those already contracted with Suffolk County. Suffolk County will make every effort to utilize the contracting capabilities of local small businesses. While re-establishment of commercial entities is a private responsibility, access to the facilities of many large retailers may affect overall response and recovery efforts. This should be considered when setting priorities for catastrophic response. Prevailing wage in all private-sector contracting and operations will be required for FEMA PA reimbursement.

3.7.1 Public Service Enterprise Group – Long Island (PSEG-LI)

PSEG Long Island recognizes the importance of clearing main thoroughfares and emergency evacuation routes after major storm events and understands the key role it can play in helping to make roads safe to clear by removing and/or de-energizing downed electrical facilities which may be blocking roads, entangled in downed trees, or not visible in roadway debris.

During an emergency or disaster event, PSEG – LI maintains a presence in the Suffolk County Emergency Operating Center (EOC). This is done for situational awareness, information sharing, to provide a direct link between the utility and local government, and to assist the County in Response and Recovery activities as needed. Accordingly, once a major storm has passed and it is safe to begin the restoration process, PSEG - LI will directly assign Road Clearance (RC) Teams to Towns so that they may work cooperatively with the respective Department of Public Works (DPW) or Highway Department crews to “make safe” downed wires so that trees and other debris that block major roads may be safely removed. As resources are limited, PSEG – LI will assign the RC Teams in accordance with the severity of damage experienced by the various entities. The Suffolk County EOC and the SC Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT) will be made situationally aware of the activities of the RC Teams.

These PSEG – LI RC Teams are comprised of trained high voltage linemen that have the proper skill sets to cut, clear and/or de-energize downed wires so that municipal crews can then safely remove downed trees and other debris from the roadways, thus re-opening key arteries that have become impassible during the storm event. The PSEG Teams are not equipped to perform debris removal, which remains the responsibility of the Towns.

Given the skill sets of these RC teams, it is imperative that these crews return to the utility to address activities directly related to the reconstruction of the electric system soon after this initial focus on road clearance. Consequently, they will not engage in activities related to the clearing of secondary roads,

individual properties, etc., and it is envisioned that they will only be tasked to work with the Towns to clear major roadways for a 2-3 day period immediately following the storm. As such, in order to address efforts related to "wire down"/"make safe" issues not covered by these assigned resources, PSEG - LI has a parallel process in place whereby resources are dispatched through its operating divisions across Long Island in response to requests received for such assistance. In these cases, resources are dispatched on a job by job basis in direct response to the trouble calls received.

CHAPTER 4
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overview

Suffolk County is a small, densely populated county with ten towns, thirty-three villages, two Tribal Nations, and numerous hamlets within its boundaries. The County's land area is approximately 911 square miles, and is 86 miles long and 15 miles wide. The topography is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 0 feet above sea level along the south shore to nearly 400 feet above sea level in the central and northern parts. Debris is a very visible and real result of effects of a disaster and, according to FEMA, can account for as much as 40% of all disaster-related costs. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster is a function of the location and kind of event experienced as well as its magnitude, duration and intensity. The debris, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed, directly impacts the type of collection, recycling, and disposal methods used to in the cleanup effort, the costs incurred, and the speed with which the problem can be addressed. This Chapter outlines the local solid waste management framework and the management and disposal of various types of natural disaster debris.

4.2 Solid Waste Management Framework

4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Plan

Suffolk County does not have a Solid Waste Management Plan. This responsibility lies with each of the towns and/or villages within the County to define methodologies, facilities, and services.

4.2.2 Solid Waste Management Infrastructure

Components of local Solid Waste Management Infrastructure may include:

- *Transfer Stations:* The transfer stations at the municipal level receive both municipal solid waste (MSW) and oversized MSW (commonly referred to as bulky waste). These facilities can then transfer this waste to resource recovery facilities located on the island or off-island landfills. Most transfer stations only aggregate waste and have limited storage capacity.
- *Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Processing Facilities:* C&D debris processing facilities process construction and demolition debris and other types of solid waste suitable for sorting/recycling. The remaining solid waste remaining after sorting may undergo some form of processing for volume reduction and subsequent disposal at permitted landfills or other disposal sites.
- *Landfills - MSW Landfills, Bulky Waste/Special Waste Landfill:* These are permitted sites which accept various streams and types of disposable waste; it is, however, noted that due to Long Island Landfill law, no MSW landfill is located on the island.
- *Resources Recovery Facilities (RRFs) for MSW;* Combustible MSW is received and processed in an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion to thermally break down solid waste so that component materials or substances or recoverable resources may be recovered or used as a raw material or energy source.
- *Household Hazardous Waste Permitted Facilities;*
- *Leaf Compost Facilities:* There are specific sites registered with the towns that

can process leaves on-site.

4.2.3 Other Waste Handling Operations

Other waste handling operations may include the following:

- *Aggregate Recycling Facilities*: These facilities process recognizable uncontaminated concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, and soil to production of recycled aggregate products.
- *Scrap Metal Processors*: There are several large scrap metal processors that can process metal segregated from construction and demolition.
- *Hazardous waste*: The private sector handles this material and it is shipped out-of-state for recycling or disposal.
- *Regulated Medical Waste:* RMW must be properly treated to destroy disease-causing organisms prior to disposal at an authorized solid waste management facility. Treatment and disposal of RMW requires a permit.
- *Asbestos waste*: Asbestos containing material is handled by licensed asbestos contractors for removal and disposal.
- *Lead waste*: Lead containing material is handled by licensed lead abatement contractors for removal and disposal.

4.2.4 Local Waste Management Policies

Local existing solid waste management policies, programs and infrastructure may constrain disaster debris management planning in a number of very significant ways. The following disposal methods are regulated by Towns and local municipalities. In an emergency event and/or disaster declaration, County, State, or Federal directives may apply.

- Open Burning
- Out-of-State Disposal
- In-state Land filling
- Segregation Requirements
- Debris Management Site (DMS) Demobilization Priority

4.3 Approach to Debris Management

Suffolk County will approach managing disaster debris management and capacity as follows:

- Divert as much material from disposal as possible through recycling, composting and other legitimate diversion options. The types of materials that could be diverted from disposal could include: vegetative waste (clean wood from brush and trees); building materials (asphalt, brick and concrete); recyclable metals (i.e., abandoned vehicles, white goods; scrap metals); and household hazardous wastes.
- Utilize approved volume reduction techniques to improve debris management efficiencies and minimize impacts on landfill capacities;
- Utilize small capacity vegetative debris volume reduction techniques at local levels to minimize potential double handling of material.
- Use disposal capacities as efficiently as possible for disposal of disaster debris, recognizing that most mixed debris is transferred out-of-state for disposal;
- Allow for temporary tonnage increases at permitted in-state solid waste facilities on an emergency basis with the approval of the NYS DEC;
- Rely on permitted Transfer Stations to transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Rely on permitted or authorized C&D Processing Facilities to reduce and transfer

waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (i.e., recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Consider alternative technologies for managing portions of the debris waste stream, in-state or out-of-state, such as biomass facilities;
- Use approved TDSR and Vegetative debris sites for temporary storage and subsequent transfer of debris for recycling and disposal.

4.4 Debris Management Strategies

The D*ebris Management Plan* implemented by Suffolk County agencies and municipalities will be based on material separation with the potential for recycling at the point of generation to the extent possible with additional segregation occurring at TDSR and Vegetative debris sites in order to minimize disposal and reduce potential threats to human health and safety. TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be those sites that have been identified by local governments, and which have been evaluated and approved by NYS DEC for the purposes of collection, volume reduction, and transfer to final permitted disposal and recycling facilities. The NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites and will do so through an Emergency Authorization. The goal will be to maximize potential processing and recycling options. This strategy will be of highest priority and public education together with municipal, State, and federal cooperation will be imperative to effectively carry out this mission. The debris segregation requirements, hazardous waste management procedures, and TDSR and Vegetative debris site plans will be reviewed. Access to the selected TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be secured. State and municipal equipment that will be needed in the clean-up will be moved to safe locations. Public announcements will be made regarding the potential hazards of moving storm debris, the rationale for and importance of debris segregation requirements, and the location of household hazardous waste aggregation facilities.

4.4.1 Management and Disposal of Various Debris Types

The types of materials generated from disasters and requiring management can include:

- clean wood from brush and trees;
- putrescent municipal solid waste;
- construction and demolition debris from damaged structures;
- non-asbestos containing waste;
- asbestos containing waste;
- white goods;
- household hazardous waste from damaged residences;
- commercial hazardous wastes;
- aggregate (asphalt, brick, concrete);
- scrap metal;
- electronic waste;
- soil, silt, and sediment (uncontaminated; contaminated);
- sand recovery and reuse;
- animal mortalities;
- waste tires;
- abandoned vehicles and abandoned boats;
- Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB) or other insect infested materials
- Utility-related debris.

Volume reduction methods that will be implemented for cleanup operations will include primarily grinding and chipping, and in the most dire situations burning or incineration. NYSDEC discourages any open burning method, however, due to the unexpected increase in storm debris in the past, the NYS

DEC has exercised its authority to utilize enforcement discretion with respect to certain provisions of 6 NYCRR Part 215 concerning the regulation of open fires, specifically air curtain fire boxes. Suffolk County Resolution 450-2013 deals with the use of air curtain burners and dictates that Suffolk County DPW is permitted to use air curtain burners only during a state of emergency declared by the Governor of New York State or the County Executive. Air curtain burners shall not be used for the regular disposal of vegetative waste. No more than one unit shall be in operation at a time in an effort to prevent air quality problems. The use of air curtain burners shall not extend past 90 days following the declaration of a state of emergency. DPW shall conduct air quality monitoring for particulate emissions at any site where an air curtain destructor is being used, as well as surrounding areas immediately north, south, east, and west of the destructor. The air quality monitoring results shall be released to the Clerk of the Legislature every 30 days during the during the destructors use, along with a final report 30 days after the operation has ended. DPW shall cease operation of any air curtain destructor being operated if the air quality monitoring data shows that air emissions are exceeding applicable public health standards. This should be a last option for the purpose of volume reduction of vegetative wastes only.

Recycling will be considered early in the debris clearance, removal and disposal operation because it presents the best opportunity to reduce the overall costs of cleanup. Metals, green waste, aggregate and sediment/soils are prime candidates for recycling. The cost of chipping and grinding green waste is basically equal to that of incineration. However, there are significant differences in volume reduction. Incineration, for example, reduces the volume approximately 95%, leaving only an ash residue for disposal. Depending on the waste stream, chipping and grinding can typically reduce the volume on a 4-to-1 ratio (4 cubic yards is reduced to 1 cubic yard) or by 75%.

For chipping and grinding to be feasible, the 25% of volume remaining in a 4:1 reduction ratio must have some benefit or use. The ability to use the recycled wood chips as mulch for agricultural or erosion control purposes, or in the landscape industry and even for a fuel for industrial heating or in a cogeneration plant will negate the need to incinerate clean wood, provided separation of clean versus treated wood has been accomplished. Clean wood, namely green waste, should be managed within each municipality and can be done without creating significant environmental hazards.

Asbestos contaminated material (ACM) must be collected, properly contained, and disposed of as quickly as possible and other hazardous wastes must be handled separately from other debris in order to ensure public and worker safety and in order to prevent portions of the waste stream which can be recycled or disposed as solid waste from being contaminated with hazardous wastes. NYS DEC Guidance for the Management of ACM generated during storm events shall be consulted.

Management Recommendations for Major Types of Debris: For the purposes of this Plan, debris categories are named for the most likely items requiring management after a disaster event and shall be managed as follows:

4.4.1.1 Green Waste/Vegetative Debris

For the purposes of this Plan, green waste is that portion of the clean wood waste stream consisting of vegetative debris including all portions of a damaged or downed tree to include the stump, limbs and other brush.

The management of green waste/vegetative waste on municipal property and right-of-ways will be a municipal responsibility. The management of trees damaged during a natural disaster event is based on a number of factors and includes determining whether a tree is hazardous or non- hazardous based on the following:

- Dangerous hanging limbs having a diameter of 2’ or greater above the right-of-way;
- Fallen and leaning trees within the ROW, including trees extending onto the right-

of- way from private property; and
- Dangerous and exposed stumps.

Green waste will be separated from other debris, cut to manageable size, and transported to debris staging sites in the towns where generated. The brush should be chipped while the wood is still green and the limbs and trunks processed into firewood or wood chips. The resultant processed wood material can be provided to residents or sold to commercial landscapers. It can also be used as a carbon source in composting animal carcasses and municipal solid waste during a debris management crisis. If the amount of stored wood exceeds the needs of the municipalities and landscape industry, then the wood may be sent to a final destination site, either municipally owned or in private ownership. If the final destination site is not permitted, municipalities should contact the NYS DEC to request an Emergency Authorization for the storage of processed wood, typically first grind wood chips. The scope of authorization will be 1) to store and manage wood chips resulting from processing of green waste generated by the storm event and 2) Designate a location for the management of wood chips resulting from the processing of green waste generated by the storm event. While acceptable methodologies for incineration are optional in an emergency event and/or disaster declaration, it does not follow the preferred debris disposal hierarchy and must be approved by regulating authorities.

4.4.1.2 Putrescent Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

For the purposes of this Plan, the putrescent portion of the MSW is considered as primarily food spoilage and contaminated or damaged recyclables such as wet or mildewed newspaper, cardboard, etc. which requires immediate disposal.

The preferred management approach for MSW is for this waste to be processed at a resources recovery facility (RRF). There is the expectation that normal operations will resume for weekly garbage collection. If at all possible, this waste should be containerized at the curb for collection to be brought to municipal MSW RRFs. However, the amount of MSW requiring disposal may increase significantly in times of an emergency as businesses, residents, and institutions are forced to dispose of damaged consumer goods. Therefore, some portion of one or more TDSR sites may have to be dedicated to the collection and storage of putrescent MSW in containers or other manners of approved segregation only as a last resort requiring additional approval from NYS DEC. Local municipalities, assisted by the county if required, will coordinate a notification procedure to the public regarding food spoilage and special emergency procedures for the collection and/or drop off for this waste type. To the extent that there are facilities available for the processing of food waste, efforts will be made to direct appropriate materials to these facilities.

4.4.1.3 Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)

For the purposes of this Plan, C&D consists of debris resulting from structural damage to buildings as well as buildings that will require demolition as a result of the disaster event, and will include items such as aggregate (concrete, brick, block), wood (both clean and treated), roofing and siding materials, wallboard, metals, carpeting and flooring, insulation, glass, tile, window coverings, plastic pipe, heating and ventilating, and air conditioning systems and their components, light fixtures, furnishings and fixtures.

It should be noted that C&D debris commingled with household trace or putrescible waste is classified as MSW by NYS DEC. These mixed wastes shall, therefore, be processed and disposed of accordingly.

Debris from structural damage to buildings, bridges, roads, etc. will constitute the largest debris management problem. Any such C&D is to be examined to ensure that no hazardous materials are present. Prior to moving such debris, municipal fire officials must consult Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III: The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) information to determine whether hazardous materials or waste is likely to be encountered.

Such information is available through Local Emergency Planning Committees and the Regional Local Emergency Planning Committees. NYS DEC may assist with this task. They must also screen for large quantities of asbestos (siding, roofing, pipe wrap, etc.) and leaking oil tanks. For asbestos, US EPA's December 2009 publication entitled Guidance for Catastrophic Emergency Situations Involving Asbestos serves as effective guidance in managing this material.

Methods for handling these wastes are described below. Any scrap metal or clean rubble must be kept separate. The balance of the material will be loaded and trucked to a storage and processing site.

4.4.1.4 Non-Asbestos Containing Waste

C&D that is free of asbestos may have to be reduced in volume and sent to a permitted volume reduction facility that handles C&D. Most of the C&D that is processed at municipal volume reduction facilities for C&D may be sent to out-of-state landfills for disposal if appropriate. It is anticipated that in a catastrophic natural disaster, such as the modeled 100-year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2, there will be far more C&D requiring disposal management than can be handled by the existing local volume reduction facilities and landfills; hence, the need for TDSR sites. The importance of pre-positioned contracts, previously arranged by each municipality will ease the burden by providing for processing and transport from the TDSR sites to permitted landfills or appropriate disposal sites. Processing to reduce the volume of C&D should include, if possible, the removal of metals and aggregate such as brick, block, and concrete.

4.4.1.5 Asbestos Containing Waste

Asbestos waste may be disposed of at a permitted municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill in accordance with the requirements of 6 NYCRR 360-2.17(p), however, facility-specific acceptance restrictions may exist. The packaging of asbestos waste is not directly regulated by the NYS DEC; however, in order for a landfill to accept asbestos waste for disposal it must be packaged in accordance with applicable US EPA, OSHA, and NYS DOL requirements. The transportation of asbestos waste is regulated by the DEC's Waste Transporter Permit Program (6 NYCRR Part 364). A vehicle transporting asbestos waste will require a permit if the quantity is 500 lbs. or more. Non-friable ACM is not considered an asbestos waste under NYS DEC regulations and can be disposed of at any landfill that is authorized to accept construction and demolition debris, though facility-specific acceptance restrictions may exist. The transport of non-friable ACM does not require permitting under the Waste Transporter Permit Program. Suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) shall be either treated as ACM, or sampled and analyzed for asbestos content. The identification of ACM shall be made by an asbestos consultant licensed by the Department of Labor (DOL), with certification as an Inspector or Management Planner, or by individuals identified by the DOL as appropriately qualified. Materials that are sampled for asbestos content must be analyzed at an environmental laboratory certified by the DOL. Whenever feasible, asbestos-containing debris shall be segregated from non-asbestos containing debris. In the event that the asbestos-containing debris cannot be segregated from other construction debris, all debris must be disposed of as asbestos-containing waste. Asbestos-containing debris must be adequately wetted during the process of collection and processing, and must remain adequately wet while packaged and placed in a waste container for disposal. Asbestos-containing waste shall be appropriately labeled and shall be disposed of at a waste disposal facility authorized for disposal by the NYS DEC, or if disposed of at an authorized waste facility within an outside jurisdiction. Asbestos destined for a municipal disposal facility typically must first be authorized by the NYS DEC through a special waste authorization letter. Asbestos abatement shall be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and municipal requirements. NYS DEC Guidance for the Management of ACM generated during storm events shall be consulted which provides a list of facilities that accept ACM.

4.4.1.6 White Goods

For the purposes of this Plan, white goods are a category of scrap metal and include appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, washers, dryers, microwaves, air conditioners, other similar types of appliances.

White goods should be segregated curbside to the extent it is necessary to then stage white goods at an authorized TDSR sites or permitted solid waste facility. White goods must be stored in an area separate from other solid waste, preferably on an impervious surface, and must be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. White goods shall be removed from a site within 90 days to the extent practicable. PCB capacitors and Freon may be contained in old appliances. Until white goods arrive at their final destination, they should be handled in a manner that will prevent a release of refrigerants. Freon shall be required to be removed from any white goods at a TDSR site or final recycling/disposal facility.

Scrap metal dealers will be required by Emergency Authorization to remove any capacitors and capture any Freon prior to processing the appliances. Typically, municipalities are responsible for removing the Freon and capacitors, but the emergency may prevent them from spending time to do this. FEMA project record keeping requires written verification that Freon has been removed from each unit. In addition to the removal of PCBs and Freon from white goods, putrescent MSW will also have to be removed and disposed of properly.

4.4.1.7 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

For the purposes of this Plan, HHW is considered to include, but not be limited to, items such as automobile fluids, batteries, paints and stains, cleansers, photo chemicals, lawn-care chemicals, and pesticides.

Prior to a disaster, it is encouraged that residents take advantage of local household hazardous collection programs to clear out hazardous products before a disaster strikes, thereby limiting the amount of hazardous products that will need to be managed once an incident occurs. Many households commonly contain numerous solvents, chemicals, paints, heavy metals, pesticides, compressed gases and petroleum products that are hazardous to human health if not handled properly. Additionally, many commercial establishments or local industries contain similar hazardous materials which raise concern if not properly handled upon discovery. If storm damage is such that HHW can be containerized by residents at the point of generation, instructions will be communicated to residents as to the best management practices for curbside containerizing of HHW or for containerizing and transporting to a temporary debris staging site. Curbside containerized HHW will then be transported to a pre-identified aggregation site which might include a public works garage, transfer station or some other temporary location where the waste materials can be stored until an authorized HHW contractor can be brought in to deal with the material. Private contractors will be directed to separate any HHW that may be mixed with other waste at the curb and to take the HHW only to a pre-identified temporary HHW aggregation site. Some municipalities may have access to qualified contractors from conducting HHW cleanup days. Municipalities that offer HHW disposal programs include Brookhaven, Babylon, East Hampton, Islip, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, and Southold.

4.4.1.8 Commercial Hazardous Waste

Commercial Hazardous waste will include materials like petroleum-contaminated media, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and all other substances as defined in 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 261.3.

Hazardous waste, once identified by private owners or local officials, must be segregated from other disaster-generated waste, stored separately, and ultimately disposed of at a permitted commercial hazardous waste disposal facility. These materials must be handled by licensed Hazardous Waste

Transporters and licensed Spill Response Contractors. If hazardous or unknown materials such as lead, PCBs solvents, pesticides, herbicides, pool chemicals, industrial grade cleaning solutions, and other similar types of materials are discovered during a demolition or cleanup, the materials should be staged separately and with secondary containment to collect leaks and prevent further mixing with other hazardous waste or incompatible chemicals. If possible, the material should be segregated from the rest of the demolition and cleanup. During a debris management crisis, owners would be responsible for notifying the DEC of spill releases that pose a potential threat to safety, health, and the environment. For more information related to managing PCB containing disaster debris, see the US EPA document entitled ―Planning for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Containing Disaster Debris, June 2011 (http://www.epa.gov/wastes/homeland/docs/pcb-disposal.pdf.). This document supplements the US EPA's ―Planning for National Disaster Debris Guidance‖ (Document ID Number EPA530-K-08-001) located at http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-RCRA-2008-0329-0186.

4.4.1.9 Aggregate (Fill Materials)

For the purposes of this Plan, aggregate is defined as clean, uncontaminated brick, block, concrete and asphalt.

Clean, uncontaminated asphalt, brick and concrete can be reused. Concrete that has been contaminated by a petroleum product or chemical spill as a result of a natural disaster event should be prepared for disposal with other construction and demolition materials. Clean materials can be transported to aggregate recycling facilities within the affected municipality. Aggregate materials should be placed in a separate pile curbside for collection.

4.4.1.10 Scrap Metal

For the purposes of this Plan, scrap metal refers to ferrous metals such as structural steel and steel framing members and non-ferrous metals such as wiring/conduit, plumbing (pipes and fixtures) and HVAC materials (ductwork, motors). White goods are considered as scrap metal, but are described separately.

Scrap metal, to the extent possible, should be segregated at the curb for collection and brought to a TDSR site or directly to a scrap metal processor. Handling scrap metal from stray and abandoned vehicles is covered under the section dealing with *Stray and Abandoned Vehicles and Vessel*.

4.4.1.11 Electronic Waste

For the purposes of this Plan, electronic waste (e-waste) includes items such as stereos, televisions, VCRs, DVD players and computers and peripheral accessories, telephones, and other devices.

E-waste should be segregated and recycled in accordance with the NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act. Most e-waste contains hazardous materials like lead and a host of other toxic substances that should be kept out of the landfills. Municipalities should allocate a discrete area for the collection and storage of e-waste. In extreme conditions, federal, state, and local emergency responders may arrange for special e-waste management services.

4.4.1.12 Soil, Silt and Sediment (Uncontaminated, Contaminated)

For the purposes of the Plan, contaminated soil, silt and sediment can be defined as residuals deposited by receding flood waters which may include historical sediment from nearby water bodies, soil from yards, road and construction debris, and other material.

Uncontaminated: This is material that has not been subjected to spills, floodwaters or has been determined by analytical testing to be not contaminated. This material could be transported to a staging area until final disposal or reuse through approved material recycling efforts has been determined.

Contaminated: The sediment left behind after receding flood waters and washouts often contains a wide variety of pollutants including fuel oils, gasoline, human and animal waste, metals, and other materials. As a result of certain conditions, some soils may exhibit visible or known traces of petroleum or chemical spills. These soils should be excavated and placed in weather-tight containers, such as a covered and lined roll-off or inter-modal container. If these containers must be stored temporarily, they should be placed on an impervious surface, such as a concrete or asphalt parking lot for no more than 90 days. This material could be transported to a staging area until final disposal and reuse has been determined. If necessary, analytical testing should be performed to determine if the material can be reused or must be disposed. If it is evident that the spill is the result of an empty or leaking piece of equipment (e.g., electrical equipment or similar source) which has not been tested, some testing of the soil may be necessary to identify if PCBs are present. Testing must be by US EPA-approved method 8082. If material is contaminated by a piece of PCB equipment, the equipment must be addressed by containerizing the entire item, if small enough or by draining the remaining fluid into drums and disposing of both the fluid and empty machine carcass at TSCA disposal facilities out-of-state. Empty equipment that has contained fluid with less than 50 ppm, once drained, can be managed as scrap metal provided it contains no free flowing liquid.

Used sandbags should be considered contaminated and should be collected, transported, and disposed of as directed by the State.

4.4.1.13 Sand Recovery and Re-Use

A cost benefit analysis should be performed by the Towns or County when sand recovery and re-use is being considered. Steps will be taken to determine if actions needed to re-use sand and return it back to the original site locations is normally more cost effective than removing and transporting sand for disposal.

The Debris Management Task Force will coordinate between all levels of government through all phases of the sand clearance and removal process. Monitoring of contracted sand debris removal operations will be under direct supervision of the Town or County department responsible for such operations.

Specific operational procedures and steps are needed to ensure FEMA, NYS DEC and US EPA requirements are met for sand processing and re-use. These include: sand moving and vacuuming; staging; and both mechanical raking and cleaning (sifting) of public beach areas in order to remove embedded hazardous debris. In addition, testing for contaminants is required. The final removal and transportation of contaminated sand unsuitable for re-use must be in accordance with NYS DEC requirements. Disposal of this sand must be at a NYS DEC permitted off-site disposal facility.

An appendix, titled SAND RECOVERY and RE-USE, is provided with detailed guidelines for this section of the Plan which includes:

- Provisions for Placement of Clean Beach Sand
- Site Preparations
- Identification of Eligible Sand
- Stockpiling and Processing of Beach Sand for Beneficial Use
- Sampling
- Standards for Use of Processed Beach Sand

4.4.1.14 Animal Mortalities

For the purposes of this Plan, animal mortalities are defined as a significant loss of livestock, pets, and/or natural wildlife.

Catastrophic animal mortalities, if they occur, would more likely be seen along the shoreline and along major flood zones. These could include fish hatcheries, livestock, and horses. Incidental occurrences of small companion pets, such as dogs, cats, rabbits, etc. may be buried on-site or containerized and disposed curbside as MSW. While both of those disposal options still exist for management of disaster-related animal mortalities, capacity is limited at both. Composting is permitted on site or at other accessible locations within the area. If unavailable, MSW landfills may be used for storage. In the event of an unexpected disaster, the federal NRCS maintains a listing of suitability for Catastrophic Mortality, Large Animal Disposal by soil component. Decisions about the disposal of large amounts of animal carcasses must be made on site specific information, including whether the animals are infectious; the location, number and type of carcasses; and the site characteristics that may limit on-site management. In the event of a catastrophic event, Local, County, State and Federal health and agricultural agencies should be consulted regarding the appropriate disposal method.

4.4.1.15 Waste Tires

For the purposes of this Plan, waste tires are defined as all tires that have been separated from the vehicle to which they belonged.

Tires that are collected curbside or collected from other properties as a result of cleanup efforts will be kept separate and stored and disposed of as a special waste. When stored at a TDSR site, they shall be kept dry and preferably containerized. To the extent possible, tires will be transported to: a tire recycling facility; the tire resources recovery facility in-state; or as a last resort, an out-of-state facility for recycling or disposal.

4.4.1.16 Utility Related Debris

For the purposes of this Plan, utility related debris is defined as power transformers, utility poles, cable, and other utility company material.

The public utilities, such as electric utilities, are responsible to remove and dispose of all their respective utility related debris, in accordance with their normal protocol. Additionally, municipal utilities are responsible for removal and disposal of all their respective utility related debris. Non-utility private entities, such as private companies like manufacturers, or facilities such as schools, shopping centers, etc., are responsible for removal and disposal of all their respective utility related debris. There is an exception where a situation exists on private property that necessitates that the County or its designated agent needs to correct or alleviate, as expeditiously as possible, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of Suffolk County. In all cases, management of this type of waste must be managed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

4.4.1.17 Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB) and Other Insect Infested Debris

There are several areas in Suffolk County that are designated by the Department of Agriculture and Markets (AGM) as emergency quarantine areas, pursuant to Section 139.2 of the Agriculture and Markets Law of New York State. Recent storm events resulted in disposal issues for trees and debris from areas under quarantine for Asian Long-horned Beetle and other insect infestations. All businesses, municipalities or individuals working inside the quarantine areas are required to be under a compliance agreement with the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets for the proper handling and disposition of host material. Under the terms of the quarantine, there are also regulated articles within the quarantined area that require special handling. Regulated articles include all life stages of the Asian Long-horned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), other quarantine insect infestations and host material living, dead, cut or fallen, inclusive of nursery stock, logs, green lumber, firewood, stumps, roots, branches and debris of one-half inch or more of certain genera.

Under compliance agreements for the movement of host trees or debris generated from tree trimming, removals, disposal or sales, it is mandatory for all businesses, municipalities or individuals to have crew leaders and/or supervisors attend an Asian Long-horned Beetle, or similar quarantine insect infestation, Training Workshop. Regulated materials are to be cut, chipped, and/or incinerated and removed in accordance with approved disposal procedures and practices identified by federal and state officials.

ALB or other quarantine insect infected host trees should be chipped to less than 1 inch in two dimensions. A mulch, erosion control, or bulking agent should be used within a quarantined area or outside of a quarantined area with AGM approval. Chips should be disposed of on-site, and used at fuel at an approved facility with AGM approval.

4.4.1.18 Stray and Abandoned Vehicles

For the purposes of this Plan, abandoned vehicles are defined as cars, trucks, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles.

Stray and abandoned vehicles (trucks, cars, and motorcycles) can impede response efforts by blocking access to roadways and can impact private property. In order for removal of vehicles and to be eligible under FEMA reimbursements, the applicant must demonstrate the following:

- The vehicle is presenting a hazard or immediate threat (i.e., blocking ingress/egress, located in a public use area);
- The vehicle is abandoned (i.e., vehicle is not on the owner's property and the ownership is undetermined);
- Applicant must follow the local ordinances and state law by: securing ownership, verifying chain of custody, transport, and disposal of the vehicle; and
- All supporting documentation relating to removal of abandoned vehicles or vessels must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement.

Towns in conjunction with County Insurance Industry and contractor representatives will work to secure sites where vehicles can be stored until demobilization. Sites should be level, clean, dry and have a firm surface and be accessible by recovery and remediation vehicles and equipment. Each site will require an evaluation and be prepared with regard to issues of ingress and egress, highway access, neighborhood concerns and soil conditions. Contractors will be responsible for mobilization, build-out of site, operations at the site, and demobilization of any of their individual contractor controlled sites if needed.

The removal and recovery of stray and abandoned vehicles within the public right-of-way needs to be a cooperative effort between local governments, and debris removal contractors. Those state, County and local officials that will be critical to the operations are the State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and state/county/local law enforcement officials. The basic procedure will be to use licensed towers/wreckers to transport collected vehicles to an authorized secured aggregation site. Once at the aggregation site, these vehicles will be inventoried for such information such as vehicle make, model, VIN number, plate number, extent and type of damage, and other related information. Vehicles will be stored in a manner to permit inspection by appropriate authorities as required, or for reclamation by owners. Vehicles shall be discharged to appropriate entities for disposal, recycling, or other appropriation as determined by the County/Town, after clearance through applicable protocols and after documentation. Protocols for the removal of vehicles that may end up on private properties will need to be established by the State.

In addition to any information which the DMV may require, the contractor's will be required to provide the following additional information:

- The date and time the vehicle was towed;
- The location from which the vehicle was towed;
- Documentary proof of the results of the National Crime Information Center check for every vehicle in its possession;
- Complete documentation of any sale or disposition of each vehicle, including documentation of all efforts to determine the identity and address of the owner and lien holder (if any), as well as copies of all notices sent to the owners and any lien holder; and
- If the vehicle was claimed by the owner, lien holder, or authorized agent, the date, time, and name of the person the vehicle was released to, as well as a complete listing of all charges and fees assessed.

Following Super Storm Sandy, damaged vehicles throughout Suffolk County were temporarily stored within the Town of Riverhead on vacant property, through a competitively awarded Town contract with an Insurance company. An annual contract is in place if future needs arise.

4.4.1.19 Stray and Abandoned Vessels

For the purposes of this Plan, an abandoned vessel is defined as: a vessel left unattended for more than 24 hours on the waters of the County not moored, anchored or made fast to the shore; or a vessel left on the property of another for more than 24 hours without the consent of the property owner. For abandoned boat recovery in waterways, the following document will also serve as guidance: FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, Debris Removal from Waterways; issued October 30, 2012.

Unless such authority is suspended or superseded by the Governor during an emergency or preempted by federal law, it is important to defer to the authority established in state law regarding the removal and processing of displaced or abandoned vessels. The authority will vary depending on where and how the displaced vessel has come to rest.

It is likely that in the aftermath of a mass displacement event salvagers may attempt to recover sunken vessels and/or vessel in peril as a business venture. This is an ancient practice with a long international body of law supporting it, and it is important to allow it to proceed if someone has undertaken a salvage operation (unless avoidable environmental harm is being caused). Note, in order for an operation to be considered salvage, a vessel must be in peril and the owner must be unreachable or must give acquiescence. A salvager may remove the vessel from peril (un-ground it, re-float it, etc.) and may make a claim against the owner of the vessel for a substantial percentage of the value of the vessel and any cargo. That having been said, private owners may independently hire salvagers to recover their vessels. While not technically a salvage operation, there is no reason to interfere with such operations unless they are causing harm to the environment.

The removal and recovery of displaced and abandoned vessels within the public right-of-way may need to be a cooperative effort among State, County, Towns and Insurance Industry as well as the debris removal contractors. Additionally, coordination with federal agencies, such as the USCG, FEMA, and US ACE may also be necessary. As stated above, removal of vessels meeting the conditions identified below may be eligible for FEMA reimbursements:

- The vessel is presenting a hazard or immediate threat (i.e., blocking ingress/egress, located in a public use area); and,
- The vessel is abandoned (i.e., vehicle or vessel is not on the owner's property and the ownership is undetermined).

In order to be eligible for reimbursement, the applicant must be able to demonstrate the

following:

- The applicant must follow the local ordinances and state law by: securing ownership, verifying chain of custody, transport, and disposition of the vessel; and
- All supporting documentation relating to removal of vessels must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement.

Recovery of vessels will begin with the debris removal contractor identifying the vessel using GPS coordinates. The debris removal contractor will first inspect the vessel and make a record of the vessel location, description, registration number, hull identification number, size and the type and extent of damage. Prior to loading, the contractor will mitigate for any fluid leaks before transporting the vessel to the aggregation site.

Once at the aggregation site, the vessels will be inventoried using their existing registration number, or if not present, hull identification number. If neither number is present, a unique tracking number should be assigned. Such numbers will be used to monitor the vessel through each step.

Debris removal contractor's will secure the aggregation site and provide access to owners, lien holders, and their authorized agents or legal representatives at set times for the purpose of identifying and/or representing vessels in which they have a legal interest.

It is important that vessels aggregated on the water be left on the water if possible, and at a location under the authority of a cooperative harbormaster. This will allow the harbormaster to invoke existing law with respect to vessel stationing and full cost recovery, as well as vessel disposal for derelict vessels. Boat owners will be asked to assume vessel removal costs regardless of the condition of the boat, but current law makes this difficult to enforce except in the case where a vessel can be removed under harbormaster law.

4.4.1.20 Storm Damaged Vehicles or Boat Storage Guidelines

Vehicle Dismantling Facilities (VDF) are governed in New York State by Article 27, Title 23. In addition to providing operating conditions for the dismantling and processing requirements, these rules provide direction for the storage of end of life vehicles. Though the temporary storage of storm damaged vehicles may not meet the definition of vehicle dismantling under Article 27, Title 23, these storage requirements may be considered best management practice for any similar activities.

Storm damaged vehicles or boat storage activities should including the following:

- Storage of vehicles within the DEC jurisdiction of wetlands or flood plain is prohibited. It must comply with 6NYCRR Parts 661 (Tidal Wetlands) and Part 663 (Freshwater Wetlands) requirements.
- Prior to site selection, local Town or municipality must be contacted to ensure compliance with the zoning ordinance.
- Vehicles arriving at the storage location should be inspected upon arrival for leaking fluids. Leaks should be remedied or contained to avoid releases of fluids to the environment.
- Fluids must not be intentionally released on the ground or to surface water.
- Any vehicles received that are leaking fluids or are determined to be of concern for likely potential fluid leaks should be segregated in a storage area or areas capable of being bermed to contain any potential fluid leaks and remedied as soon as identified.
- No dismantling of vehicles shall be undertaken other than necessary corrective actions to address fluid leakage.

- The storage location should be maintained so as to prevent or control on-site populations of vectors using techniques appropriate for protection of human health and the environment and prevent the facility from being a vector breeding area.
- The storage location should have a contingency plan which includes a description of the actions to be taken by employees in the event of a fire, a spill or release of vehicle waste fluids, or unauthorized material is received with the vehicles.

In addition, potential damage to parking lot surfaces may be sustained due to these activities. Financial surety for any associated parking lot damage would be appropriate.

4.4.1.21 Disaster Debris in the Marine Environment – Waterway Debris

In a catastrophic storm event, the categories of debris previously described are not only dispersed on land, but also in streams, rivers, coastal marshes and wetlands, and offshore areas. Waterway debris can be invisible, making it difficult to locate, avoid, and remove. It can damage fishing boats and fishing gear, cripple fishing operations and prevent commercial and recreational activities in affected areas.

Removal of waterway debris in shipping channels is usually addressed by the US ACE in order to open these vital transportation and commercial routes quickly. However, there currently exists no established mechanism to plan for, survey, and remove waterway debris in areas outside of major shipping and navigation channels in affected waterways of Suffolk County, and no existing guidelines to facilitate such a process. At some point, much of the debris is likely to wash up on shore and once deposited above the mean high water line becomes the property owner's responsibility.

Contractors may be activated to accommodate large scale removal operations of waterway debris. The contractors, as directed, will identify submerged debris in waterways, removing debris from those waterways, disposing or recycling of debris, and dredging and redistributing sand as necessary. The municipalities and their contractors will ensure that all work performed is eligible for FEMA Public Assistance grant funding and is performed in accordance with FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, Debris Removal from Waterways, issued October 30, 2012 (included in Reference Section) and other regulations, policies, and guidance which may apply. It should be noted that Town/Village wetland and NYS DEC wetland/protection of waterways permits will have to be obtained to conduct these activities.

Based on field observations and aerial reconnaissance, the impacted coastal and river waterways will be divided into zones for waterway debris removal and they will be ranked for complexity of debris removal operations, anticipated volume of debris, and other factors. This task will be done by the Contractor with the assistance of the DEC, and the US ACE.

Contract specifications should detail the operation for waterway debris removal. In general, the following contract specifications should be considered:

- The contractor will be responsible for performing a pre-removal assessment, using the most cost-effective technology, to document waterway debris prior to commencing debris removal. The Contractor must present a plan for approval indicating the areas in which it seeks to perform a pre-removal assessment. The plan must include specific areas to be scanned and supporting reasons for a scan of that area including, but not limited to, an explanation of tidal forces moving debris to particular areas.
- Debris removed from the waterway sorted prior to or at the time it is removed from the Contractor's boats/barges and placed on shore for final disposal.
- Dredging of sand will not begin until all eligible debris overlying the sand is removed.
- Freon will be removed for recycling from white goods prior to hauling to a permitted landfill or approved disposal site.

- Care will be taken by the contractor to minimize impacts to coastal marshes and wetlands and aquatic vegetation as well as destruction to shellfish beds when conducting waterway debris removal operations. The Contractor will be required to have an approved plan for avoiding or minimizing physical injury to natural resources while removing debris, avoiding or minimizing releases of hazardous substances or oil while removing debris; characterizing and responding to releases of hazardous substances or oil occurring during debris removal; remediating the release of a hazardous substance or oil, if it occurs; characterizing injuries to natural resources and public use of those resources in the event of a hazardous substance or oil release; identifying potential projects/measures to restore or compensate the public for demonstrated natural resource injuries; and rehabilitate oiled or injured wildlife.

4.4.1.22 Additional Debris Considerations

There may be occurrences where unanticipated additional debris types, which must be cleared and disposed, are encountered, such as related to Underground Injection Wells, Structure Remediation, Contaminated Soil Cleanup, and the Securing of Hazardous Materials and Transportation of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Material. In cases such as these, specialized contracts can be established in advance of disaster events

An RFP model which provides a framework for competitive bidding specialized debris clearance and disposal type items has been included in the Appendix Section.

4.5 Managing for the Potential of Human Remains

If suspected human remains (defined as dead bodies, tissue and/or teeth and bones) are found during the debris removal process, the debris removal contractor will immediately stop all operations in the area where the remains were found and take measures to secure the area from further disturbance. The debris management contractor's project manager will notify local law enforcement officials. Strong coordination efforts are needed in response to this sensitive issue. The law enforcement officials, with support of the Suffolk County Medical Examiner's Office, if necessary, will properly document the situation and collect the remains and other items deemed appropriate. Operations may resume once the law enforcement officials notify the County that the site has been released.

CHAPTER 5
PLANNING AND OPERATIONS: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN

5.1 Overview

The Towns within Suffolk County follow their own approved individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Local municipalities and Towns recognize that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Suffolk County where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

All activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities depend upon the availability of suitable sites for managing debris. In major disasters, there may be insufficient areas identified to handle the debris in a timely fashion. To appropriately plan for and incorporate social, economic, and environmental considerations, it is important that Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR) site planning be conducted prior to a disaster event. Further, the effective execution of the *Debris Management Plan* relies on careful timing and a progression of various tasks and decisions. This is particularly important with regard to the sequence of operations to be followed under the two phases of cleanup.

This Chapter discusses the planning components to be considered with regard to establishing TDSR sites and the Concept of Operations Plan.

5.2 Debris Management Sites

5.2.1 Overview

The importance of having potentially suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites pre-identified and ready for use at all times in the event of a disaster event cannot be stressed enough. The advanced identification and securing/acquisition of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are the responsibility of the Towns and County. Debris management guidance from the US ACE and FEMA strongly recommends that Towns and County be responsible for pre- identifying TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, preferably on public property, though private property should not be ruled out, especially when public property is not available or not as suitable or accommodating. Pre-identification of suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will allow post-disaster cleanup efforts to begin early and in an efficient manner. Map 5-1 illustrates the pre-identified TDSR locations within Suffolk County.

TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must be approved by the NYS DEC to protect public health and the

environment, as well as to ensure that the owners/operators of the sites are qualified to receive Public Assistance funds from FEMA.

The NYS DEC has pre-identified suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites that may be activated for use through an Emergency Authorization (EA). In developing this Plan, projections are made with regard to the amount of debris resulting from probabilistic storms which may strike the county as listed in Chapter 2 of this plan and detailed in Tables 2.1-2.6. The debris projection for the 100 year return period events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown in Chapter 2 for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events.

5.2.2 Environmental Considerations

After a major natural disaster occurs, the emphasis is on rapid debris clearance from the public right-of-ways. The result is that TDSR and Vegetative debris sites receive debris faster than can be reduced and ultimately disposed of. Consequently, these areas must be properly sited because of the potential of adversely impacting the land, water, and air of the Town and/or County. These negative impacts could include: surface and ground water contamination; soil contamination; impacts to vegetation; odor; and dust. Therefore, the siting of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites using the recommended criteria described in the following sections can greatly minimize potential impacts to the environment.

5.2.3 Site Selection Guidelines for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and Vegetative Debris sites

Pursuant to the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) §70-0116 and 6 NYCRR §621.12, NYS DEC can grant the local government or a private entity an emergency authorization for the temporary storage of storm related debris to include household waste, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, electronics, white goods, and household hazardous wastes (HHW).

The emergency authorization for debris other than vegetative debris is issued for a term not to exceed 30 days and may be renewed for one additional term not to exceed 30 days. An action must be concluded within 60 days of the original approval. In order to continue operations past the date of this emergency authorization, a complete permit application must be received by NYS DEC on or before the sixtieth day of the approval.

In addition, a temporary emergency waste transporter permit can be authorized to allow for the transportation of regulated wastes such as raw sewage, septage, sludge from a sewage treatment plant, waste tires, waste oil or industrial-commercial waste including hazardous waste and medical waste.

Consistent with FEMA guidance, State policy and programs, and experience with Tropical Storm Irene and Hurricane Sandy, NYS DEC has assembled the following guidelines for the selection of TDSR sites:

- Pre-designated sites should preferably be on public property and generally consist of an area that will serve the stockpiling of a particular waste stream.
- The required size of the site will depend on the expected type and volume of debris to be collected and planned volume reduction methods.
- Large open sites are needed for any type of debris staging activity. Paved sites are preferred. Semi-paved or large parking lots paved in stone dust or gravel can also be used for vegetative waste.
- All storm related debris passing through the facility must ultimately be recycled or be disposed of at a solid waste management facility authorized by NYS DEC if in this State, or authorized by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories or nations.

- If TDSR site locations are unprotected and susceptible to contamination, the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at and near a proposed staging area may be tested prior to receipt of disaster generated debris in accordance with FEMA guidance to establish pre-existing baseline conditions. For storm events, where vegetative waste is the pre-dominate waste stream, it may only be necessary to document pre- existing conditions with either video and/or photographs.``
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste should not be allowed in public source water protection areas including aquifer protection areas, public drinking water supply watersheds, and public well source areas.
- In no case should any TDSR be located in or within 100feet of a freshwater wetland area or watercourse.
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste shall not be located within 300feet of a tidal wetland, watercourse, or water-body, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.
- Impacts from noise, dust, and traffic that are tolerated by the public early in a disaster recovery may have to be curtailed later. Avoid locating the TDSR near residential areas, schools, and hospitals.
- Sites should not have critical habitat or rare ecosystems, threatened and/or endangered species, historic and/or archaeological sites.
- Sites should have good ingress/egress, preferably with an existing curb cut, to accommodate heavy truck traffic and have a site configuration that will allow for an efficient layout.

5.2.4 Site Operation of a Debris Management Site (DMS)

NYS DEC recommends the following guidance for operating a TDSR based on FEMA guidance. Sites should have:

- Visible, demarcated buffer areas at the 300 foot (tidal wetlands) or 100 foot (freshwater wetlands) setback line.
- Only debris and waste generated from the storm may be received at TDSR site.
- Storm water controls, such as silt fences, to prevent discharge of contaminated runoff into water bodies where such discharge may cause violations of State regulations.
- Leachate control measures must be implemented and maintained completely around all non-vegetative waste piles and unloading/loading areas. These leachate control measures must adequately prevent the migration of leachate from waste management areas.
- Some method to control the off-site migration of dust, wood chips, or other debris residuals from vehicular traffic and from the handling of debris shall be implemented.
- An adequate supply of water to ensure that the debris is adequately wet to prevent risk of fire and/or dust migration shall be made available.
- No sorting or on-site processing of non-vegetative debris is allowed under emergency authorization. No pulverizing or grinding of wastes or materials is allowed. Also, no disassembly of electronic components is allowed at the site.
- The site must have an attendant on duty whenever the facility is in operation. The site must be secured during non-operational hours. Adequate access control must be in place to prevent unauthorized dumping and scavenging.
- The site attendant(s) must control dust, noise, vectors and other potential nuisances. The site must be monitored for wind-blown debris and cleaned up daily.
- The site must be monitored to correctly identify and segregate waste types, especially

hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, for appropriate management.

- Secondary containment for portable fuel tanks, drums, and other fluids for operating equipment and vehicles shall be provided.
- All non-vegetative waste must be removed from the site within seven days of receipt.
- Collected E-waste, white goods, HHW, and any incidental putrescible wastes must be kept in covered containers. All other wastes must be received and managed exclusively on asphalt paved surfaces.
- Records must be maintained for all materials received including date, quantity and type. Records must also be kept for all outbound shipments including date, wastes; these records must be submitted to NYS DEC in electronic format.
- Incidental MSW, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing materials may only be received if such waste or material was mixed with construction-demolition debris during or as a result of storm.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used by all workers who directly or indirectly handle storm debris.
- Fire protection and detection equipment shall be provided in accordance with local laws and ordinances.
- NYS DEC may rescind the approval at any time for failure to comply with any of the above requirements or the approved activity is causing an unacceptable impact to public health or the environment.
- Closure of the site, lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed within thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than 30 days from expiration. Notify the NYS DEC Regional office 1 as to the schedule of the closure. The site shall be restored to pre-project conditions.
- The local municipality or the site owner is responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

5.2.5 Site Remediation/Closure Checklist for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris sites

The testing and closure of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be undertaken by each municipality in cooperation with NYS DEC and FEMA guidelines. The following broad guidelines apply to the closure of these sites:

- Owner/operators of the TDSR or Vegetative debris site will be responsible for closure of the site in accordance with NYS DEC requirements, including environmental sampling, if needed.
- All disaster related debris must be removed by the expiration of the Emergency Authorization and/or General Permit, unless otherwise authorized by NYS DEC.
- Mulch and wood chips produced from processing uncontaminated green waste may be left on-site if prior approval is obtained from NYS DEC. NYS DEC will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis.

Areas that were only used to stage uncontaminated green waste, or ash from authorized burning of solely vegetative debris, will not require any environmental sampling after the debris or ash is removed unless there is reason to believe that the area may have become contaminated (e.g., significant visible

staining or known contaminant releases in the area).

- Areas that were used to stage mixed debris will normally require environmental sampling after the debris is removed, unless there is reason to believe that no contamination in the area occurred (e.g., the area is paved with asphalt or concrete and there is no visible evidence of staining or known contaminant releases).
- Areas suspected of being contaminated that were used to stage household hazardous waste and hazardous waste may require environmental sampling after all material has been removed from the site.
- When contamination has occurred and sampling of soils and groundwater is needed, it should typically include at least four soil samples and one groundwater sample collected from a monitoring well or direct sampling method in areas showing significant visible staining or areas believed to be impacted by the staged waste or ash. Unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC, these samples should normally be analyzed for total Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds using approved US EPA methods and NYS DEC protocols. NYS DEC may also require other approaches to conducting environmental sampling at staging areas on a case-by-case basis.

5.2.6 Additional Testing Criteria

The following is additional testing criteria that may be required at certain debris staging situations:

5.2.6.1 Soil Testing

- Soils suspected of being contaminated may be tested for the presence of volatile hydrocarbon contaminants. Samples should be taken immediately below the surface. This testing should be done if it is suspected that they were hazardous materials, such as oil or diesel fuel spills, dumped on the site. This phase of the testing should be done after the stockpiles are removed from the site.

If burning is conducted, the entire burn site should be inspected for any areas of discoloration, odor, or obvious problems. Such areas should be identified and restored, as necessary.

5.2.6.2 Groundwater Testing

- Groundwater suspected of being contaminated may be tested on selected sites to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through either the stockpile areas or ash areas if burning is conducted.
- Runoff from stockpiled debris within the storage areas has the potential to contaminate groundwater. Although the probability of contamination is considered low, testing of suspected contaminated sites may be needed because of the importance of protecting water quality and assessing consistency with Suffolk County's Water Quality Standards, particularly in an area served by private drinking water supply wells.
- Groundwater monitoring wells or temporary sampling points in areas of suspected contamination may be placed around the perimeter of the stockpiles (especially for stockpiles of things like white goods, electronics, HHW, etc) that have remained for an extended period of time prior to final disposal, and burn piles, to determine if there is any type of contamination.

- Testing of suspected contaminated sites may occur after all debris is removed.

5.2.6.3 Generic Checklist for Quality Assurance at Closeout

NYS DEC presents a generic checklist for Quality Assurance (QA) that should be considered at the close-out of each TDSR site. The Responsible Party for the site is responsible for closure in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local requirements. The generic checklist includes, but is not limited to, the verification of the following:

- Lease special conditions are met
- Debris stockpiles removal and disposal
- Filled or disturbed wetlands restored and locations noted on appropriate State and municipal maps
- Chain of custody records complete for the site
- Location of storage area stockpiles marked on plans
- Contractor petroleum and HHW spills remediated
- Perimeter berms leveled and topsoil restoration
- Existing groundwater monitoring wells identified on map, secured and restoration
- Environmental records submitted for areas of suspected contamination if needed (contractor groundwater and air quality monitoring if any, chain of custody records for HHW, other state approvals)
- Site secured wherever stockpiles (chips, tires, etc.) do remain, to discourage illegal dumping
- All contractor equipment and temporary structures removal
- Compare baseline data of the temporary site to conditions after the stockpile is removed and the contractor vacates the site.
- Use Global Positioning system (GPS) coordinates to locate the sites for future reference needs.
- Use of Automated Debris Management System (ADMS) close-out procedures and documentation may be used if it is in accordance with all acceptable federal, state, and local requirements.

5.2.7 Completing Closeout

NYS DEC should be informed in writing when all closure activities at the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are completed. If environmental sampling in areas of suspected contamination was conducted as part of the closure activities, then the closure notice should include the results of this sampling, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.

5.3 Concept of Operations Plan for Debris Management

5.3.1 Overview

Suffolk County developed the Concept of Operations for Debris Management, Activation and Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts. The Concept of Operations describes the phases of clean-up and the priorities associated with the clean-up. In addition, it details the steps that will be taken by the towns, their contractors, and other parties to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural hazard event such as the modeled 100-year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2 of this plan. This Concept of Operations is tied to the activation and use of town contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

The scope of the Concept of Operations is to:

- Provide overall coordination for county-wide disaster debris management implementation.
- Provide for the allocation of human, technical and financial resources available for disaster debris management.
- Provide for the coordination of disaster debris management on a county and local level, including push and shove, removal, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposal operations and the safety of personnel and the environment.
- Provides a pre/post event timeline and related activity and/or plan execution action items. It should be noted that this Concept of Operations could also cover other types of natural disasters (i.e., ice storms, tornados, etc.) and that time frames would be modified to reflect the specific event.

5.3.2 Activities Timeline

The Concept of Operations activities timeline is segmented into four major operational time periods following the initial Preparation and Pre-Event activities:



5.3.2.1 Preparation: Prior to Storm

Notice Event Activation of Debris removal and monitoring contractors. Activate County-wide Debris Management Recovery Team.

- Identify potential threats and impacts
- Assess available resources
- Discuss potential resource sharing, including personnel and assets; prepare draft task orders
- Identify pre-placed contracts and confirm availability for stand-by or activation
- Coordinate deployment of personnel and pre-positioning of equipment, as appropriate
- Activate Debris Management Branch in Suffolk County EOC, such as FEMA Debris subject matter experts.

5.3.2.2 Immediate Response and Clearance: 0 to 72 Hours

The Immediate Response and Clearance phase is the initial response and consists primarily of clearing from the public roads and right- of-ways the disaster debris that hinders immediate life-saving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. This phase is normally 0-70 working hours (i.e., one week) following an event (per FEMA guidance); however, it can be extended if the situation warrants it (through coordination with FEMA). Typically, municipalities clear local roads; the County clears County roads, and the State clears State roads. Priority road systems in Suffolk County are the federal interstates, the parallel roads along the federal interstates, the State Routes, and the County roads. Roadway debris will be moved to the side of the road to provide access into damaged areas. Normally, no attempt is made to remove, segregate or dispose of the debris in this first phase. However, in rare instances

it may be beneficial to remove the debris immediately when a significant health and safety risk is present. The initial emergency road clearance will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Support to Search and Rescue and other life-saving resources.
2) Critical life-sustaining facilities (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, other).
3) Additional life-sustaining facilities (i.e., emergency feeding and sheltering sites, Local Distribution Points, other).
4) Critical community support facilities (i.e., police, fire, EMS, and emergency management sites, other).
5) Critical infrastructure facilities (i.e., electrical utilities, telecommunications utilities, other).
6) Longer- term sustaining facilities (i.e., water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, water pumping stations, other).
7) PSEG-LI Restoration Operations
8) NYS DOT contractors for Staging Area Reduction

Municipalities are responsible for their local roads. Immediate debris clearing actions on State and local roads and properties should be supervised by local public works personnel using all available resources. NYS DOT is responsible for clearing and/or removing wreckage and debris from state owned or maintained transportation facilities and also provides support of local debris management operations when conditions permit. In the event of a natural disaster and based on feedback from field personnel, a determination will be made by each impacted municipality if their in-house capabilities are sufficient to remove the quantity of debris generated by the event. If it is determined that the quantity exceeds the municipality's capabilities, municipalities should activate their contracts.

5.3.2.3 Clearance & Removal Operations: 72 Hours to 2 Weeks

The Clearance and Removal phase consists of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. This operational phase may involve reassessment of debris quantities, operations of debris staging areas, public education, and debris separation, collection, storage, recycling and disposal activities. *(Normally the debris removal must be completed within 6 months, with a possible 6- month extension. This has frequently been extended when the situation warrants.)* Debris removal may begin during the emergency response phase and will constitute a major part of the recovery phase. Debris removal will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to essential facilities, i.e., police, fire and emergency medical centers, hospitals, clinics, emergency operation centers, airports, municipal complexes, essential public utility facilities to include electrical transmission substations, water treatment plants, water supply facilities, sewage treatment plants, and generating stations. Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to schools, libraries, community and educational facilities, and commercial establishments.

2) Public waterways essential to commerce and major flood drainage ways. (In this instance, NYS DOT, US ACE, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and/or U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) may need to be involved depending on responsibilities.)
3) Local Municipality properties
4) County properties
5) State properties
6) Public recreational facilities.

5.3.2.4 Removal Operations: 2 Weeks to 30+ Days

Removal Operations will continue and further the debris operations outlined in the description of work above. Efforts will concentrate on removing, segregating and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety.

5.3.2.5 Final Disposal & Closeout: 30 to 180 Days

- Monitor County and local municipal recovery operations and progress, including closeout of temporary debris management sites, and develop after-action reports and revise plans, as appropriate.
- Request resources needed, including personnel and assets
- Prepare all necessary documentation and participate in all required aspects of Applications for FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program
- Develop after-action report and revise plans, as appropriate

5.3.3 Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations

Map 5-1: Pre-Identified Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations within Suffolk County

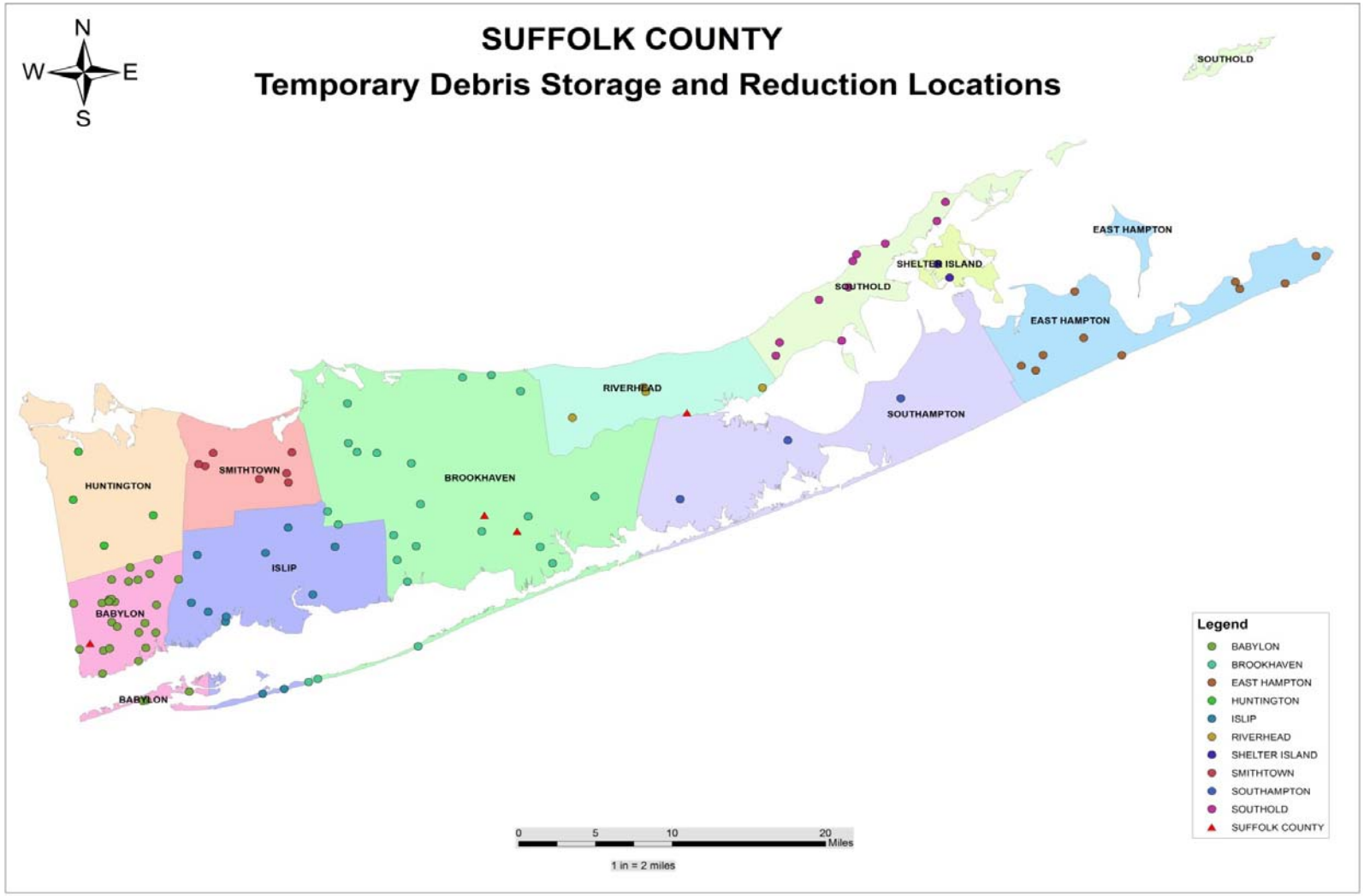


Table 5-1: Pre-Identified Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations within Suffolk County

Town of Babylon	
Weld Build Site	276 Long Island Avenue Babylon, NY 11798
Anthony Sanchez Memorial Park	Sawyer Avenue & Berkshire Road West Babylon, NY 11704
Birchwood Park	Cricket Court Deer Park, NY 11729
Casa Industries	Gleam Street West Babylon, NY 11704
Cedar Beach	Ocean Parkway Babylon, NY 11798
Colonial Springs Park	Little East Neck Road Wyandanch, NY 11798
Bergen Point County Park	Bergen Avenue & Kirby Lane West Babylon, NY 11704
Fabio Buttitta Memorial Park/Pool	Acorn Street & Eastern Ave Deer Park, NY 11729
Geiger Memorial Park/Pool	Long Island Avenue Deer Park, NY 11729
Hermann Griem Park	Landscape Drive Wheatley Heights, NY 11798
Marconi Boulevard	1119 Marconi Boulevard Copiague, NY 11726
Michel Park	Michel Drive Farmingdale, NY 11735
North Lindenhurst Pool	1700 Straight Path Lindenhurst, NY 11757
Oak Beach	Ocean Parkway Babylon, NY 11798
OMNI Transfer Station	114 Alder Street West Babylon, NY 11704
Overlook Beach	Ocean Parkway

	Babylon, NY 11798
Pine Acres Park	Old Country Road & Pine Acres Boulevard Deer Park, NY 11729
Spangle Drive Senior Center	483 Spangle Drive North Babylon, NY 11703
St. John's Cemetery	Edison Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704
Tanner Park	Tanner Park Amityville, NY 11701
Town of Babylon Landfill	200 Patton Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704
Town of Babylon Recycling Center	57 Field Street West Babylon, NY 11704
Van Bourgondien Park	621 Albin Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704
Locust Avenue Parking Lot	Locust Avenue Babylon, NY 11702
Venetian Shores Park	Harding Avenue Lindenhurst, NY 11757
Village of Lindenhurst DPW Yard	121 Albany Avenue Lindenhurst, NY 11757
Village of Lindenhurst DPW Yard	1023 North Indiana Avenue Lindenhurst, NY 11757
Village of Amityville Louden Ave	Louden Avenue & County Line Road Amityville, NY 11701

Town of Brookhaven	
Barton Avenue Highway Yard	100 Barton Avenue Patchogue, NY 11772
Boyle Road	248 Boyle Road Selden, NY 11784
Calabro Airport	131 Dawn Drive Shirley, NY 11967
Coram Highway Yard	1140 Old Town Road Coram, NY 11727
Holtsville Ecology Center	249 Buckley Road Holtsville, NY 11742
Brookhaven Landfill	350 Horseblock Road Brookhaven, NY 11719
Levitt Field	231-281 Hawkins Road Centereach, NY 11720
Mastic Beach Highway Yard	1 Mastic Beach Road Mastic, NY 11951
Manorville Compost Facility	Papermill Road Manorville, NY 11949
Medford Athletic Park	2329-2365 Horseblock Road Medford, NY 11763
Percy Raynor Park	21-28 Neal Path Centereach, NY 11720
Rocky Point Yard	19 Merritts Path Rocky Point, NY 11778
Setauket Yard	241 Old Town Road Setauket, NY 11733
Shoreham Recreational Center	Defense Road & Route 25A Shoreham, NY 11786
Sandspit Marina	116 Brightwood Street Patchogue, NY 11772
Davis Park	Dune Walk Patchogue, NY 11772
Point O Woods	Church Street & Ridge Avenue Fire Island, NY 11706
Ocean Bay Park	Thompson Avenue Fire Island, NY 11706
Shoreham Village Hall Parking Lot	80 Woodville Road Shoreham, NY 11786
Patchogue DPW Yard	216 Waverly Avenue
	Patchogue, NY 11772
Mastic Beach Property Owners Association	31 Neighborhood Road Mastic Beach, NY 11951

Town of East Hampton	
Solid Waste Management Facility	260 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, NY 11937
Sanitation Facility	260 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, NY 11937
Montauk Transfer Station	365 Montauk Highway Montauk, NY 11954
East Hampton Airport	200 Daniels Hole Road Wainscott, NY 11975
Stephen Hands Path Recreational Fields	Stephen Hands Path East Hampton, NY 11937
Town Auxiliary Barn	291 Stephen Hands Path East Hampton, NY 11937
Maidstone Baseball Field	Maidstone Park Road East Hampton, NY 11937
Atlantic Avenue Beach Parking Lot	Atlantic Avenue Amagansett, NY 11930
The Edward Vincent Ecker, Sr. County Park	200 Navy Street Montauk, NY 11954
Camp Hero Housing Development	Madison Hill Drive Montauk, NY 11954
Ditch Plains Beach	Ditch Plains Road Montauk, NY 11954
Town of Huntington	
Mill Dam Park	Mill Dam Road Halsite, NY 11743
Peter A. Nelson Park	Oakwood Road Huntington, NY 11743
Half Hollow Park	Old South Path Huntington Station, NY 11746
Dix Hills Ice Rink	575 Vanderbilt Parkway Dix Hills, NY 11746

Town of Islip	
Macarthur Resource Recovery Facility	4001 Veterans Memorial Highway Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
Bay Shore Marina	South Clinton Avenue Bay Shore, NY 11706
Byron Lake Park	Bayview Drive South Oakdale, NY 11769
Casamento Park	65 Muncey Road West Islip, NY 11795
Central Islip DPW Yard	Eastview Drive Central Islip, NY 11722
MacArthur Composting Facility	1101 Railroad Avenue Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
Ronkonkoma Lake County Park	Lake Shore Road Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
Atlantique	Central Walk Bay Shore, NY 11706
Bay Shore Marina	South Clinton Avenue Bay Shore, NY 11706
Saltaire	Lighthouse Road Bay Shore, NY 11706
Island Rail Terminal	80 Emjay Boulevard Brentwood, NY 11717
Village of Islandia	1100 Old Nichols Road Islandia, NY 11749
Village of Brightwaters DPW Yard	141 Orinoco Drive Brightwaters, NY 11718
Town of Riverhead	
Riverhead Landfill (South side of Youngs Ave)	Youngs Avenue Calverton, NY 11933
Riverhead Landfill (North side of Youngs Ave)	Youngs Avenue Calverton, NY 11933
EPCAL Runway	Burman Boulevard Calverton, NY 11933
Jamesport Boat Ramp	Peconic Bay Boulevard South Jamesport, NY 11970

Town of Shelter Island	
Recycling Center	34 North Menantic Road Shelter Island, NY 11964
Recycling Center Compost Area	34 North Menantic Road Shelter Island, NY 11964
Wades Beach Parking Lot	110 South Midway Road Shelter Island, NY 11964
Town of Smithtown	
Smithtown Highway Yard	758 Smithtown Bypass Smithtown, NY 11787
Kings Park Highway Yard	300 Old Northport Road Kings Park, NY 11754
Montclair North Highway Yard	Montclair Avenue St. James, NY 11780
Municipal Services Lot	85 Old Northport Road Kings Park, NY 11754
St. James Commuter Lot	Lake Avenue St. James, NY 11754
Smithtown Commuter Lot	Fairview Avenue Smithtown, NY 11787
Kings Park North Commuter Lot	Indian Head Road Kings Park, NY 11754
Kings Park South Commuter Lot	Meadow Road West
	Kings Park, NY 11754
Town of Southampton	
Hampton Bays Transfer Station	30 Jackson Avenue Hampton Bays, NY 11946
North Sea Transfer Station	1370 Majors Path Southampton, NY 11968
Westhampton Transfer Station	66 Old Country Road Westhampton, NY 11977

Town of Southold	
Town Solid Waste Facility	6155 Cox Lane Cutchogue, NY 11935
Old School House Park	10145 Route 25 East Marion, NY 11939
Klipp Park	3925 Manhanset Avenue Greenport, NY 11944
Kenneys Beach	4155 Kenneys Road Southold, NY 11971
McCabes Beach	2400 North Sea Road Southold, NY 11971
Town Beach	53005 CR 48 Southold, NY 11971
Cochran Park	2405 Peconic Lane Peconic, NY 11958
Strawberry Fields	1105 CR 48 Mattituck, NY 11952
Laurel Lake Park	4995 Route 25 Laurel, NY 11948
New Suffolk Beach	150 Second Street New Suffolk, NY 11956
Suffolk County	
Suffolk County Offices	225 Griffing Avenue
	Riverhead, NY 11901
The Marilyn Shellabarger South Brookhaven Family Health Center East at Shirley	550 Montauk Highway Shirley, NY 11967
John J. Foley Nursing Home Grounds	14 Glover Drive Yaphank, NY 11980
Tri-Community Health Center	1080 Sunrise Highway Amityville, NY 11701

5.4

Field Operations Health and Safety Plan and Procedures – The Health and Safety Plan will be distributed and overseen by the County and/or Town Senior Safety Officer. The Senior Safety Officer will ensure that both Employees and Contractor employees follow employee safety and health standards mandated by the New York State Public Employee Occupational Safety and Health Act. In the event that there is a disaster for which additional contracted employees are contracted through the County and/or Town, the Contractor shall identify a Safety Officer. The municipality will assign the Safety Officer for the its personnel to ensure that Employees and Force Account Labor are abiding by the proper safety protocols in compliance with NYSDOL and OSHA requirements. Potential Health / Safety Risks include:

- Isolated and/or not readily accessible areas
- Heavy machinery, loud, equipment, traffic
- Limited communication
- Extreme weather
- Large debris piles
- Waterborne, vector-borne, and blood-borne disease
- Rabid animals, infectious reptiles and plants
- Downed power lines and cables
- Gas leaks
- Natural and wildlife hazards
- Hazardous material

Any Contractors working on behalf of the County and/or Town to remove disaster related debris shall submit at the time of Contract award an Employee Health and Safety Plan for the above referenced risks. The Health and Safety plan will include, but not be limited to, emergency contact numbers, chains of command, and potential scenarios. The plans shall identify potential hazards at debris loading areas and DMS. Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment to move and process various types of debris.

The County and/or Town shall provide its employees and force account labor, and the Contractor shall provide its employees the following personal protective equipment, as required:

- Appropriate clothing, footwear, and gloves
- Eye and ear protection
- Hardhat
- Respiratory protection
- Personal meds & Rx drugs
- Bottled water
- Maps and/or GPS device
- Cell phone
- Sunscreen, insect repellant
- First Aid Kit.

For additional guidance on Safety Provisions used by the US Army Corps of Engineers can be found at:

http://www.usace.army.mil/SafetyandOccupationalHealth/SafetyandHealthRequirementsManual.aspx

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY

6.1 Summary Statement

If a catastrophic storm, such as the 100 year return period probabilistic hurricane-wind and flood event identified in Chapter 2 were to strike Suffolk County, it is estimated that approximately 1,700,000 tons of debris would be generated and spread across the entire county as a result. This far exceeds the average annual amount of solid waste processed in Suffolk County during the year. The debris would block roadways making transportation and access to areas very difficult if not impossible for all residents. Public safety and protection of lives and property would be compromised until the massive quantities of debris could be cleared and removed.

Recovery from recent storms, such as Hurricane Irene and Super Storm Sandy, were effectively carried out because of County-wide cooperation, multi-jurisdictional planning efforts and effective debris removal and disposal contracts. The county-wide experience and expertise gained through these recent events, have directly led to the development of this Plan which includes the pre-positioning of contracts to streamline the contracting process. The required documentation and operating procedures utilized during these storm events have been incorporated into this Plan to ensure that past successes will continue for debris removal and disposal activities, contracting efforts, and processing of federal reimbursement claims. The County is now better positioned to effectively respond to such a storm event because of the documents in place – this Plan, the Concept of Operations Plan, individual jurisdictional annexes, and pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal and management, along with an understanding of the debris monitoring and documentation requirements mandated by state and federal agencies..

Suffolk County and its ten Town planning partners are committed to address public safety and protection issues that are common to all areas and locales of the County. This is accomplished through cooperative planning, training, information sharing, guideline and procedural development/reviews, after action reports, federal and state requirements, and a self-awareness of potential areas in need of improvement. These actions are all dedicated to the protection and safety of our residents with specific focus on preparation and being able to respond to disasters and natural hazard events. The list below identifies areas that need to be considered for a stronger operational approach:

- The County DOES NOT have enough processing and/or final disposal capacity in-state to manage debris generated from a catastrophic disaster event. Processing capacity includes the existing solid waste infrastructure and debris management sites that are established as a result of a natural disaster. While there are opportunities to increase processing capacity at existing infrastructure sites, the volume of debris may be such that the existing infrastructure would be quickly overwhelmed, therefore necessitating the need for both additional Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative Debris sites. These may also serve as local volume reduction plants to facilitate quick and more efficient transport of waste for out of state disposal. With the anticipated volume of construction and demolition debris, out of state disposal is the only option. Various modes of transport other than trucking must be considered such as rail, barge, and container freight.

- The number and location of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites is critical in any planning for debris management. Currently, each town has identified a limited number of town-owned sites for use. However, these sites may not have the capacity that would be needed to manage debris generated for a catastrophic hurricane or other disaster event. It is the municipalities'

responsibility to ensure that the individual TDSR sites have obtained the necessary permit(s)/authorization(s).

- In general, abandoned boats and mass vessel displacement is problematic during a large storm event. The implementation of a web-based, publically available, database providing information helpful in determining the ownership of a collected boat would be beneficial. Such database should include, at a minimum, the following information for each boat collected: the body of water from which the vessel was collected, the vessel registration and/or hull identification number, the vessel name (if any), identifying colors, the make and model of the vessel, and aggregation site location. The database should be constructed so as to allow the owner to correspond with NYS DEC or other appropriate agencies confidentially, to expedite the reunion of vessel owners with their vessels.

- Enhanced coordination and planning with the utility companies will improve response time to begin collection and removal of waste in the right of way thereby getting this waste to a processing facility quicker for disposal and/or recycling.

- Continued and enhanced communication, coordination, and planning with municipalities with regard to managing disaster debris. Provide technical assistance with regard to the proper siting and authorization of TDSR's.

ABBREVIATIONS

Below are the acronyms and definitions used in this Plan

Acronym	Definition
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
ADMS	Automated Debris Management System
AGM	Department of Agriculture and Markets
ALB	Asian Long-horned Beetle
BW	Bulky Waste
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	United States Code of Federal Regulations
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CY	Cubic Yards
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act
DMRT	Debris Management Recovery Team
DMS	Debris Management Site
EA	Emergency Authorization
ECL	Environment Conservation Law
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAZUS	Hazard US
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
IA	Individual Assistance
ICS	Incident Command System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRP	National Response Plan
NWS	National Weather Service

NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS DHSES	New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
NYS DOC	New York State Department of Commerce
NYS DOL	New York State Department of Labor
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
NYS DMV	New York State Department of Motor Vehicles
OSHA	United States Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNPs	Private Non-Profits
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEG-LI	Public Service Enterprise Group - Long Island
PW	Project Worksheet
QA	Quality Assurance
RC	Road Clearance
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMW	Regulated Medical Waste
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SC FRES	Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services
SC DPW	Suffolk County Department of Public Works
SPC	Special Waste
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction
USCG	United States Coast Guard
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
US ACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
VDF	Vehicle Dismantling Facilities
VRP	Volume Reduction Plant
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX A

NYS Executive Law Article 2-B

NYS Executive Law Article 2-B

§ 20. Natural and man-made disasters; policy; definitions

1. It shall be the policy of the state that:

a. local government and emergency service organizations continue their essential role as the first line of defense in times of disaster, and that the state provide appropriate supportive services to the extent necessary;

b. local chief executives take an active and personal role in the development and implementation of disaster preparedness programs and be vested with authority and responsibility in order to insure the success of such programs;

c. state and local natural disaster and emergency response functions be coordinated using recognized practices in incident management in order to bring the fullest protection and benefit to the people;

d. state resources be organized and prepared for immediate effective response to disasters which are beyond the capability of local governments and emergency service organizations; and

e. state and local plans, organizational arrangements, and response capability required to execute the provisions of this article shall at all times be the most effective that current circumstances and existing resources allow.

2. As used in this article the following terms shall have the following meanings:

a. "disaster" means occurrence or imminent threat of wide spread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made causes, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, high water, landslide, mudslide, wind, storm, wave action, volcanic activity, epidemic, air contamination, terrorism, cyber event, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, radiological accident, nuclear, chemical, biological, or bacteriological release, water contamination, bridge failure or bridge collapse.

b. "state disaster emergency" means a period beginning with a declaration by the governor that a disaster exists and ending upon the termination thereof.

c. "municipality" means a public corporation as defined in subdivision one of section sixty-six of the general construction law and a special district as defined in subdivision sixteen of section one hundred two of the real property tax law.

d. "commission" means the disaster preparedness commission created pursuant to section twenty-one of this article.

e. "emergency services organization" means a public or private agency, voluntary organization or group organized and functioning for the purpose of providing fire, medical, ambulance, rescue, housing, food or other services directed toward relieving human suffering, injury or loss of life or damage to property as a result of an emergency, including non-profit and governmentally-supported organizations, but excluding governmental agencies.

f. "chief executive" means:
(1) a county executive or manager of a county;
(2) in a county not having a county executive or manager, the chairman or other presiding officer of the county legislative body;
(3) a mayor of a city or village, except where a city or village has a manager, it shall mean such manager; and
(4) a supervisor of a town, except where a town has a manager, it shall mean such manager.

g. "Disaster emergency response personnel" means agencies, public officers, employees, or affiliated volunteers having duties and responsibilities under or pursuant to a comprehensive emergency management plan.

h. "Emergency management director" means the government official responsible for emergency preparedness, response and recovery for a county, city, town, or village.

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i. "incident management team" means a state certified team of trained personnel from different departments, organizations, agencies, and jurisdictions within the state, or a region of the state, activated to support and manage major and/or complex incidents requiring a significant number of local, regional, and state resources.

j. "executive level officer" means a state agency officer with the authority to deploy agency assets and resources and make decisions binding a state agency.

k. "third party non-state resources" means any contracted resource that is not owned or controlled by the state or a political subdivision including, but not limited to, ambulances, construction crews, or contractors.

§ 21. Disaster preparedness commission established; meetings; powers and duties

1. There is hereby created in the executive department a disaster preparedness commission consisting of the commissioners of transportation, health, division of criminal justice services, education, economic development, agriculture and markets, housing and community renewal, general services, labor, environmental conservation, mental health, parks, recreation and historic preservation, corrections and community supervision , children and family services, homeland security and emergency services, and people with developmental disabilities, the president of the New York state energy research and development authority, the superintendents of state police and financial services, the secretary of state, the state fire administrator, the chair of the public service commission, the adjutant general, the office for technology, and the office of victim services, the chairs of the thruway authority, the metropolitan transportation authority, the port authority of New York and New Jersey, the chief professional officer of the state coordinating chapter of the American Red Cross and three additional members, to be appointed by the governor, two of whom shall be chief executives. Each member agency may designate an executive level officer of that agency, with responsibility for disaster preparedness matters, who may represent that agency on the commission. The commissioner of the division of homeland security and emergency services shall serve as chair of the commission, and the governor shall designate the vice chair of the commission. The members of the commission, except those who serve ex officio, shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this article but shall receive no additional compensation for services rendered pursuant to this article.

2. The commission, on call of the chairperson, shall meet at least twice each year and at such other times as may be necessary. The agenda and meeting place of all regular meetings shall be made available to the public in advance of such meetings and all such meetings shall be open to the public. The commission shall establish quorum requirements and other rules and procedures regarding conduct of its meetings and other affairs.

3. The commission shall have the following powers and responsibilities:
a. study all aspects of man-made or natural disaster prevention, response and recovery;
b. request and obtain from any state or local officer or agency any information necessary to the commission for the exercise of its responsibilities;
c. prepare and, as appropriate, revise a state comprehensive emergency management plan. The commission shall report all revisions to such plan by March thirty-first of each year to the governor, the legislature and the chief judge of the state, unless a current version of the plan is available to the public on the website of the division of homeland security and emergency services. In preparing such plans, the commission shall consult with federal and local officials, emergency service organizations including both volunteer and commercial emergency response organizations, and the public as it deems appropriate. To the extent such plans impact upon administration of the civil and criminal justice systems of the state, including their operational and fiscal needs in times of disaster emergency, the commission, its staff and any working group, task force, agency or other instrumentality to which it may delegate responsibility to assist it in its duties shall consult with the chief administrator of the courts and coordinate their preparation with him or her or with his or her representatives;
d. prepare, keep current and distribute to chief executives and others an inventory of programs directly relevant to prevention, minimization of damage, readiness, operations during disasters, and recovery following disasters;
e. direct state disaster operations and coordinate state disaster operations with local disaster operations following the declaration of a state disaster emergency;

f. (1) unless it deems it unnecessary, create, following the declaration of a state disaster emergency, a temporary organization in the disaster area to provide for integration and coordination of efforts among the various federal, state, municipal and private agencies involved. The commission, upon a request from a municipality and with the approval of the governor, shall direct the temporary organization to assume direction of the local disaster operations of such municipality, for a specified period of time not to exceed thirty days, and in such cases such temporary organization shall assume direction of such local disaster operations, subject to the supervision of the commission. Upon the expiration of the thirty day period the commission, at the request of the municipality, may extend the temporary organization's direction of such local disaster operations for additional periods not to exceed thirty days. The commission, upon a finding that a municipality is unable to manage local disaster operations, may, with the approval of the governor, direct the temporary organization to assume direction of the local disaster operations of such municipality, for a specified period of time not to exceed thirty days, and in such cases such temporary organization shall assume direction of such local disaster operations, subject to the supervision of the commission. Upon expiration of the thirty day period the commission, after consultation with the municipality, and with the approval of the governor, may extend the temporary organization's direction of such local disaster operations for additional periods not to exceed thirty days. In such event, such temporary organization may utilize such municipality's local resources, provided, however, that the state shall not be liable for any expenses incurred in using such municipality's resources. The state shall not be liable for the expenses incurred in using third party, non-state resources deployed to the affected area by the temporary organization, which are necessary to protect life and safety;

(2) The state incident management team shall have the authority to act as the operational arm of the temporary organization. When called to duty and deployed by the state, members of any state or local incident management team shall be deemed temporary employees of the state and shall have the same privileges and immunities afforded to regular state employees, subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the president of the state civil service commission pursuant to section one hundred sixty-three of the civil service law;

g. assist in the coordination of federal recovery efforts and coordinate recovery assistance by state and private agencies;

h. provide for periodic briefings, drills, exercises or other means to assure that all state personnel with direct responsibilities in the event of a disaster are fully familiar with response and recovery plans and the manner in which they shall carry out their responsibilities, and coordinate with federal, local or other state personnel. Such activities may take place on a regional or county basis, and local and federal participation shall be invited and encouraged;

i. submit to the governor, the legislature and the chief judge of the state by March thirty-first of each year an annual report which shall include but need not be limited to:

(1) a summary of commission and state agency activities for the year and plans for the ensuing year with respect to the duties and responsibilities of the commission;

(2) recommendations on ways to improve state and local capability to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters;

(3) the status of the state and local plans for disaster preparedness and response, including the name of any locality which has failed or refused to develop and implement its own disaster preparedness plan and program; and the extent to which all forms of local emergency response assets have been included, and accounted for in planning and preparation for disaster preparedness and response; and

j. develop public service announcements to be distributed to television and radio stations and other media throughout the state informing the public how to prepare and respond to disasters. Such public service announcements shall be distributed in English and such other languages as such commission deems appropriate.

k. [Redesignated]

4. All powers of the state civil defense commission are assigned to the commission.

5. The state office of emergency management within the division of homeland security and emergency services shall serve as the operational arm of the commission and shall be responsible for implementing provisions of this article and the rules and policies adopted by the commission. The director of the state office of emergency management within the division of homeland security and emergency services shall exercise the authority given to the disaster preparedness commission in section twenty-nine of this article, to coordinate and direct state agencies

and assets in response to a state disaster emergency, through their respective agency heads, on behalf of the governor and the chair of the disaster preparedness commission, when the governor, the lieutenant governor, and the chair of the disaster preparedness commission are incapacitated or without an available means of reliable communication with the state office of emergency management. If the director of the state office of emergency management is unable to exercise this authority, then the executive deputy commissioner of the division of homeland security and emergency services shall act in this capacity. In the event that the executive deputy commissioner is unable to exercise this authority, then such authority shall be exercised by the official willing and able to do so in the following order: the superintendent of the division of state police; the state fire administrator; or the director of the office of counterterrorism within the division of homeland security and emergency services. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to limit the authority of the governor, lieutenant governor, or the chair of the disaster preparedness commission to oversee the director of the state office of emergency management within the division of homeland security and emergency services or any official exercising authority given to the disaster preparedness commission in section twenty-nine of this article.

§ 22. State disaster preparedness plans

1. The commission shall prepare a state disaster preparedness plan and submit such plan to the governor for approval no later than one year following the effective date of this act. The governor shall act upon such plan by July first of that year. The commission shall review such plans annually.

2. The purpose of such plans shall be to minimize the effects of disasters by: (i) identifying appropriate measures to prevent disasters, (ii) developing mechanisms to coordinate the use of resources and manpower for service during and after disaster emergencies and the delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from a disaster, and (iii) provide for recovery and redevelopment after disaster emergencies.

3. Such plans shall be prepared with such assistance from other agencies as the commission deems necessary, and shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Disaster prevention and mitigation. Plans to prevent and minimize the effects of disasters shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) identification of hazards and assessment of risk;

(2) recommended disaster prevention and mitigation projects, policies, priorities and programs, with suggested implementation schedules, which outline federal, state and local roles;

(3) suggested revisions and additions to building and safety codes, and zoning and other land use programs;

(4) suggested ways in which state agencies can provide technical assistance to municipalities in the development of local disaster prevention and mitigation plans and programs;

(5) such other measures as reasonably can be taken to protect lives, prevent disasters, and reduce the impact of disasters.

b. Disaster response. Plans to coordinate the use of resources and manpower for service during and after disaster emergencies and to deliver services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from a disaster emergency shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) coordination of resources, manpower and services, using recognized practices in incident management and utilizing existing organizations and lines of authority and centralized direction of requests for assistance;

(2) the location, procurement, construction, processing, transportation, storing, maintenance, renovation, distribution, disposal or use of materials, including those donated, and facilities and services;

(3) a system for warning populations who are or may be endangered;

(4) arrangements for activating state, municipal and volunteer forces, through normal chains of command so far as possible and for continued communication and reporting;

(5) a specific plan for rapid and efficient communication, and for the integration of state communication facilities during a state disaster emergency, including the assignment of responsibilities and the establishment of communication priorities, and liaison with municipal, private and federal communication facilities;

(6) a plan for coordinated evacuation procedures, including the establishment of temporary housing and other necessary facilities;
(7) criteria for establishing priorities with respect to the restoration of vital services and debris removal;
(8) plans for the continued effective operation of the civil and criminal justice systems;
(9) provisions for training state and local government personnel and volunteers in disaster response operations;
(10) providing information to the public;
(11) care for the injured and needy and identification and disposition of the dead;
(12) utilization and coordination of programs to assist victims of disasters, with particular attention to the needs of the poor, the elderly, individuals with disabilities and other groups which may be especially affected;
(13) control of ingress and egress to and from a disaster area;
(14) arrangements to administer federal disaster assistance;
(15) a system for obtaining and coordinating situational awareness including the centralized assessment of disaster effects and resultant needs; and
(16) utilization and coordination of programs to assist individuals with household pets and service animals following a disaster, with particular attention to means of evacuation, shelter and transportation options.

c. Recovery. Plans to provide for recovery and redevelopment after disaster emergencies shall include, but not be limited to:
(1) measures to coordinate state agency assistance in recovery efforts;
(2) arrangements to administer federal recovery assistance; and
(3) such other measures as reasonably can be taken to assist in the development and implementation of local disaster recovery plans.

§ 23. Local comprehensive emergency management plans

1. Each county, except those contained within the city of New York, and each city, town and village is authorized to prepare comprehensive emergency management plans. The disaster preparedness commission shall provide assistance and advice for the development of such plans. City, town and village plans shall be coordinated with the county plan.

2. The purpose of such plans shall be to minimize the effect of disasters by (i) identifying appropriate local measures to prevent disasters, (ii) developing mechanisms to coordinate the use of local resources and manpower for service during and after disasters and the delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from a disaster, and (iii) providing for recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

3. Plans for coordination of resources, manpower and services shall provide for a centralized coordination and direction of requests for assistance.

4. Plans for coordination of assistance shall provide for utilization of existing organizations and lines of authority.

5. In preparing such plans, cooperation, advice and assistance shall be sought from local government officials, regional and local planning agencies, police agencies, fire departments and fire companies, local emergency management agencies, commercial and volunteer ambulance services, health and social services officials, community action agencies, the chief administrator of the courts, organizations for the elderly and the handicapped, other interested groups and the general public. Such advice and assistance may be obtained through public hearings held on public notice, or through other appropriate methods.

6. All plans for comprehensive emergency management developed by local governments or any revisions thereto shall be submitted to the commission by December thirty-first of each year to facilitate state coordination of disaster operations.

7. Such plans shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Disaster prevention and mitigation. Plans to prevent and minimize the effects of disasters shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) identification of hazards and assessment of risk;

(2) recommended disaster prevention and mitigation projects, policies, priorities and programs, with suggested implementation schedules, which outline federal, state and local roles;

(3) suggested revisions and additions to building and safety codes and zoning and other land use programs;

(4) such other measures as reasonably can be taken to protect lives, prevent disasters, and reduce their impact.

b. Disaster response. Plans to coordinate the use of resources and manpower for service during and after disasters and to deliver services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from a disaster shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) coordination of resources, manpower and services, using recognized practices in incident management, utilizing existing organizations and lines of authority and centralized direction of requests for assistance;

(2) the location, procurement, construction, processing, transportation, storing, maintenance, renovation, distribution, disposal or use of materials, including those donated, and facilities and services which may be required in time of disaster;

(3) a system for warning populations who are or may be endangered;

(4) arrangements for activating municipal and volunteer forces, through normal chains of command so far as possible, and for continued communication and reporting;

(5) a specific plan for rapid and efficient communication and for the integration of local communication facilities during a disaster including the assignment of responsibilities and the establishment of communication priorities and liaison with municipal, private, state and federal communication facilities;

(6) a plan for coordination evacuation procedures including the establishment of temporary housing and other necessary facilities;

(7) criteria for establishing priorities with respect to the restoration of vital services and debris removal;

(8) plans for the continued effective operation of the civil and criminal justice systems;

(9) provisions for training local government personnel and volunteers in disaster response operations;

(10) providing information to the public;

(11) care for the injured and needy and identification and disposition of the dead;

(12) utilization and coordination of programs to assist victims of disasters, with particular attention to the needs of the poor, the elderly, individuals with disabilities and other groups which may be especially affected;

(13) control of ingress and egress to and from a disaster area;

(14) arrangements to administer state and federal disaster assistance;

(15) procedures under which the county, city, town, village or other political subdivision and emergency organization personnel and resources will be used in the event of a disaster;

(16) a system for obtaining and coordinating disaster information including the centralized assessment of local disaster effects and resultant needs;

(17) continued operation of governments of political subdivisions; and

(18) utilization and coordination of programs to assist individuals with household pets and service animals following a disaster, with particular attention to means of evacuation, shelter and transportation options.

c. Recovery. Local plans to provide for recovery and redevelopment after disasters shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) recommendations for replacement, reconstruction, removal or relocation of damaged or destroyed public or private facilities, proposed new or amendments to zoning, subdivision, building, sanitary or fire prevention regulations and recommendations for economic development and community development in order to minimize the impact of any potential future disasters on the community.

(2) provision for cooperation with state and federal agencies in recovery efforts.

(3) provisions for training and educating local disaster officials or organizations in the preparation of applications for federal and state disaster recovery assistance.

§ 23-a. County registry of disabled persons; notice

1. In each county having a local disaster preparedness plan pursuant to section twenty-three of this article, in order to meet the special needs of persons who would need assistance during evacuations and sheltering because of physical or mental handicaps, it is recommended that each chief executive maintain a registry of disabled persons located within the county. The registration shall identify those persons in need of assistance and plan for resource allocation to meet those identified needs. To assist the chief executive in identifying such persons, the county department of health, or such other county department or agency as designated by the chief executive, shall provide voluntary registration information to all of its special needs clients and to all incoming clients as part of the intake process. The registry shall be updated annually. The registration program shall give disabled persons the option of pre-authorizing emergency response personnel to enter their homes during search and rescue operations if necessary to assure their safety and welfare during disasters.

2. Upon the establishment of a voluntary registry of disabled persons as provided in subdivision one of this section, the chief executive shall make such registry available to the appropriate county, state and federal agencies for their use in delivering services in the event of a local or state disaster. The chief executive shall, upon the request of the state emergency management office, provide such registry information to such office. The chief executive may, at his discretion, use the registry information for local disaster preparedness only in coordination with other political subdivisions of the state.

3. Upon the establishment of a voluntary registry of disabled persons as provided in subdivision one of this section, at least semi-annually, each chief executive shall cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county a notice of the availability of the voluntary registration program.

4. All records, data, information, correspondence and communications relating to the registration of disabled persons as provided in subdivision one of this section are confidential, except that such information shall be available to other county chief executives for local disaster preparedness only as the chief executive of the county maintaining such registry deems necessary. Provided, however, the individual file of a person having registered with the registry of disabled persons shall be made available to that person upon request.

5. All community-based services providers, including home health care providers, shall assist the chief executive by collecting registration information for people with special needs as part of program intake processes, establishing programs to increase the awareness of the registration process, and educating clients about the procedures that may be necessary for their safety during disasters.

6. A county shall not be liable for any claim based upon the good faith exercise or performance or the good faith failure to exercise or perform a function or duty on the part of any officer or employee in carrying out a local disaster preparedness plan.

§ 23-b. Nursing home and assisted living facility plans

1. After consultation with the commissioner of health, the director of the office for the aging, and the director of the state office of homeland security, the commission shall establish standards for nursing homes, adult homes, enriched housing programs and assisted living residences regarding disaster preparedness.

2. Each such facility shall be assisted in the establishment of a disaster preparedness plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Maintaining a supply of food, water and to the extent deemed necessary and feasible in the reasonable judgment of the operator of the facility, medication in reserve in the event that obtaining such items should become difficult or impossible.

(b) In the reasonable judgment of the facility, having access to a generator or generators sufficient to supply electrical power to the facility.

(c) Establishing an evacuation plan for residents including an alternative site suitable for temporary use.

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(d) Establishing staffing plans during a disaster.

3. Such plans shall be made available to the county emergency management office.

4. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to modify or override any requirements in regulations duly promulgated by a state agency, or to limit any lawful authority of a state agency to promulgate regulations, with respect to disaster preparedness of such facilities, the contents of their disaster preparedness plans or the process for approval of those plans.

§ 23-c. [Eff Feb 22, 2010] Consistency among local disaster preparedness plans

1. The local disaster preparedness plans for each county, city, town, or village shall be so developed that no part of the local disaster preparedness plan of any county or any city, town, or village within such county conflicts with any part of the local disaster preparedness plan of any of the other said entities within such county or such county itself. In the event of any such conflict, such conflict shall be resolved by such county. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to a city wholly containing more than one county or to any county wholly contained within any such city.

2. In the event that any part of the local disaster preparedness plan of any county or any city, town, or village within such county conflicts with any part of the local disaster preparedness plan of any other county or any city, town, or village within any such other county, such conflict shall be resolved by the state emergency management office, as defined in paragraph (e) of subdivision one of section twenty-nine-e of this article. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any county wholly contained within a city wholly containing more than one county. Any city wholly containing more than one county shall be subject to the provisions of this subdivision as if it were a county.

3. Said state emergency management office is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate any rules or regulations or take any other measures necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section.

§ 24. Local state of emergency; local emergency orders by chief executive

1. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, general or special, in the event of a disaster, rioting, catastrophe, or similar public emergency within the territorial limits of any county, city, town or village, or in the event of reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof, and upon a finding by the chief executive thereof that the public safety is imperiled thereby, such chief executive may proclaim a local state of emergency within any part or all of the territorial limits of such local government; provided, however, that in the event of a radiological accident as defined in section twenty-nine-c of this article, such chief executive may request of the governor a declaration of disaster emergency. Such proclamation shall remain in effect for a period not to exceed thirty days or until rescinded by the chief executive, whichever occurs first. The chief executive may issue additional proclamations to extend the state of emergency for additional periods not to exceed thirty days. Following such proclamation and during the continuance of such local state of emergency, the chief executive may promulgate local emergency orders to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation under control. As illustration, such orders may, within any part or all of the territorial limits of such local government, provide for:
a. the establishment of a curfew and the prohibition and control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, except essential emergency vehicles and personnel;
b. the designation of specific zones within which the occupancy and use of buildings and the ingress and egress of vehicles and persons may be prohibited or regulated;
c. the regulation and closing of places of amusement and assembly;
d. the suspension or limitation of the sale, dispensing, use or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and flammable materials and liquids;
e. the prohibition and control of the presence of persons on public streets and places;
f. the establishment or designation of emergency shelters, emergency medical shelters, and in consultation with the state commissioner of health, community based care centers;

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g. the suspension within any part or all of its territorial limits of any of its local laws, ordinances or regulations, or parts thereof subject to federal and state constitutional, statutory and regulatory limitations, which may prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with a disaster or recovery therefrom whenever (1) a request has been made pursuant to subdivision seven of this section, or (2) whenever the governor has declared a state disaster emergency pursuant to section twenty-eight of this article. Suspension of any local law, ordinance or regulation pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the following standards and limits:

(i) no suspension shall be made for a period in excess of five days, provided, however, that upon reconsideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances, a suspension may be extended for additional periods not to exceed five days each during the pendency of the state of emergency;

(ii) no suspension shall be made which does not safeguard the health and welfare of the public and which is not reasonably necessary to the disaster effort;

(iii) any such suspension order shall specify the local law, ordinance or regulation, or part thereof suspended and the terms and conditions of the suspension;

(iv) the order may provide for such suspension only under particular circumstances, and may provide for the alteration or modification of the requirements of such local law, ordinance or regulation suspended, and may include other terms and conditions;

(v) any such suspension order shall provide for the minimum deviation from the requirements of the local law, ordinance or regulation suspended consistent with the disaster action deemed necessary; and

(vi) when practicable, specialists shall be assigned to assist with the related emergency actions to avoid adverse effects resulting from such suspension.

2. A local emergency order shall be effective from the time and in the manner prescribed in the order and shall be published as soon as practicable in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by such order and transmitted to the radio and television media for publication and broadcast. Such orders may be amended, modified and rescinded by the chief executive during the pendency or existence of the state of emergency. Such orders shall cease to be in effect five days after promulgation or upon declaration by the chief executive that the state of emergency no longer exists, whichever occurs sooner. The chief executive nevertheless, may extend such orders for additional periods not to exceed five days each during the pendency of the local state of emergency.

3. The proclamation of a local state of emergency and local emergency orders of a chief executive of a county shall be executed in quadruplicate and shall be filed within seventy-two hours or as soon thereafter as practicable in the office of the clerk of the governing board of the county, the office of the county clerk, the office of the secretary of state and the state office of emergency management within the division of homeland security and emergency services. The proclamation of a local state of emergency and local emergency orders of a chief executive of a city, town or village shall be executed in quadruplicate and shall be filed within seventy-two hours or as soon thereafter as practicable in the office of the clerk of such municipal corporation, the office of the county clerk, the office of the secretary of state and the state office of emergency management within the division of homeland security and emergency services.

4. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the power of any local government to confer upon its chief executive any additional duties or responsibilities deemed appropriate.

5. Any person who knowingly violates any local emergency order of a chief executive promulgated pursuant to this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

6. Whenever a local state of emergency is declared by the chief executive of a local government pursuant to this section, the chief executive of the county in which such local state of emergency is declared, or where a county is wholly contained within a city, the mayor of such city, may request the governor to remove all or any number of sentenced inmates from institutions maintained by such county in accordance with section ninety-three of the correction law.

7. Whenever a local state of emergency has been declared pursuant to this section, the chief executive of the county in which the local state of emergency has been declared, or where a county is wholly contained within a

city, the chief executive of the city, may request the governor to provide assistance under this chapter, provided that such chief executive determines that the disaster is beyond the capacity of local government to meet adequately and state assistance is necessary to supplement local efforts to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

8. The legislature may terminate by concurrent resolution, such emergency orders at any time.

§ 25. Use of local government resources in a disaster

1. Upon the threat or occurrence of a disaster, the chief executive of any political subdivision is hereby authorized and empowered to and shall use any and all facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel and other resources of his political subdivision in such manner as may be necessary or appropriate to cope with the disaster or any emergency resulting therefrom.

2. Upon the threat or occurrence of a disaster, a chief executive may request and accept assistance which is coordinated and directed by the county chief executive as provided in section twenty-six of this article.

3. A chief executive may also request and accept assistance from any other political subdivision and may receive therefrom and utilize any real or personal property or the service of any personnel thereof on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to by the chief executives of the requesting and assisting political subdivisions.

4. Upon the receipt of a request for assistance made pursuant to subdivision two or three of this section, the chief executive of any political subdivision may give, lend or lease, on such terms and conditions as he may deem necessary to promote the public welfare and protect the interests of such political subdivision, any services, equipment, facilities, supplies or other resources of his political subdivision. Any lease or loan of real or personal property pursuant to this subdivision, or any transfer of personnel pursuant hereto, shall be only for the purpose of assisting a political subdivision in emergency relief, reconstruction, or rehabilitation made necessary by the disaster.

5. A political subdivision shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of any officer or employee in carrying out the provisions of this section.

6. The chief executive, when requesting assistance pursuant to this section may request assistance from the civil defense and disaster preparedness forces of any other political subdivision, but only if the civil defense and disaster preparedness forces of the type being requested have already been activated within the political subdivisions requesting assistance. The chief executive of any political subdivision receiving such a request is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to the provisions of section twenty-six of this article, to respond thereto.

7. Any power or authority conferred upon any political subdivision by this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for or limitation of any powers or authority otherwise vested in such subdivision or any officer thereof.

§ 26. Coordination of local disaster preparedness forces and local civil defense forces in disasters

1. Upon the threat or occurrence of a disaster, the chief executive of a county may coordinate responses for requests for assistance made by the chief executive of any political subdivision within the county.

2. Coordination of assistance shall utilize existing organizations and lines of authority and shall utilize any comprehensive emergency management plans prepared by the affected municipality.

current as of 4/20/2012

3. A chief executive or any elected or appointed county, city, town or village official shall not be held responsible for acts or omissions of municipal employees, disaster preparedness forces or civil defense forces when performing disaster assistance pursuant to a declared disaster emergency or when exercising comprehensive emergency management plans.

§ 27. Continuity of local governments

1. Every county, except those wholly contained within a city, every city, every town and every village shall have power to provide by local law, and every other public corporation, district corporation or public benefit corporation shall have power to provide by resolution, for its continuity and that of its elective and appointive officers, including members of its legislative or governing body when, in the event of a disaster and the emergency conditions caused thereby, any of such officers is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office or is absent from the political subdivision. In any such local law or resolution, provision may be made that the removal of a disability or the termination of an absence from the political subdivision of an officer higher on a list or order of succession provided therein to an office shall not terminate the service in such office of an individual lower on such list or order of succession who is temporarily filling such office. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law or city or village charter, a local law or resolution adopted pursuant to this section may be made effective without approval at a mandatory or permissive referendum but in no case shall such local law or resolution become effective until one certified copy thereof has been filed with the clerk of the political subdivision or other appropriate official designated for such purpose by the respective legislative or governing body, one certified copy thereof has been filed in the office of the state comptroller and three certified copies thereof have been filed in the office of the secretary of state.

No provision of this subdivision shall be construed or interpreted as affecting the validity of any ordinance, local law or resolution enacted prior to April first, nineteen hundred seventy-nine or actions taken thereunder by the government of any county, city, town or village.

2. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in any case where the continuity of the government of a political subdivision or that of any of its elective or appointive officers is otherwise provided for by or pursuant to law.

3. This section shall be construed liberally. The powers herein granted shall be in addition to and not in substitution of any power granted, procedure provided or provision made in any other law.

§ 28. State declaration of disaster emergency

1. Whenever the governor, on his own initiative or pursuant to a request from one or more chief executives, finds that a disaster has occurred or may be imminent for which local governments are unable to respond adequately, he shall declare a disaster emergency by executive order.

2. Upon declaration of a disaster arising from a radiological accident, the governor or his designee, shall direct one or more chief executives and emergency services organizations to:

(a) notify the public that an emergency exists; and

(b) take appropriate protective actions pursuant to the radiological emergency preparedness plan approved pursuant to sections twenty-two and twenty-three of this article. The governor, or his designee, shall also have authority to direct that other actions be taken by such chief executives pursuant to their authority under section twenty-four of this article.

3. The executive order shall include a description of the disaster, and the affected area. Such order or orders shall remain in effect for a period not to exceed six months or until rescinded by the governor, whichever occurs first.

current as of 4/20/2012

The governor may issue additional orders to extend the state disaster emergency for additional periods not to exceed six months.

4. Whenever the governor shall find that a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected jurisdictions, he shall make an appropriate request for federal assistance available under federal law, and may make available out of any funds provided under the governmental emergency fund or such other funds as may be available, sufficient funds to provide the required state share of grants made under any federal program for meeting disaster related expenses including those available to individuals and families.

§ 28-a. Post disaster recovery planning

1. Whenever a state disaster emergency has been declared any county, city, town or village included in such disaster area shall prepare a local recovery and redevelopment plan, unless the legislative body of the municipality shall determine such plan to be unnecessary or impractical. Prior to making such determination, the municipality shall notify the commission of its intent to forego preparation and provide an opportunity to comment to the commission. Within fifteen days after the declaration of a state disaster, any county, city, town or village included in such disaster area shall report to the commission whether the preparation of a recovery and redevelopment plan has been commenced, and if not, the reasons for not preparing such plan. Within sixty days after the declaration of a state disaster, the commission shall report to the governor and the legislature the status of local recovery and redevelopment plans, including the name of any municipality which has failed or refused to commence the development of a recovery and redevelopment plan.

2. The commission shall provide technical assistance in the development of such plans upon the request of such county, city, town or village.

3. A local recovery and redevelopment plan shall include, but need not be limited to: plans for replacement, reconstruction, removal or relocation of damaged or destroyed facilities; proposed new or amended regulations such as zoning, subdivision, building or sanitary ordinances and codes; and plans for economic recovery and community development. Such plans shall take into account and to the extent practicable incorporate relevant existing plans and policies and such plans shall take into account the need to minimize the potential impact of any future disasters on the community.

4. Proposed plans shall be presented at a public hearing upon five days notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected and transmitted to the radio and television media for publication and broadcast. Such notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and indicate where copies of the proposed plan may be inspected or obtained. Any county, city, town, or village preparing a recovery and redevelopment plan pursuant to this subdivision may, upon mutual agreement with any other such county, city, town or village, hold a joint hearing to consider such recovery and redevelopment plan.

5. Such plans shall be prepared within forty-five days after the declaration of a state disaster and shall be transmitted to the commission. The commission shall provide its comments on the plan within ten days after receiving such plan.

6. A plan shall be adopted by such county, city, town or village within ten days after receiving the comments of the commission. The adopted plan may be amended at any time in the same manner as originally prepared, revised and adopted.

7. The adopted plan shall be the official policy for recovery and redevelopment within the municipality.

8. Nothing in this section shall preclude any municipality from applying for or accepting and receiving any federal funds.

current as of 4/20/2012

§ 29. Direction of state agency assistance in a disaster emergency

Upon the declaration of a state disaster emergency the governor may direct any and all agencies of the state government to provide assistance under the coordination of the disaster preparedness commission. Such state assistance may include: (1) utilizing, lending, or giving to political subdivisions, with or without compensation therefor, equipment, supplies, facilities, services of state personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit; (2) distributing medicine, medical supplies, food and other consumable supplies through any public or private agency authorized to distribute the same; (3) performing on public or private lands temporary emergency work essential for the protection of public health and safety, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of political subdivisions damaged or destroyed as a result of such disaster; and (4) making such other use of their facilities, equipment, supplies and personnel as may be necessary to assist in coping with the disaster or any emergency resulting therefrom.

§ 29-a. Suspension of other laws

1. Subject to the state constitution, the federal constitution and federal statutes and regulations, the governor may by executive order temporarily suspend specific provisions of any statute, local law, ordinance, or orders, rules or regulations, or parts thereof, of any agency during a state disaster emergency, if compliance with such provisions would prevent, hinder, or delay action necessary to cope with the disaster.

2. Suspensions pursuant to subdivision one of this section shall be subject to the following standards and limits:

a. no suspension shall be made for a period in excess of thirty days, provided, however, that upon reconsideration of all of the relevant facts and circumstances, the governor may extend the suspension for additional periods not to exceed thirty days each;

b. no suspension shall be made which does not safeguard the health and welfare of the public and which is not reasonably necessary to the disaster effort;

c. any such suspension order shall specify the statute, local law, ordinance, order, rule or regulation or part thereof to be suspended and the terms and conditions of the suspension;

d. the order may provide for such suspension only under particular circumstances, and may provide for the alteration or modification of the requirements of such statute, local law, ordinance, order, rule or regulation suspended, and may include other terms and conditions;

e. any such suspension order shall provide for the minimum deviation from the requirements of the statute, local law, ordinance, order, rule or regulation suspended consistent with the disaster action deemed necessary; and

f. when practicable, specialists shall be assigned to assist with the related emergency actions to avoid needless adverse effects resulting from such suspension.

3. Such suspensions shall be effective from the time and in the manner prescribed in such orders and shall be published as soon as practicable in the state bulletin.

4. The legislature may terminate by concurrent resolution executive orders issued under this section at any time.

§ 29-b. Use of disaster emergency response personnel in disasters.

1. The governor may, in his or her discretion, direct the state disaster preparedness commission to conduct an emergency exercise or drill, under its direction, in which all or any of the personnel and resources of the agencies of the commission of the state may be utilized to perform the duties assigned to them in a disaster, for the purpose of protecting and preserving human life or property in a disaster. During a disaster or such drill or

exercise, disaster emergency response personnel in the state shall operate under the direction and command of the chair of such commission, and shall possess the same powers, duties, rights, privileges and immunities as are applicable in a civil defense drill held at the direction of the state civil defense commission under the provisions of the New York state defense emergency act.

2. Local use of disaster emergency response personnel.

a. Upon the threat or occurrence of a disaster, and during and immediately following the same, and except as otherwise provided in paragraph d of this subdivision, the county chief executive may direct the emergency management director of a county to assist in the protection and preservation of human life or property by calling upon disaster emergency response personnel employed by or supporting that county, as specified in the county comprehensive emergency management plan, to perform the emergency response duties assigned to them.

b. The disaster emergency response personnel of the county shall be regarded as a reserve disaster force to be activated, in whole or in part, by the county emergency management director upon the direction of the county chief executive when the county chief executive, in his or her discretion, is convinced that the personnel and resources of local municipal and private agencies normally available for disaster assistance are insufficient adequately to cope with the disaster.

c. Except as provided in paragraph d of this subdivision, the county chief executive may exercise the power conferred upon him in paragraph a of this subdivision, or may deactivate the disaster emergency response personnel of the county in whole or in part, on his own motion or upon the request of the chief executive officer of a village, town or city located within the county of which he is an officer.

d. Where the local office of public safety or emergency management in a city is independent of the county office of public safety or emergency management and is not consolidated therewith, the county chief executive may direct the emergency management director of the county to render assistance within such city only when the chief executive officer of such city has certified to him that the disaster emergency response personnel of the city have been activated pursuant to the provisions of subdivision three of this section and that all resources available locally are insufficient adequately to cope with the disaster.

e. When performing disaster assistance pursuant to this section, county disaster emergency response personnel shall operate under the direction and command of the county emergency management director and his or her duly authorized deputies, and shall possess the same powers, duties, rights, privileges and immunities they would possess when performing their duties in a locally sponsored civil defense drill or training exercise in the civil or political subdivision in which they are enrolled, employed or assigned emergency response responsibilities.

f. The chief executive officer of a city shall be responsible for the conduct of disaster operations within the city, including the operations directed by the county emergency management director when rendering disaster assistance within a city pursuant to this section.

g. Outside of a city, the sheriff of the county, and in Nassau county the commissioner of police of the county of Nassau, shall supervise the operations of the emergency management director when rendering peace officer duties incident to disaster assistance. The sheriff and such commissioner may delegate such supervisory power to an elected or appointed town or village official in the area affected.

h. Neither the chief executive officer of a city, nor the county chief executive, nor any elected or appointed town or village official to whom the county chief executive has delegated supervisory power as aforesaid shall be held responsible for acts or omissions of disaster emergency response personnel when performing disaster assistance.

3. City use of disaster emergency response personnel.

a. Upon the threat or occurrence of a disaster, and during and immediately following the same, and except as

otherwise provided in paragraph d of this subdivision, the chief executive of a city may direct the emergency management director of the city to assist in the protection and preservation of human life or property by calling upon city disaster emergency response personnel to perform the emergency response duties assigned to them.

b. The disaster emergency response personnel of the city shall be regarded as a reserve disaster force to be activated, in whole or in part, by the city emergency management director upon the direction of the chief executive officer of the city when the latter, in his or her discretion, is convinced that the personnel and resources of local municipal and private agencies normally available for disaster assistance are insufficient adequately to cope with the disaster.

c. Except as provided in paragraph d of this subdivision, the chief executive officer of a city may exercise the power conferred upon him in paragraph a of this subdivision, or may deactivate the disaster emergency response personnel of the city in whole or in part, on his own motion or upon the request of the head of the city police force.

d. Where the local office of emergency management in a city is under the jurisdiction of a consolidated county office of civil defense as provided in the New York state defense emergency act, the chief executive officer of such city seeking the assistance of disaster emergency response personnel in the protection and preservation of human life or property within such city because of such disaster, must request the same from the county chief executive in which such city is located, in the same manner as provided for assistance to towns and villages in subdivision two of this section.

e. When performing disaster assistance pursuant to this subdivision, disaster emergency response personnel shall operate under the direction and command of the city emergency management director and his or her duly authorized deputies, and shall possess the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities they would possess when performing their duties in a locally sponsored civil defense drill or training exercise in the city in which they are enrolled, employed or assigned emergency response responsibilities.

f. Where the city disaster emergency response personnel have been directed to assist in local disaster operations pursuant to paragraph a of this subdivision, and the chief executive officer of the city is convinced that the personnel and resources of local municipal and private agencies normally available for disaster assistance, including local disaster emergency response personnel, are insufficient adequately to cope with the disaster, he or she may certify the fact to the county chief executive and request the county chief executive to direct the county emergency management director to render assistance in the city, as provided in subdivision two of this section.

g. The chief executive officer of a city shall be responsible for the conduct of disaster operations within the city, including the operations directed by the county emergency management director, when rendering disaster assistance within a city pursuant to this subdivision.

h. Neither the chief executive officer of a city, nor the county chief executive, shall be held responsible for acts or omissions of disaster emergency response personnel when performing disaster assistance.

§ 29-c. Radiological preparedness

1. The commission:

(a) may monitor directly and record the off-site presence of radioactive material in the vicinity of nuclear electric generating facilities located in the state of New York;

(b) shall obtain from the licensees, United States nuclear regulatory commission-required high range radiation, temperature and pressure levels in the containment buildings and in the containment building vents of nuclear electric generating facilities located in the state of New York; and,

(c) shall obtain, subject to the approval of the United States nuclear regulatory commission, any reactor data provided by the licensee to the United States nuclear regulatory commission, which the disaster preparedness commission determines, as a result of the report issued pursuant to section twenty-nine-d of this article, to be a reliable indicator of a possible radiological accident.

Upon the occurrence of a radiological accident, the commission shall promptly provide appropriate and available radioactivity monitoring data to any chief executive who requests it. For the purposes of this section, the term "radiological accident" shall be limited to a radiological accident occurring at a nuclear electric generating facility.

2. (a) Any licensee of the United States nuclear regulatory commission for a nuclear electric generating facility shall be liable for an annual fee to support state and local governmental responsibilities under accepted radiological emergency preparedness plans related to the facility operated by such licensee.

(b) The amount of such fee shall be one million dollars. Such fee, which shall be payable to the commission on or before December first, shall be expended or distributed only by appropriation.

3. Such fees shall be expended by the commission for purposes of supporting state and local government responsibilities under accepted radiological emergency preparedness plans, including:

(a) purchase, installation, maintenance and operation of equipment used by the commission and local governments to monitor and record the potential and actual presence of radioactive materials within the appropriate planning radius from a nuclear electric generating facility;

(b) purchase, storage and distribution by the commission of equipment, drugs or other material for the purpose of protecting public health and safety;

(c) personal service, administrative costs and contractual services;

(d) emergency services personnel training and the plans, development, implementation, testing and revisions; and,

(e) the state or local share when applying for matching funds.

3-a. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision three of this section, the New York state emergency management office (SEMO) and the coalition of nuclear counties, which constitutes the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Oswego, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester, shall each receive an equal one-half portion of the total amount of proceeds resulting from the total assessments and contributions made pursuant to this section.

(b) The one-half portion of the proceeds resulting from the total assessments and contributions made pursuant to this section received by the coalition of nuclear counties shall be distributed pursuant to the following formula:

Monroe county 12.3%
Orange county 10%
Oswego county 12.5%
Putnam county 9.8%
Rockland county 18%
Wayne county 12.4%
Westchester county 25%

4. [Repealed]

§ 29-d. Reports

In order to assess the present preparedness in the state for any radiological accident and to determine the need for, and appropriateness of, any additional specific steps by state government, the commission shall report to the

governor and the legislature by January first, nineteen hundred eighty-two, its findings, recommendations and proposed legislation where appropriate concerning:

1. The need for and appropriateness of additional specific state activities or programs beyond those required by the accepted radiological emergency preparedness plans or provided for under existing law, including but not limited to:
   (a) radiological monitoring equipment;
   (b) warning systems and equipment;
   (c) medical technologies and equipment;
   (d) plume transport and dose assessment models; and
   (e) nuclear fuel cycle and materials licensees other than electric generating facilities.

2. Any such recommendations shall be developed in consultation with all concerned public and private parties and shall:
   (a) take into account proven safety effectiveness;
   (b) outline any proposed costs and the means for meeting such costs;
   (c) consider related activities of the United States nuclear regulatory commission or others; and
   (d) when appropriate, discuss alternatives and various implementation stages.

§ 29-e. New York state emergency assistance program

1. For purposes of this section the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Infrastructure" shall mean and include publicly owned storm and sanitary sewers, water supply systems, drainage systems, transportation systems, roads and bridges.

(b) "Municipality" shall mean any county, city, village, or town of the state.

(c) "Public facilities" shall mean and include publicly owned buildings, including traditional government buildings, such as courthouses, firehouses, police stations, parks, recreational facilities, and correctional facilities.

(d) "Fund" shall mean the state's contingency reserve fund established by law.

(e) "The office of emergency management " shall mean the office within the division of homeland security and emergency services.

2. The governor may, upon a finding that a municipality in the state has suffered substantial damage by an unanticipated natural disaster which has resulted in significant economic distress within such municipality, issue a declaration of significant economic distress in accordance with the provisions herein. In determining whether such significant economic distress exists, the governor shall consider whether the following criteria have been met:

(a) the municipality suffered a substantial loss of assessed value;

(b) substantial damage has occurred to municipal buildings, facilities and infrastructure;

(c) the cost incurred by the municipality for clean-up operations is significant;

(d) businesses within the municipality have experienced significant economic loss due to the inability to conduct normal business due to the disaster;

(e) a significant increase in unemployment claims filed by persons employed within the municipality has occurred; and

(f) the county or the county within which the municipality is located has been declared eligible by the United States small business administration for physical disaster and economic injury disaster loans. In addition, the governor shall also consider the extent that other financial resources, including federal assistance and insurance, are available to assist the municipality to repair damage caused by the disaster.

3. (a) Upon the issuance of a declaration of significant economic distress due to unanticipated natural disaster by the governor, a municipality recognized by the governor as being affected by such disaster which occurred on or after December first, nineteen hundred ninety-two, may apply to the division of homeland security and emergency services on a form prescribed by such office, for reimbursement from the state's contingency reserve fund for reimbursement of extraordinary and unanticipated costs associated with the reconstruction or repair of public buildings, facilities or infrastructure.

(b) Where the municipality applying for assistance authorized pursuant to this section is a city, and such application pertains to a county wholly contained within such city, such city may submit separate applications for such assistance for each such county.

(c) Such municipality shall be granted the assistance provided pursuant to this section, within the amounts made available by appropriation from the fund, upon approval of such application, provided that such municipality agrees to have a local disaster preparedness plan pursuant to section twenty-three of this article in effect by December thirty-first, nineteen hundred ninety-three. On or after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred ninety-three, no municipality shall be eligible for reimbursement of such expenses unless such plan is in effect.

(d) Municipalities which have received assistance pursuant to this section shall, as soon thereafter as may be possible, amend their respective local disaster preparedness plans to include corrective measures that must be taken in order to avoid, to the extent possible, similar emergencies in the future.

(e) Municipalities applying for assistance pursuant to this section shall accurately describe the emergency conditions which necessitate the expenditure of funds for which reimbursement is being sought pursuant to this section.

(f) In providing assistance pursuant to this section, the division of homeland security and emergency services may give preference to applicants which demonstrate the greatest need or which document that such assistance will be utilized to bring the applicant into compliance with federal or state law.

(g) In the event that amounts appropriated are insufficient to provide for full reimbursement of all extraordinary and unanticipated costs incurred by such municipality approved for reimbursement pursuant to this section, the division of homeland security and emergency services is authorized to provide a pro rata share of the appropriations, appropriated herein, to such municipality.

4. (a) The commissioner of the division of homeland security and emergency services as defined in article twenty-six of this chapter with the advice and consent of the disaster preparedness commission created pursuant to this article, shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(b) The commissioner of the division of homeland security and emergency services shall by March fifteenth of each year report to the governor and the legislature describing the activities and operation of the program authorized by this section. Such report shall set forth the number of reimbursement applications received and approved; the identities of the counties, cities, towns and villages receiving reimbursement together with the amount and purpose of the reimbursement.

§ 29-f. [Repealed]

§ 29-g. Emergency management assistance compact

current as of 4/20/2012

1. The emergency management assistance compact is made and entered into by and between the participating member states which enact this compact, hereinafter called party states. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "states" is taken to mean the several states, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and all United States territorial possessions.

The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the governor of the affected state or states, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency or enemy attack.

This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency related exercises, testing or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' national guard forces, either in accordance with the national guard mutual assistance compact or by mutual agreement between states.

2. Each party state entering into this compact recognizes that many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each state further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency. This is because few, if any, individual states have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

The prompt, full and effective utilization of resources of the participating states, including any resources on hand or available from the federal government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by a party state, shall be the underlying principle on which all provisions of this compact shall be understood.

On behalf of the governor of each state participating in the compact, the legally designated state official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate interstate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

3. (a) It shall be the responsibility of each party state to formulate procedural plans and programs for interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this section. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, the party states, insofar as practical, shall:

(1) Review individual state hazard analysis and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party states might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, emergency aspects or resource shortages, civil disorders, insurgency or enemy attack.

(2) Review party states' individual emergency plans and develop a plan which will determine the mechanism for the interstate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency.

(3) Develop interstate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans.

(4) Assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the state boundaries.

(5) Protect and assure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue and critical lifeline equipment, services and resources, both human and material.

(6) Inventory and set procedures for the interstate loan and delivery of human material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.

(7) Provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any statutes or ordinances that restrict the implementation of the above responsibilities.

(b) The authorized representative of a party state may request assistance of another party state by contacting the authorized representative of that state. The provisions of this agreement shall only apply to requests for assistance

made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide the following information:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as, but not limited to, fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time that they will be needed.

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting party's response and a point of contact at that location.

(c) There shall be frequent consultation between state officials who have assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the party states with affected jurisdictions and the United States government, with free exchange of information, plans and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

4. Any party state requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms hereof provided, that it is understood that the state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such state.

Each party state shall afford to the emergency forces of any party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers (except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state), duties, rights and privileges as are afforded forces of the state in which they are performing emergency services. Emergency forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units will come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the state receiving assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor of the party state that is to receive assistance or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state, or states, of emergency or disaster remains in effect or loaned resources remain in the receiving states, whichever is longer.

5. Whenever any person holds a license, certificate or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

6. Officers or employees of a party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity purposes and no party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account or any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith. Good faith shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence or recklessness.

7. Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more states may differ from that among the states that are parties hereto, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all states, and nothing contained herein shall preclude any state from entering into supplementary agreements with another state or affect any other agreements already in force between states. Supplementary agreements may comprehend, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

8. Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that state and representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own state.

9. Any party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with such requests provided, that any aiding party state may assume, in whole or in part, such loss, damage, expense or other cost, or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost provided, however, that any two or more party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those states. Expenses under subdivision eight of this section shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

10. Plans for the orderly evacuation and interstate reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster of sufficient proportions to so warrant, shall be worked out and maintained between the party states and the emergency management/services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. Such plans shall be put into effect by request of the state from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting such evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of such evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies and all other relevant factors. Such plans shall provide that the party state receiving evacuees and the party state from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for such evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. Such expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the party state from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the party state from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

11. (a) This compact shall become operative immediately upon its enactment into law by any two states; thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment by such state.

(b) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until thirty days after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of such withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. Such action shall not relieve the withdrawing state from obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

(c) Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval be deposited with each of the party states and with the federal emergency management agency and other appropriate agencies of the United States government.

12. This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in subdivision one of this section. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

13. Nothing in this compact shall authorize or permit the use of military forces by the National Guard of a state at any place outside the state in any emergency for which the president is authorized by law to call into federal service the militia, or for any purposes for which the use of the army or the air force would in the absence of express statutory authorization be prohibited under section 1385 of title 18, United States code.

14. The legally designated state official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management shall not offer resources to, or request resources from, another compact member state, without prior discussion with and

concurrence from the state agency, department, office, division, board, bureau, commission or authority that may be asked to provide resources or that may utilize resources from another compact member state.

15. The director of the state emergency management office shall, on or before the first day of January, two thousand two, provide to the legislature and the governor copies of all mutual aid plans and procedures promulgated, developed or entered into after the effective date of this section. The director of the state emergency management office shall annually hereafter provide the legislature and governor with copies of all new or amended mutual aid plans and procedures on or before the first day of January of each year.

§ 29-h. Intrastate mutual aid program

1. Creation. There is hereby created the intrastate mutual aid program to complement existing mutual aid agreements in the event of a disaster that results in a formal declaration of an emergency by a participating local government. All local governments within the state, excepting those which affirmatively choose not to participate in accordance with subdivision four of this section, are deemed to be participants in the program.

2. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
a. "Employee" means any person holding a position by election, appointment, or employment by a local government;
b. "Local government" means any county, city, town or village of the state;
c. "Local emergency management [fig 1] director" means the local government official responsible for emergency preparedness, response and recovery;
d. "Requesting local government" means the local government that asks another local government for assistance during a declared emergency, or for the purposes of conducting training, or undertaking a drill or exercise;
e. "Assisting local government" means one or more local governments that provide assistance pursuant to a request for assistance from a requesting local government during a declared emergency, or for the purposes of conducting training, or undertaking a drill or exercise; and
f. "Disaster" shall have the same meaning as in section twenty of this article.

3. Intrastate mutual aid program committee established; meetings; powers and duties.
a. There is hereby created within the disaster preparedness commission an intrastate mutual aid program committee, for purposes of this section to be referred to as the committee, which shall be chaired by the commissioner of the division of homeland security and emergency services, and shall include the state fire administrator, the commissioner of health, and the commissioner of agriculture and markets, provided that each such official may appoint a designee to serve in his or her place on the committee. The committee shall also include five representatives from local public safety or emergency response agencies, who shall serve a maximum two-year term, to be appointed by the commissioner of the division of homeland security and emergency services, with regard to a balance of geographic representation and discipline expertise.
b. The committee, on the call of the chairperson, shall meet at least twice each year and at such other times as may be necessary. The agenda and meeting place of all regular meetings shall be made available to the public in advance of such meetings and all such meetings shall be open to the public.
c. The committee shall have the following powers and responsibilities:
(1) to promulgate rules and regulations, acting through the division of homeland security and emergency services, to implement the intrastate mutual aid program as described in this section;
(2) to develop policies, procedures and guidelines associated with the program, including a process for the reimbursement of assisting local governments by requesting local governments;
(3) to evaluate the use of the intrastate mutual aid program;
(4) to examine issues facing participating local governments regarding the implementation of the intrastate mutual aid program; and
(5) to prepare reports to the disaster preparedness commission discussing the effectiveness of mutual aid in the state and making recommendations for improving the efficacy of the system, if appropriate.

4. Local government participation in the intrastate mutual aid program.

current as of 4/20/2012

a. A local government may elect not to participate in the intrastate mutual aid program, or to withdraw from the program, by its governing body enacting a resolution declaring that it elects not to participate in the program and providing such resolution to the division of homeland security and emergency services. Participation in the program will continue until a copy of such resolution is received and confirmed by the division of homeland security and emergency services.
b. A local government that has declined to participate in the program may, acting by resolution through its governing body and providing a copy of the resolution to the division of homeland security and emergency services, elect to participate in the program.
c. Nothing in this section shall preclude a local government from entering into mutual aid agreements with other local governments or other entities with terms that supplement or differ from the provisions of this section.
d. Nothing in this section shall affect any other agreement to which a local government may currently be a party, or later enter into, including, but not limited to, the state fire mobilization and mutual aid plan.

5. Fire related resources. Notwithstanding the authority vested pursuant to this section, all fire related resources shall be administered pursuant to section two hundred nine-e of the general municipal law.

6. Requesting assistance under the intrastate mutual aid program.
a. A participating local government may request assistance of other participating local governments in preventing, mitigating, responding to and recovering from disasters that result in locally-declared emergencies, or for the purpose of conducting multi-jurisdictional or regional training, drills or exercises. Requests for assistance may be made verbally or in writing; verbal requests shall be memorialized in writing as soon thereafter as is practicable. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-five of this article, the local emergency management director shall have the authority to request and accept assistance and deploy the local resources of his or her jurisdiction under the intra-state mutual aid program.
b. Once an emergency is declared at the county level, all requests and offers for assistance, to the extent practical, shall be made through the county emergency management office, or in the case of the city of New York, through the city emergency management office. All requests for assistance should include:
(1) a description of the disaster;
(2) a description of the assistance needed;
(3) a description of the mission for which assistance is requested;
(4) an estimate of the length of time the assistance will be needed;
(5) the specific place and time for staging of the assistance and a point of contact at that location; and
(6) any other information that will enable an assisting local government to respond appropriately to the request.
c. Assisting local governments shall submit to the requesting local government an inventory of the resources being deployed.
d. The written request for assistance and all inventories of resources being deployed shall be submitted to the division of homeland security and emergency services within three calendar days of the request for or deployment of such resources.

7. Division of homeland security and emergency services responsibilities under the intrastate mutual aid program. The division of homeland security and emergency services shall provide notification by mail to each local government with a comprehensive description of the intrastate mutual aid program, including a statement that all local governments are participants of the program unless they expressly opt out pursuant to subdivision four of this section; maintain a current list of participating local governments with their authorized representatives and contact information, and provide a copy of the list to each of the participating local governments on an annual basis during the second quarter of each calendar year; monitor and report to the intrastate mutual aid program committee on the use of the intrastate mutual aid program; coordinate the provision of mutual aid resources in accordance with the comprehensive emergency management plan and supporting protocols; identify mutual aid best practices; when practical, provide the committee with statistical information related to the use of mutual aid during recent regional disaster responses; and assist with the development, implementation and management of a state-wide resource typing system.

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8. Reimbursement of assisting jurisdiction by requesting jurisdiction; resolving disputes regarding reimbursement.
a. Any assisting local government requesting [fig 1] reimbursement under this program for loss, damage or expenses incurred in connection with the provision of [fig 2] assistance that seeks reimbursement by the requesting local government shall make such request in accordance with procedures developed by the intrastate mutual aid committee.
b. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-five of this article or any inconsistent provision of law to the contrary, any requesting local government requesting assistance under this program shall be liable and responsible to the assisting local government for any loss or damage to equipment or supplies and shall bear and pay the expense incurred in the operation and maintenance of any equipment and the cost of materials and supplies used in rendering assistance under this section.
c. The assisting local government shall be liable for salaries or other compensation for its employees deployed to a requesting local government during the time they are not rendering assistance pursuant to such request, and shall defray the actual traveling and maintenance expense of its employees and equipment while they are rendering assistance under this section. The requesting local government shall reimburse the assisting local government for any moneys paid for such salaries or other compensation and traveling and maintenance expenses incurred from activities performed while rendering assistance under this program.
d. Notwithstanding paragraph c of this subdivision, any voluntary ambulance service rendered pursuant to a request for assistance under this program that affects a volunteer ambulance workers service award or supplemental service award from a service award program or a supplemental service award program established pursuant to article eleven-aa, article eleven-aaa, or article eleven-aaaa of the general municipal law shall be the responsibility of the political subdivision which adopted the service award program or supplemental service award program and not the responsibility of the requesting local government.
e. Where a dispute arises between an assisting local government and a requesting local government regarding reimbursement for loss, damages or expenses incurred in connection with the provision of aid, the parties will make every effort to resolve the dispute within thirty business days of written notice of the dispute by the party asserting noncompliance.

9. Performance of services.
a. (1) Employees of an assisting local government shall continue under the administrative control of their home jurisdiction. However, in all other cases where not prohibited by general, special or local law, rule or regulation, employees of an assisting local government shall be under the direction and control of the local emergency management director or other official charged with performing emergency management functions for the requesting local government;
(2) Performance by employees of an assisting local government of services for a requesting local government pursuant to this section shall have no impact upon whether negotiating unit employees represented by an employee organization, recognized or certified pursuant to section two hundred six or two hundred seven of the civil service law, exclusively perform such services, as that phrase is used by the public employment relations board, on behalf of the requesting local government;
b. Assets and equipment of an assisting local government shall continue under the ownership of the assisting local government, but shall be under the direction and control of the local emergency management director or other official charged with performing emergency management functions for the requesting local government.

10. Liability.
a. Each local government is responsible for procuring and maintaining insurance or other coverage as it deems appropriate.
b. While rendering assistance under the intrastate mutual aid program, employees of the assisting local government shall have the same immunities and privileges as if such duties were performed within their home jurisdiction. An assisting local government providing assistance pursuant to the intrastate mutual aid program shall be liable for the negligence of its employees, which occurs in the performance of their duties in the same manner and to the same extent as if such negligence occurred in the performance of their duties in their home jurisdiction.
c. Employees of an assisting local government responding to or rendering assistance pursuant to a request for assistance who sustain injury or death in the course of, and arising out of, their response are entitled to all applicable benefits as if they were responding in their home jurisdiction. The assisting local government shall be

liable for all costs or payments for such benefits as required by law.
d. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the assisting and requesting local governments from agreeing to other terms related to liability and compensation. Local governments may choose to enter into an agreement, at any time, to alter these terms as they deem necessary.
e. Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide any protection against liability, or to create any liability, for an individual who responds to a state of emergency where aid has not been requested, or where aid has not been authorized by the individual's [fig 1] home jurisdiction.

11. Obligation of insurers. Nothing in this section shall impair, alter, limit or modify the rights or obligations of any insurer under any policy of insurance.

12. License, certificate and permit portability.
a. State certified emergency medical services providers who respond outside of their normal jurisdiction pursuant to a request for assistance under this program shall follow their normal operating protocols as if they were responding and rendering services in their home jurisdiction.
b. Any other individual authorized and deployed by a participating local government when responding pursuant to a request for assistance under this program shall have the same powers and duties as if they were responding in their home jurisdiction.

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX B

NYS Article 2-B Information and FAQs

INFORMATION FOR LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES REGARDING DECLARING A STATE OF EMERGENCY AND ISSUING EMERGENCY ORDERS

The following information can be used by local Chief Executives and Emergency Managers on matters pertaining to declaring a "local state of emergency", pursuant to Article 2-B of the State Executive Law. This document addresses the most commonly asked questions regarding a local state of emergency. Additional information or clarification may be obtained by contacting your local, County or State Office of Emergency Management. If you have a specific legal question regarding the use of the provisions found in 2-B it is always best to consult with your attorney.

A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR DECLARING A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY:

1. Only the local chief executive (County Executive, Town Supervisor, Village or City Mayor) can declare a local state of emergency covering all or any part of his/her jurisdiction.

2. A local state of emergency is declared pursuant to section 24 of the NYS Executive Law.

3. It can be declared in response to, or anticipation of, a threat to public safety.

4. A declaration of a local state of emergency should be written.

5. The declaration should include the time and date, the reason for the declaration, the area involved, and the expected duration.

6. The written declaration should be kept on file in the Municipal or County Clerk's Office. Copies of the written state of emergency must be sent to the Department of State and the State Office of Emergency Management.

7. A local state of emergency must be declared BEFORE emergency orders are issued.

8. A local state of emergency should be formally rescinded when the declaration is no longer needed.

9. Only the local chief executive, or person authorized to act for the local chief executive, may rescind a local state of emergency.

10. The rescission should be written.

11. The rescission should include the time and date of the original declaration, the reason for the local state of emergency, and the time and date the state of emergency is rescinded.

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By Kristine Hoffman, Counsel, DHSES-OEM

12. The written rescission should be kept on file in the Municipal or County Clerk's Office. Copies of the rescission should be sent to the Department of State and the State Office of Emergency Management.

B. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON DECLARING A STATE OF EMERGENCY

1. ***Who is considered a local chief executive for the purpose of declaring a local state of emergency?***

   The Mayor of a City or Village, a Town Supervisor, the County Executive or County Manager are considered local Chief Executives. When a County does not have a County Executive or Manager, the Chairman or other presiding officer of the County Legislature serves as Chief Executive. In cases where the City, Village or Town has a Manager, then the Manager serves as the Chief Executive.

2. ***Why should I declare a local state of emergency?***

   It provides the local chief executive with additional powers in order to respond adequately to a disaster. These powers, exercised through the issuance of emergency orders, include, but are not limited to:

   - Establishing curfews;
   - Implementing public protective measures (e.g., controlling traffic, prohibiting ingress and egress into the affected area, prohibiting the sale of alcohol and firearms);
   - Establishing shelters, medical shelters, or alternate care sites;
   - Suspending local laws; and
   - Requesting supplemental assistance.

3. ***Can a declaration give legal protection?***

   Yes. A declaration of a local state of emergency provides legal protection and immunities for the local chief executive and local emergency officials when they make decisions and take actions to respond to disasters or emergencies.

4. ***Can a state of emergency be declared at any time?***

   No. A local state of emergency can be issued only when a situation exists that has or will place the public at risk and that will require extraordinary measures for proper protection.

5. ***When should I declare a local state of emergency?***

   You should consider declaring a local state of emergency when a dangerous situation is present or imminent and emergency officials are considering protective actions such as:

   - Evacuation of people for a large or heavily populated area street, road, housing development, multi-resident buildings),
   - Sheltering people in designated areas or buildings,
   - Large-scale closing of roads due to conditions considered to be dangerous to lives and property, or Impending emergency or disaster caused by natural forces (floods, blizzards, ice storms, tornadoes).

6. ***Can I issue Local emergency orders without a state of emergency?***

   No. A state of emergency must be declared before you may issue local emergency orders.

7. ***Will a declaration help in getting assistance from the state?***

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Yes. If you declare a local state of emergency and you determine the disaster is beyond the capacity of your jurisdiction's resources, and the resources of the county, the **County Chief Executive** may request the Governor to declare a state disaster emergency which will allow the Governor to provide assistance from state resources.

8. ***Must I rescind a declaration of state of emergency?***
   No. Executive Law § 24 does not require you to rescind the declaration of a state of emergency, however, a written rescinding statement should be made when the emergency no longer exists. The local chief executive can rescind the declaration of emergency at any time.

9. ***If I don't rescind a state of emergency, does it end automatically?***
   Yes. If no time limit was specified in the declaration, the state of emergency will terminate automatically 30 days after the effective date of the state of emergency. In the alternative, if a time limit was indicated in the declaration of state of emergency it will terminate at that the time and date indicated therein.

10. ***When should I rescind a state of emergency?***
    Even though the state of emergency will automatically terminate after 30 days, you should rescind it when the conditions that warranted the declaration no longer exist.

11. ***Must the rescission be issued in writing?***
    No. However, it is recommended, in the same manner as a declaration of state of emergency is recommended, to be issued in written form.

12. ***Must the rescission be filed?***
    No. However, it is recommended that it be filed in the Office of the Municipal or County Clerk.

C. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ISSUING LOCAL EMERGENCY ORDERS

Local Emergency Orders can be issued only if there is a State of Emergency in effect pursuant to section 24 of the State Executive Law

1. Local emergency orders can only be issued by the local chief executive for his/her own jurisdiction following the declaration of a local state of emergency by that same executive.

2. Local emergency orders must be written.

3. Local emergency orders should include the time and date they take effect, the reason for the declaration, the area involved, and the duration.

4. A local emergency order expires automatically after five (5) days. It can be rescinded before that by its own terms, or by a rescission by the local chief executive. It is also automatically rescinded when the state of emergency is rescinded

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5. The local chief executive may extend local emergency orders for periods not to exceed five (5) days each during the state of emergency.

6. Local emergency orders must be published as soon as practicable in a newspaper of general circulation and provided to radio and television media for broadcast.

7. Local emergency orders may be terminated at any time by the local legislative body via concurrent resolution.

8. Local emergency orders must be executed in triplicate and filed within 72 hours or as soon as practicable in the Office of the County Clerk, and the Office of the Secretary of State.

9. Local emergency orders must be re-filed if they are extended.

D. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ISSUING LOCAL EMERGENCY ORDERS

1. ***Can anyone issue a local emergency order?***
   No. Only the chief Executive of a county, city, town or village may issue a local emergency order.

2. ***What can a local emergency order include?***
   An emergency order can require whatever is necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation under control as long as what it is within the constitutional powers of the local government. An emergency order should be used to execute the additional powers given to the chief executive by virtue of declaring a local state of emergency. *See section B.4 above.*

3. ***Can a local emergency order be issued at any time after I've declared an emergency?***
   Yes. Once the local chief executive has declared a local state of emergency s/he can issue local emergency orders.

4. ***Is it in effect indefinitely*?**
   No. A local emergency order automatically terminates 5 days after issuance, or by rescission by the local chief executive, or a declaration by the local chief executive that the state of emergency no longer exists, whichever occurs sooner. It can also be terminated at any time by concurrent resolution by the local legislative body.

5. ***Can an order be modified once it's issued?***
   Yes. A local emergency order may be amended, modified, or rescinded at any time by the local chief executive during the state of emergency.

6. ***Can a local emergency order be extended beyond five days?***
   Yes. The local chief executive may extend an order for additional periods up to 5 days each during the local state of emergency. Each extension must be re-filed.

7. ***Can a citizen who disobeys an emergency order be arrested?***
   Yes. Any person who knowingly violates any local emergency order of a local chief executive issued pursuant to Section 24 of the Executive Law can be found guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

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E. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING DECLARATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY

1. ***Do I have to declare a local state of emergency to receive state and federal disaster assistance?***

   No. A local state of emergency is not required for the municipality to receive state and federal aid. By proclaiming a local state of emergency, the local chief executive of a community is stating that a serious situation exists, or is imminent, that will affect public health and safety and may require extraordinary measures for effective response or recovery. The Governor may, on his own initiative, declare a state disaster emergency for the affected local area, which will allow the use of state assets. In addition, the threshold for seeking assistance from higher levels of government is the inability to respond adequately with available local resources. The declaration of a local state of emergency can be an acknowledgement that the disaster is beyond the capabilities of the local government.

2. ***What are the advantages of declaring a local state of emergency?***

   The declaration of a local state of emergency increases the powers of the local chief executive. These powers are implemented through the use of emergency orders. Additionally, an emergency declaration gives greater legal protection and immunities for local chief executives and local emergency officials when making decisions and taking actions during disasters and emergencies.

3. ***Are there circumstances when it would be inappropriate to declare a local state of emergency?***

   A local state of emergency can be declared and emergency orders can be issued in the event of a disaster, rioting, catastrophe or similar public emergency---or when there is reasonable apprehension of an immediate danger from such events. Declarations under Executive Law generally have been in response to disasters, emergencies and related catastrophes or threats that pose an immediate peril or have an acute impact on the community and public safety.

   In many cases, the need to proclaim a local state of emergency is obvious. When a situation exists which has or will place the public at risk and will require extraordinary measures for proper protection, a declaration should be made. For example, a Category III hurricane travelling up the coast, a blizzard that dumps 4' of snow in a short period of time, an explosion and subsequent release at a local chemical plant.

   In most situations assessing the need for the special powers, authorities and protections are primary concerns when deciding whether to declare a local state of emergency. When the incident can be effectively managed within the capabilities of the community and extraordinary measures are not required for response or recovery, a local state of emergency is not necessary. Examples would be a minor hazardous materials incident or normal and low-lying flooding from rains or spring snowmelt.

4. ***Can a local state of emergency be declared in anticipation of a disaster or in advance of an expected emergency?***

   Yes. If the impending disaster or emergency creates an imminent danger and may imperil public safety, a local state of emergency can be proclaimed. Doing so permits the community to obtain resources or take actions needed to provide more timely public protection or services in anticipation of an emergency (for example, ordering an evacuation).

5. ***When a municipality declares a local state of emergency, must the county also declare?***

   No. It is not necessary for the County to declare a local state of emergency because a municipality does.

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6. ***Can a county declare an emergency in an area if the affected town, village, or city has not done so?***

   Yes. The county chief executive can declare an emergency if it determines the situation may have impacts or requirements that affect the county and its resources. The county chief executive may declare a local state of emergency for any portion of the county, including part or all of any Town, Village or City --- even when the local jurisdiction does not declare.

7. ***Should the local state of emergency include the entire jurisdiction or can a declaration be made for a specific are within the jurisdiction?***

   A local state of emergency can include the entire jurisdiction, or it can be designated for a specific geographical section or area of the community. In either case, the declaration area should be clearly defined. Counties may consider issuing a declaration for specific communities and contiguous areas, in case the situation has impacts or requirements extending beyond a local site. For example, when the Governor declares a state disaster emergency for an event that has occurred within one county, that county will be specifically named along with the generic statement "and contiguous counties."

8. ***Does declaring a local state of emergency require the local jurisdiction to pay for assistance it receives from other local governmental units?***

   Under the provisions of the Intrastate Mutual Aid Program (IMAP) (Exec. Law § 29-h), the assisting local government is authorized to seek reimbursement from the requesting local government. The assisting local government may choose to lend or loan resources to the requesting local government without any expectation of reimbursement. However, this expectation should be made clear prior to sending or accepting resources. If the assisting local government offers to provide resources and makes it clear that it is expecting to be reimbursed, the requesting jurisdiction may choose to refuse to accept assistance or accept the resources and reimburse the assisting local government. The IMAP committee is responsible for creating guidelines to be used and procedures to be followed when requesting reimbursement for the deployment of resources from the assisting local government.

9. ***If a local state of emergency is declared, does it allow officials to confiscate or demand the use of private resources, property, and equipment?***

   No. Declaring a local state of emergency does not permit government to demand or confiscate private property and resources. The local chief executive can undertake emergency actions on any property within his or her jurisdiction, including private property, with the possible exception of Federal and Indian property.

10. ***Is there a difference between a disaster declaration, an emergency declaration or proclamation and a local state of emergency?***

    The wording in Article 2-B of the Executive Law refers to a proclamation of a local state of emergency. When a declaration is issued, it actually means a local state of emergency is in effect, as proclaimed by the local chief executive. The terms "disaster declaration," "local state of emergency," and "disaster proclamation" are often used interchangeably to refer to the same thing. However, the correct term as cited in § 24 of the Executive Law is "local state of emergency."

11. ***Is the local chief executive the only local official that can declare a local state of emergency?***

    Yes. The local chief executive is the only official that can proclaim a local state of emergency under provisions of § 24 of the Executive Law. It is important to keep in mind that the declaration of a local state of emergency **does** not affect the statutory powers, duties, and authorities which may be given to other local officials pursuant to other provisions of New York State or local laws. For example, a Sheriff

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can declare a "Special Emergency" relating to public safety under provisions of the General Municipal Law (§ 209-f(2)). These declarations are applied in specific circumstances and are not considered to be as comprehensive as a proclamation under Article 2-B.

12. ***What is the relationship between a local state of emergency and emergency orders? How are each applied and handled?***

    A local state of emergency is a declaration or proclamation by the local chief executive that a disaster has occurred and certain emergency conditions exist. The declaration is a statement to the public that some type of hazard or threat exists and has been determined to pose a risk to the community and to public safety. It also establishes a legal basis for the local chief executive and local emergency officials to implement authorities and actions to address the situation.

    Once a local chief executive proclaims a local state of emergency, it then permits him or her to issue emergency orders. Emergency orders are the specific actions taken by the local chief executive when a local state of emergency is in effect. An evacuation order or an order limiting access in certain areas would be examples of emergency orders.

13. ***Can a local state of emergency be used to suspend existing local laws?***

    Yes. A local chief executive can use a local state of emergency to suspend local laws, ordinances and regulations, provided certain conditions outlined in § 24(1)(g) of the Executive Law are met. Requirements associated with suspension of local laws can be complex and should be done in consultation with your local attorney. Before local laws can be suspended, either the Governor must have declared a state disaster emergency, or after a local chief executive has declared a state of emergency, the county chief executive has requested assistance from the Governor. Suspensions must be reasonably necessary as a result of the disaster and provide for minimum deviation from the intent of the law, ordinance or regulation.

    Local chief executives cannot suspend state or federal laws, rules, or regulations.

14. ***Will declaring a local state of emergency expose me to a greater risk of liability?***

    No. Section 25(5) of the Executive Law provides immunity for local officials when making discretionary decisions during a disaster or emergency. Although a declaration of a local state of emergency cannot prevent lawsuits against public officials and municipalities, having a proclamation in effect provides greater protection from liability. While a declaration provides immunity, it is still important that local officials act within the scope of their authority and experience. It is also recommended that a local disaster preparedness plan be followed to the extent possible during the response and recovery to such a disaster.

15. ***Do the individuals who provide assistance in response to or recovery from a disaster have any kind of liability protection?***

    Yes. Individuals, such as public officers, employees or affiliated volunteers that have duties or responsibilities specified in the local comprehensive emergency management plan are given protection from liability in § 29-b of the Executive Law. These individuals, referred to as Disaster Emergency Response Personnel (DERP), when operating under the command of the county emergency management director, receive the same privileges and immunities they would receive if they were participating in a local civil defense drill in the political subdivision in which they are enrolled. When participating in a civil defense drill, civil defense forces (DERPs in Article 2-B) are provided with immunity from liability (Defense Emergency Act – NYS Unconsolidated Laws § 9193)

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16. ***Is it necessary to declare a local state of emergency to order an evacuation of the general public?***

    Yes. Section 24 of the Executive Law gives the local chief executive the authority to issue emergency orders, which could include the requirement for an evacuation in time of emergency to protect public health and safety. At times, on-scene responders may recognize a need for a limited and immediate evacuation. It may not always be possible or practical to declare a local state of emergency. In these situations, evacuations are commonly conducted as a recommended emergency protective measure, without a local state of emergency and order, and are completely voluntary.

17. ***When can the Governor declare a state disaster emergency?***

    When the Governor, on his own initiative or upon request from one or more local chief executives, finds that a disaster has occurred or is imminent for which local governments are unable to respond adequately, he may declare a state disaster emergency. In many cases, when state agencies can provide emergency assistance pursuant to existing authorities and resources, a declaration by the Governor is not required.

18. ***Is a Governor's state disaster emergency declaration necessary to receive federal aid?***

    A declaration by the Governor is not necessary to request federal assistance. A decision by the Governor to declare a state disaster emergency is based upon the scope of the disaster and the authority needed to direct state resources.

    State requests for federal disaster assistance are based on an assessment of response and recovery demands and damages to the public and private sectors. The assessment is done in coordination with FEMA staff, and further determines if the implementation of various supplemental federal disaster relief programs is warranted in relation to the scope of the disaster and the capability of state and local governments to effectively address response and recovery needs.

19. ***Can the Governor request federal assistance immediately?***

    Yes. In catastrophic disasters, where the need for early federal support from the President is proven, the Governor may request federal involvement immediately. When requesting disaster assistance from the President, federal law requires the Governor to submit specific information and meet certain requirements, supported by impact statements and damage estimates. By federal law, the Governor has 30 days to request federal assistance from the President.

    In emergencies of less significant scope, a determination on the extent and kinds of federal assistance to be requested are generally not made until a comprehensive damage assessment is completed to ascertain the exact type of assistance needed. It may be that federal disaster relief programs can be implemented under the authority of a Federal Agency (such as the U.S. Small Business Administration, U.S. Department of Agricultural, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, etc.), and that Presidential assistance is not warranted. Such an assessment is conducted jointly by state and local governments, usually with technical assistance from FEMA.

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STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARATION

A State of Emergency is hereby declared in _____ effective at
(area within municipality, or entire municipality)

_____ on _____ .
(time) (date)

This State of Emergency has been declared due to _____

_____
(description of situation)

.
This situation threatens the public safety.

This State of Emergency will remain in effect until rescinded by a subsequent order.

As the Chief Executive of _____,
(name of municipality)
I, _____, exercise the authority given me under
(name of Chief Executive)

Section 24 of the New York State Executive Law, to preserve the public safety and hereby render all required and available assistance vital to the security, well-being, and health of the citizens of this Municipality.

I hereby direct all departments and agencies of _____ to
(name of municipality)

take whatever steps necessary to protect life and property, public infrastructure, and provide such emergency assistance deemed necessary.

_____ _____
(Name) (Signature)

_____ _____
(Title) (Date)

SAMPLE

EMERGENCY ORDER

Local Emergency Order for: _____:
(name(s) of area(s)/municipality(ies) affected by this order)

I, _____, the Chief Executive

of _____, in accordance with a declaration of a State of
(name of municipality)

Emergency issued on _____, 20__, and pursuant to Section 24 of the
(date SOE was issued)

New York State Executive Law, do hereby order _____
_____

_____

_____
(description of the action ordered and the area(s) affected and the reason for the order)

This order shall take effect _____
("IMMEDIATELY" or specify date and time)

and shall remain in effect until removed by order of the Chief Executive. This order may also be renewed in

(5) five-day increments.

Failure to obey this order is a criminal offense, punishable by law under New York State Executive Law § 24(5).

Signed this the _____ day of _____, 20__, at _____ o'clock, in ,
(date) (month) (year) (time)

_____, New York.
(municipality)

_____ _____
(Name) (Signature)

_____ _____
(Witness Name) (Witness Signature)

_____ _____
(Title) (Date)

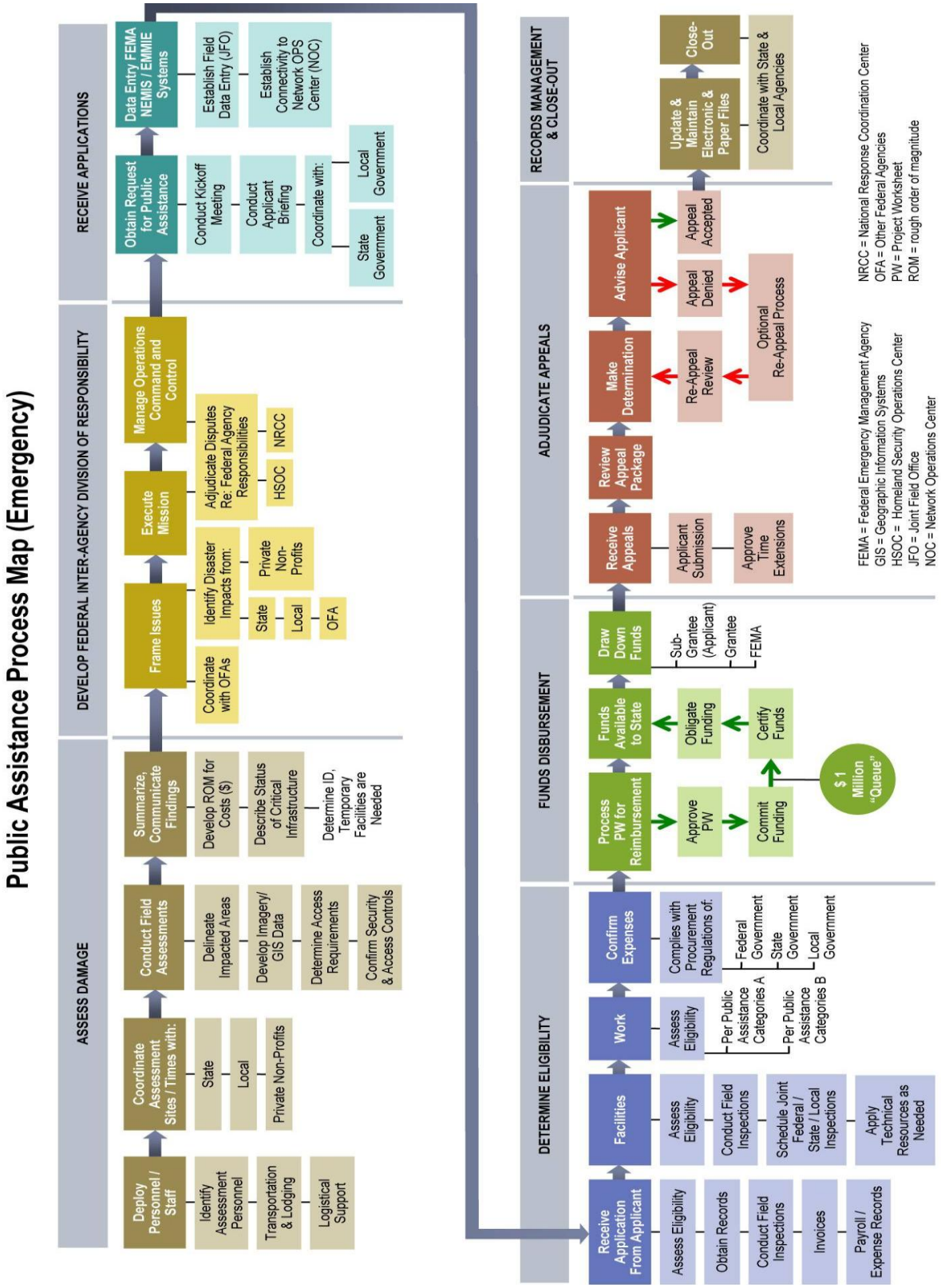
SAMPLE

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX C

Public Assistance Process Map


Public Assistance Process Map (Emergency)
ASSESS DAMAGE
DEVELOP FEDERAL INTER-AGENCY DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY
RECEIVE APPLICATIONS
Deploy Personnel / Staff
Identify Assessment Personnel
Transportation & Lodging
Logistical Support
Coordinate Assessment Sites / Times with:
State
Local
Private Non-Profits
Conduct Field Assessments
Delineate Impacted Areas
Develop Imagery/ GIS Data
Determine Access Requirements
Confirm Security & Access Controls
Summarize, Communicate Findings
Develop ROM for Costs ($)
Describe Status of Critical Infrastructure
Determine ID, Temporary Facilities are Needed
Frame Issues
Coordinate with OFAs
Identify Disaster Impacts from:
State
Local
OFA
Private Non-Profits
Execute Mission
Adjudicate Disputes Re: Federal Agency Responsibilities
HSOC
NRCC
Manage Operations Command and Control
Obtain Request for Public Assistance
Conduct Kickoff Meeting
Conduct Applicant Briefing
Coordinate with:
State Government
Local Government
Establish Field Data Entry (JFO)
Establish Connectivity to Network OPS Center (NOC)
Data Entry FEMA NEMIS / EMMIE Systems
DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY
FUNDS DISBURSEMENT
ADJUDICATE APPEALS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT & CLOSE-OUT
Receive Application From Applicant
Assess Eligibility
Obtain Records
Conduct Field Inspections
Invoices
Payroll / Expense Records
Facilities
Assess Eligibility
Conduct Field Inspections
Schedule Joint Federal / State / Local Inspections
Apply Technical Resources as Needed
Work
Assess Eligibility
Per Public Assistance Categories A
Per Public Assistance Categories B
Federal Government
State Government
Local Government
Confirm Expenses
Complies with Procurement Regulations of:
Process PW for Reimbursement
Approve PW
Commit Funding
$1 Million "Queue"
Certify Funds
Obligate Funding
Funds Available to State
Draw Down Funds
Sub-Grantee (Applicant)
Grantee
FEMA
Receive Appeals
Applicant Submission
Approve Time Extensions
Review Appeal Package
Make Determination
Re-Appeal Review
Optional Re-Appeal Process
Advise Applicant
Appeal Denied
Appeal Accepted
Update & Maintain Electronic & Paper Files
Coordinate with State & Local Agencies
Close-Out
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS = Geographic Information Systems
HSOC = Homeland Security Operations Center
JFO = Joint Field Office
NOC = Network Operations Center
NRCC = National Response Coordination Center
OFA = Other Federal Agencies
PW = Project Worksheet
ROM = rough order of magnitude

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX D

SC DPW Disaster Response Services and Equipment Contract 16-13.10.03

DISASTER RESPONSE SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

LETTING NO. 16-13.10.3

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Overview

The intent of this contract is to provide the Suffolk County and other municipal entities located within the borders of Suffolk County access to contractors capable of providing the required service and equipment necessary to recovery from a disaster.

The award is broken into two parts, Service and Equipment and was made to multiple contractors. Equipment was awarded two ways, with operator and fuel or equipment only. The contractors are ranked with “1” being the lowest cost contractor, followed by the second lowest cost contractor ranked “2”, tertiary, “3” etc.

Users of this contract are required to solicit the contactors in rank order. If the first ranked contractor has exhausted their resources for a specific item, the user may move to the second ranked contractor, and then the third ranked contractor etc., until the desired service or equipment can be obtained.

The award ranking table is followed by the price list. The price lists are sorted alphabetically by contractor name then by item. The price list describes the items in more detail and specifies the amounts the contractor will charge.

SERVICES AWARD RANKING

ITEM	ZONE	Description	AXEL ANDERSON	CERES	DRC	GRACE INDUSTRIES	JET TOWING	LANDTEK GROUP	PHILLIPS & JORDAN
1		Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris		2	1				3
2		Uncontaminated Green Waste/Vegetative Debris (Chipped)			2				1
3 - 4		Removal of Hazardous Limbs and Trees		3	1				2
5		Removal of Hazardous Stumps		1				2	3
6		Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos)		2					1
7		Construction and Demolition (asbestos)							1
8		Aggregate-Clean		1				2	
9		Aggregate-Contaminated		1					2
10		Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand (Uncontaminated)		1				2	
11		Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand (Contaminated)		1					2
12		Contaminated Sand bags		1					2
13		Street Sweeping		3	1				2
14		Sunken Vessel Removal	NO AWARD						
15		Recovery of Stray and Abandoned Vessels	NO AWARD						
16	1	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abondoned Vehicle (Towing)	1	4	5	3			2
16	2	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abondoned Vehicle (Towing)	1	4	5	3			2
16	3	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abondoned Vehicle (Towing)	1	4	6	5	2		3
17		Electronics (Computers, monitors, televisions)			1				2
18		Scrap Metal & Appliances (White Goods)			1				2

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow	Pick-up and tow to	Zone 1		Heavy Duty Vehicle	200.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	175.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	175.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Heavy Duty Vehicle	200.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	150.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	150.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Heavy Duty Vehicle	250.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	200.00	/each		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	200.00	/each		
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	16.86	/cy	160.17	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	10.80	/cy	73.04	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	17.59	/cy	167.11	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	13.24	/cy	89.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	23.74	/cy	225.53	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	18.34	/cy	124.03	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	33.12	/cy	314.64	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	25.96	/cy	175.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	C	3	Removal of Hazardous Limbs (hangers)	Each	ROW		129.90	/each			3,600.00	10,000.00
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>12.1"-24" DBH	378.82	/each			3,600.00	5,000.00
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>24.1"-48" DBH	768.82	/each				
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>48.1 DBH	1,184.82	/each				
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	6" - 12" diameter at breast height (DBH)	150.80	/each				
CERES	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	ROW	<24" diameter			228.80	/tons		
CERES	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	TDSA	>24" diameter			202.80	/tons		



SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.55	/cy	160.17	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	11.88	/cy	73.04	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	19.35	/cy	167.11	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	14.56	/cy	89.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	26.11	/cy	225.53	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	20.17	/cy	124.03	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	36.43	/cy	314.64	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00



SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	28.56	/cy	175.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.24	/cy	13.17	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.44	/cy	10.42	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	24.06	/cy	17.37	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.26	/cy	14.62	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	36.69	/cy	28.65	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.88	/cy	25.91	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.91	/cy	51.59	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	67.10	/cy	48.44	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.24	/cy	13.17	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.44	/cy	10.42	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	24.06	/cy	17.37	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.26	/cy	14.62	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	36.69	/cy	28.65	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.88	/cy	25.91	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.91	/cy	51.59	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	67.10	/cy	48.44	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	16.41	/cy	11.85	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	12.99	/cy	9.38	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	21.65	/cy	15.63	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	18.23	/cy	13.15	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	35.71	/cy	25.78	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	32.39	/cy	23.32	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	63.81	/cy	46.07	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	60.34	/cy	43.60	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.09	/cy	13.03	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.29	/cy	10.32	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	23.82	/cy	17.19	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.05	/cy	14.46	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	39.28	/cy	28.36	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.52	/cy	25.65	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.20	/cy	50.68	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	66.37	/cy	47.95	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.09	/cy	13.03	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.29	/cy	10.32	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	23.82	/cy	17.19	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.05	/cy	14.46	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	39.28	/cy	28.36	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.52	/cy	25.65	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.20	/cy	50.68	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	66.37	/cy	47.95	/tons		
CERES	G	13	Street Sweeping (clean streets to pre-storm condition) * Includes disposal of collected material **Contractor must be able to clean min. 30 rd. miles/day	per road mile, per sweeper, per day			509.6	/mile				
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		1,248.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	156.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	364.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		1,248.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	156.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	364.00	/each		



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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Heavy Duty Vehicle	1,248.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	156.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	364.00	/each		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	13.89	/cy	111.12	/tons	50,000.00	100,000 CY
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	6.18	/cy	49.44	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	15.89	/cy	127.12	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	8.18	/cy	65.44	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	15.89	/cy	127.12	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	8.18	/cy	65.44	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	15.89	/cy	127.12	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	8.18	/cy	65.44	/tons		



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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
DRC	B	2	Uncontaminated Green Waste/Vegetative Debris (Chipped) * Vendor to provide final destination/disposal site. ** Location(s) and qty must be reported. ***Contractor must be able to ship a minimum of 1,000 tons per week	Tons or CY	Processing Site		6.18	/cy	49.44	/tons		
DRC	C	3	Removal of Hazardous Limbs (hangers)	Each	ROW		85.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>12.1"-24" DBH	110.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>24.1"-48" DBH	270.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>48.1 DBH	360.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	6" - 12" diameter at breast height (DBH)	60.00	/each				
DRC	G	13	Street Sweeping (clean streets to pre-storm condition) * Includes disposal of collected material **Contractor must be able to clean min. 30 rd. miles/day	per road mile, per sweeper, per day			65	/mile				
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		2,500.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	200.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	500.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		2,750.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	250.00	/each		

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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	550.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3	Heavy Duty Vehicle		3,000.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	300.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	600.00	/each		
DRC	K	17	Electronics (Computers, monitors, televisions)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				225.23	/tons		
DRC	L	18	Scrap Metal & Appliances (White Goods)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				163.25	/tons		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		575.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		

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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	375.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		575.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	375.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3	Heavy Duty Vehicle		575.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	375.00	/each		



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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
JET TOWING	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3	Heavy Duty Vehicle		559.00	/each		
JET TOWING	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	259.00	/each		
JET TOWING	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	259.00	/each		
LANDTEK GROUP	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	ROW	<24" diameter			250.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	TDSA	>24" diameter			315.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	70.00	/cy	54.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	32.00	/cy	25.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	80.00	/cy	62.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	50.00	/cy	39.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	107.00	/cy	83.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	77.00	/cy	59.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	134.00	/cy	103.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	105.00	/cy	80.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	70.00	/cy	54.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	32.00	/cy	25.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	80.00	/cy	62.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	50.00	/cy	39.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	107.00	/cy	83.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	77.00	/cy	59.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	134.00	/cy	103.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	105.00	/cy	80.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	21.50	/cy	127.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	18.25	/cy	108.00	/tons		



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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	24.50	/cy	144.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.80	/cy	123.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	28.50	/cy	168.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	24.20	/cy	143.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	34.50	/cy	204.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	29.30	/cy	173.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	B	2	Uncontaminated Green Waste/Vegetative Debris (Chipped) * Vendor to provide final destination/disposal site. ** Location(s) and qty must be reported. ***Contractor must be able to ship a minimum of 1,000 tons per week	Tons or CY	Processing Site		10.00	/cy	40.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	3	Removal of Hazardous Limbs (hangers)	Each	ROW		40.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>12.1"-24" DBH	300.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>24.1"-48" DBH	450.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>48.1 DBH	700.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	6" - 12" diameter at breast height (DBH)	150.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	ROW	<24" diameter			275.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	TDSA	>24" diameter			375.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	24.75	/cy	98.00	/tons		

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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	21.50	/cy	86.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	28.20	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	24.50	/cy	98.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	32.75	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	39.70	/cy	159.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	34.50	/cy	138.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	E	7	Construction and Demolition (asbestos) * Includes removal, hauling and disposal	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	From R.O.W.				75.00	/tons		



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CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	E	7	Construction and Demolition (asbestos) * Includes removal, hauling and disposal		From TDSA				75.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	24.25	/cy	97.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	32.40	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	27.54	/cy	110.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	37.65	/cy	150.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	32.00	/cy	128.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	45.65	/cy	182.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	38.80	/cy	155.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	24.25	/cy	97.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	32.40	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	27.54	/cy	110.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	37.65	/cy	150.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	32.00	/cy	128.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	45.65	/cy	182.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	38.80	/cy	155.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	24.25	/cy	97.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	32.40	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	27.54	/cy	110.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	37.65	/cy	150.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles		/cy		/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	45.65	/cy	182.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles		/cy		/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	G	13	Street Sweeping (clean streets to pre-storm condition) * Includes disposal of collected material **Contractor must be able to clean min. 30 rd. miles/day	per road mile, per sweeper, per day			125	/mile				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		400.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		



SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	275.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Heavy Duty Vehicle	400.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	275.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Heavy Duty Vehicle	450.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	150.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	300.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	K	17	Electronics (Computers, monitors, televisions)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				800.00	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	L	18	Scrap Metal & Appliances (White Goods)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				550.00	/tons		

EQUIPMENT WITH OPERATOR AND FUEL AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity/ Size	HP	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DARR	DF STONE	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	FERACO INDUSTRIES	GRACE INDUSTRIES	INTERCOUNTY PAVING	LANDTEK GROUP	LASER INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
4	Breaker, Pavement		to 70	3			2		4				1	
5	Bus		to 150	3					1				2	
6	Bus		151 to 210	2					1				3	
7	Bus		> 210	1					2				3	
11	Chipper, Brush	6 in	to 35				3		1				2	
12	Chipper, Brush	9 in	36 to 65	4			2		3				1	
13	Chipper, Brush	12 in	66 to 100	4			2		3				1	
14	Chipper, Brush	15 in	101 to 125	4			2		3				1	
15	Chipper, Brush	18 in	> 125	4			2		3				1	
16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	12 yd min	0	2			1						3	
17	Dozer, Crawler		to 75	5			4	6	3				1	2
18	Dozer, Crawler		76 to 105	5	4		8		2		3	6	1	
19	Dozer, Crawler		106 to 160	4	7		6		3		5		1	2
20	Dozer, Crawler		161 to 250	3	5	6			4			2	1	
21	Dozer, Crawler		251 to 360	2					3				1	
22	Dozer, Crawler		361 to 565	2					3				1	
23	Dozer, Crawler		> 565	1					3				2	
24	Dozer, Wheel		to 300	3					2				1	
25	Dozer, Wheel		301 to 400	3					2				1	
26	Dozer, Wheel		401 to 500	2					3				1	
27	Dozer, Wheel		> 500	1					3				2	
28	Excavator, Hydraulic	0.5 cy	to 45	4	6		2		4		3	7	1	
29	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.0 cy	46 to 90	5	6		2		7		4	8	1	3
30	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.5 cy	91 to 160	5	6		4		7		3	8	1	2
31	Excavator, Hydraulic	2.5 cy	161 to 265	3	5		4					6	1	2
32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4.5 cy	266 to 420	2	4		5					3	1	
33	Excavator, Hydraulic	7.5 cy	421 to 650	2									1	
34	Excavator, Hydraulic	12 cy	> 650	1									2	
35	Fork Lift	6000 lb	to 60	4					2		3	5	1	
36	Fork Lift	12000 lb	61 to 90	4			2		3			5	1	
37	Fork Lift	18000 lb	91 to 140	4			3		2				1	
38	Fork Lift	50000 lb	> 140	4			2		3				1	
51	Graders	10 ft	to 110	4			2		3			5	1	

EQUIPMENT WITH OPERATOR AND FUEL AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity/ Size	HP	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DARR	DF STONE	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	FERACO INDUSTRIES	GRACE INDUSTRIES	INTERCOUNTY PAVING	LANDTEK GROUP	LASER INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
52	Graders	12 ft	to 150	5			2		4				1	3
53	Graders	14 ft	> 150	3	2		4		5				1	
56	Loader, Crawler	0.5 cy	to 32	3			2		4				1	
57	Loader, Crawler	1 cy	33 to 60	3			2		4				1	
58	Loader, Crawler	2 cy	61 to 118	4	3		2		5				1	
59	Loader, Crawler	3 cy	> 119	4	3		2		5				1	
60	Loader, Crawler	4 cy	> 179	5			3	2	7		6	4	1	
61	Loader, Skid-Steer	1000 lb	to 35	3			4		2				1	
62	Loader, Skid-Steer	2000 lb	36 to 65	3	4		5		2				1	
63	Loader, Skid-Steer	3000 lb	> 65	5					3		4	7	1	2
64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel		to 81	3					4		2		1	
65	Loader, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 38	3			1		2	4				
66	Loader, Wheel	1 cy	39 to 60	4			2		3	6	5	7	1	
67	Loader, Wheel	2 cy	61 to 105	4			2		3	5	6		1	
68	Loader, Wheel	3 cy	106 to 152	5	7		2		4	8	6		1	3
69	Loader, Wheel	4 cy	153 to 200	5	7		2	4	6		3	8	1	
70	Loader, Wheel	5 cy	201 to 250	4	6		5		7		3		1	2
71	Loader, Wheel	6 cy	251 to 305	3		7	6		4		2	5	1	
72	Loader, Wheel	7 cy	306 to 360	2	3		6		4			5	1	
73	Loader, Wheel	8 cy	> 360	2			4		3				1	
74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 40	3			1		2					
75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1 cy	41 to 70	4			2		3				1	
76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.5 cy	71 to 95	6	7		3	8	5		4		1	2
77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.75 cy	> 95	4	6		3		5		2	7	1	
97	Sweeper, Pavement		to 110	2			4		5			3	1	
98	Sweeper, Pavement		> 110	3			5		4	2			1	
101	Truck, Dump	8 cy	to 220	4			3		6		2	5	1	
102	Truck, Dump	10 cy	221 to 320	4			2		6		3	5	1	
103	Truck, Dump	12 cy	321 to 400	4			3		5		2		1	
104	Truck, Dump	18 cy	> 400	7	3	9	4		8		6	5	1	2
106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear		451 to 630	2			1						4	3
107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear		631 to 760	2			1						3	
108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear		> 761	2	3		1						4	

EQUIPMENT ONLY AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity /Size	HP	AARCO	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	EHRBAR	GRACE INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	37 ft.	to 15		4	1		3	2	
2	Board, Message		to 5		1	3		2		
3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	25-90 lb			2	3		1		
8	Chain Saw	16 in			2	3		1	4	
9	Chain Saw	25 in			2	3		1	4	
10	Chain Saw, Pole	18 in			2	3		1		
11	Chipper, Brush	6 in	to 35			1		2	3	
12	Chipper, Brush	9 in	36 to 65			1		3	2	
13	Chipper, Brush	12 in	66 to 100			1		2	3	
14	Chipper, Brush	15 in	101 to 125			1		2	3	
15	Chipper, Brush	18 in	> 125			1		2	3	
17	Dozer, Crawler		to 75		4	6		3	1	2
18	Dozer, Crawler		76 to 105				1	3	2	
19	Dozer, Crawler		106 to 160				1	4	2	3
20	Dozer, Crawler		161 to 250				1		2	
21	Dozer, Crawler		251 to 360		2			3	1	
22	Dozer, Crawler		361 to 565		2			3	1	
23	Dozer, Crawler		> 565		1			3	2	
24	Dozer, Wheel		to 300		3			1	2	
25	Dozer, Wheel		301 to 400		3			1	2	
26	Dozer, Wheel		401 to 500		3			1	2	
27	Dozer, Wheel		> 500		3			2	1	
28	Excavator, Hydraulic	0.5 cy	to 45	6	5	3	1	4	2	
29	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.0 cy	46 to 90	5	6	4	1	7	2	3
30	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.5 cy	91 to 160	4	6	3	1	7	5	2
31	Excavator, Hydraulic	2.5 cy	161 to 265	3	4	6	1		5	2
32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4.5 cy	266 to 420		2	4	1		3	
33	Excavator, Hydraulic	7.5 cy	421 to 650		1				2	
34	Excavator, Hydraulic	12 cy	> 650		2				1	
35	Fork Lift	6000 lb	to 60			2		1	3	
36	Fork Lift	12000 lb	61 to 90		4	2		1	3	
37	Fork Lift	18000 lb	91 to 140		4	3		1	2	
38	Fork Lift	50000 lb	> 140			3		1	2	
39	Generator	5.5 kW	to 10		3	2		1		
40	Generator	16 kW	to 25		4	1		2	3	
41	Generator	43 kW	to 65		4	3		1	2	
42	Generator	100 kW	to 125			3		1	2	
43	Generator	150 kW	to 240					1	2	
44	Generator	210 kW	to 300					2	1	
45	Generator	280 kW	to 400					2	1	
46	Generator	350 kW	to 500					2	1	
47	Generator	530 kW	to 750					2	1	
48	Generator	710 kW	to 1000					2	1	
49	Generator	1100 kW	to 1500					2	1	
50	Generator	2500 kW	> 1500		2				1	
51	Graders	10 ft.	to 110			2	1	4	3	
52	Graders	12 ft.	to 150			2		3	4	1
53	Graders	14 ft.	> 150		3		1	2	4	
54	Jackhammer (Dry)	25-45 lb	0		3			1	2	
55	Jackhammer (Wet)	30-55 lb	0		3			2	1	

EQUIPMENT ONLY AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity /Size	HP	AARCO	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	EHRBAR	GRACE INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
56	Loader, Crawler	0.5 cy	to 32		4	2	1	5	3	
57	Loader, Crawler	1 cy	33 to 60		5	2	1	4	3	
58	Loader, Crawler	2 cy	61 to 118	3	4	1		5	2	
59	Loader, Crawler	3 cy	> 119	2	4	1			3	
60	Loader, Crawler	4 cy	> 179		3	2		4	1	
61	Loader, Skid-Steer	1000 lb	to 35		4		1	2	3	
62	Loader, Skid-Steer	2000 lb	36 to 65		4		1	2	3	
63	Loader, Skid-Steer	3000 lb	> 65		5		1	3	4	2
64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel		to 81		3		1	2	4	
65	Loader, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 38	6	5	2	1	4	3	
66	Loader, Wheel	1 cy	39 to 60	6	5	2	1	4	3	
67	Loader, Wheel	2 cy	61 to 105	6	5	2	1	4	3	
68	Loader, Wheel	3 cy	106 to 152	6	7	2	1	5	4	3
69	Loader, Wheel	4 cy	153 to 200		5	3	1	4	2	
70	Loader, Wheel	5 cy	201 to 250		4	7	1	5	3	2
71	Loader, Wheel	6 cy	251 to 305		4		1	3	2	
72	Loader, Wheel	7 cy	306 to 360		4		1	3	2	
73	Loader, Wheel	8 cy	> 360		1			3	2	
74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 40		3	4		2	1	
75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1 cy	41 to 70	6	5	2	1	4	3	
76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.5 cy	71 to 95		6	2	1	4	5	3
77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.75 cy	> 95		3			2	1	
78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	7 tph	to 35		3	1		2	4	
79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	10 tph	36 to 55		4	1		2	3	
80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	20 tph	> 55		3	1		2	4	
81	Pump		to 4	2	3			1	4	
82	Pump		5 to 6	3	2			1	4	
83	Pump		7 to 10	3	4			1	2	
84	Pump		11 to 15	2	4			1	3	
85	Pump		16 to 25		3			1	2	
86	Pump		26 to 40		3			1	2	
87	Pump		41 to 60		3			1	2	
88	Pump		61 to 95		3			2	1	
89	Pump		96 to 140		2			3	1	
90	Pump		141 to 200		2			3	1	
91	Pump		201 to 275		1			3	2	
92	Pump		276 to 350		1				2	
93	Pump		351 to 425		1				2	
94	Pump		426 to 500		1				2	
95	Pump		501 to 575		1				2	
96	Pump		> 575		1				2	
97	Sweeper, Pavement		to 110		3			2	1	
98	Sweeper, Pavement		> 110		3			2	1	
99	Trailer, Dump	20 cy			1			3	2	
100	Trailer, Dump	30 cy			2			1	3	
101	Truck, Dump	8 cy	to 220		4	5	1	3	2	
102	Truck, Dump	10 cy	221 to 320		4	3		2	1	
103	Truck, Dump	12 cy	321 to 400		5	4	1	3	2	
104	Truck, Dump	18 cy	> 400		5	4		3	2	1
105	Truck, Dump	28 cy	> 400		4		2	3	1	



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
AARCO		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				75.00		375.00		1,500.00		200.00	
AARCO		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				125.00		600.00		2,400.00		200.00	
AARCO		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		950.00		4,275.00		17,100.00		500.00	
AARCO		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		995.00		4,477.00		17,908.00		500.00	
AARCO		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		1,050.00		4,725.00		18,900.00		500.00	
AARCO		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		1,100.00		4,950.00		19,800.00		500.00	
AARCO		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.		1,050.00		4,725.00		18,900.00		500.00	
AARCO		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.		1,100.00		4,950.00		19,800.00		500.00	
AARCO		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38			950.00		4,275.00		17,000.00		500.00	
AARCO		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60			995.00		4,477.00		17,908.00		500.00	
AARCO		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105			1,050.00		4,725.00		18,900.00		500.00	
AARCO		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152			1,100.00		4,950.00		19,800.00		500.00	
AARCO		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.		995.00		4,477.00		17,908.00		500.00	
AARCO		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		100.00		500.00		2,000.00		150.00	
AARCO		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		175.00		875.00		3,500.00		150.00	
AARCO		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		195.00		975.00		3,900.00		150.00	
AARCO		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		200.00		1,000.00		4,000.00		150.00	
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		560.00		2,800.00		11,200.00		560.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		120.00		600.00		2,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				92.00		450.00		1,840.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		1,585.34		7,926.72		31,706.88		247.71	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		5	Bus			to 150		1,766.91		8,834.56		35,338.24		276.08	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		6	Bus			151 to 210		1,886.91		9,434.56		37,738.24		294.83	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		7	Bus			> 210		2,046.91		10,234.56		40,938.24		319.83	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				16.00		80.00		320.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				28.00		140.00		560.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				28.00		140.00		560.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	1,665.34	940.00	8,326.72	4,200.00	33,306.88	16,800.00	259.75	840.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	1,865.34	1,040.00	9,326.72	5,200.00	37,306.88	20,800.00	284.75	1,040.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,985.34	1,160.00	9,926.72	5,800.00	39,706.88	23,200.00	299.75	1,160.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	2,145.34	1,320.00	10,726.72	6,600.00	42,906.88	26,400.00	319.75	1,320.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	Hopper Capacity	12 yd min		Rate must include a driver and a laborer. Quote	2,384.70		11,923.52		47,694.08		387.52		1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		2,009.15	920.00	10,045.76	4,600.00	40,183.04	18,400.00	319.22	920.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		2,169.15	1,080.00	10,845.76	5,400.00	43,383.04	21,600.00	339.22	1,080.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,489.15	1,400.00	12,445.76	7,000.00	49,783.04	28,000.00	379.22	1,400.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		2,649.15	1,560.00	13,245.76	7,800.00	52,983.04	31,200.00	399.22	1,560.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	1,960.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		3,609.15	2,520.00	18,045.76	12,600.00	72,183.04	50,400.00	519.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		3,929.15	2,840.00	19,645.76	14,200.00	78,583.04	56,800.00	559.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		3,609.15	2,520.00	18,045.76	12,600.00	72,183.04	50,400.00	519.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		3,929.15	2,840.00	19,645.76	14,200.00	78,583.04	56,800.00	559.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		2,009.15	3,200.00	10,045.76	16,000.00	40,183.04	64,000.00	176.72	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,897.41	760.00	9,487.04	3,800.00	37,948.16	15,200.00	308.26	760.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,017.41	880.00	10,087.04	4,400.00	40,348.16	17,600.00	323.26	880.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,137.41	1,000.00	10,687.04	5,000.00	42,748.16	20,000.00	338.26	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,297.41	1,160.00	11,487.04	5,800.00	45,948.16	23,200.00	358.26	1,160.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,617.41	1,480.00	13,087.04	7,400.00	52,348.16	29,600.00	398.26	1,480.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		33	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	7.5 cy	421 to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,937.41	1,800.00	14,687.04	9,000.00	58,748.16	36,000.00	438.26	1,800.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		34	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	12 cy	> 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	4,137.41	3,000.00	20,687.04	15,000.00	82,748.16	60,000.00	588.26	2,000.00	1 month



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		1,769.15	680.00	8,845.76	3,400.00	35,383.04	13,600.00	289.22	680.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		1,849.15	760.00	9,245.76	3,800.00	36,983.04	15,200.00	299.22	760.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		2,089.15	1,000.00	10,445.76	5,000.00	41,783.04	20,000.00	329.22	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		2,889.15	1,800.00	14,445.76	9,000.00	57,783.04	36,000.00	429.22	1,800.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			92.00		460.00		1,840.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			180.00		900.00		3,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			440.00		2,200.00		8,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			760.00		3,800.00		15,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			1,000.00		5,000.00		20,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			1,480.00		7,400.00		29,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			1,880.00		9,400.00		37,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			2,120.00		10,600.00		42,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			2,520.00		12,600.00		50,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			3,080.00		15,400.00		61,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			3,480.00		17,400.00		69,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			4,000.00		20,000.00		80,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,089.15	1,000.00	10,445.76	5,000.00	41,783.04	20,000.00	329.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,249.15	1,160.00	11,245.76	5,800.00	44,983.04	23,200.00	349.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,529.15	1,440.00	12,645.76	7,200.00	50,583.04	28,800.00	384.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				200.00		1,000.00		4,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				300.00		1,500.00		6,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	1,689.15	600.00	8,445.76	3,000.00	33,783.04	12,000.00	279.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	1,769.15	680.00	8,845.76	3,400.00	35,383.04	13,600.00	289.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	2,249.15	1,160.00	11,245.76	5,800.00	44,983.04	23,200.00	349.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	1,649.15	1,560.00	13,245.76	7,800.00	52,983.04	31,200.00	399.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		1,609.15	520.00	8,045.76	2,600.00	32,183.04	10,400.00	269.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		1,689.15	600.00	8,445.76	3,000.00	33,783.04	12,000.00	279.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,849.15	760.00	9,245.76	3,800.00	36,983.04	15,200.00	299.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81		1,849.15	760.00	9,245.76	3,800.00	36,983.04	15,200.00	299.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38		1,809.15	720.00	9,045.76	3,600.00	36,183.04	14,400.00	294.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		1,929.15	840.00	9,645.76	4,200.00	38,583.04	16,800.00	309.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		2,009.15	920.00	10,045.76	4,600.00	40,183.04	18,400.00	319.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		2,089.15	1,000.00	10,445.76	5,000.00	41,783.04	20,000.00	329.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,249.15	1,160.00	11,245.76	5,800.00	44,983.04	23,200.00	349.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,449.15	1,360.00	12,245.76	6,800.00	48,983.04	27,200.00	374.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		2,649.15	1,560.00	13,245.76	7,800.00	52,983.04	31,200.00	399.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		2,809.15	1,720.00	14,045.76	8,600.00	56,183.04	34,400.00	419.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,689.15	600.00	8,445.76	3,000.00	33,783.04	12,000.00	279.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,769.15	680.00	8,845.76	3,400.00	35,383.04	13,600.00	289.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,009.15	920.00	10,045.76	4,600.00	40,183.04	18,400.00	319.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,169.15	1,080.00	10,845.76	5,400.00	43,383.04	21,600.00	339.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			280.00		1,400.00		5,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			440.00		2,200.00		8,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			680.00		3,400.00		13,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		120.00		600.00		2,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		160.00		800.00		3,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		240.00		1,200.00		4,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		320.00		1,600.00		6,400.00		250.00	1 month



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		400.00		2,000.00		8,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		480.00		2,400.00		9,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		87	Pump			41 to 60	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		560.00		2,800.00		11,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		88	Pump			61 to 95	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		640.00		3,200.00		12,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		89	Pump			96 to 140	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		720.00		3,600.00		14,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		90	Pump			141 to 200	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		840.00		4,200.00		16,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		91	Pump			201 to 275	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		960.00		4,800.00		19,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		92	Pump			276 to 350	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,080.00		5,400.00		21,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		93	Pump			351 to 425	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,200.00		6,000.00		24,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		94	Pump			426 to 500	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,320.00		6,600.00		26,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		95	Pump			501 to 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,440.00		7,200.00		28,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		96	Pump			> 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,560.00		7,800.00		31,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,984.70	920.00	9,923.52	4,600.00	39,694.08	18,400.00	314.63	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,224.70	1,160.00	11,123.52	5,800.00	44,494.08	23,200.00	344.63	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		160.00		800.00		3,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		240.00		1,200.00		4,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,806.91	920.00	9,034.56	4,600.00	36,138.24	18,400.00	281.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		1,886.91	1,000.00	9,434.56	5,000.00	37,738.24	20,000.00	291.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		2,006.91	1,120.00	10,034.56	5,600.00	40,138.24	22,400.00	306.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,126.91	1,240.00	10,634.56	6,200.00	42,538.24	24,800.00	321.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,320.00		6,600.00		26,400.00		1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		4,489.15		22,445.76		89,783.04		673.37	4,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			631 to 760		5,089.15		25,445.76		101,783.04		763.37	4,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		6,489.15		32,445.76		129,783.04		973.37	4,500.00	1 month
DARR		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,700.00		13,500.00		54,000.00		532.90	500.00	10 days
DARR		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		570.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,650.00		8,250.00		33,000.00		401.65	400.00	10 days
DARR		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		445.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,350.00		11,750.00		47,000.00		489.15	500.00	10 days
DARR		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,850.00		14,250.00		57,000.00		551.65	1,200.00	n/a
DARR		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,100.00		10,500.00		42,000.00		457.90	500.00	10 days
DARR		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	2,200.00		11,000.00		44,000.00		470.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		1,650.00		8,250.00		3,300.00		401.65	400.00	10 days
DARR		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,800.00		9,000.00		36,000.00		420.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		445.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,300.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		482.90	500.00	10 days
DARR		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		2,500.00		12,500.00		50,000.00		507.90	550.00	10 days
DARR		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,850.00		9,250.00		37,000.00		426.65	400.00	10 days
DARR		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,250.00		6,250.00		25,000.00		271.65	100.00	
DARR		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		6,500.00		32,500.00		130,000.00		1,007.90	2,500.00	
DF STONE		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		4,000.00		20,000.00		80,000.00		700.00	1,500.00	5 days
DF STONE		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		3,800.00		19,000.00		76,000.00		675.00	1,500.00	5 days

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
DF STONE		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,200.00		11,000.00		44,000.00		475.00	1,500.00	5 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		320.00		900.00		2,300.00		1,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		200.00		800.00		3,200.00		600.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				120.00		280.00		660.00		600.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		1,250.00		6,250.00		25,000.00		234.38	600.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				50.00		250.00		1,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				50.00		250.00		1,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				50.00		250.00		1,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		11	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 in	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	831.00	150.00	4,155.00	750.00	16,620.00	3,000.00	155.81	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	881.00	200.00	4,405.00	1,000.00	17,620.00	4,000.00	165.19	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	931.00	250.00	4,655.00	1,250.00	18,620.00	5,000.00	174.56	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	981.00	300.00	4,905.00	1,500.00	19,620.00	6,000.00	183.94	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,031.00	350.00	5,155.00	1,750.00	20,620.00	7,000.00	193.31	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	Hopper Capacity	12 yd min		Rate must include a driver and a laborer. Quote	1,250.00		6,250.00		30,000.00		234.38	1,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	2,380.00	31,620.00	6,900.00	296.44	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,931.00	1,250.00	9,655.00	3,290.00	38,620.00	9,780.00	362.06	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,331.00	1,650.00	11,655.00	8,250.00	46,620.00	33,000.00	437.06	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,338.00	650.00	6,690.00	1,570.00	26,760.00	4,680.00	250.88	3,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,428.00	74.00	7,140.00	1,900.00	28,560.00	5,560.00	267.75	3,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,828.00	1,140.00	9,140.00	3,300.00	36,560.00	9,560.00	342.75	3,000.00	45 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,028.00	1,340.00	10,140.00	3,960.00	40,560.00	11,020.00	380.25	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,138.00	2,450.00	15,690.00	12,250.00	62,760.00	58,800.00	488.38	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60			340.00		1,040.00		2,740.00		2,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		1,261.00	580.00	6,305.00	1,700.00	25,220.00	4,560.00	236.44	2,000.00	45 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	4,500.00	31,620.00	18,000.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		1,781.00	1,100.00	8,905.00	5,500.00	35,620.00	22,000.00	333.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			140.00		320.00		800.00		200.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			200.00		540.00		1,500.00		200.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			400.00		1,200.00		4,400.00		800.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			480.00		1,480.00		4,620.00		800.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			1,380.00		6,900.00		27,600.00		1,800.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		18,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			2,250.00		11,250.00		45,000.00		2,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			2,450.00		12,250.00		49,000.00		2,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			3,600.00		18,000.00		72,000.00		3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			4,640.00		23,200.00		92,800.00		5,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			7,060.00		35,300.00		141,200.00		5,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			12,000.00		60,000.00		240,000.00		7,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,520.72	840.00	7,603.60	2,560.00	30,414.40	7,920.00	285.14	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,520.72	840.00	7,603.60	2,560.00	30,414.40	7,920.00	285.14	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,400.00	1,719.00	12,000.00	8,595.00	48,000.00	34,380.00	450.00	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				800.00		4,000.00		16,000.00		250.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				1,200.00		6,000.00		24,000.00		250.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	1,141.00	460.00	5,705.00	1,040.00	22,820.00	3,240.00	213.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	1,231.00	550.00	6,155.00	1,810.00	24,620.00	4,380.00	230.81	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	1,341.00	660.00	6,705.00	2,100.00	26,820.00	5,460.00	251.44	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	1,561.00	880.00	7,805.00	2,840.00	31,220.00	7,800.00	292.69	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	2,581.00	1,900.00	12,905.00	6,720.00	51,620.00	19,740.00	483.94	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacit	1000 lb	to 35		1,431.00	750.00	7,155.00	3,750.00	28,620.00	15,000.00	268.31	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacit	2000 lb	36 to 65		2,181.00	1,500.00	10,905.00	7,500.00	43,620.00	30,000.00	408.94	3,000.00	30 days



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38		1,061.00	380.00	5,305.00	960.00	21,220.00	2,800.00	198.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		682.00	380.00	3,410.00	960.00	13,640.00	2,800.00	127.88	1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		1,071.00	390.00	5,355.00	1,110.00	21,420.00	3,160.00	200.81	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,161.00	480.00	5,805.00	1,360.00	23,220.00	3,580.00	217.69	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		1,831.00	1,150.00	9,155.00	3,380.00	36,620.00	10,200.00	343.31	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,281.00	1,600.00	11,405.00	8,000.00	45,620.00	32,000.00	427.69	2,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		3,181.00	2,500.00	15,905.00	12,500.00	63,620.00	50,000.00	596.44	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		3,181.00	2,500.00	15,905.00	12,500.00	63,620.00	50,000.00	596.44	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		4,431.00	3,750.00	22,155.00	18,750.00	88,620.00	75,000.00	830.81	5,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,181.00	500.00	5,905.00	2,500.00	23,620.00	2,480.00	221.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,381.00	700.00	6,905.00	1,380.00	27,620.00	2,980.00	258.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	1,540.00	31,620.00	3,840.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,881.00	1,200.00	9,405.00	6,000.00	37,620.00	24,000.00	352.69	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			125.00		625.00		2,500.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			225.00		1,125.00		4,500.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			300.00		1,500.00		6,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		680.00		3,400.00		10,880.00		150.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		830.00		4,150.00		13,280.00		150.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,170.00		3,010.00		9,632.00		500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,170.00		3,180.00		10,176.00		500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,080.00		7,700.00		24,640.00		1,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,400.00		8,500.00		27,200.00		1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,931.00	1,250.00	9,655.00	6,250.00	38,620.00	25,000.00	362.06	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,631.00	1,950.00	13,155.00	9,750.00	52,620.00	39,000.00	493.31	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		1,200.00		6,000.00		24,000.00		1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		1,300.00		6,500.00		26,000.00		1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	4,500.00	31,620.00	18,000.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	4,500.00	31,620.00	18,000.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		1,681.00	1,000.00	8,405.00	5,000.00	33,620.00	20,000.00	315.19	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,781.00	1,100.00	8,905.00	5,500.00	35,620.00	22,000.00	333.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,500.00		7,500.00		30,000.00		2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		2,800.00		14,000.00		56,000.00		525.00	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			631 to 760		3,400.00		17,000.00		68,000.00		637.50	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		4,800.00		24,000.00		96,000.00		900.00	3,000.00	30 days
EHRBAR		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105					1,020.00		3,060.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160					1,250.00		3,750.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250					2,020.00		6,060.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				900.00		2,700.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				1,120.00		3,360.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				1,525.00		4,575.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				2,050.00		6,150.00		1,800.00	6 months
EHRBAR		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				3,400.00		10,200.00		2,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate				1,000.00		3,000.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate				1,250.00		3,750.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.				550.00		1,650.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.				750.00		2,250.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35					625.00		1,875.00		900.00	6 months

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
EHRBAR		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65					700.00		2,100.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65					900.00		2,700.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81					750.00		2,250.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38					650.00		1,950.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60					750.00		2,250.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105					850.00		2,550.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152					1,250.00		3,750.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200					1,560.00		4,680.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250					2,030.00		6,090.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305					2,350.00		7,050.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360					2,580.00		7,740.00		1,800.00	6 months
EHRBAR		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.				600.00		1,800.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.				860.00		2,580.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220					2,000.00		6,000.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400					2,150.00		6,450.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400					4,000.00		12,000.00		2,000.00	6 months
FERACO INDUSTRIES		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,800.00		9,000.00		45,000.00		400.00	400.00	
FERACO INDUSTRIES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	2,000.00		10,000.00		50,000.00		400.00	400.00	
FERACO INDUSTRIES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,000.00		10,000.00		50,000.00		400.00	400.00	
FERACO INDUSTRIES		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,920.00		9,600.00		38,400.00		400.00	400.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		328.45		1,374.02		4,435.55		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		175.39		731.96		2,368.90		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				24.59		109.91		383.90			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		2,111.95		9,950.77		41,786.74		345.81	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		5	Bus			to 150		1,365.26		6,703.06		29,091.81		247.19	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		6	Bus			151 to 210		1,481.26		7,232.31		31,282.76		261.69	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		7	Bus			> 210		1,989.34		9,518.96		40,459.52		325.20	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				27.20		121.51		413.40			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				51.85		223.01		737.15			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				44.08		191.40		606.00			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		11	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 in	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	240.99	186.12	1,074.45	800.11	4,296.93	2,663.65		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	1,543.55	372.07	7,456.77	1,599.35	31,913.69	5,294.00	274.76	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	1,706.82	445.67	8,200.62	1,894.86	35,041.53	6,289.90	295.17	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,763.66	450.89	8,506.57	1,942.71	36,357.36	6,445.15	302.28	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,874.73	588.64	8,931.42	2,500.96	37,894.65	8,276.40	316.16	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,769.23	574.55	8,534.41	2,560.99	36,188.40	8,539.10	297.68	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,886.68	672.63	8,947.66	2,877.38	37,831.25	9,587.95	312.37	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,297.03	1,003.40	10,731.16	4,263.00	44,778.20	14,067.50	363.66	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		3,362.78	1,883.09	15,392.91	7,994.43	63,055.45	26,294.95	496.88	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		4,197.98	2,617.25	19,010.66	11,107.00	77,079.85	36,468.75	601.28	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		5,025.35	3,319.69	22,690.76	14,162.44	91,758.49	46,753.35	704.70	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		6,538.28	4,559.55	29,175.16	19,281.52	116,785.20	63,149.30	893.82	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		2,462.33	1,081.47	11,564.91	4,660.59	48,429.30	15,560.60	384.32	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		3,044.36	1,506.55	14,192.31	6,503.25	59,015.46	21,710.00	457.08	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		4,101.99	2,344.48	18,813.46	10,025.88	77,164.82	33,189.20	589.28	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		5,498.63	3,397.06	25,013.66	14,505.80	101,837.15	47,933.25	763.86	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,817.08	646.18	8,628.66	2,774.14	36,503.05	9,261.35	303.67	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,250.63	943.43	10,615.16	4,079.14	44,591.15	13,648.85	357.86	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,575.14	1,198.22	12,027.46	5,142.86	50,113.62	17,087.40	398.42	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		1,271.88	141.00	6,265.16	610.74	27,254.95	2,047.85	235.52	2,500.00	



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
GRACE INDUSTRIES		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		1,365.26	192.04	6,703.06	836.94	29,091.81	2,828.35	247.19	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		1,481.26	257.23	7,232.31	1,112.15	31,282.76	3,753.50	261.69	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		1,989.34	652.33	9,518.96	2,833.88	40,459.52	9,521.70	325.20	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			39.67		172.26		587.40		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			136.47		588.12		1,957.05		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			186.47		816.35		2,764.00		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			251.95		1,114.76		3,827.15		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			348.35		1,553.24		5,344.10		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			487.08		2,159.92		7,462.80		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			571.47		2,538.37		8,750.80		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			603.61		2,677.28		9,235.20		1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			1,124.39		5,012.94		17,324.60		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			1,484.57		6,596.34		22,711.85		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			2,634.71		11,585.79		39,431.10		5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			5,269.42		23,171.58		78,862.20		5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,034.23	748.49	9,663.67	3,234.95	40,801.90	10,789.25	336.10	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,250.86	912.11	10,565.57	3,871.79	44,183.01	12,698.60	363.18	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	3,038.50	1,559.16	13,996.27	6,599.53	57,654.09	21,645.20	461.63	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				73.95		348.00		1,315.00			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				88.45		406.00		1,440.00			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	1,739.88	522.70	8,358.67	2,272.73	35,631.20	7,631.95	299.31	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	1,739.88	522.70	8,358.67	2,272.73	35,631.20	7,631.95	299.31	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	2,677.74	1,326.23	12,417.22	5,659.64	51,486.37	18,752.60	416.54	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	3,415.21	1,974.15	15,705.82	8,500.48	64,564.21	28,328.20	508.72	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	3,673.89	2,124.37	16,803.47	9,055.83	68,797.92	29,920.95	541.06	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		1,438.86	266.34	7,027.57	1,164.93	30,328.26	3,907.45	261.68	750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		1,505.91	355.66	7,167.06	1,415.78	31,013.06	4,920.20	264.77	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,606.25	416.67	7,712.26	1,764.36	32,930.54	5,827.40	277.31	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81		1,802.58	561.15	8,599.66	2,392.50	36,474.05	7,898.75	301.85	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38		1,429.64	288.43	6,959.71	1,253.67	29,965.87	4,189.05	255.24	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		1,595.23	407.28	7,671.66	1,731.88	32,804.10	5,749.20	275.93	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		1,802.58	561.15	8,599.66	2,392.50	36,474.05	7,898.75	301.85	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		2,009.64	702.79	9,518.96	2,984.68	40,123.12	9,803.70	327.74	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,144.78	800.69	10,107.66	3,387.20	42,501.70	11,148.00	344.63	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,676.06	1,237.78	12,495.81	5,304.39	52,022.11	17,568.85	411.04	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		2,820.19	1,345.02	13,100.46	5,724.60	54,380.97	18,902.75	429.05	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		3,028.12	1,511.54	14,024.11	6,441.19	58,027.43	21,260.85	455.05	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		4,230.17	2,477.18	19,302.11	10,537.15	78,781.28	34,668.50	605.30	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,571.74	387.61	7,561.46	1,640.82	32,338.07	5,420.05	273.00	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,571.74	387.61	7,561.46	1,640.82	32,338.07	5,420.05	273.00	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,812.44	578.09	8,634.46	2,462.68	36,574.97	8,119.95	303.09	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,145.07	871.16	10,094.61	3,725.05	42,297.83	12,303.25	344.66	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			174.12		740.08		2,450.95		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			251.78		1,070.39		3,543.85		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			320.39		1,362.71		4,520.15		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		49.76		222.72		778.80		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		49.76		222.72		778.80		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		82.07		359.60		1,225.25		350.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		115.36		497.06		1,667.90		500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		160.54		686.72		2,263.55		500.00	



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
GRACE INDUSTRIES		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		193.55		829.98		2,758.20		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		87	Pump			41 to 60	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		215.47		925.10		3,261.50		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		88	Pump			61 to 95	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		491.43		2,101.92		6,982.80		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		89	Pump			96 to 140	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		870.00		3,987.50		12,375.00		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		90	Pump			141 to 200	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		987.45		4,219.50		14,190.00		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		91	Pump			201 to 275	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,740.00		7,975.00		2,475.00		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		92	Pump			276 to 350	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		2,610.00		11,962.50		37,125.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		93	Pump			351 to 425	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		5,220.00		23,925.00		74,250.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		94	Pump			426 to 500	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		6,380.00		28,275.00		91,000.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		95	Pump			501 to 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		9,860.00		44,950.00		137,500.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		96	Pump			> 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		9,570.00		46,400.00		132,250.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,307.18	827.25	11,021.16	3,621.52	46,785.00	12,264.30	364.93	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,723.04	1,133.73	12,824.96	4,878.38	53,860.42	16,289.20	415.91	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		181.25		783.00		2,612.50		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		275.50		1,160.00		3,787.50			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,972.00	986.00	9,135.00	4,205.00	42,369.00	17,825.00	327.50	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		2,140.20	1,131.00	9,976.00	4,930.00	45,054.40	19,700.00	348.53	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		2,235.90	1,226.70	10,382.00	5,336.00	47,014.80	21,390.00	360.49	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,378.00	1,334.00	11,165.00	5,945.00	49,996.00	23,300.00	378.25	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,574.70		6,786.00		27,490.00			
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		4,750.00		7,680.00		33,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		2,536.00		12,680.00		55,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38			1,536.00		7,680.00		33,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60			1,536.00		7,680.00		33,972.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105			1,536.00		7,680.00		33,972.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		4,250.00	2,036.00	21,250.00	10,180.00	93,500.00	44,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper								1,000.00	
LANDTEK GROUP		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160									1,500.00	6,500.00
LANDTEK GROUP		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,960.00		8,960.00		32,480.00		320.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,100.00		9,520.00		34,160.00		343.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,150.00		9,720.00		34,760.00		349.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		1,840.00		8,480.00		31,040.00		310.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,824.00		8,416.00		30,848.00		308.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81									1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.								1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.								1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,800.00		7,500.00		30,000.00		255.00	1,500.00	5,500.00
LANDTEK GROUP		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		280.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		280.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,250.00		11,250.00		45,000.00		312.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LASER INDUSTRIES		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		2,400.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
LASER INDUSTRIES		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,400.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,800.00		13,000.00		52,000.00		450.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,000.00		14,000.00		56,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,200.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		485.00	700.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		2,400.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		2,400.00		11,800.00		47,200.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		450.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		3,200.00		16,000.00		64,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		3,400.00		17,000.00		68,000.00		485.00	700.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,600.00		13,000.00		52,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,400.00		11,000.00		44,000.00		350.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,800.00		8,000.00		32,000.00		350.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		2,000.00		9,000.00		36,000.00		350.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,200.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		350.00	600.00	5 days
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		450.00		2,250.00		9,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				900.00		4,500.00		19,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		1,140.00		5,700.00		25,080.00		214.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		5	Bus			to 150		1,600.00		8,000.00		35,000.00		300.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		6	Bus			151 to 210		1,800.00		9,000.00		39,600.00		335.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		7	Bus			> 210		2,200.00		11,000.00		48,400.00		412.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				68.00		340.00		1,496.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				75.00		375.00		1,650.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				85.00		425.00		1,870.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		11	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 in	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	520.00	360.00	2,600.00	1,800.00	11,440.00	7,920.00	97.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	600.00	440.00	3,000.00	2,200.00	13,200.00	9,680.00	112.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	680.00	520.00	3,400.00	2,600.00	14,960.00	11,440.00	128.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	760.00	600.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	16,720.00	13,200.00	142.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	840.00	680.00	4,200.00	3,400.00	18,480.00	14,960.00	157.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	Hopper Capacity	12 yd min		Rate must include a driver and a laborer. Quote	3,200.00		16,000.00		70,400.00		600.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		920.00	600.00	4,600.00	3,000.00	20,240.00	13,200.00	173.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,070.00	750.00	5,350.00	3,750.00	23,540.00	16,500.00	200.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		1,220.00	900.00	6,100.00	4,500.00	26,840.00	19,800.00	230.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		1,520.00	1,200.00	7,600.00	6,000.00	33,440.00	26,400.00	285.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		1,920.00	1,600.00	9,600.00	8,000.00	42,240.00	35,200.00	360.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		2,320.00	2,000.00	11,600.00	10,000.00	51,040.00	44,000.00	435.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		4,320.00	4,000.00	21,600.00	20,000.00	95,040.00	88,000.00	810.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		1,820.00	1,500.00	9,100.00	7,500.00	40,040.00	33,000.00	340.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		2,020.00	1,700.00	10,100.00	8,500.00	44,440.00	37,400.00	375.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		2,820.00	2,500.00	14,100.00	12,500.00	62,040.00	55,000.00	525.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		3,820.00	3,500.00	19,100.00	1,750.00	84,040.00	77,000.00	715.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	103.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	840.00	600.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	18,480.00	13,200.00	126.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,290.00	1,050.00	6,450.00	5,250.00	28,390.00	23,100.00	193.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,590.00	1,350.00	7,950.00	6,750.00	34,980.00	28,700.00	238.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,090.00	1,850.00	10,450.00	9,250.00	45,980.00	40,700.00	313.50		

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		33	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	7.5 cy	421 to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,990.00	2,750.00	14,950.00	13,750.00	65,780.00	60,500.00	448.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		34	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	12 cy	> 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	4,240.00	4,000.00	21,200.00	2,000.00	93,280.00	88,000.00	636.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	129.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		840.00	600.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	18,480.00	13,200.00	158.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		1,040.00	800.00	5,250.00	4,000.00	22,880.00	17,600.00	195.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		1,490.00	1,250.00	7,450.00	6,250.00	32,780.00	27,500.00	279.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			140.00		700.00		3,080.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			240.00		1,200.00		5,280.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			280.00		1,400.00		6,160.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			340.00		1,700.00		7,480.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			450.00		2,250.00		9,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			510.00		2,550.00		11,220.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			540.00		2,700.00		11,880.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			850.00		4,250.00		18,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			1,050.00		5,200.00		23,100.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			1,400.00		7,000.00		30,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			2,000.00		10,000.00		44,000.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	204.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,340.00	1,100.00	6,700.00	5,500.00	29,480.00	24,200.00	250.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,890.00	1,650.00	9,450.00	8,250.00	41,580.00	36,300.00	350.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				70.00		350.00		1,540.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				75.00		375.00		1,650.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	790.00	550.00	3,950.00	2,750.00	17,380.00	12,100.00	118.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	890.00	650.00	4,450.00	3,250.00	19,580.00	14,300.00	133.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	1,340.00	1,100.00	6,700.00	5,500.00	29,480.00	24,200.00	201.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	1,690.00	1,450.00	8,450.00	7,250.00	37,180.00	31,900.00	233.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	103.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		790.00	550.00	3,950.00	2,750.00	17,380.00	12,100.00	118.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		890.00	650.00	4,450.00	3,250.00	19,580.00	14,300.00	133.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81		1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38			400.00		2,000.00		8,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	103.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		830.00	590.00	4,150.00	2,950.00	18,260.00	12,980.00	124.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,000.00	760.00	5,000.00	3,800.00	22,000.00	16,720.00	150.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		1,490.00	1,250.00	7,450.00	6,250.00	32,780.00	27,500.00	223.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		1,690.00	1,450.00	8,450.00	7,250.00	37,180.00	31,900.00	253.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		1,940.00	1,700.00	9,700.00	8,500.00	42,680.00	37,400.00	291.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		2,440.00	2,200.00	12,200.00	11,000.00	53,680.00	48,400.00	366.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.		400.00		2,000.00		8,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	790.00	550.00	3,950.00	2,750.00	17,380.00	12,100.00	118.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,040.00	800.00	5,200.00	4,000.00	22,880.00	17,600.00	156.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,220.00	980.00	6,100.00	4,900.00	26,840.00	21,560.00	183.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			450.00		2,250.00		9,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			800.00		4,000.00		17,600.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		150.00		750.00		3,300.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		250.00		1,250.00		5,500.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		250.00		1,250.00		5,500.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		300.00		1,500.00		6,600.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		87	Pump			41 to 60	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		88	Pump			61 to 95	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		420.00		2,100.00		9,240.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		89	Pump			96 to 140	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		700.00		3,500.00		15,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		90	Pump			141 to 200	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		850.00		4,250.00		18,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		91	Pump			201 to 275	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,400.00		7,000.00		30,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		92	Pump			276 to 350	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,800.00		9,000.00		39,600.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		93	Pump			351 to 425	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		2,200.00		11,000.00		48,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		94	Pump			426 to 500	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		2,600.00		13,000.00		57,200.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		95	Pump			501 to 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,000.00		15,000.00		66,000.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		96	Pump			> 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,600.00		18,000.00		79,200.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,440.00	1,200.00	7,200.00	6,000.00	31,680.00	26,400.00	216.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		890.00	650.00	4,450.00	3,250.00	19,580.00	14,300.00	133.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		930.00	690.00	4,650.00	3,450.00	20,460.00	15,180.00	139.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		990.00	750.00	4,950.00	3,750.00	21,780.00	16,500.00	148.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			950.00		4,750.00		20,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		5,800.00		29,000.00		12,760.00		1,085.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			631 to 760		7,000.00		35,000.00		154,000.00		1,300.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		8,300.00		41,500.00		182,600.00		1,550.00		
POSILLICO		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00		500.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		55.00		300.00		9,680.00		200.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				1,500.00		600.00		2,640.00		100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		2,500.00		12,500.00		55,000.00		412.50	100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				10.00		400.00		1,760.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				15.00		600.00		2,640.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				15.00		600.00		2,640.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,700.00	560.00	8,500.00	2,800.00	37,400.00	12,320.00	312.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,820.00	680.00	9,100.00	3,400.00	40,040.00	14,960.00	327.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		1,980.00	840.00	9,900.00	4,200.00	43,560.00	18,480.00	347.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		2,100.00	960.00	10,500.00	4,800.00	46,200.00	21,120.00	362.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		2,200.00	1,040.00	11,000.00	5,200.00	48,400.00	22,880.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		2,500.00	1,350.00	12,500.00	6,750.00	55,000.00	29,700.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		2,700.00	1,620.00	13,500.00	8,100.00	59,400.00	35,640.00	437.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		2,260.00	1,350.00	11,300.00	6,750.00	49,720.00	29,700.00	382.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		2,340.00	1,200.00	11,700.00	6,000.00	51,480.00	26,400.00	392.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		2,500.00	1,350.00	12,500.00	6,750.00	55,000.00	29,700.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		2,700.00	1,620.00	13,500.00	8,100.00	59,400.00	35,640.00	437.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,700.00	500.00	8,500.00	2,500.00	37,400.00	11,000.00	312.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,000.00	800.00	10,000.00	4,000.00	44,000.00	17,600.00	350.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,300.00	1,100.00	11,500.00	5,500.00	50,600.00	24,200.00	387.50	1,100.00	2 weeks



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
POSILLICO		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,500.00	1,300.00	12,500.00	6,500.00	55,000.00	28,600.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,850.00	1,650.00	14,250.00	8,250.00	62,700.00	36,300.00	456.25	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		33	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	7.5 cy	421 to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,700.00	2,500.00	18,500.00	12,500.00	81,400.00	55,000.00	562.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		34	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	12 cy	> 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	4,200.00	3,000.00	21,000.00	15,000.00	92,400.00	66,000.00	625.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			100.00		500.00		2,200.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00		200.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			500.00		2,500.00		11,000.00		500.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			1,500.00		7,500.00		33,000.00		500.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,100.00	850.00	10,500.00	4,250.00	46,200.00	18,700.00	362.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,200.00	1,000.00	11,000.00	5,000.00	48,400.00	22,000.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				15.00		75.00		330.00			
POSILLICO		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				20.00		100.00		440.00			
POSILLICO		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	2,200.00	1,020.00	11,000.00	5,100.00	48,400.00	22,440.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	2,400.00	1,140.00	12,000.00	5,700.00	52,800.00	25,080.00	400.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	2,500.00	1,260.00	12,500.00	6,300.00	55,000.00	27,720.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,700.00	480.00	8,500.00	2,400.00	37,400.00	10,560.00	312.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		2,200.00	1,020.00	2,200.00	1,020.00	48,400.00	22,440.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		2,400.00	1,140.00	12,000.00	5,700.00	52,800.00	25,080.00	400.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,500.00	1,260.00	12,500.00	6,300.00	55,000.00	27,720.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,800.00	1,450.00	14,000.00	7,250.00	61,600.00	31,900.00	450.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,200.00	1,020.00	11,000.00	5,100.00	48,400.00	22,440.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,280.00	1,100.00	11,400.00	5,500.00	50,160.00	24,200.00	385.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,100.00	900.00	10,500.00	4,500.00	46,200.00	19,800.00	362.50		
POSILLICO		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,200.00	1,000.00	11,000.00	5,000.00	48,400.00	22,000.00	375.00		
POSILLICO		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		600.00		1,020.00		13,200.00			
POSILLICO		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		800.00		1,020.00		17,600.00			
POSILLICO		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,740.00	600.00	2,200.00	1,020.00	38,280.00	13,200.00	317.50		
POSILLICO		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,000.00		1,020.00		22,000.00			
PRATT BROTHERS		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,745.00	600.00	8,725.00	3,000.00	38,390.00	13,200.00	257.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,120.00	960.00	10,600.00	4,800.00	46,640.00	21,120.00	305.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,760.00	560.00	8,800.00	2,800.00	38,720.00	12,320.00	268.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,880.00	650.00	9,400.00	3,200.00	42,360.00	14,080.00	278.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,200.00	960.00	11,000.00	4,800.00	48,400.00	21,120.00	320.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,880.00	640.00	9,400.00	3,200.00	41,360.00	14,080.00	278.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,600.00	400.00	8,000.00	2,000.00	35,200.00	8,800.00	238.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,840.00	640.00	9,200.00	3,200.00	40,480.00	14,080.00	267.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		1,992.00	872.00	9,960.00	4,360.00	43,824.00	19,184.00	285.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,760.00	560.00	8,800.00	2,800.00	38,720.00	12,320.00	268.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,560.00	680.00	7,800.00	3,400.00	34,320.00	14,960.00	195.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		5,500.00		27,500.00		121,000.00		1,000.00	1,500.00	1 month

CONTRACTOR	CONTACT NAME	CONTACT EMAIL	CONTACT PHONE#
AARCO	Steven Plofker	splofker@aarcoenvironmental.com	631-586-5900
AXEL ANDERSON INC	Wayne Anderson	tracyz@axelanderson.com	631-289-2022
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	Gail Hanscom	gail.hanscom@ceresenv.com	800-218-4424
DARR	Maureen Cannetti	maureen@darrcons.com	631-419-1808
DF STONE	Bill Thomas	liex70@aol.com	631-924-2730
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	Tony Swain	tswain@drcusa.com	251-343-3581
EHRBAR	Matthen Ahern	mahern@ehrbar.com	914-738-5100
FERACO INDUSTRIES	Martin Alvero	martin@feracoindustries.com	631-547-8120
GRACE INDUSTRIES	John Reynolds	bids@graceindustriesllc.com	516-336-6720
INTERCOUNTY PAVING	Frank Lizza	flizza@intercountypaving.com	516-827-6900
JET TOWING INC	James Borron	jettow@aol.com	631-727-1074
LANDTEK GROUP	Edward Ryan	estimating@landtekgroup.com	631-691-2381
LASER INDUSTRIES	John Gulino	johng@laserindustriesinc.com	631-924-0644
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	Mike Harwood	mharwood@pandj.com	865-392-3082
POSILLICO	Michael J. Trotta	mtrotta@posillicoinc.com	631-249-1872 x 229
PRATT BROTHERS	Joseph M. Williams	jwilliams@prattbrothers.com	631-667-6800

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX E

SAND RECOVERY and RE-USE

SAND RECOVERY and RE-USE
GUIDANCE

There are several reasons for the associated recovery work and re-use of clean sand which has been displaced and washed inland along coastal areas and may also be piled along roadways, residential areas and lots in coastal communities. These conditions create a serious danger to life, safely and property.

Benefits for recovering clean sand washed inland include:

- Decreasing costs incurred by Towns and the County in disaster response and recovery
- Restoration of communities heavily damaged during natural disasters by correcting displacement of sand
- Negating the need for sand sources that are part of the environment
- Reducing disposal costs, fuel consumption and vehicular emissions by shortening transportation distances
- Reducing additions to landfills
- Assisting with a faster reestablishment of protective barriers along shorelines and engineered beaches, thus protecting communities from future storm impacts
- Speeding economic recovery of beach and waterfront areas to pre-disaster condition
- Enabling access to the area and resumption of basic sanitary services as well as removal of potentially unsafe materials from other areas of the impacted community
- Ensuring minimal secondary contamination of the clean beach sand by superimposed placement of waste materials.
- Minimizing the amount of material that must be collected by the Town or County and stored at staging areas
- Speeding the regional recovery of displaced sand may act as a physical impediment to other components of the debris removal operations
- Reducing the potential for sand washing into storm drains and causing future flooding during and after the recovery operation.
- Providing local small businesses contracting capability

A cost benefit analysis should be performed by the Towns or County when sand recovery and re-use is being considered. Steps will be taken to determine if actions needed to re-use sand and return it back to the original site locations is normally more cost effective than removing and transporting sand for disposal.

The Debris Management Task Force will coordinate between all levels of government through all phases of the sand clearance and removal process. Monitoring of contracted sand debris removal operations will be under direct supervision of the Town or County department responsible for such operations. A monitoring contractor not completing the

sand removal operations may be used to insure eligible work is performed for all contracts to be included in FEMA Public Work (PW) reimbursement documentation.

Specific operational procedures and steps are needed to ensure FEMA, NYSDEC and EPA requirements are met for sand processing and re-use. These include: sand moving and vacuuming: staging; and both mechanical raking and cleaning (sifting) of public beach areas in order to remove embedded hazardous debris. In addition, testing for contaminants is required. The final removal and transportation of contaminated sand unsuitable for re-use must be in accordance with NYSDEC requirements. Disposal of this sand must be at a NYSDEC permitted off-site disposal facility.

FEMA Public Assistance Debris Management Guide (325), pages 28 and 29 should be followed as it pertains to the removal of soil, mud and sand on improved public property and public rights-of-way

Guidelines

Guidelines of this task will assist the Town and/or County Department responsible to determine sources of clean beach sand that meet the criteria established and also meet the strict standards for utilization Town or County beaches, prior to relocation in the manner described below.

Provisions for Placement of Clean Beach Sand

Clean beach sand loading and placement will be subject to the following provisions:

- Clean beach sand placement areas will be above the astronomical high tide line and will not be subject to tidal action.
- Clean beach sand placement areas will be cleared of storm-related debris prior to placement.
- Clean beach sand placement locations will be established and surveyed as part of the placement operation.
- Any debris observed during loading or placement will be manually extracted and properly disposed.
- Clean beach sand will also be subject to mechanical processing that will be performed as part of the eventually larger scale beach clearing and sand cleaning operations that are required to remove extensive debris that was deposited on the beach by the outgoing storm surge.
- Clean beach sand relocated in exposed areas of the beach will eventually be mechanically processed along with the remainder of the beach using one or more of the following types of beach sand debris removal equipment, or equivalent, listed below.

Sand relocated will be screened during loading, unloading and placement to verify that it is clean and contains no debris or contamination. Mechanical beach sifting performed as part of the broader beach clearing and cleaning operations is not intended to process all relocated sand.

Only sand in the upper several inches, as is normally accomplished with the following beach cleaning apparatus:

- Sifting equipment utilizing a mechanical sieve or shaker with a ¼ inch diameter to sift sand and pass debris to a conveyor and collection container;
- Rakes which use 6-inch tines to capture debris and pass it to a conveyor and collection container.

Site Preparations

- Delineation and staking of the appropriate areas for placement of clean beach sand.
- Identification of points for transportation from source areas to the beach for placement of clean sand.
- Work will be performed under a contract with the appropriate Town or County Department and directly supervised by such staff, not the contractor, in order to determine which sand is clean and subject to relocation under the approved Scope of Work.
- Means and methods for loading and transporting clean beach sand will be determined by the contractor but are anticipated to utilize standard equipment within the industry, such as bull dozers, front end loaders and large capacity all-terrain trucks with dumping capability.
- Appropriate Town or County staff will ensure that the contractor's equipment is clean and free of debris or contamination.
- Excavation and loading of the clean beach sand will be performed in conjunction with field screening using visual and odor detection methods.
- Sand will be inspected under the supervision of those identified in the contract and will be generally free of storm related debris.
- Sand that mixed with debris from flooded homes and businesses, contains household waste, is stained or petroleum, chemically, sewage or fecal contaminated **will not be relocated.**
- Establishment of an approved construction health and safety plan for protection of workers and the community.
- Activities will be coordinated with the Debris Management Task Force and the County Department of Health Services to ensure appropriate protection of public health prior to sand relocation and re-use.

Identification of Eligible Beach Sand

The removal and reuse of storm-deposited sand layers and piles of beach sand moved out of the roadway as part of initial recovery efforts, including clean sand that is not relocated to local beaches and sand mixed with varying amounts of storm debris, is an important consideration for Towns and/or the County.

Eligible sand may contain small amounts of inert storm debris which will require mechanical screening. Such beach sand is usually located in piles established along roadways, in public and private lots and in several staging areas established during the initial field recovery operations. Generally, quantities of beach sand are most abundant in the areas closest to the beach and decline in abundance with decreased distance from the beach.

In addition to the specific criteria outlined for the specified uses of sand, all beach sand, except for Category of Use 4, beach sand exceeding Restricted Residential Use or Protection of Groundwater Soil Cleanup Objects "SCOs", but is not hazardous, (See Standards for Use of Processed Sand Beach below) will not exhibit;

- evidence of petroleum, petroleum spills or gross contamination;
- chemical staining or odors indicative of contamination; and
- evidence of sewage or fecal contamination.

Stockpiling and Processing of Beach Sand for Beneficial Use

Beach sand will be removed from the recovery area and stockpiled separately from C&D debris and other solid waste removed during recovery operations.

Two classes of sand will be established based on the quality of the sand determined at the recovery site:

Category 1. Beach sand that may contain small amounts of inert storm debris but that is not mixed with debris from flooded homes and businesses, household waste, or other refuse.

Category 2. Beach sand that is mixed with solid waste.

Sand in these two categories should be maintained in separate storage piles to the maximum extent practicable.

Beach sand in Category 1 requires screening utilizing a mechanical sieve or 'shaker' with a ¼ inch diameter sieve to remove storm debris prior to use. Separated debris will be properly disposed, and the beach sand will be stockpiled separately from unprocessed incoming sand. Periodic sampling and analysis of beach sand from Category 1 should be performed for confirmatory purposes.

Beach sand in Category 2 requires screening utilizing a mechanical sieve or 'shaker' with a ¼ inch diameter sieve to remove storm debris and solid waste prior to use. Separated debris and solid waste will be properly disposed and the beach sand will be stockpiled separately from unprocessed incoming sand. In addition, beach sand in category 2 will be sampled, as described below.

Sampling of Category 2 Stockpiled Beach Sand

- Processed beach sand will be chemically characterized by sampling and chemical analysis prior to determining its use.
- Use will be determined based on the chemical quality of the samples reported.
- Composite samples will be used for beach sand characterization and will be collected from stockpiles of processed beach sand. Five discrete samples to form one composite shall be collected from every 1000 CY of screened sand for chemical analysis. This sampling frequency can be revised based on sampling results.
- Samples will be collected in a manner compliant with DER-10 Tech Guide or applicable and equivalent EPA sampling methods. Samples will be analyzed for Target Analyte List metals, Target Compound List volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds, Pesticides, and PCBs. Sample results will be compared to 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 soil cleanup objective tables.

Standards for Use of Processed Beach Sand

Beach sand processed under this Plan may be beneficially used in the following ways:

1. Beach sand meeting Unrestricted Use SCOs, and has no evidence of petroleum, petroleum spills, gross contamination, chemical staining or odor, or sewage or fecal contamination has no restriction on use.

2. Beach sand exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs but is below the SCOs for Residential Use and for Protection of Groundwater, and has no evidence of petroleum, petroleum spills, gross contamination, chemical staining or odor, or sewage or fecal contamination is approved for all uses other than those in or adjacent to sensitive ecological areas, including:
    - Backfill in areas upland of the beach that have experienced extensive erosion and scour during the storm.
    - Cover soil placed on top of land areas including parks.
    - Backfill or grading material below a cover layer, such as pavement or building slab, in Town or other designated capital construction projects.

    Use in or adjacent to sensitive ecological areas may be allowed if approved by NYSDEC on a site-specific basis.

3. Beach sand exceeding Residential Use but does not exceed Restricted Residential and Protection of Groundwater SCOs and has no evidence of petroleum, petroleum spills, gross contamination, chemical staining or odor, or sewage or fecal contamination is permitted to shape material at an MSW landfill below the final landfill cover.

Uses other than the above, require site-specific approval from the NYSDEC.

4. Beach sand exceeding Restricted Residential Use or Protection of Groundwater SCOs, but is not hazardous is permitted to shape material at an MSW landfill below the final landfill cover.

Beach Sand Use Summary

Category of Use	Acceptable Uses	Required Standards (SCOs)
1	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
2	Non-Ecological Sites*	Residential and Protection of Groundwater
3	Site-Specific DEC Approval and MSW Landfill Under Final Cover	Restricted Residential and Protection of Groundwater
4	MSW Landfill Under Final Cover	Non-Hazardous

Note: In categories 1, 2 and 3 there must be no evidence of petroleum, petroleum spills, gross contamination, chemical staining or odor, or sewage or fecal contamination.

* Use at ecological sites may also be allowed with site-specific DEC approval.

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX F

Model Specialized Bid Request for Underground Injection Well Cleanup

Model Specialized Bid Request

Underground Injection Well (UIC) and Structure Remediation, Contaminated Soil Cleanup and the Securing of Hazardous Materials and Transportation of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Material

The intent of this bid is to: Facilitate the (MUNICIPALITY) compliance with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) requirements for:

1) The proper cleanup of drainage basins (also classified as underground injection wells (UIC) in some instances) and other subsurface structures potentially impacted with levels of contaminants.

2) The removal of contaminated soil on the land surface.

3) The emergency securing of hazardous materials and transport and disposal of these materials to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

This work involves various properties throughout the (MUNICIPALITY). The work in connection with this bid involves the remediation, transport and disposal of materials that may exceed NYSDEC and or SCDHS standards in the environment in connection with the proper cleanup of drainage basins (i.e. underground injection wells (UIC) and other subsurface structures) potentially impacted with levels of contaminants. All work must comply with all applicable Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines for the remediation, transportation and disposal at an approved facility.

In addition to the (MUNICIPALITY) oversight, this work will also be managed and overseen by a consultant on contract with the (MUNICIPALITY) for soil/sediment sampling and analysis and all report preparation/work plans to satisfy regulatory requirements. The (MUNICIPALITY's) consultant is responsible for all soil, sediment, sludge and liquid sampling and analysis as well as all report preparation, work plans and closure reports to satisfy all regulatory agencies and is not part of this bid (exception is confirmatory sampling and analysis/supplemental waste categorization as necessary).

1. Underground Injection Well and Subsurface Structures Remediation

Guzzler, Operator and helper per day_____

per half day_____

Pay loader/backhoe with operator per day _____

Per half day_____ ____

Field Supervisor per hour_____

Analysts/Technicians per hour_____

Laborers per hour_____

*Liquid Transport and Disposal per 1000 gallons _____

*Assumes liquid is acceptable for disposal at (XXXXXXX) or other approved local facility.

Surcharge for liquid waste not acceptable at local facility_____

Non-hazardous UIC Sludge transport and disposal per ton_____

Non-hazardous UIC Soil transport and disposal per ton_____

RCRA Hazardous Sludge UIC transport and disposal per ton_____

RCRA Hazardous UIC Soil transport and disposal per ton_____

RCRA Hazardous UIC Sludge transport and disposal per drum_____

Per pickup event_____

RCRA Hazardous UIC Soil transportation and disposal per drum_____

Per pickup event_____

Clean fill/restoration per yard_____

Supplemental Waste Characterization

TCLP VOCs_____

TCLP SVOCs_____

TCLP Metals_____

PCBs by 8082_____

Pesticides by 8081_____

TPH _____

RCRA Characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity)_____

2. Surface Soil Remediation

Payloader/backhoe with operator per day_____

Per half day_____

Field Supervisor per hour_____

Analysts/Technicians per hour_____

Laborers per hour_____

Non-hazardous soil transport and disposal per ton_____

Non-hazardous Soil transport (petroleum impacted soil) and disposal per ton_____

RCRA Hazardous Soil transport and disposal per ton_____

Includes roll-off rental and liner and any other mitigation measures required

RCRA Hazardous Soil transportation and disposal per drum_____

Per pickup_____

Clean fill/restoration per yard_____

Supplemental Waste Characterization

TCLP VOCs_____

TCLP SVOCs_____

TCLP Metals_____

PCBs by 8082_____

Pesticides by 8081_____

TPH _____

RCRA Characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity)_____

3. Emergency: Securing of Hazardous Waste

This work involves the emergency securing of hazardous waste on a specific site within the (MUNICIPALITY) per drum (may be relocated within a property boundary for fire hazard/safety reasons)

_____

Secure hazardous waste on site per ton (may be relocated within a property for fire hazard/safety)

_____

Payloader/backhoe with Operator per day_____

Per half day_____

Field Supervisor per hour_____

Analysts/Technicians per hour_____

Laborers per hour_____

Transportation and disposal RCRA hazardous waste per drum_____

Per pickup event_____

24 Hour Emergency Response Fee (must arrive within two hours of electronic or phone notification at any location in the (MUNICIPALITY))_____

Barriers, tape, plastic per 20' x 20' secured area_____

Supplemental Waste Characterization

TCLP VOCs_____

TCLP SVOCs_____

TCLP Metals_____

PCBs by 8082_____

Pesticides by 8081_____

TPH_____

RCRA Characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity)_____

Additional Requirements for All Items

This work includes the management, removal, transportation and disposal and any other handling requirements for contaminated/hazardous materials in accordance with Federal, State and local laws.

Wherever possible, uncontaminated material shall be segregated for cost savings to the (MUNICIPALITY).

Provide all permits, paperwork, manifests and documents as applicable to the (MUNICIPALITY) as required in addition to regulatory agencies.

Follow all applicable federal, state and local safety requirements for any of this work.

Material shall not be stockpiled on any work site for extended periods of time. Once regulated materials are authorized for transportation by the federal, state and or local agency, they must be removed within one business day from the work site or time frames otherwise determined to be acceptable to the (MUNICIPALITY).

At the (MUNICIPALITY's) discretion, some work may be supplemented by using (MUNICIPALITY) personnel and equipment.

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX G

Mutual Aid Agreement Template

Debris Mutual Aid Template

When local resources are inadequate to address disaster response needs, it is common practice to request assistance from other jurisdictions. In such circumstances, throughout the county local and state governments, along with professional organizations such as the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have cooperatively worked to promote and enhance mutual aid programs. In keeping with this, having mutual aid agreements in place in advance of disasters can help define and address such needs and issues as: i) whose responsibility it is to respond to a given assistance request ii) the appropriate reimbursement process and timeframe, iii) the role of workman's compensation, and iv) licensing and insurance requirements.

The following document template provides language to be customized for the particular needs of a jurisdiction.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

TEMPLATE

This document is a sample template intended to serve as a guide for the drafting of a Mutual Aid Agreement, and should be tailored to each jurisdiction's circumstances and requirements. It is not intended to either represent a mandatory format, or to encompass every potential contract clause.

Debris Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement

WHEREAS, the safety of the residents of the _____ (Village/Town/County) and of the _____ (Village/Town/County) is of the utmost importance to all levels of government; and

WHEREAS, New York State Executive Law, Article 2-b establishes each municipal subdivision's authority to protect the health and welfare of its residents and their property; and

WHEREAS, the Chief Executive Officer of each municipal subdivision serves as the "Incident Commander" during time of emergency, with all responsibility and authority accorded the positon pursuant to New York State Executive Law, Article 2-b; and

WHEREAS, the (Village/Town/County) of _____ (the "_____") and _____ ("_____") seek to enter a Debris Mutual Aid Agreement in order to provide for the sharing of resources, personnel and equipment in the event of a local disaster or other emergency;

WHEREAS, the (Village/Town/County) and FEMA have recognized the importance of written mutual aid agreements made among different levels of government, to facilitate their joint operations; and

WHEREAS, each municipality recognizes that a Debris Mutual Aid Agreements may be necessary, and could be entered into before, during, or after an event based on the assessments of emergency coordinators working at the Town level; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the New York State Executive Law Article 2-b, jurisdictions are allowed to enter into mutual aid and assistance agreements which may include provisions for the furnishing and exchanging of supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel and services in response to a natural or man-made disaster and/or other emergency; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has declared the storm on _____ (the "Storm") an emergency, and the (Village/Town/County) and the (Village/Town/County) each wish to offer assistance to the other to protect their respective residents.

THEREFORE, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

SECTION I

DEFINITIONS

A. "Agreement" shall mean this document, the "Debris Mutual Aid Agreement".
B. "Aid and Assistance" shall include, but not be limited to, personnel, equipment, facilities, services, supplies, and other resources.
C. "Authorized Representative" shall mean the chief elected official in his/her capacity as "Incident Commander" or his or her duly authorized designee pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, to request, offer, or provide assistance under the terms of this Agreement.
D. "Disaster or other emergency" shall mean the occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property resulting from an intentional, accidental or unintended release of any substance or material in any form or quantity which poses an unreasonable risk to safety and health and to property when released, and natural incidents, explosions, fires, collapses or any other incident which directly affect public safety.
E. "Provider" means a party to this Agreement that has received a request to furnish aid and assistance to a party in need ("Recipient").
F. "Recipient" means a party to this Agreement receiving aid and assistance from another party.
G. "Template" means the suggested language to be customized for the particular needs of a jurisdiction.

Section II.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

A. Provision of Aid and Assistance – Pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement, the parties hereto shall provide each other with aid and assistance in the event of a local disaster or emergency. It is mutually understood that each party's foremost responsibility is to its own residents. This Agreement shall not be construed to impose an absolute obligation on any party to this Agreement to provide aid and assistance pursuant to a request from another party. Accordingly, when aid and assistance have been requested, a party may deem itself unavailable to respond, and shall promptly so inform the party setting forth the request.
B. Procedures for Requesting Assistance – Requests for assistance shall be made by a party's Chief Executive Officer/Incident Commander or his or her duly authorized designee, which request shall indicate that it is made pursuant to this Agreement. Such request may be made by telephone, to be followed as soon as practicable by a written confirmation of the request. The Template to be used shall be included as an appendix section to each municipal subdivision's Debris Management Plan.
C. Designation of Authorized Representative – Each party to this Agreement shall designate an Authorized Representative. Such designation shall be communicated, in writing, to the Chief Executive Officer of the other party upon the execution of this Agreement. Such designation may be amended at any time by the Chief Executive Officer of a party upon timely notice.
D. Traveling Employees – All terms and conditions will be reviewed, and approved before executed, by the applicable union representative, if applicable. Unless otherwise specified by Recipient or agreed by the parties in writing, it is mutually understood that Recipient will directly provide for the needs of the Provider's traveling employees, including all reasonable out-of-pocket costs, transportation expenses for travel to and from the disaster area, food and if necessary, lodging. If Recipient cannot provide such food and/or lodging at or near the disaster area, the Recipient shall so advise the Provider, and shall specify in its request for assistance that only personnel who can provide for their own needs are requested.
E. Supervision and Control – The Provider shall designate supervisory personnel amongst its employees sent to render aid and assistance to the Recipient pursuant to the terms and conditions of any and all applicable union contracts. Recipient shall provide necessary credentials to the Provider's personnel authorizing them to operate on behalf of the Recipient. Recipient shall assign work tasks to Provider's supervisory personnel, and unless specifically instructed otherwise, Recipient shall have the responsibility for coordination between Provider's supervisory personnel and Recipient. Based upon such assignments set forth by Recipient, Provider's supervisory personnel shall have the authority to:
    1. Assign work and establish work schedules for Provider's personnel; and
    2. Maintain daily personnel time records, material records, and a log of equipment hours; and
    3. Report work progress to Recipient at regular intervals as specified by Recipient.

F. Period of Service; Renewability; Recall – Unless agreed otherwise, the duration of the Provider's assistance shall be for an initial period of twenty-four (24) hours, starting from the time of arrival to the disaster area. Thereafter, assistance may be extended in increments agreed upon by the Authorized Representatives of Provider and Recipient. Provider's personnel, equipment and other resources shall remain subject to recall at all times by Provider to provide for its own residents if circumstances so warrant, except, however, Provider shall make a good faith effort to provide at least 8 hours advance notification to Recipient of Provider's intent to terminate such assistance, unless such notice is not practicable, in which case as much notice as is reasonable under the circumstances is to be provided. The foregoing terms and conditions shall be subject, however, to the terms and provisions of any and all applicable union agreements.

SECTION III.

REIMBURSEMENT

A. Except as otherwise provided below, it is understood that Recipient shall reimburse Provider for the following documented costs and expenses incurred by Provider in its extending aid and assistance to Recipient.
    1. Personnel – During the period of assistance, Provider shall continue to pay its employees according to its then prevailing ordinances, rules, regulations and agreements.
    2. Equipment – Provider shall be reimbursed by Recipient for the use of its equipment during the period of assistance according to established FEMA equipment rates.
    3. Material and Supplies – Provider shall be reimbursed for all materials and supplies furnished by it, used, or damaged during the period of assistance. The Recipient shall not be responsible for reimbursing Provider for the costs of any damage caused by the gross negligence, willful and wanton misconduct, intentional misuse, or recklessness of Provider's personnel. Provider's personnel shall use reasonable care at all times in the use and control of all materials and supplies used by them during the period of assistance. The measure for reimbursement for materials and supplies shall be determined in accordance with FEMA and New York State reimbursement policies. In the alternative, the parties may agree in writing that Recipient will replace the materials and supplies used or damaged, with materials and supplies of like kind and quality.
B. Record Keeping – Recipient shall provide information, directions, and assistance for record keeping to Provider's personnel, who shall maintain records and invoices for reimbursement.
C. Billing and Payment – Provider shall send an invoice for reimbursable costs and expenses, together with appropriate documentation as required by Recipient, as soon as practicable after said costs and expenses are incurred, but not later than forty-five (45) days following the period of assistance. Recipient shall pay the bill, or advise of any disputed items, not later than forty-five (45) days following the billing date.
D. Inspection of Records – Provider agrees that it shall make its records regarding costs and expenses for assistance provided under this Agreement available for audit and inspection

upon request by the Recipient and the federal government, and shall maintain such records for at least seven (7) years after the date of final payment under this Agreement.

SECTION IV.

PROVIDER'S EMPLOYEES

A. Rights and Privileges - Whenever Provider's employees are rendering aid and assistance pursuant to this Agreement, such employees shall remain the responsibility of the Provider and retain the same powers, duties, immunities, and privileges they would ordinarily possess if performing their duties within the geographic limits of the Provider. The foregoing terms and conditions shall be subject, however, to the terms and provisions of any and all applicable union agreements.
B. Workers' Compensation - Recipient shall not be responsible for reimbursing any amounts paid or due as benefits to Provider's employees due to personal injury or death occurring during the periods of time such employees are engaged in the rendering of aid and assistance under this Agreement. The aforesaid notwithstanding, it is mutually understood that Recipient and Provider shall each be responsible for payment of such workers' compensation benefits only to its own respective employees.

SECTION V.

NONDISCRIMINATION

In accordance with _____ [Insert any relevant statutes], and all other applicable local, State and Federal constitutional, statutory and administrative nondiscrimination provisions, the parties to this Agreement shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment on account of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, disability, Vietnam Era Veteran status or marital status.

SECTION VI.

HOLD HARMLESS

To the extent permitted by law, each party (as "Indemnitor") agrees to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold the other party (as "Indemnitee"), and its offices, employees and agents, free and harmless from and against any and all losses, penalties, damages, assessments, costs, charges, professional fees, and other expenses or liabilities of every kind and nature, and any and all claims, liens, demands, obligations, actions, proceedings, or causes of action of every kind in connection with or arising out of Indemnitor's negligence, acts, errors and/or omissions. To the extent that immunity does not apply, each party shall bear the risk of its own actions, as it does with its day-to-day operations, and shall determine for itself what kinds of insurance, and in what amounts, it should carry. Each party understands and agrees that any insurance protection obtained shall in no way limit the responsibility to indemnify, keep, and save harmless the other party to this Agreement.

SECTION VII.

AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be modified at any time upon the mutual written consent of the parties. Additional municipalities may become parties to this Agreement upon the acceptance and execution of this Agreement.

SECTION VIII.

DURATION OF AGREEMENT

A. Term – This Agreement shall be for a period commencing upon the execution of said Agreement, through project completion, which project completion shall be confirmed in a writing made by the parties.
B. Renewal – This Agreement may be extended in 45 day periods until recovery work is completed by written agreement of the parties hereto.
C. Termination – Any party may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice. A termination shall not affect the obligation of any party to reimburse the other for the costs and expenses of rendering aid and assistance incurred prior to the effective date of termination.

SECTION IX.

HEADINGS

The headings of various sections and subsections of this Agreement have been inserted for convenient reference only and shall not be construed as modifying, amending, or affecting in any way the express terms and provisions of this Agreement.

SECTION X.

SEVERABILITY

Should any clause, sentence, provision, paragraph, or other part of this Agreement be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Agreement. In the event that parties to this Agreement have entered into other aid and assistance agreements, those parties agree that, to the extent a request for aid and assistance is made pursuant to this Agreement, those other aid and assistance agreements are superseded by this Agreement,

SECTION XI.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall take effect upon its execution by both parties.

(Village/Town/County)	(Village/Town/County)
_____	_____
(SIGNATURE)	(SIGNATURE)
_____	_____
Printed Name, Title	Printed Name, Title

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

APPENDIX H

NYS DEC Permitted and Registered Transfer Stations and C&D Processing Facilities

May 2015

"Permitted" Landfills, Transfer Stations & C&D Processing Facilities - Suffolk County

Facility Name	Activity No.	Hamlet	Address	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Permit Number	Type of Waste Authorized
110 Sand Company Clean Fill Disposal Site	52W12R	Melville	136 Spagnolli Road	Jason Golden	631-249-4108	1-4726-00490/00003	Cleanfill
Aparo Crane and Cesspool Transfer Station	52T121	Bayshore	15 Greene Street	Thomas Gallagher	631-968-5150	1-4728-04784/00001	Biosolids
Blydenburgh Road Landfill	52D46	Hauppauge	440 Blydenburgh Road	Eric Hofmeister	631-224-5645	1-4728-00628/00017	Cleanfill
Brookhaven Waste Management Facility	52W145	Yaphank	350 Horseblock Road	Matt Miner	631-451-6231	1-4722-05666/00001	C&D
Brookhaven Waste Management Facility	52T89	Yaphank	350 Horseblock Road	Matt Miner	631-451-6231	1-4722-00751/00001	MSW
Brookhaven Waste Management Facility	52S02	Yaphank	350 Horseblock Road	Matt Miner	631-451-6231	1-4722-00751/00001	Cleanfill
Clear Flo Technologies, Inc.	52T117	Lindenhurst	1110A Route 109	Steve Macchio	631-956-7600	1-4720-02934/00001	Biosolids, oil/grease
DeMatteo Salvage Co., Inc.	52T81	West Babylon	90 Gleam Street	Carmine DeMatteo	631-643-7940	1-4720-00852/00002	C&D, Recyclables
East Hampton Recycling Center	52T91	East Hampton	200 Springs Fireplace Road	Stephen Lynch	631-324-0925	1-4724-00127/00004	MSW, C&D, Recyclables, yard waste
Eastern Resource Recycling, Inc.	52W151	Yaphank	88 Old Dock Road	Dominic Testa	631-774-8852	1-4722-05676/00001	MSW, C&D, Recyclables
Emil Norsic & Son, Inc.	52W113	Southampton	42 Sandy Hollow Road	Stuart Fuhlbrugge	516-901-3524	1-4736-05994/00001	C&D aggregates
Crown Recycling	52T65	Riverhead	865 Youngs Avenue	Frank Rossano	631-727-3939	1-4730-00371/00001	MSW, C&D
Get Rid of It by Recycling	52T04	Holbrook	442 Tate Street	Ken Marandola	631-580-5800	1-4728-00943/00004	MSW, C&D, recyclables
Great Gardens Yard Waste Transfer Facility	52T114	Yaphank	445 Horseblock Road	Arnold Vigliotti	516-334-6600	1-4722-03647/00001	Yard Waste
Islip Multi-Purpose Recycling Facility	52M11	Holbrook	1155 Lincoln Avenue	Eric Hofmeister	631-224-5645	1-4728-00701/00005	C&D, Recyclables
Jet Paper Stock Corp. Transfer Station	52M07	Islandia	228 Blydenburgh Road	Patricia DiMatteo	631-234-7100	1-4728-00720/00001	MSW, C&D
National Waste Disposal Corp.	52T29	Bayshore	9 Lincoln Avenue	Richard Leone	631-242-0300	1-4728-00937/00004	MSW, C&D
North Fork Sanitation, Inc.	52T63	Cutchogue	8475 Cox Lane	Scott Schelin	631-734-7221	1-4738-00899/00003	C&D
NYAR Coastal Distribution Rail Transfer	52T118	Farmingdale	1633 New Highway	William Gay	631-756-2000	1-4720-03667/00001	C&D
Omni Recycling of Babylon, Inc.	52M19	West Babylon	114 Alder Street	Patricia DiMatteo	631-694-1694	1-4720-00643/00002	MSW, C&D
One World Recycling, LLC	52M37	Lindenhurst	685 North Queens Avenue	William King	631-888-0600	1-4720-01004/00004	C&D, MSW
Paragon Recycling & Transfer Corp.	52T46	West Babylon	45 Dale Street	Glenn Ferrante	631-249-1639	1-4720-00581/00002	MSW, C&D
Park Line Asphalt Maintenance	52R11	Brookhaven	1877 Montauk Highway	Lee Gillette	631-286-4726	1-4722-06190/00001	RUCARBS

May 2015

"Permitted" Landfills, Transfer Stations & C&D Processing Facilities - Suffolk County

Facility Name	Activity No.	Hamlet	Address	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Permit Number	Type of Waste Authorized
Peconic Recycling & Transfer Corp.	52T120	Cutchogue	560 Commerce Drive	Anthony DiVello	631-298-8888	1-4738-03697/00001	C&D, MSW
Port Jefferson Village Cleanfill	52D43	Port Jefferson	Old Homestead Road	Robert Juliano	631-473-4724	1-4722-00871/00001	Clean wood
Posillico Materials	52W189	Farmingdale	1610 New Highway	Thomas Posillico	631-390-5762	1-4720-00695/00009	Petroleum cont. soil
Recycled Earth Products, Inc.	52W97	Kings Park	140 Old Northport Road	Les Poinelli	631-368-4000	1-4734-00304/00005	RUCARBS, Yard Waste
Smithtown Municipal Services Facility	52M41	Kings Park	85 Old Northport Road	Matthew Gorecki	631-269-6600	1-4734-00201/00003	C&D, Yard Waste
S&P Sanitation C&D Processor	52W116	Watermill	1062 Montauk Highway	Thomas Harrington	631-726-9500	1-4736-06027/00001	C&D
Try Recycling Services LLC	52W54	Bayshore	135 South Second Street	Richard Leone	631-586-1165	1-4728-01451/00001	MSW, C&D
Tully Environmental, Inc. Dab Clearbrook	52T09	Deer Park	972 Nicolls Road	Dan Galbraith	631-586-0002	1-4720-00317/00004	Oils/Greases
USA Recycling Inc.	52M09	Kings Park	499 Lawrence Road	Angelo Leteri	631-368-5533	1-4734-00299/00005	C&D, MSW
Waste Sorting Corp.	52T57	Ronkonkoma	2065 Pond Road	Kenneth Goetz	631-981-1332	1-4728-00760/00002	C&D, MSW
Winter Bros Recycling of L.I., LLC	52T113	Bohemia	1590 Lakeland Avenue	Juan Navas	631-244-2684	1-4728-00930/00002	MSW
Winter Bros Waste systems LI, LLC - 19 Nancy St.	52T51	West Babylon	19 Nancy Street	Joseph Winters	631-831-7063	1-4720-00634/00007	MSW
Winter Bros Waste systems LI, LLC - 99 Nancy St.	52W09	West Babylon	99 Nancy Street	Joseph Winters	516-937-0900	1-4720-02209/00001	C&D
Winter Bros Waste Systems LI, LLC- Holtsville	52T83	Holtsville	971 Waverly Avenue	Joseph Winters	631-404-8013	1-4722-00699/00002	MSW
Winter Bros Waste Systems of LI, LLC Yaphank	52M13	Yaphank	82A Old Dock Road	Joseph Winters	631-404-8013	1-4722-00765/00004	MSW
Winter Bros Waste Systems of LI, LLC Excel	52W08	Medford	151 Peconic Avenue	Joseph Winters	631-404-8013	1-4722-00996/00005	C&D
Z-Best Rubbish Removal	52W126	West Babylon	129 Dale Street	Roger Terlaga	516-351-1879	1-4720-03277/00001	C&D

May 2015						
"Registered" Transfer Station and C&D (Aggregate) Processing Facilities - Suffolk County	Note: RUCARBS stands for Recognizable Uncontaminated Concrete, Asphalt, Rock, Brick and Soil					
Facility Name	Activity No.	Hamlet	Address	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Type of Waste Authorized
All Island Mason Supply, Inc.	52144R	Kings Park	180 Townline Road	Michael Nasti	631-266-3600	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Amityville Department of Public Works	52R26R	Amityville	80 Sterling Place	Bruce Hopper	631-789-2200	C&D, MSW, Yard Waste
Arthur Ave Associates (formerly Global)	52W69R	Bellport	20 Arthur Avenue	John Gulino	631-924-0644	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Brookhaven Centereach Hwy Yard	52R38R	Centereach	Horseblock Road	Richard Leute	631-751-8430	C&D Clean Wood
Brookhaven Coram Hwy Yard	52R18R	Coram	1140 Old Town Road	Richard Leute	631-751-8430	RUCARBS, Street Sweeping, Clean Wood
Brookhaven Mastic Village	52R07R	Mastic Beach	Mastic Beach Road	Michael Murphy	631-281-7400	Concrete, Street Sweeping, Yard Waste, Clean Wood
Brookhaven Patchogue Barton Avenue Hwy Yard	52R41R	Patchogue	Barton Avenue	Tom gilbert	631-758-9300	Concrete, Street Sweeping, Clean Wood
Brookhaven Setauket Hwy Yard	52R33R	Setauket	Old Town Road	Richard Leute	631-751-8430	Concrete, Street Sweeping, Clean Wood
Babylon DPW Site - Copiague	52W94R	Copiague	Marconi Boulevard	Tom Stay	631-957-4279	Concrete, Soil, Metal, Clean Wood
Bedrock Industries Corp.	52W101R	Greenlawn	1 Railroad Track Road	Mario Pulverenti	631-757-5511	Concrete, Soil, Rock, Asphalt
Belli Contracting Company, Inc.	52W81R	Brentwood	885 Crooked Hill Road	Richard Belli	631-273-3121	RUCARBS, Metal, Clean Wood
Bistrian Gravel Corp.	52W18R	East Hampton	225 Spring Fireplace road	Barry Bistrian	631-324-1123	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Bistrian Materials, Inc.	52W129R	Montauk	86 Industrial Road	Patrick Bistrian III	631-324-7950	Concrete, Soil, Clean Wood
Bistrian Materials, Inc.	52W88R	East Hampton	175 Spring Fireplace Road	Patrick Bistrian III	631-324-7950	Concrete, Soil, Clean Wood
Bodkin Excavating Inc.	52W155R	Bellport	1795 Montauk highway	Richard Bodkin	631-286-2251	Concrete
Wainscott Sand and Gravel, a.k.a. Bridgehampton Materials	52W35R	Noyac	Millstone Rd& Middleline Hwy	John Tintle	631-433-3888	Concrete, Asphalt, Clean Wood
Brinic Corp.	52W120R	Ronkonkoma	890 South Second Street	Paul Bellinato	631-467-6900	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Brookhaven Waste Management Facility	52W131R	Yaphank	350 Horseblock Road	Matt Miner	631-451-6231	Concrete
C.B. Recycling	52W86R	West Farmingdale	301 Edison Avenue	John Cannetti	631-419-1806	Concrete, Rock, Soil, Clean Wood
Chesterfield Associates	52W14R	West Hampton Beach	56 South County Road	Seth Allen	631-288-5100	Concrete, Soil, Clean Wood
Chip It All	52W16R	Port Jefferson Station	366 Sheep Pasture road	Richard Edgar	631-473-2040	Soil, Clean Wood
Con-Strux, LLC (Lindenhurst)	52W138R	Lindenhurst	690 Muncy Street	Marc Bretz	631-433-8072	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Corazzini Asphalt, Inc.	52W68R	Cutchogue	6245 Cox Lane	Cheryl Corazzini	631-734-5600	Asphalt, Concrete, Soil
Custom Earth Recycling, LLC	52W119R	Bayshore	45 South Fourth Street	John Watral	631-586-8300	Clean Wood
Cutchogue Materials & Recycling	52W169R	Cutchogue	350 Commerce Drive	Richard Delea	516-885-5952	Asphalt, Concrete, Clean Wood
D'Agostino Brothers Enterprises, Inc.	52W100R	Kings Park	133 Old Northport Road	Steven D'Agostino	631-544-4066	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
DeChiaro Associates Corp. (Lot 2 &2A)	52W133R	Yaphank	Grucci Lane	Joseph DeChiaro	631-374-8084	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Delalio Asphalt	52W130R	Southampton	224 North Main Street	Perry DeLalio III	631-287-9588	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
East Coast Mines	52W36R	East Quogue	Lewis Road	John Tintle	631-433-3888	Asphalt, Concrete, Clean Wood
East Northport Landfill	52R28R	East Northport	101 Townline Road	Audrey Gallo	631-351-3187	Yard Waste
Ed Barsic Jr.	52W110R	West Babylon	170 Field Street	Ed Barsic	631-831-1333	Soil, Gravel, Sand, Clean Wood
Fishers Island Waste Management District	52R13R	Fishers Island	Whistler Avenue	Beth Stern	631-788-7455	MSW, C&D, Recycling
Green Meadows LLC	52W168R	Calverton	4083 Middle Country Road	Richard Delea	516-885-5952	Asphalt, Concrete, Soil, Clean Wood
Hampton Bays Transfer Station	52R06R	Hampton Bays	30 Jackson Avenue	Christine Fetten	631-283-5210	MSW, Yard Waste, Recyclables
Hampton Sand Mining Corp.	52W33R	Speonk	High Street	Stan Warshaw	516-790-2599	Asphalt, Concrete, Soil, Clean Wood
Horton Avenue Materials	52W135R	Riverhead	229 Horton Avenue	Daniel Watts	516-523-3989	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Hubbard Sand & Gravel Corp. aka Northeast Recycling Corp	52W96R	Bayshore	1612 Fifth Avenue	Carl Zorn	631-969-0282	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Huntington Recycling Center and Transfer Station	52R24R	Huntington	641 New York Avenue	Audrey Gallo	631-351-3187	MSW, Yard Waste
Islandwide Recycling	52W95R	West Babylon	91-99 Kean Street	Michael Reali	631-491-1305	RUCARBS, Metal, Recyclables, Clean Wood
Izzo Brothers	52W98R	Kings Park	294-B Old Northport Road	Alexander Izzo	516-449-2526	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
JDP Masonry & Landscape Supply LLC	52W154R	East Farmingdale	1637 Broad Hollow Road	Joseph Grillo	631-249-5800	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)

May 2015						
"Registered" Transfer Station and C&D (Aggregate) Processing Facilities - Suffolk County	Note: RUCARBS stands for Recognizable Uncontaminated Concrete, Asphalt, Rock, Brick and Soil					
Facility Name	Activity No.	Hamlet	Address	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Type of Waste Authorized
John T. Montecalvo, Inc.	52W07R	Speonk	1217 Speonk-Riverhead Road	John T. Montecalvo	631-325-1492	Asphalt
Kenneth P. Edwards	52W31R	Bayshore	1580 Fifth Avenue	Kenneth Edwards	631-666-2578	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
King Park Asphalt Corp.	52W75R	Kings Park	Townline Road	Paul Farino	631-543-7560	Asphalt, Rock, Soil
Kurrass Materials, Inc. (East Patchogue	52W45R	East Patchogue	Barthold Avenue	Norman Kurrass	631-286-0080	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Contracting Corp.)						
Lloyd Harbor (Village)	52R29R	Huntington	32 Middle Hollow Road	Bob Schwarz	631-549-8880	MSW, Metal, White Goods
Long Island Recycling Corp.	52W164R	Deer Park	117 Brook Avenue	Ronald Cianciulli	631-514-1147	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
LyDel Asphalt Corp.	52W170R	Brookhaven	19B Stiriz Road	William Lyon	631-286-3222	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Marcello Masonry	52W175R	Shelter Island	67 North Ferry Road	Robert Marcello	631-749-0482	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Miller Place Hwy Yard	52R16R	Miller Place	91 Miller Place- Yaphank Road	Mark Kelly	631-928-1514	RUCARBS, Street Sweepings, Yard Waste, Clean Wood
Montauk Transfer Station	52T42R	Montauk	365 Montauk Highway	Stephen Lynch	631-324-0925	MSW, Yard Waste, Recyclables
MPF Asphalt Recycling, Inc.	52W158R	Kings Park	137 Old Northport Road	Paul Farino	631-543-7560	Asphalt, Brick, Concrete
North Sea Landfill & Transfer Station	52R02R	North Sea	Majors Path	Christine Fetten	631-283-5210	C&D, MSW, Metals, Recyclables
Northport Highway Dept Staging Area	52R30R	Northport	1 Ketcham Place	Gene Guido	631-261-2370	Street Sweepings, Clean Wood
Our Recycling Corp.	52W132R	Farmingdale	1620 New Highway	D. Thomas Ruttura	631-454-0291	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Pallets-R-Us	52W162R	Bellport	555 Woodside Avenue	Thomas Sorge	631-947-2500	Clean Wood
Patchogue Municipal Garage	52R27R	Patchogue	216 Waverly Avenue	Joseph Dean	631-475-4300	C&D, Yard Waste, Metals, Recyclables
Pond Materials Corp.	52W188R	Ronkonkoma	2164 Pond Road	Marc Underberg	516-922-3940	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Premium Mulch & Materials	52W163R	Coram	482 Mill Road	Thomas Sorge	631-947-2500	Clean Wood
Pure Recycled Products	52W41R	Holtsville	615 Furrows Road	Ronald Fehr	631-289-3223	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Roofing Shingles
Quogue Highway Yard	52W161R	Quogue	40 Old Country Road	Randy Cardo	631-653-4498	Clean Wood
R. Schleider Contracting Corp. (Site A)	52W53R	Kings Park	135 Old Northport Road	Loretta Schleider	631-269-6467	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
R.J. Murray Enterprises, Inc.	52W172R	Kings Park	131 Old Northport Road	Ryan Murray	516-813-7677	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Ralph Ave Highway Yard	52W91R	Babylon	1 Ralph Avenue	Skip Gardner	631-669-4878	Asphalt, Concrete
Rason Asphalt - Melville	52W24R	Melville	136 Spagnoli road	James Haney	631-293-6210	Asphalt
Riley Excavating & Contracting, Inc.	52W65R	Bayshore	195 South Denver Avenue	Russell Riley III	631-665-0420	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Roanoke Sand & Gravel Corp.	52W03R	Middle Island	104 Rocky Point Road	James Barker	631-924-4100	Soil, Clean Wood
Roberts Asphalt Company	52W166R	Brookhaven	1981 Montauk Highway	Patrick Tew	631-475-1906	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Sagaponack Sand & Gravel Corp.	52W176R	Bridgehampton	32 Haines Path	Susan Grimes	631-537-2252	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Sag Harbor Transfer Station	52R99R	Sag Harbor	1404 Bridgehampton-Sag Harb	Christine Fetten	631-283-5210	MSW, Recyclables, Waste Oil
Saltaire (V) SWMF	52R25R	Saltaire	Beacon Walk	Mario Posillico	631-583-5566	C&D, MSW, Metals, Recyclables
Santilli Commercial Land Developers	52W123R	Kings Park	350 Old Northport Road	Anthony Santilli	631-269-7190	Soil, Clean Wood
Savy's Recycling Inc.	52W181R	St. James	27 Montclair Avenue	Jon Savastano	631-544-0700	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Scatt Materials Corp.	52W115R	Bayshore	44 South Fourth Street	Thomas Pratt	631-586-0554	Asphalt, Soil
Shelter Island Recycling Transfer Station	52W73	Shelter Island	34 North Menantic Road	Brian Sherman	631-749-1090	Clean Wood
Shelter Island Recycling Transfer Station	52T20R	Shelter Island	34 Menantic road	Brian Sherman	631-749-1090	MSW, C&D, Recyclables, Yard Waste, Clean Wood
Shelter Island Sand, Gravel & Construction	52W107R	Shelter Island	17 Bowditch Road	Peder Larsen	631-749-1040	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Sky Materials Corp.	52W80R	Calverton	4331 Middle Country Road	Scott Pannulla	631-236-6506	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Skyline LLC	52W19R	East Setauket	56 Comsewogue Road	Fred Martinek	631-403-4131	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Smithtown Hwy Yard Nesconset	52R14R	Smithtown	758 Smithtown bypass	Glenn Jorgensen	631-360-7500	C&D, Yard Waste, Clean Wood
Smithtown Kings Park Facility	52W150R	Kings Park	300 Old Northport Road	Glenn Jorgensen	631-360-7500	RUCARBS, Street Sweepings, Clean Wood
Smithtown Montclair North- Highway Facility	52W118R	Saint James	Montclair Avenue	Glenn Jorgensen	631-360-7500	RUCARBS, Street Sweepings, Clean Wood
South Shore Materials	52W06R	Bayshore	60 South 4th Street	Thomas Pratt	631-243-4905	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)

May 2015						
"Registered" Transfer Station and C&D (Aggregate) Processing Facilities - Suffolk County	Note: RUCARBS stands for Recognizable Uncontaminated Concrete, Asphalt, Rock, Brick and Soil					
Facility Name	Activity No.	Hamlet	Address	Point of Contact	Phone Number	Type of Waste Authorized
Speonk Earth Recycling LLC	52W143R	Speonk	60 5th Avenue	Alexander Porto	631-445-5752	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS), Clean Wood
Star Ready Mix, Inc.	52W171R	Medford	172 Peconic Avenue	Joe DeSilva	631-289-4100	Asphalt, Concrete, Soil
Steven M. Mezynieski	52W124R	Southampton	110 North Magee Street	Steven Mezynieski	631-380-0795	Asphalt, Concrete, Soil, Clean Wood
Stonco Materials	52W136R	Medford	73 Cedarhurst Avenue	Stephen Affatato	631-207-3478	RUCARBS, Metal, Clean Wood
Southold Town Transfer Station	52T92R	Cutchogue	6155 Cox Lane	Jim Bunchuck	631-734-7685	C&D, MSW, Yard Waste, Metals, Recyclables
Suffolk Asphalt Supply- Westhampton Beach	52W23R	Westhampton Beach	100 Rogers Avenue	James Hanes	631-293-6210	Asphalt
Suffolk Soil, Ltd	52W104R	Moriches	640 Moriches-Middle Island Road	Patrick Leary	631-874-0353	Soil
Troffa Landscape and Mason Supply, Inc.	52W142R	East Setauket	70 Comsewogue Road	Joe Sharon	631-928-4665	Brick, Concrete, Rock
TS Haulers	52W77R	Calverton	3968 Middle Country Road	Ed Partridge	631-369-1265	Asphalt, Concrete, Metal
Watbro Recycling Inc.	52W106R	Bayshore	45 South Fourth Street	John Watral	631-586-8300	Asphalt, Concrete
Westhampton Property Associates, Inc.	52W139R	Speonk	1220 Speonk-Riverhead Road	Anthony Giaquinto	631-242-2567	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)
Westhampton Transfer Station	52R05R	Westhampton	66 Old Country Road	Christine Fetten	631-283-5210	MSW, Waste Oil, Recyclables
White Post Wholesale Growers	52W179R	Huntington Station	100 Railroad Street	John Brigati	631-271-4141	C&D Aggregate (RUCARBS)

REFERENCES

SUFFOLK COUNTY

- Suffolk County 2014 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
  www.suffolkcountyny.gov/respond

NEW YORK STATE

- 2014 New York State Hazard Mitigation Plan
  http://www.dhses.ny.gov/oem/mitigation/documents/2014-shmp/2014-SHMP-full.pdf

FEMA

- Public Assistance Policy Digest, ***FEMA 321*** / *January 2008*
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/pdigest08.pdf

- Public Assistance Guide, **FEMA 322** / June 2007
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/paguide07.pdf

- Public Assistance Applicant Handbook, ***FEMA P-323*** / *March 2010*
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema323_app_handbk.pdf

- Public Assistance Debris Management Guide, ***FEMA 325*** / *July 2007*
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf

- Public Assistance Debris Monitoring Guide, ***FEMA 327*** / *October 2010*
  http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema_327_debris_monitoring.pdf

- Debris Estimating Field Guide, ***FEMA 329*** / *September 2010*
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema_329_debris_estimating.pdf

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, and Related Authorities, ***FEMA 592*** / *June 2007*
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/stafford_act.pdf

- Recovery Policy – Debris Removal from Waterways *FEMA RP9523.5/October 2012*
  http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1824-25045-6469/debris_removal_from_waterways.pdf

- FEMA Recovery Division Debris Contracting Guidance **Fact Sheet RP9580.201** / September 2010
  Or, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/9580_201.pdf

US EPA

- Planning for Natural Disaster Debris, United States Environmental Protection Agency, March 2008.
  Or, http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/imr/cdm/pubs/pndd.pdf

- Guidance for Catastrophic Emergency Situations Involving **Asbestos**, December 2009; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of compliance
  *Or,*http://www.iowadnr.gov/portals/idnr/uploads/air/insidednr/asbestos/asbestos_guidelines.pdf

- Planning for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (**PCB**) Containing Disaster Debris, June 2011, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  Or, http://www.epa.gov/wastes/homeland/docs/pcb-disposal.pdf

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 1

Suffolk County

Suffolk County Annex

Overview

The Suffolk County Annex to the county-wide Debris Management Plan (DMP) was developed in a collaborative effort by the county departments with the highest level of direct involvement in debris management operations. The experience and knowledge gained through recent debris generating disaster declaration events, Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085), was extensively used in the preparation of the overall DMP and this Annex in particular.

Suffolk County will follow all of the requirements, concepts, guidance, and operational activities specified in the core plan documents contained in the Executive Summary Section, Plan Chapters 1–6, the Appendices and the References Section of the DMP. In addition, specific responsibilities, operations and functions of contributing county departments are identified in this Annex.

Under New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B, the Suffolk County Executive may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The Suffolk County Executive's decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice provided to them by staff operating in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Consultation with town supervisors may also be conducted. The potential impact of the emergency event on county agency operations as well as town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, State, and Federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented.

Departmental Roles and Responsibilities

Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES)

In compliance with local, State, and Federal laws, the Commissioner of FRES will be the Incident Commander throughout the course of emergency operations.

It is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) to activate the EOC and notify all appropriate agencies at their discretion in times of emergency. This can include any emergency, from a weather event, to a Terrorist or WMD attack. For emergencies such as weather events, which are often pre-forecasted, FRES will activate the EOC at the appropriate level to ensure adequate preparation before arrival of the storm. EOC Activation Levels are as follows:

- Level 3: Controlled emergency situation without a serious threat to life, health or property which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will not be utilized.
- Level 2: Limited emergency situation with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to a limited area, often within a municipality or involving a small population. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force may be utilized at the discretion of the Commissioner.
- Level 1: Full emergency situation with a major threat to life, health, or property, involving large populations or multiple municipalities. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will be utilized throughout the duration of operations.

In a situation in which the Suffolk County EOC is activated, FRES will monitor all county disaster or storm related actions, by both primary and supporting agencies, throughout all operational periods. The EOC organization will be staffed and organized in accordance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS), and will ensure compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It will further ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. The EOC staff will provide debris forecasts and estimates to all involved towns, as well as damage assessment priorities as needed. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery through a dedicated task force. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

Removal of debris on private property shall be the responsibility of the home owner unless the debris poses a threat to public health or safety, or to surrounding public or private properties. In the event that debris on private property is to be removed by contractors, Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements must be signed prior to removal operations. FRES shall monitor all Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements throughout the County.

A Right-of-Entry is a written agreement signed by the land owner which gives permission to another party to enter on to their land for a specific purpose. For purposes of debris removal, a signed Right-of-Entry would authorize Suffolk County, its municipalities, employees, agents, contractors, and subcontractors, as well as the United States of America, to include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, its employees agents, contractors, and subcontractors to enter the land owners property to remove any or all debris that resulted from the applicable storm only. This form can only be signed by the title owner of the land, a lessee, mortgagor, or authorized agent, and all signatures must be witnessed. By signing this agreement, the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has given debris removal parties permission to remove debris that is on or touching the home or dwelling. This agreement does not obligate the government to remove any debris. By signing the Right-of-Entry, the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has agreed that they will not hold the Government or agents of the Government at fault for any loss, damage, or destruction of any type of property, and that have agreed that they will not receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source, such as homeowners insurance. While the debris clearance is conducted at no expense of the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent, by signing the Right-of-Entry they have authorized the release of insurance information relating to the receipt of money for debris removal, which helps avoid duplication of efforts. The signed Right-of-Entry may also be provided to other parties indicated so that these parties may carry out debris removal on the private property.

The Suffolk County Debris Task Force will participate in all preparedness activities and serve as operational representatives when debris management and monitoring activities are undertaken. This team is comprised of Suffolk County's ten towns, FRES, SC DPW, and NYS DEC. Depending on the severity of the situation, NYS DOT, US EPA, US ACE, FEMA, and/or other local, State, and Federal agencies may be needed as well. They are responsible for assigning requests to the appropriate agencies by developing task orders. The EOC Manager will work in conjunction with the Debris Task Force to determine if additional Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are required to support removal and disposal efforts. Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services shall serve as the core agency in the Debris Task Force.

When activated, the Debris Task Force will conduct pre-scheduled daily conference calls each morning throughout the course of operations lasting no longer than one-hour. These conference calls will cover

the current situations of each agency on the team, and address any outstanding concerns or requests. The Debris Task Force will present all information to the EOC Manager and the EOC staff. The Debris Task Force will focus on long-term recovery, addressing concerns such as debris clearance, mitigation, appropriations, loans, and other services that may be necessary for relief efforts. Once activated, the Debris Task Force will be staffed during the day, and will remain activated until the end of operations.

Suffolk County Department of Public Works (DPW)
Through all phases of the debris clearance and removal process, DPW will serve as the official source of coordination within Suffolk County between all levels of government. In addition to debris clearance and removal, DPW is also responsible for reporting damages to infrastructure normally in purview, including County buildings, bridges, roadways, and sewage treatment facilities. Additional reports are to be made regarding local damages provided by municipal public works agencies and NYS DOT, as well as damages to public infrastructure that is normally under its purview.

DPW shall serve as the focal point for missions and questions with local and State agencies, as well as private utility representatives. They will be responsible for administering all debris-related activities from the EOC for the duration of the activation. Priorities for extraordinary County debris-related assistance shall be established after consultation with the County executive, FRES, and any other coordinating agencies. Coordination assistance shall be provided to county, State, and private sources, as well as debris-related assistance through New York State and the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission Highway Emergency Task Force. The specific needs of National Grid, PSEG-LI, and Verizon shall be addressed, and access to specific areas to allow restoration of services shall be provided. If conditions warrant, assistance to municipalities shall be provided prior to fulfilling all debris clearance requirements for County roadways and facilities.

DPW shall be responsible for the activation of the Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT). The DMRT Incident Management Handbook is to be followed and updated as necessary. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

Pre-Storm

- Assign a representative to the EOC at least 12-24 hours to prepare for the potential storm;
- Contact crews for availability, and ensure there is enough Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all County personal that may be involved in storm recovery (each Town will be responsible for their own PPEs);
- Establish contact information for the Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT);
- Issue ID Numbers to all employees;
- Utilize DMRT@suffolkcountyny.gov for open communication between DMRT and a representative from each municipality to request debris removal and/or equipment;
- Conduct training class emphasizing safety, regulations, and assign job locations;
- Rotate staff through EOC;
- Set up staging areas throughout County yards with GPS coordinates. The County has guidelines to assist each Town with their staging areas, and the severity of a disaster event will dictate the availability of County personnel to assist Towns;
- Establish times of operation for County personnel, and work in conjunction with Towns for operational compatibilities;
- Assign TDSR ID numbers;

- Determine if flagmen/signalmen are required at debris sites;
- Brief crews on Cubic Yard Load Ticket procedure;
- Ensure sites have adequate lighting;
- Verify incoming trucks are from authorized agencies;
- Establish a nightly check-out procedure;
- Assign one roving supervisor to assist personnel at all staging areas;
- Report any concerns to DMRT supervisor;

Storm Assignments Activation & Staging Areas

- Verify workers are issued a DMRT identification number, and that all personnel have proper ID and PPE;
- Establish staging areas under Suffolk County and FEMA guidelines;
- Keep team informed of other townships staging areas with same perimeters, always get GPS coordinates, and establish site numbers for all staging areas;
- Ensure sites have proper safety equipment, such as scissor lifts and light towers;
- Ensure sites have temporary fencing to secure area;
- Ensure security is in place to prevent illegal dumping;

Equipment Procurement

- Upon storm activation, contact local contractors to inquire about available equipment and rates. During the initial 70 hour period, Suffolk County will follow its emergency procurement procedures for debris clearance contracted efforts. This will allow time for enacting the major Services and Equipment contract;
- Contact all towns via e-mail or fax notifying them to request equipment and/or personnel. In accordance with FRES and DPW, all requests must be written and signed with a name, address, phone number, and point of contact who will be accountable for resources;
- Establish an equipment check-in station where trucks and equipment will be photographed, decaled, and assigned tracking numbers. Five (5) photos must be taken on each piece of equipment – 1of each side, and 1 of the tracking number and/or placard;
- When equipment is reassigned from one township to another, a field representative can approve but all trucks must be checked, re-inspected, and photographed;
- Tracking cards should be filled out and logged in every time a piece of equipment checks in;

Storm Operations

- It is imperative to monitor and track equipment and debris moved, staged, and processed, and document everything;
- Cubic Yard Load Tickets are the most important form, so they must be filled out completely and legibly.
- Numerous photos must be taken for FEMA documentation and payment
    - Never take photos in the dark;
    - Make sure Date and Time are accurate on the camera;
    - Always have an extra set of batteries;
    - Always review the picture to ensure they are not blurry or incomplete;
    - Always photograph the placard or DM # first so it can be identified with the load ticket;

- Ensure Scissor lifts, lights, vests, hats and glasses, and safety harnesses are OSHA, FEMA, and NYS DEC compliant

Post-Storm

- Complete all paperwork, getting accurate debris totals from towns, and filling in all forms;
- Follow up with vendors to make sure all equipment has been checked out and all work tickets have been submitted;
- Reach out to towns for confirmation that further assistance is no longer needed;
- Finalize and total out all accounts;
- Debriefing;
- Training;
- Update all DMRT forms;

Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation

Suffolk County Parks will furnish information on the events impact throughout the parks system, particularly for those facilities that are in the more remote areas of Suffolk County. Following a disaster event, personnel may be tasked with assisting in emergency roadway clearance activities and/or debris removal pertaining to the parks. In extreme cases, Suffolk County parks may be utilized for TDSR and Vegetative debris sites as needed, depending on availability of sites across the County.

Suffolk County Attorney

The Suffolk County Attorney is charged with handling primarily all civil legal business of the Suffolk County government and its agencies. They shall be responsible for ensuring the legality of all debris removal activities, while providing legal advice and representation. All contracts will be reviewed, in addition to Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless agreements and any other contracts used for private land for the purpose of debris removal. Intermunicipal Agreements are also the responsibility of the County Attorney's Office.

Suffolk County Office of Budget and Management

Throughout debris removal operations, it will be the responsibility of the Office of Budget and Management to coordinate with FRES and other Suffolk County departments regarding Project Worksheet (PW) development under FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program, as well as maintain responsibility for all financial systems, accounting, purchasing, revenue management, equipment services, and fiscal reporting.

Suffolk County Police Department

The Suffolk County Police Department has direct involvement in debris clearance and removal operations:

Crime Scene(s) Involving Debris

Secure the Area - A member of the Force at the scene of a crime bears the responsibility for the immediate security of same. Detective personnel assigned to the incident assume command upon arrival. No unauthorized persons are to have access to the area until the initial investigation is completed and all evidence is secured. When physical conditions warrant such attention, an area of sufficient size to protect the scene is roped off and clearly designated

Commanding Officer, Highway Patrol Bureau Actions

- Assign all available Officers and necessary equipment to the mobilization point or scene as directed by the Incident Commander.

- Proceed to scene promptly, report to Chief of Patrol, and assume command of Highway Patrol personnel.
- Instruct bureau members as to assignments and duties.
- Furnish police escort to vehicles transporting vital supplies and to employees of essential businesses within special zones. This will assist the Department in sustaining business functions during a critical time of need and help speed the recovery of local companies or organizations.
- Provide traffic control to assist emergency vehicles responding to scene along primary traffic routes and exclude unnecessary traffic from special zones and isolation areas.
- Officers assigned to an emergency response route are to enforce applicable traffic restrictions and keep the route clear.

Concept of Operations (Departmental Perspectives)
FRES

As required by law, Suffolk County FRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government in a disaster situation for the duration of recovery operations.

For pre-forecasted weather events such as hurricanes or major storm events, FRES shall conduct briefings beginning 72-hours before the expected arrival of gale-force winds, and periodically after that. FRES will coordinate all disaster related response / recovery activities and resource needs for the County through the EOC, and will be responsible for monitoring all potential threats, and coordinating disaster recovery activities. It will be the responsibility of FRES to ensure that all operations are being conducted in compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering Annex, and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. Coordination of all disaster debris operations shall also be conducted in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

DPW

The Suffolk County Department of Public Works (DPW) Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT) has experience in managing the removal of storm debris. DMRT has managed storms for DPW including Hurricane Irene, Super Storm Sandy and winter storm Nemo. DMRT can provide the management team, equipment and other resources (using approved County contractors) to respond rapidly and efficiently to any current disaster debris situation. DMRT will coordinate disaster recovery work with the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) through the Emergency Operation

Center (EOC). Our work includes the generation and collection of FEMA project documentation to ensure maximum reimbursement. We will maintain the highest safety standards in the County while minimizing the risk to the residents of Suffolk County and the County work force.

DMRT has carefully studied debris management objectives and requirements for the people of Suffolk County and determined that eligible debris work must be in the best interest of the public and is defined as work necessary to:

- Eliminate immediate threats to life, public health and safety.
- Eliminate immediate threats and significant damages and to improve public or private property.
- Ensure economic recovery of affected communities.
- Mitigate the risk to life and property by removing substantially damaged structures and appurtenances.

The successful completion of these efforts is dependent upon effective planning in both the preparation and response phases of emergency management. Included within these two phases are important components of successful debris management operations. The following activities must be performed in accordance with all state and federal requirements to ensure reimbursement under federal disaster programs:

- Analysis of critical locations and key areas.
- Disaster response planning.
- Mobilization of resources and provisions of disaster recovery services and collateral activities.
- Accurate and complete follow through of documentation.
- Use of County contractors and County work force.

DMRT will be responsible for debris collection and removal from affected areas. It is likely that debris will be scattered throughout Suffolk County in the form of fallen and uprooted trees, fallen branches, and other small and large vegetative debris. Additionally, mixed debris consisting of construction and demolition (C&D) type material is to be expected. There is also a possibility that a broad range of special waste will be commingled throughout the affected area.

Debris Removal may involve but is not limited to the following:

- Emergency Line Clearance
- Waste Segregation
- Special Waste Collection
- Debris Removal
  - Loading
  - Hauling
  - Unloading
  - Chipping/Shipping

DMRT will be utilizing the Curbside Debris Segregation Plan. The objective of the Debris Segregation Program is to minimize the amount of debris that will be required to be disposed of in a lined sanitary landfill, thus maximizing the amount of debris that can be disposed of, resulting in significantly lower tipping fees. Curbside debris generally falls into the following major categories:

- Vegetative debris
- Household hazardous waste (HHW)
- White goods
- Construction and demolition debris (C&D)

DMRT will oversee the collection and transportation of debris. Debris will be transported from the streets to approved disposal sites. With the exception of rubber-tracked skid steer loaders, tracked equipment will be prohibited on roadways. All hauling units will be mechanically loaded and capable of dumping their load at the designated drop off location. All trucks will comply with applicable Federal, State, and local rules and regulations, including tarping requirements.

DMRT will manage and select all Debris Management Sites (DMS). The selection of an appropriate DMS will take into consideration the following but shall not be limited to:

- Presence of wetlands, endangered species, sensitive plants, etc.
- Presence of historical or archeological significant sites.
- Relatively flat topography to minimize storm water erosion and runoff issues.
- Human population density in the downwind direction of the prevailing winds (i.e. dust and smoke nuisance).
- Ingress and egress to the property and ability to control traffic.
- Sensitivity of surrounding area to noise and lights nuisance that would be generated from site operations for 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

DMS may utilize either air curtain incineration, mechanical chipping/grinding, or both methods to reduce vegetative and clean woody debris. DMS sites may also be used as transfer points for storm/disaster debris.

Following the identification of the DMS sites, the following functions will be addressed:

- Site management, to include point of contact and organization chart.
- Site ingress and egress.
- Site preparation, including clearing, erosion control and grading.
- Traffic control procedures.
- Site security.
- Site safety.
- Site layout/segregation plan, to include: air curtain incineration area, mechanical chipping/grinding area, ash storage or disposal area, hazardous waste containment area, contractor work area, inspection tower, and safety zone clearance area.
- Environmental mitigation plan, including considerations for smoke, dust, traffic, safety buffer zone, storm water runoff, historic preservation, wetlands, and endangered species as appropriate.

DMS Foreman – Day/Night Operations

DMRT will provide a site foreman for both daytime and nighttime operations. The site foreman will be responsible for all site operations, including traffic control, dumping operations, segregation of debris, incineration and mechanical grinding operations, and site safety.

Both the day and night foreman will be responsible for monitoring and documenting all equipment and labor utilized on the site. This information will be complied with other daily reporting information and given to DMRT to log and file for payment.

Site Preparation

DMRT will be responsible for preparing the site(s) to accept debris. This preparation may include: clearing, erosion control, grading, and the construction and maintenance of haul roads, entrance, and dumping pads.

Site Security

DMRT will install and maintain site security measures and provide for security for all operations conducted at the site.

Inspection Towers

DMRT will rent or construct and maintain one Inspection Tower at each DMS. DMRT personnel will conduct inspections, load volumes estimations, and photograph each load of debris delivered to the site from this tower. Tower locations may be changed to support the progression of debris storage and reductions and normal traffic patterns on the site.

Debris Unloading and Segregation

Trucks containing waste other than vegetative debris will be directed through the disposal site to the C&D–type section of the disposal site. These trucks can also be redirected en route to an approved C&D-type disposal site. Trucks insufficiently loaded will be noted and reported. Photos and live video are two options that may be considered.

Trucks containing vegetative debris will be directed to the debris depository area of the site in an orderly manner. Once the debris has been deposited, the following Contractors or DPW crews will either chip/ship or incinerate the vegetative debris.

Debris Incineration

Debris that is determined to be appropriate for incineration will be moved to locations with approved burning facilities / equipment. We will be following FEMA, NYSDEC and NY State requirements and Contractor's policies to safely incinerate the vegetative debris and reduce the effects to the surrounding area. Contractors will be responsible to manage all site operations to minimize the risk of uncontrolled/uncontained fire. All Contractors who operate this type of equipment will contain, store, and remove ash from all incineration operations. The ash containment area will be wet down periodically during the duration of operations to prevent particles from becoming airborne.

Debris Chipping

Horizontal grinders will be utilized at each disposal site in order to convert the vegetative debris into wood chips which can be used for use as mulch, fuel chips or destination shipping. The grinders will be primarily used for debris with high soil content such as stumps which are not suitable for incineration. Due to the noise generated by the grinders and hazards of flying debris, the grinders will be set up at least 50 to 100 feet away from all other work areas. A 100 foot boundary will be marked by physical barriers; temporary fencing and caution tape and have appropriate signage. These measurements may be changed by NYDEC, State or Local requirements.

Depending upon the amount of material processed these piles can become quite large. Consideration should be given to the amount of material that will be chipped. Adequate space should be allotted for stockpiled mulch. These piles should be placed at a safe distant from the grinder.

Household Hazardous Waste Containment

All trucks containing household hazardous waste will be directed to an approved hazardous waste disposal site within Suffolk County.

Site Closure

Site closure will include the removal of site equipment, debris, and all remnants from the processing operations; grading the site; and restoring the site to preoccupancy conditions. The site(s) will be restored in accordance with State, tribal, and local requirements. Contractors will be responsible for proper disposal of non-burnable debris, ash, wood chips, and hazardous and toxic waste. Prior to site closure, DMRT will conduct a final inspection, in accordance with FEMA and State guidelines, of the site with the contractor for final approval.

Filing and Receiving Federal & State Reimbursements

Key DMRT staff members and a DPW financial office representative will focus on project documentation for the reporting and reimbursement process. We will work with staff members who have background experience and knowledge to assist with the process of filing for and the receiving of Federal and State reimbursements.

Currently, all of our work documentation and invoices meet current FEMA Public Assistance guidelines. This documentation includes the following:

- Certificate of Load Carrying Capacity
- Load Tickets
- Daily Report
- Employee Check-in Forms/Timesheets
- Equipment Check-in Forms/Timesheets

DMRT invoicing procedures are designed to incorporate the above referenced documentation as applicable to the selected contract structure (i.e. hourly, cubic yards, or tons). We have developed a database that allows us to efficiently generate accurate billing information and records. Invoices are provided in summary and detail transaction formats.

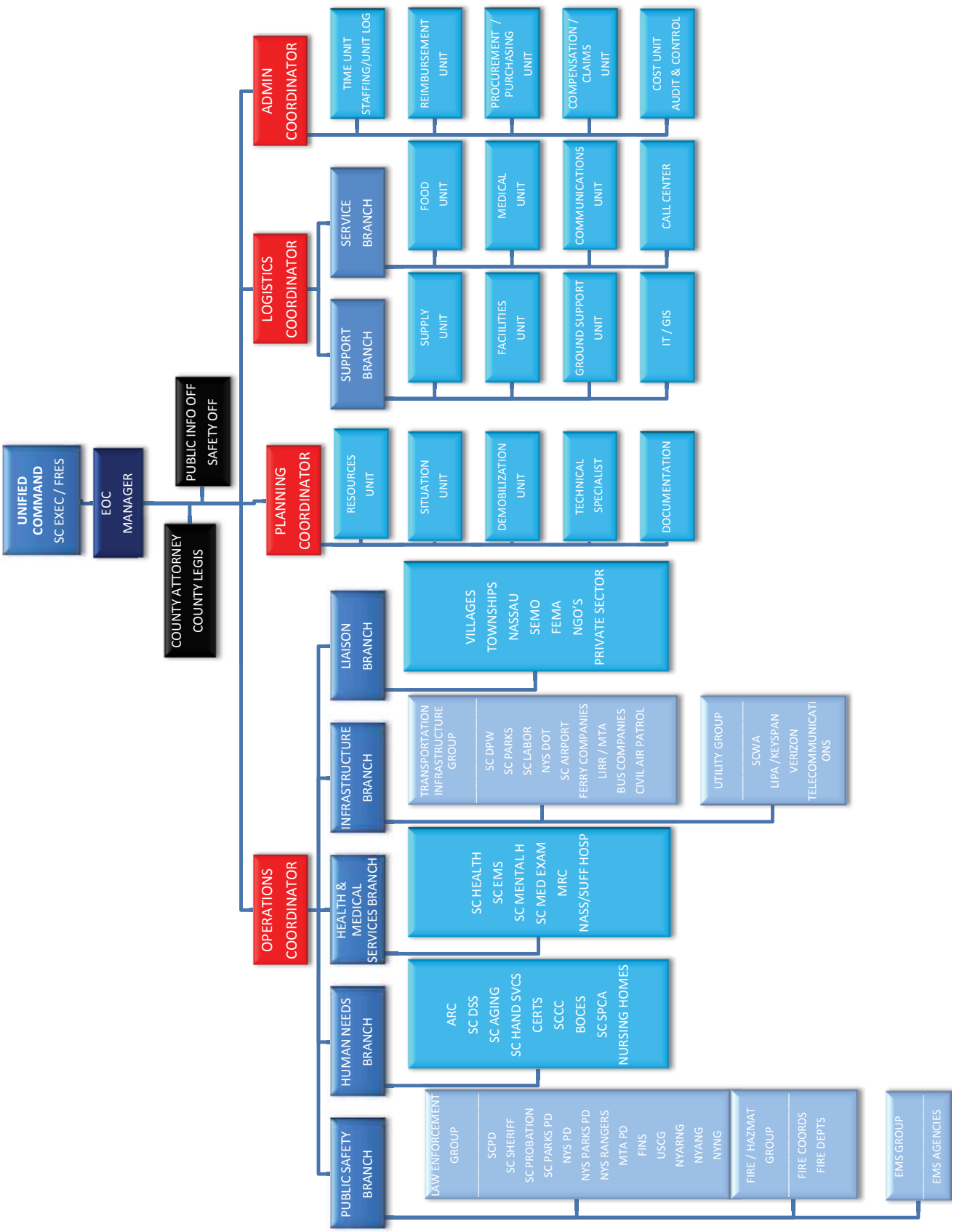
Parks

Following a disaster event, Parks personnel and equipment will initially be utilized for emergency clearance and protective efforts that will safeguard tenants in Parks rental properties, patrons who may be on site at Parks campgrounds, and critical Parks infrastructure. Suffolk County Parks personnel will assess and catalog damages to Parks infrastructure (roads, facilities, buildings, beaches, etc.).

Following the initial assessment and protective measures, the use of Parks personnel and equipment will be evaluated and prioritized according to critical needs. Parks personnel and staff may be tasked with assisting in emergency roadway clearance activities and/or debris removal. If Parks personnel and equipment are not required to assist in emergency situations, then its resources will be utilized at the direction of the Parks Commissioner and Superintendents for such remedial measures on Parks property as are deemed necessary. In extreme cases, Suffolk County parks may be utilized as TDSR and Vegetative debris sites as needed, depending on availability of sites across the County. In such instances, DPW may request potential burning operations to be located at these sites in order to facilitate the disposal of the debris. No more than one burning operation may be sited on any property, or within a five mile radius of any other County operated burning location. In addition, Suffolk County Parks will utilize its properties for the aggregation of such debris on its properties as may be required to be removed, as a result of the disaster's impact. The removal of any disaster-related debris may be coordinated with overall County debris removal efforts, which will be overseen by DPW.

Appendices

SC ICS Organization Chart for EOC
SC DPW Debris Management Handbook
SC Emergency Staging Areas
SC DPW Disaster Response Services and Equipment Contract
SC DPW Emergency Equipment List
SC DPW Point of Contact List
SC Parks Department Equipment List
SC Parks Potential TDSR Sites List
SC Parks Potential TDSR Site Locations


UNIFIED COMMAND
SC EXEC / FRES
EOC MANAGER
PUBLIC INFO OFF
SAFETY OFF
COUNTY ATTORNEY
COUNTY LEGIS
ADMIN COORDINATOR
TIME UNIT
STAFFING/UNIT LOG
REIMBURSEMENT UNIT
PROCUREMENT / PURCHASING UNIT
COMPENSATION / CLAIMS UNIT
COST UNIT
AUDIT & CONTROL
LOGISTICS COORDINATOR
SERVICE BRANCH
FOOD UNIT
MEDICAL UNIT
COMMUNICATIONS UNIT
CALL CENTER
SUPPORT BRANCH
SUPPLY UNIT
FACIILITIES UNIT
GROUND SUPPORT UNIT
IT / GIS
PLANNING COORDINATOR
RESOURCES UNIT
SITUATION UNIT
DEMOBILIZATION UNIT
TECHNICAL SPECIALIST
DOCUMENTATION
OPERATIONS COORDINATOR
LIAISON BRANCH
VILLAGES
TOWNSHIPS
NASSAU
SEMO
FEMA
NGO'S
PRIVATE SECTOR
INFRASTRUCTURE BRANCH
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP
SC DPW
SC PARKS
SC LABOR
NYS DOT
SC AIRPORT
FERRY COMPANIES
LIRR / MTA
BUS COMPANIES
CIVIL AIR PATROL
UTILITY GROUP
SCWA
LIPA /KEYSPAN
VERIZON
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES BRANCH
SC HEALTH
SC EMS
SC MENTAL H
SC MED EXAM
MRC
NASS/SUFF HOSP
HUMAN NEEDS BRANCH
ARC
SC DSS
SC AGING
SC HAND SVCS
CERTS
SCCC
BOCES
SC SPCA
NURSING HOMES
PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH
LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUP
SCPD
SC SHERIFF
SC PROBATION
SC PARKS PD
NYS PD
NYS PARKS PD
NYS RANGERS
MTA PD
FINS
USCG
NYARNG
NYANG
NYNG
FIRE / HAZMAT GROUP
FIRE COORDS
FIRE DEPTS
EMS GROUP
EMS AGENCIES

Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT RECOVERY TEAM

DMRT - Incident Management Handbook



A Helpful Guide to Recovery & Debris Management In Suffolk County, NY

Version 1.0
March 2013

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PREFACE

On October 29, 2012 Suffolk County suffered one of the worst storms in its history. Although Super Storm Sandy lasted only a couple of days, the recovery efforts will take at least a year, and billing could go on for another 3 years.

We at the Suffolk County Department of Public Works (SCDPW) supported various levels of recovery such as supporting the American Red Cross, FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers. This also included dealing with generator assignments, asset procurement, debris cleanup, tracking over 1 million cubic yards of vegetative debris, from 15 townships and villages in Suffolk County, and coordinating the work of over 200 pieces of heavy equipment from local and out of state vendors.

During this process the Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT) developed several tracking forms to help compile all the information. These forms and a handbook with helpful tips is provided. If you need to revise or make any additions to this handbook for future planning or in the case of another storm, a hard copy is saved at DMRT@suffolkcountyny.gov.

DMRT Team 2013

CHAPTER 1 - PRE-STORM

1. The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) should be manned at least 12 – 24 hours to prep for potential storm.

2. Make initial call out to previous year's crew to get available work schedules, gather cell phone numbers and email addresses to update the roster. Ensure that there is enough Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) available for all personnel that may be involved in storm recovery.

3. Establish phone numbers, fax numbers, and an email address for use by the Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT). If still being utilized use DMRT@suffolkcountyny.gov, this will allow for open communication between DMRT and a representative from each municipality to request debris removal and/or equipment.

4. Plan to hold a training class/refresher to emphasize safety, regulations and assign job locations. Issue the following PPE's to all personnel:
   a. Vests.
   b. Hard Hats/Safety Glasses.
   c. Gloves.
   d. Rain Jackets.
   e. Monitor Numbers.



Training Room

5. Rotate some personnel through the EOC depending on the severity of the storm, to get staff acquainted with storm management and EOC procedures. Plan on putting crews together based on the size of the storm.

6. Setup staging areas (County yards & townships):
   a. Staging area safety procedures, locations, GPS coordinates.
   b. Establish hours of operation.
   c. Security for overnight hours.
   d. Assign staging area numbers to each site with GPS coordinates.
   e. Assign crews to a staging area and designate a manager for each site.
   f. Assign camera for each staging area. (Never operate staging area without a camera.)



Super Storm Sandy Staging Area

7. Decide if flagmen/signalmen required at the site (the rule of thumb is that flagmen/signalmen are required if there is more than one company working at a location, if one company is doing the job, flagmen/signalmen are not necessary).

8. Go through the procedure for filling in the Cubic Yard Load Ticket (DMRT 13-001 see Attachment I) with assigned staging area manager and workers, which is extremely important for FEMA documentation and reimbursement. Have pictures printed to show field staff different levels of grading trucks (see Attachments II-V). **It is extremely important that every box on the ticket is filled in, review tickets and pictures daily.**

9. Although we should never operate in the dark, make sure there are lights available for safety precaution. If no bathrooms are available at site, get porta-potties and consider shelter in case of inclement weather.

10. Make sure all workers are up to speed on where the debris is coming from, who the other monitors are (i.e., State/FEMA/Township), and verify that all incoming trucks are from authorized agencies. Secure staging area overnight to prevent from outside dumping. Post sign that states Official Dumping Only.



Super Storm Sandy Staging Area

11. Establish a nightly check out procedure – just one person to be assigned from the staging area (preferably the staging area manager) to bring back camera, and drop off field day sheet (DMRT 13-002 see Attachment VI), which must be recorded every day.

12. Establish one (1) roving supervisor to assist personnel at all staging areas. They should check on each staging area daily to:
    a. Relieve personnel for break and/or lunch.
    b. Check on equipment (i.e., cameras, batteries, personal protection equipment, etc.)

c. Report any concerns to DMRT supervisor.

CHAPTER 2A - STORM ASSIGNMENTS ACTIVATION / STAGING AREAS

1. Verify workers are issued a DMRT identification number, everyone has proper ID, vests, glasses, and weather gear. Most important make sure all have been to the storm briefing and understand their role.

2. Set up staging areas under FEMA/County guidelines. Identify each staging area with identification number, GPS coordinates, and point of contact for that staging area. Issue two (2) camera's per staging area and assign a staging area manager.

3. Keep whiteboard in office with areas outlined and have directions printed to get there. Keep team informed of other townships staging areas with same perimeters, always get GPS coordinates, and establish site numbers for all staging areas.

4. Make sure you have proper safety equipment, scissor lifts and light towers at each staging area, and make sure security is in place to stop from independent dumping during the night or on off hours. Make sure signs are in place indicating no public dumping.



Scissor Lift



Light Tower



Safety vest and hard hats

CHAPTER 2B – EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

1. As soon as storm is activated, reach out to local contractors to find out what equipment is available and at what rate. (Start a folder for each vendor with point of contact, fax number and email address.) Have each vendor send a fax or email with all rates and available equipment, log in rate sheets and date for accountability. Issue Notice to Proceed (NTP) (DMRT 13-007 see Attachment VII) when authorized, to each vendor and put a copy in the file. Every vendor must have a NTP on file with a copy of said contract.

2. Reach out to all townships officially through email or fax notifying them to request equipment and/or personnel. In accordance with guidelines set by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and DMRT team, all requests must be written and signed with a name, address, phone number of the point of contact who will be accountable for resources. **All requests must be written**, absolutely no verbal authorizations for equipment, commitment or pricing. Fill out a Form 213 (see Attachment VIII) for use in tracking and assigning equipment. The 213 is very important to keep track of who requested the equipment, who authorized the equipment, exactly what equipment was assigned, and the point of contact information of the requestor, create and manage a 213 log for accountability.

3. Set up an equipment check in station, where trucks/equipment will be photographed, decaled, and assigned a tracking number. Five (5) photos must be taken of each piece of equipment, all four (4) sides (including the license plate) and the last picture will be the tracking number and /or placard. The start mileage of the truck **must** be logged in to make sure that the trucks do not freelance with our placards. Have safety meeting with truck drivers, vendor contact, and town representatives to exchange phone numbers with all involved parties.



Super Storm Sandy Equipment Check In & Safety Meeting

4. When equipment is reassigned from one township to another, a field representative can approve, but all trucks must be checked in and out, reinspected, photographed, or we will lose the ability to file a claim against the County, State, or Township.

5. Every piece of equipment that checks in will be assigned a tracking number and a tracking card (T-card, see Attachment IX) shall be filled out and logged in for easy viewing in the office. There should be an update every day as to how many pieces are out and where they were. It's very important that there is some kind of tracking system in place to give to the Commissioner on a minutes notice, and to identify the cost per day, per township.

CHAPTER 3A – STORM OPERATIONS

During the storm the most important thing is to monitor and track equipment and debris moved, staged, and processed. Keep records of everything. We have various forms that we will be using for record keeping. The most important form is Cubic Yard Load Ticket (DMRT 13-001). This ticket will provide information regarding the pick-up location, the date and time, type of debris, and most important, who inspected and monitored the load. As this ticket is an important tool used for FEMA reimbursement, **it is very important that the ticket is filled out complete and legibly**.

We will also be taking numerous photographs for FEMA documentation and payment. From staging areas to loads, from stumps to wood chips, the more pictures the better to support FEMA claims. Anything out of the ordinary should be photographed and documented and should be done daily.

Set up weekly phone call with township/village highway superintendents or debris management personnel to go over debris management issues. Gather debris totals, monitor equipment and time sheets, and verify that all parties have the equipment requested.

It is important to log and chart all actions of the storm to be put together later for a post storm report. This includes the amount burned at the burn box, amount chipped, cubic yardage (CY) of vegetative debris hauled, amount of stumps, or overtime hours worked. You should always be prepared with an educated answer or a chart that can be utilized at a moment's notice as questions will be asked by various people from several different agencies.

Photographs are extremely important for FEMA reimbursement. Guidelines for photographing:

- Always have an extra set of batteries, especially in the cold weather.
- Never take pictures in the dark (if it is getting dark you should contact the DMRT office to suspend operation).
- Make sure the date and time are accurate on the camera.

- Always review the picture to insure that they are not blurry or incomplete.
- Always take a picture of the placard or DM# first so it can be identified with the load ticket.
- Make sure that you are in compliance with:
  - Scissor lifts.
  - Lights.
  - Vests.
  - Hats & glasses.
  - Safety harness.



Truck Placard/DM #

Pictures will be downloaded everyday with the field sheets (DMRT 13-002) reviewed, within 24 hours, and recorded on a roster (DMRT 13-004 see Attachment X) by the office in case there are any questions. Office personnel will compile all tickets and daily forms every day and be able to provide an updated DMRT 13-004 for the morning update. This way, we will have up-to-date totals in order to calculate the cost of hauling debris, mileage and fees in accordance with the contracts that have been issued.

There should be a briefing at least once a week to remind field staff of the mission, provide any updates, review safety procedures, review tickets to show what is being done correctly and what needs to be addressed.

During the storm it is most important to keep accurate records on data, numbers, equipment and debris totals using the DMRT 13-005A and DMRT 13-005B (see Attachments XI and XII). These forms will be utilized the most as there are daily briefings on the debris totals.

Establish a yield for cubic yardage (CY) to tonnage. For Super Storm Sandy we used a yield of 5. For example, 1,000 CY of vegetative debris would be equivalent to 200 tons. This is an average and according to FEMA, USACOE, and Suffolk County there are always variables but this gives us valuable information to be used for the burn and/or chip operation.



Brookhaven Landfill February 2013

CHAPTER 3B – BURN BOX/CHIP/STUMP REMOVAL

1. **Burn Box**: Although there is controversy over the burn box operation (Newsday article March 4, 2013 see Attachment XIII), we should discuss it in the case that it is employed again.

   If a burn box operation is being used, we must first determine how many are needed based on a twelve (12) hour operating day. They range in size from 500-800 cubic yards of debris per twelve (12) hour operation. In accordance with NYSDEC regulations, ensure that permits are requested and always allow an extra thirty (30) days in case of downed equipment and bad weather.

   Wind Meter

   The vendor selected for the burn box operation must submit a plan of action. In this plan there should be restrictions for the crew and how to operate the burn boxes safely. Wind speed is one of the most important restrictions. If the wind speed is over 20 mph the operation must be suspended and cannot resume until the wind speed gets down to 15 mph.

   During this operation, you should be keeping track of time that the operation was suspended (i.e., the equipment was inoperable or the burn boxes were shut down). This information will be important after the cleanup ends when starting to reconcile the bills and get credit for downtime.

   Burn Box Operation Brookhaven Landfill February 2013

   Although the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) states that burn box operations during a disaster recovery mission are not required to use air monitors, you should still find out whether or not air monitors are to be used. You should establish as soon as possible where they will be located and if possible, get them up and running before burning begins to get a reading prior to burning commencing. Under no circumstances should

air monitors be placed at the landfill or near the burn box that would be certain failure. During Super Storm Sandy, we burned 24 hours a day with 4 burn boxes (two - 800 CY & two - 500 CY) for over 30 days and never exceeded the level of concern in the air monitor located in the community surrounding the landfill. The air monitor located on the landfill property exceeded acceptable levels continually and often gave inaccurate readings.

§ 60.2969 What are the requirements for temporary-use incinerators and air curtain incinerators used in disaster recovery?

Your incinerator or air curtain incinerator is excluded from the requirements of this subpart if it is used on a temporary basis to combust debris from a disaster or emergency such as a tornado, hurricane, flood, ice storm, high winds, or act of bioterrorism. To qualify for this exclusion, the incinerator or air curtain incinerator must be used to combust debris in an area declared a State of Emergency by a local or State government, or the President, under the authority of the Stafford Act, has declared that an emergency or a major disaster exists in the area, and you must follow the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Excerpt from Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR p. 972

2. **Chip:** As an alternative to the burn boxes, horizontal grinders or tub grinders may be used to assist in clearing vegetative debris. The major concerns with chipping debris will be the wind rows left over and becoming potential fire hazards.



Horizontal Grinder for Chipping



Wood Chips

During Super Storm Sandy, Suffolk County accounted for over one million cubic yards of vegetative debris with over 460,000 CY brought into the Brookhaven Landfill. We burned approximately 250,000 CY and chipped over 210,000 CY all in a four (4) month time period. We also had 100,000 CY of vegetative debris in the Islip Yard that we chipped (in one month). In order to alleviate concerns over the wind rows, we ended up shipping the wood chips to various locations including barging to upstate New York and giving chippings to local farms. This allowed us to leave the Brookhaven Landfill, Islip Yard and all of Suffolk County with virtually no vegetative debris left behind from Super Storm Sandy.

3. **Stump Removal:** The last item that needs to be addressed is the stump removal process. This must be done in accordance with FEMA guidelines. For Super Storm Sandy any stump in the Right of Way (ROW) that was over 24" in diameter qualified for FEMA removal. This regulation must be verified prior to stump removal beginning.



Stump from Super Storm Sandy

An email must be sent to every township asking them to provide a list of stumps that qualify in accordance with FEMA regulations and need to be removed. Make sure you provide a cutoff date for them to get their list to us. The stump removal crew will handle the whole process. They will use the lists from the various townships to mark out stumps, verify that they comply and call in utilities. Once started, a monitor must accompany the stump removal crew to take pictures prior, during and after backfill. Keep a detailed log with address and photo's per township.

CHAPTER 4 - POST STORM WRAP-UP

When the operation begins to wind down (when all the debris is collected for destruction) start to tie up the following loose ends:

1. Completing paperwork, getting accurate debris total from townships, filling in all forms think of a completion date to give towns for requests.

2. Follow up with vendors to make sure all equipment has been checked out and all work tickets have been submitted.

3. Reach out to each township or village for and email confirmation that they require no further assistance with clean-up and/or assets.

4. Start to finalize and total out all accounts with accounting and give final report to all necessary personnel.

5. Hold a debriefing/training class to discuss any issues that may have arisen during the operation and take feedback and recommendations from field staff into consideration.





Post Storm Debriefing/Training Class Super Storm Sandy

6. Take the time to recognize all personnel involved. These people go above and beyond their regular duties and should never go unrecognized.

CHAPTER 5 – BILLING

1. Stay organized, process every bill as it comes across your desk, utilize all the forms and folders you created to close out each township and vendor bill. Confirm that we were credited for any periods of downtime.

2. Setup a share drive with the SCDPW Finance Department which will allow you to go over the bills together.

3. Setup a tracking sheet (DMRT 13-008 see Attachment XIV) to account for all bills processed and paid per vendor, per township. Make sure FEMA gets a copy of every invoice as soon as the County gets it, they do not have to be validated before they start processing the Project Worksheet (PW). The faster they get copies of the invoices, the faster the County can be reimbursed. Most important, stay on top of FEMA by asking them everyday if they need anything to process the PWs.

4. Box up all folders for a minimum of three (3) years for safe keeping. Back up everything storm related from your computer.

ATTACHMENT I – CUBIC YARD LOAD TICKET

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DISASTER RECOVERY GROUP

CUBIC YARD LOAD TICKET

TO BE FILLED OUT BY CONTRACTOR

DATE _____ NO. _____

CONTRACTING AGENCY / DEBRIS LOCATION

_____

TRUCK PLACARD /DM # _____ LICENSE PLATE _____

SUB-CONTRACTOR _____

LOADING SITE (STREET OR INTERSECTION, CITY, COUNTY)

_____

FLAGMAN ON SITE ☐ YES ☐ NO REQUEST DATE _____

DEBRIS TYPE ☐ VEG / WOODY ☐ WHITE GOODS ☐ MULCH / CHIP
☐ C & D ☐ FILL ☐ ASH
☐ MIXED ☐ SAND ☐ OTHER

_____

LOAD TIME _____ ☐ AM ☐ PM LOAD ODOMETER |_|_|_|_|_|

WEATHER ☐ SUNNY ☐ WINDY ☐ CLOUDY ☐ RAIN ☐ SNOW

DRIVER NAME (PLEASE PRINT) _____

SIGNATURE _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY TOWN / VILLAGE REPRESENTATIVE IF PRESENT

AGENCY / TOWN LOADING MONITOR

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) SIGNATURE

_____ _____

ID # _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY SUFFOLK COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE

DISPOSAL SITE NO |_|_|_| DISPOSAL SITE NAME: _____

UNLOAD TIME _____ ☐ AM ☐ PM UNLOAD ODOMETER |_|_|_|_|_|

MAX CAPACITY (CY) |_|_|_|.|_| PERCENT FULL _____ % OR

TOTAL TONNAGE _____

DMRT MEMBER ID # _____

PICTURE TAKEN ☐ YES ☐ NO SIGNATURE _____

GPS COORDINATES – DECIMAL DEGREES

N |_|_| ° |_|_|_| . |_|_|_|

W |_|_| ° |_|_|_| . |_|_|_|

NOTES _____

_____

DMRT 13 - 001

ATTACHMENT II – CUBIC YARD TICKET

PHILLIPS & JORDAN, INC.
Disaster Recovery Group

Cubic Yard Load Ticket No. 646136

646136

Date: 12/04/12

Contracting Agency: SUFFOLK COUNTY

Truck No: 55756 Subcontractor: JTS

Loading Site: (Street or Intersection, City, County)
97 CROOKED HILL RD
COMMACK NY

Debris Type: ☑ Veg. / Woody ☐ White Goods ☐ Mulch ☐ C & D ☐ Fill ☐ Ash ☐ Mixed ☐ Sand ☐ Other

Load Time: ☒ AM ☐ PM 700: Load Odometer: 98100

Driver: Name: (print) Rodney Walls
Signature:

Agency Loading Site Monitor:
ID #: Signature:

Disposal Site No: BHL Disposal Site Name: Brookhaven

Unload Time: ☒ AM ☐ PM 804: Unload Odometer: 98022

Max Capacity: (CY) 51. Percent Full: 90 % OR Total: (CY)

Agency Disposal Site Monitor:
ID #: Signature:

Notes: DM 209

TN 865.688-8342 FL 813.783-1132 NC 828.479-3371

White - Agency Canary & Blue - P& J Pink - Sub Green - Driver Gold - Loading Site

GOOD TICKET

Brookhaven Landfill
4-Dec-12

Ticket # 646136 Time: 0804



Brookhaven Landfill
4-Dec-12

Ticket # 646136 Time: 0804



ATTACHMENT III – CUBIC YARD TICKET

PHILLIPS & JORDAN, INC.
Disaster Recovery Group

Cubic Yard Load Ticket No. 1036060

1036060

Date: 11/23/12

Contracting Agency: Suffolk County

Truck No: 55765 | Subcontractor: BKW

Loading Site: (Street or Intersection, City, County)
12 Sanford

Debris Type: ☑ Veg. / Woody ☐ White Goods ☐ Mulch ☐ C & D ☐ Fill ☐ Ash ☐ Mixed ☐ Sand ☐ Other

Load Time: ☐ AM ☐ PM 1157: | Load Odometer: 163981

Driver: Name: (print) Rodney Kutler | Signature:

Agency Loading Site Monitor: ID #: 7053 | Signature:

Disposal Site No: | Disposal Site Name: Percy Raynor DMH 214

Unload Time: ☐ AM ☒ PM 1217: | Unload Odometer: 163983

Max Capacity: (CY) 33. | Percent Full: 90 % | OR | Total: (CY)

Agency Disposal Site Monitor: ID #: Suffolk County Debris Mgmt | Signature:

Notes: | GPS Coordinates - Decimal Degrees N ° . W ° .

TN 865.688-8342 FL 813.783-1132 NC 828.479-3371

White - Agency Canary & Blue - P& J Pink - Sub Green - Driver Gold - I

GOOD TICKET

Percy Raynor Yard
23-Nov-12

Ticket # 1036060 Time: 12:17



Percy Raynor Yard
23-Nov-12

Ticket # 1036060 Time: 12:17



ATTACHMENT IV – CUBIC YARD TICKET

PHILLIPS & JORDAN, INC.
Disaster Recovery Group

Cubic Yard Load Ticket No. 1166916

1166916

Date: 11/20/12

Contracting Agency:

Truck No: 55752

Subcontractor: TTS GERMEO

Loading Site: (Street or Intersection, City, County)
RISING RD SKT

Debris Type: ☑ Veg. / Woody ☐ White Goods ☐ Mulch ☐ C & D ☐ Fill ☐ Ash ☐ Mixed ☐ Sand ☐ Other

Load Time: ☐ AM ☑ PM 4:10 Load Odometer: 659383

Driver: Name: (print) CINDY SMITH
Signature:

Agency Loading Site Monitor:
ID #: TOB Signature:

Disposal Site No: Disposal Site Name: DMF 204

Unload Time: ☐ AM ☐ PM 426: Unload Odometer: 659387

Max Capacity: (CY) 34. Percent Full: 80 % OR Total: (CY) .

Agency Disposal Site Monitor:
ID #: Suffolk County Debris Mgt Signature:

Notes:

GPS Coordinates - Decimal Degrees
N °
W °

TN 865.688-8342 FL 813.783-1132 NC 828.479-3371

White - Agency Canary & Blue - P& J Pink - Sub Green - Driver Gold - Loading Site

BAD TICKET

Percy Raynor Yard
20-Nov-12

Ticket # 1166916 Time: 16:26



Percy Raynor Yard
20-Nov-12

Ticket # 1166916 Time: 16:26

NO PLACKORD
NO BAEK gate
NO DATE /TIME

ATTACHMENT V – CUBIC YARD TICKET

PHILLIPS & JORDAN, INC.
Disaster Recovery Group

Cubic Yard Load Ticket No. 646175

Date: 12/ 3/12

646175

Contracting Agency: Suffolk County

Truck No: 75389

Subcontractor: TBundy

Loading Site: (Street or Intersection, City, County)
Park Ave
Suffolk County

Debris Type
- [x] Veg. / Woody
- [ ] White Goods
- [ ] Mulch
- [ ] C & D
- [ ] Fill
- [ ] Ash
- [ ] Mixed
- [ ] Sand
- [ ] Other

Load Time: [ ] AM [x] PM 4:30

Load Odometer: 546979

Driver
Name: (print) LONNIE Moulder
Signature: Lonnie Moulder

Agency Loading Site Monitor: Richard Cotty
ID #: Signature: RCotty

Disposal Site No:

Disposal Site Name: Brook Haven L.F.

Unload Time: 6:30 [x] AM [ ] PM 7:00

Unload Odometer: 547010

Max Capacity: (CY) 63.0

Percent Full: 90 %

OR

Total: (CY)

Agency Disposal Site Monitor:
ID #: Signature:

Notes: DD 263

TN 865.688-8342 FL 813.783-1132 NC 828.479-3371

White - Agency Canary & Blue - P& J Pink - Sub Green - Driver Gold - Loading Site

TO DARK

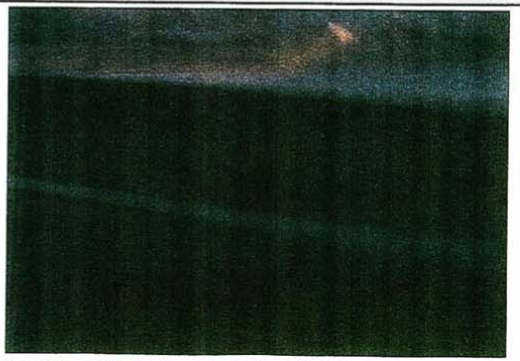
Brookhaven Landfill
4-Dec-12

Ticket # 646175 Time: 0630



Brookhaven Landfill
4-Dec-12

Ticket # 646175 Time: 0630



CUBIC YARD DAILY TICKET LOG

Date _____ Location _____ Monitor Name & Number _____

Weather ☐ Sunny ☐ Windy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain ☐ Snow Scissor Lift ☐ Yes ☐ No Light Tower ☐ Yes ☐ No

On - Site Supervisors _____

DM #	Double or Single Truck	Picked up Debris From	Times								Total # of Loads Daily	Remarks
			In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		

DMRT 13-0002

ATTACHMENT VII – NOTICE TO PROCEED (DMRT 13-007)

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT RECOVERY TEAM

NOTICE TO PROCEED (NTP)

Date _____ Time _____ Sent Via Email ☐ Fax ☐ Mail ☐

From _____
(Authorizing Agency)

Agency Requesting Equipment _____
(Township/Municipality)

Agency Point of Contact (POC) _____
(Name & Phone Number)

To _____
(Vendor/Contractor)

Storm Name _____

This is to confirm an order for the following equipment:

_____

_____

_____

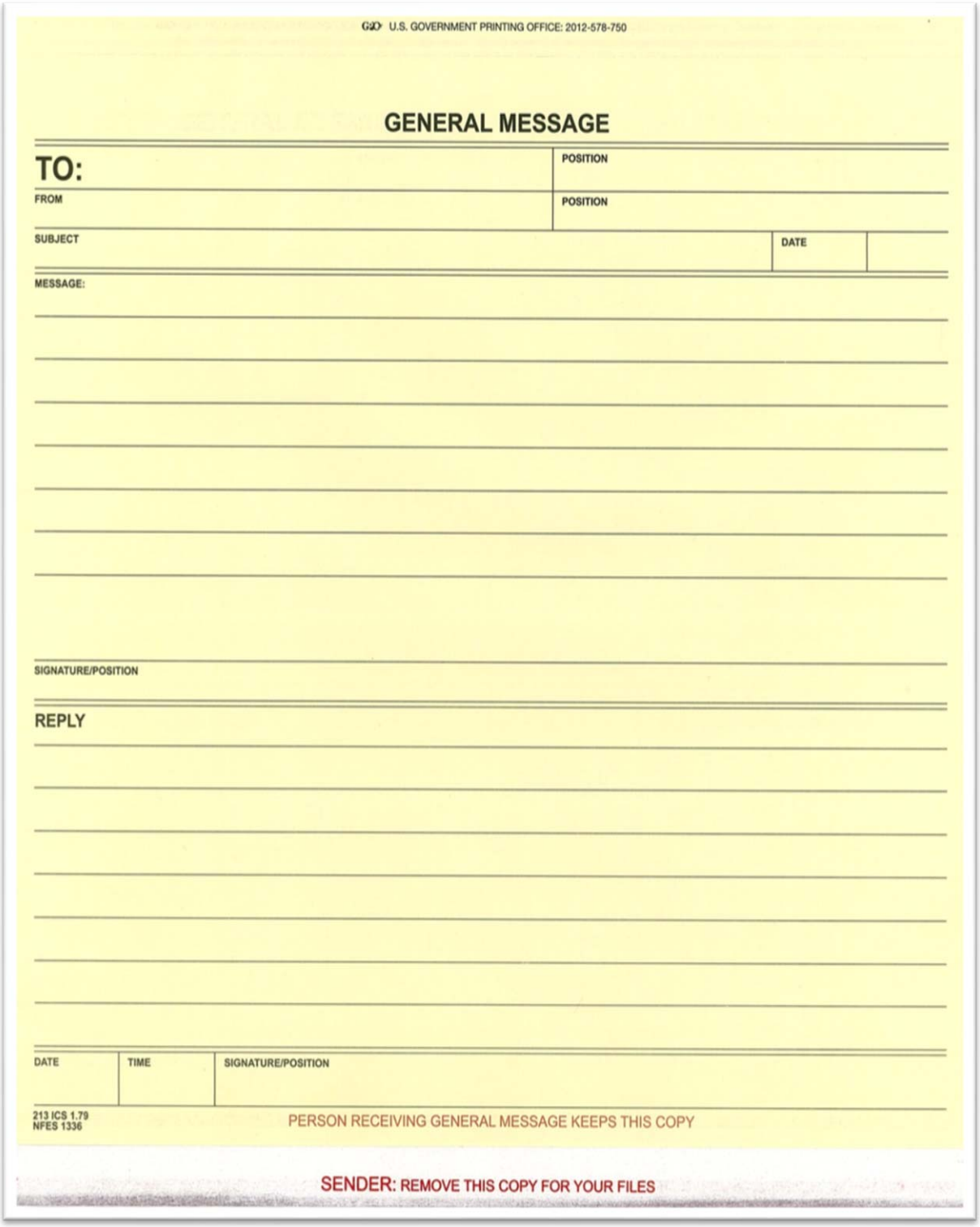
Thank you _____ _____
(Authorized Signature) (Print Name)

Subject In accordance with our agreed upon prices for equipment and services, you are hereby authorized to proceed with work. A weekly status report should be provided via email/hardcopy with all work tickets associated with this operation for this event. Any questions or abnormal activity is to be noted daily. You must notify us via email when work is completed.

Please email back to DMRT@suffolkcountyny.gov to confirm ETA of equipment to the Suffolk County EOC Headquarters. All equipment must be checked in at the EOC prior to reporting to [ENTER TOWNSHIP WHERE WORK IS TO BE DONE]to begin work.

DMRT 13-007

ATTACHMENT VIII - FORM 213



GPO U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2012-578-750

GENERAL MESSAGE

TO:	POSITION
FROM	POSITION
SUBJECT	DATE

MESSAGE:

SIGNATURE/POSITION

REPLY

DATE	TIME	SIGNATURE/POSITION

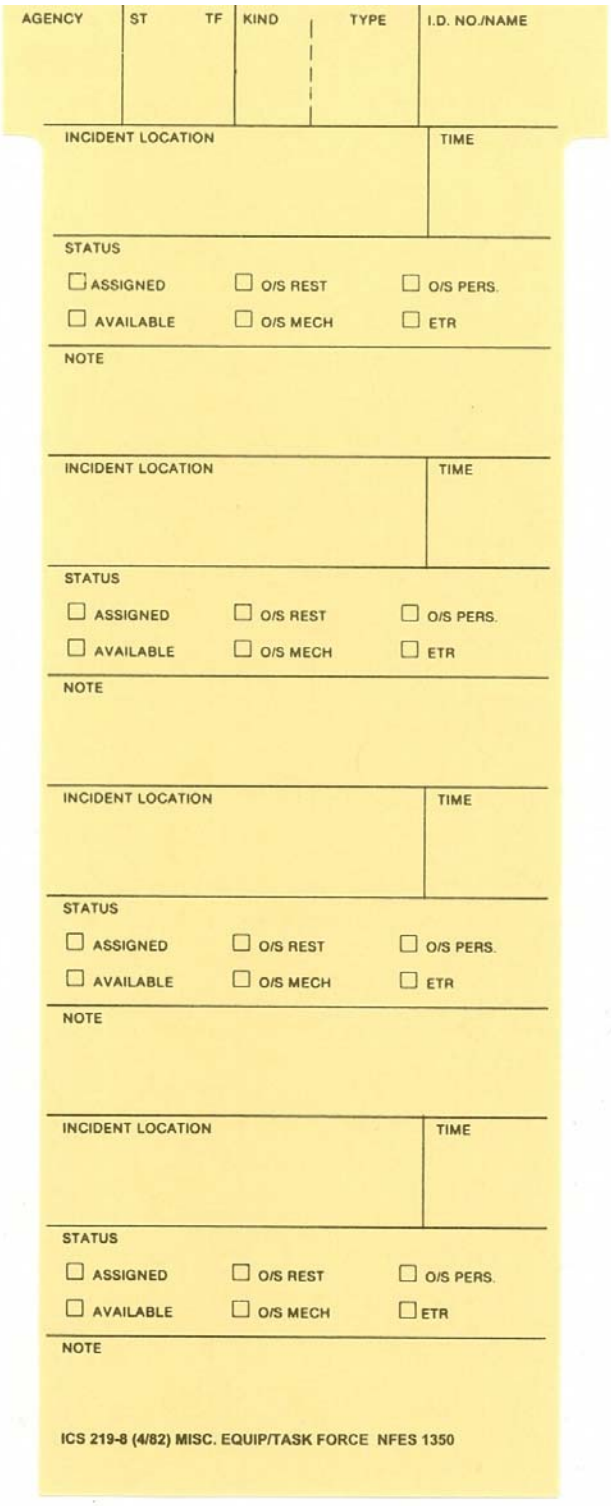
213 ICS 1.79
NFES 1336

PERSON RECEIVING GENERAL MESSAGE KEEPS THIS COPY

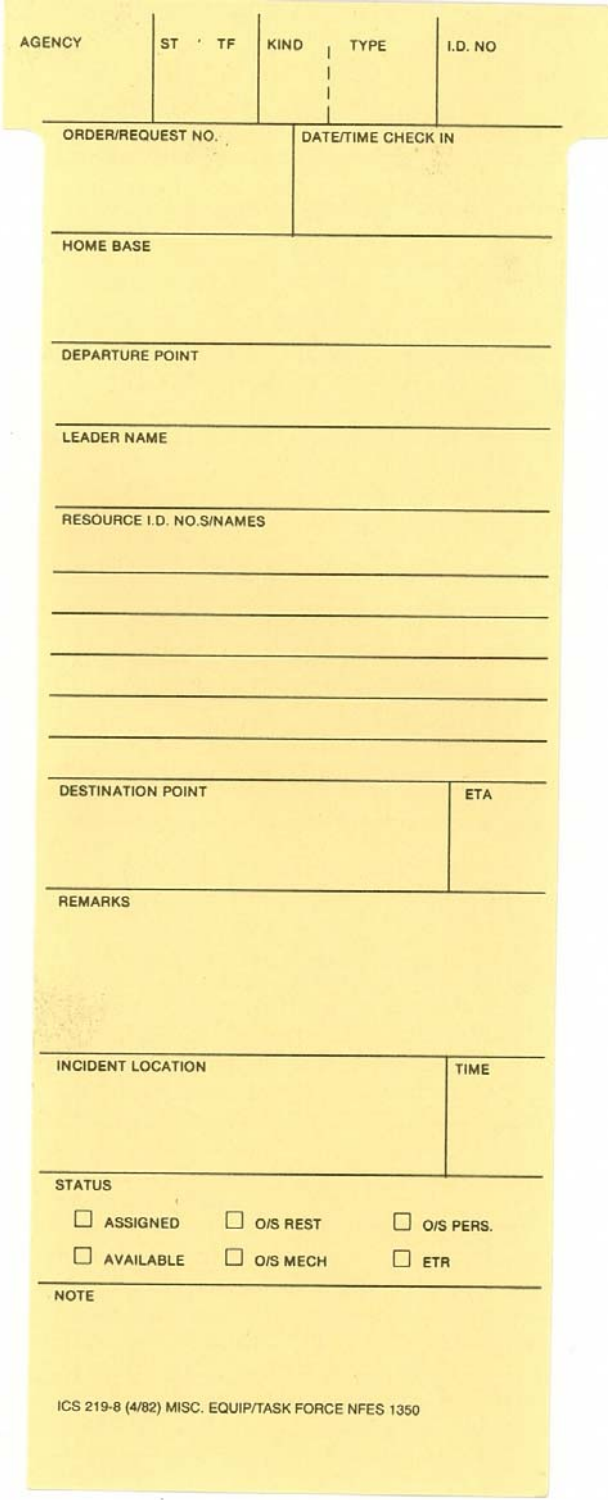
SENDER: REMOVE THIS COPY FOR YOUR FILES

ATTACHMENT IX - T-CARD

FRONT



BACK



ATTACHMENT X – CUBIC YARD LOAD TICKET REPORT (DMRT 13-004)

CUBIC YARD LOAD TICKET REPORT

Date	Ticket Count	Lake Grove	Airport	Coram Yard	Holtsville Ecology Site	Miller Place Yard	Percy Raynor	Setauket Yard	Brookhaven Landfill	Westhampton	Hampton Bays	TOTAL	P & J Rough Total
Sat													
Sun													
Mon													
Tue													
Wed													
Thu													
Fri													
Sat													
Sun													
Mon													
Tue													
Wed													
Thu													
Fri													
Sat													
Sun													
Mon													
Tue													
Wed													
Thu													
Fri													
Sat													
Sun													
Mon													
Tue													
Wed													
Thu													
Fri													
Total Yardage													
Total Cost													

DMRT 13-004

ATTACHMENT XI – DEBRIS QUANTITIES FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY (DMRT 005A)

DEBRIS QUANTITIES FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY (CY)

LOCATION/ DATE														TOTAL
BABYLON														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris (tons)														
TOTAL														
BROOKHAVEN														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
EAST HAMPTON														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
HUNTINGTON														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
ISLIP														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
RIVERHEAD														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
SHELTER ISLAND														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
SMITHTOWN														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
SOUTHAMPTON														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
SOUTHOLD														
Vegetative Debris														
C & D Debris														
TOTAL														
TOTALS (CUBIC YARDS)														

DMRT-13-005A

ATTACHMENT XII – LOCAL MUNICIPALITY TONNAGE TOTALS (DMRT 005B)

Suffolk County Debris Management

Local Municipality Tonnage Totals

Town	Total Weight (Tons) Reported as of Last Reported Date	Total Volume (CY) Reported as of Last Reported Date		Total Weight (Tons) Reported as of Last Reported Date	Total Volume of C&D (CY) Reported as of Last Reported Date	# of sites debris is collected in Town	Last Reported Date/Time
Babylon							
Brookhaven							
East Hampton							
Huntington							
Islip							
Riverhead							
Shelter Island							
Smithtown							
Southampton							
Southold							
Suffolk County							
Totals							

DMRT-13-005B

ATTACHMENT XIII – NEWSDAY ARTICLE 03/04/13

Official: Sandy debris burns hurt air quality

BY DEON J. HAMPTON
deon.hampton@newsday.com

Suffolk County officials say pollution emitted from the Yaphank landfill was more than double the safe level while superstorm Sandy debris was burned — a reversal from an earlier pronouncement.

In December, county officials advised Brookhaven Town Supervisor Edward P. Romaine that debris burning at the landfill posed no immediate health and safety threat.

But the county acknowledged last week that on some days during a seven-week burning period from the start of November to Feb. 12, landfill employees were exposed to particulate matter — a mixture of small particles and liquid droplets, which, according to the state Department of Environmental Conservation's website, can cause nose, throat and lung irritation and worsen chronic heart and lung problems.

"I do have some concerns of what these test results show," said Bill Walsh, president of the local Civil Service Employees Association union. He said no employees have complained of illness related to possible exposure, but he wanted to review the documentation before commenting further.

Particulate matter is measured in microns; anything at or below 35 microns is considered safe, Suffolk County officials said. On some days during Sandy burning, levels in the immediate vicinity of the landfill reached 85 microns, Suffolk County Public Works Commissioner Gilbert Anderson said.

"There . . . may be an issue," Anderson said. "[But] we don't know that there was a health risk by this material being in the air."



PHOTO BY RANDEE DADDONA

Adrienne Esposito of Citizens Campaign for the Environment

State Health Department officials did not return calls for comment about the possible significance of the exposure.

The high levels came to light after Adrienne Esposito, executive director of Farmingdale-based Citizens Campaign for the Environment, obtained the information from the county.

The documents she shared with Newsday show there were five days between Dec. 30 and Jan. 6 that readings were "significantly above" the safe daily average. "Suffolk County wanted a cheap, easy, quick solution to burning debris, but that doesn't equate to safety," Esposito said. "There was negligence in protecting the public."

Esposito said her group believes town workers and possibly residents were exposed to high levels of matter after burners called air curtain destructors were used to destroy about 55,000 tons of vegetative debris from the superstorm. She called for a ban on the burners countywide.

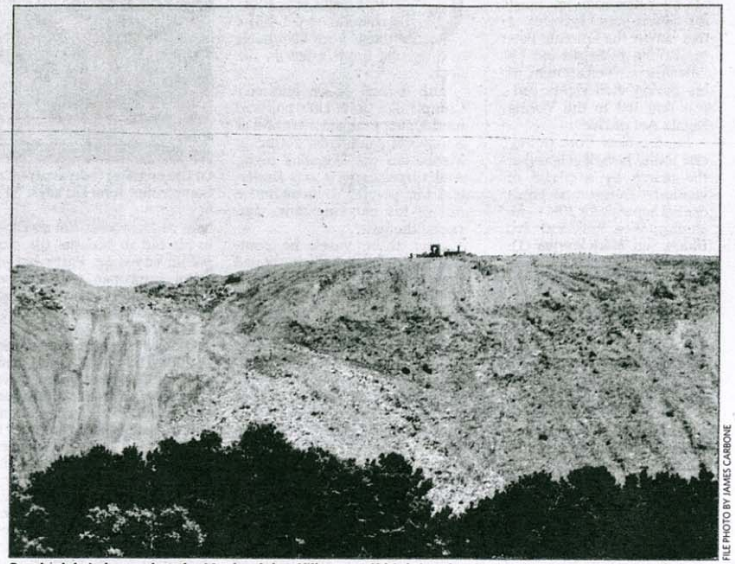
"The county should be protecting the public and their health instead of its image," Esposito said. "The particulate matter is light, it's airborne and travels far."

Romaine did not renew a DEC-issued permit for the burners after it expired Feb. 12. "I was concerned about the burning and air quality," the supervisor said. "This isn't a strategy the town will be using in the future."

Because residents complained about bad smells and ash during the burning period, county officials said four air quality stations were installed to measure emissions in and around the landfill. The county also stopped simultaneous use of all the burners and slowed burning daily from 24 to 12 hours, Anderson said. Burning was also stopped when winds reached 20 mph.

Anderson said residents living near the landfill were not exposed to the high levels, which he said could have been increased or influenced by high winds or trucks driving through the landfill.

Walsh said that before air monitors were installed in late November, 20 landfill employees spent a month working 16-hour shifts at the landfill.



FILE PHOTO BY JAMES CARBONE

Sandy debris burned at the Yaphank landfill gave off high levels of air pollution, Suffolk officials say.

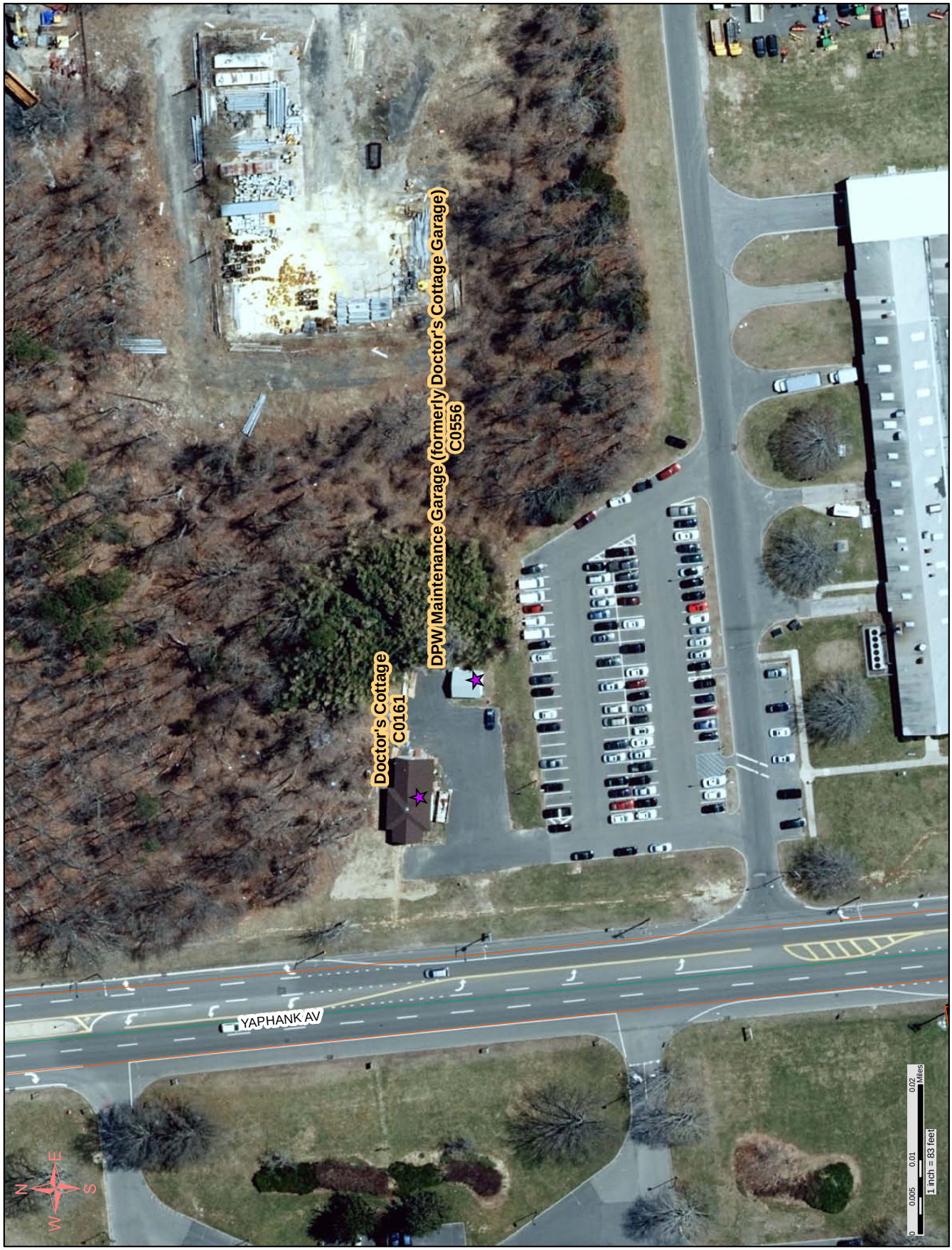
newsday.com NEWSDAY, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 2013

ATTACHMENT XIV – TRACKING SHEET (DMRT 13-008)

STORM NAME

NAME OF COMPANY	ADDRESS	POINT OF CONTACT	PHONE NUMBER	EQUIPMENT USED	TOWN USED	PRICE
GRACE INDUSTRIES	11 COMMERCIAL ST, PLAINVIEW, NY 11803	BILLY HAUGLAND	646-315-2135	DUMP TRAILERS, LG DUMP TRUCKS, TUB GRINDERS	SOUTHOLD, BABYLON, RIVERHEAD	
WATRAL BROS	45 SOUTH 4TH ST, NORTH BAY SHORE, NY 11706	TOM WATRAL	631-838-7833(C), 631-586-8300(O)	TUB GRINDERS	BABYLON	
RILEY EXCAVATION AND CONTRACTING	195 SOUTH DENVER AVE, BAYSHORE, NY 11706	RUSS RILEY	631-665-0420	TUB GRINDERS	SMITHTOWN	
PRATT BROTHERS	45 S. FOURTH ST, BAYSHORE, NY 11706	JOE WILLIAMS	631-667-6800	MULTIPLE LOADERS, DOZERS	SOUTHAMPTON	
GRAMERCY	3000 BURNS AV, WANTAGH, NY	ANTHONY VICCIARDO	516-805-2023	DUMP TRUSKS LOADERS	VARIOUS	
PHILLIPS AND JORDAN	PHILLIPS AND JORDAN, PO DRAWER 604, 191 P & J ROAD, ROBBINSVILLE, NC 28771	EDD SATTERFIELD	828.479.3371	SCISSOR LIFTS, LIGHT TOWERS, SELF LOADERS, DUMP TRUCKS,STUMP REMOVAL	VARIOUS	
PHILLIPS AND JORDAN	PHILLIPS AND JORDAN, PO DRAWER 604, 191 P & J ROAD, ROBBINSVILLE, NC 28771	EDD SATTERFIELD	828.479.3371	BURN BOXES	BROOKHAVEN	
JETSON ENTERPRISES		JOE M. (DECEASED)	631-831-8699	TUB GRINDERS	SMITHTOWN	
SYPHER CONSTRUCTION AND PAVING	62 WEEKS AV, MANORVILLE, NY 11949	MARK SYPHER	516-607-4451	FLAG MEN	VARIOUS	
DETAIL CARTING CO. INC.	PO BOX 458, BOHEMIA, NY 11716	ROSEMARIE	631-244-7272	CONTAINERS	SOUTHOLD	
DEJANNA		JOHN MANGANO	631-495-1454	PAYLOADER W/OPERATOR	SOUTHAMPTON	
BROOKHAVEN	1 Indepence Hill, Farmingville NY	MICHELLE DiBRITTA	631-451-6226	LANDFILL TIPPING FEES	BROOKHAVEN	
LOPERS EQUIPMENT		BRIAN CURRAN	631-653-4808	NONE		
MEZYNIESKI INC	110 NORTH MAGEE ST, SOUTHAMPTON, NY 11968	STEVE MEZYNIESKI	631-204-0001	NONE		
DARR CONSTRUCTION		JOHN CANNETTI	516-779-4807	NONE		

DMRT 13-0008


DPW Maintenance Garage (formerly Doctor's Cottage Garage)
C0556
Doctor's Cottage
C0161
YAPHANK AV
N
E
S
W
0
0.005
0.01
0.02 Miles
1 inch = 83 feet


N
E
S
W
0 0.005 0.01 0.02 Miles
1 inch = 110 feet
Skilled Nursing Facility
C0898
Yaphank
Guard Booth (entrance)
C0997


COLLEGE RD
HORSEBLOCK RD
HORSEBLOCK PL
NICOLLS RD
NICOLLS RD
Suffolk County Health Center
C0022
Farmingville
N
E
S
W
0
0.005
0.01
0.02 Miles
1 inch = 76 feet


Tri-Community Health Center
C0358
Amityville
SUNRISE HWY
ALBANY AV
0
0.005
0.01
0.02
Miles
1 inch = 91 feet
N
E
S
W


N
E
S
W
DORSETT PL
Marilyn Shellabarger South Brookhaven Health & DSS Center
C0438
Shirley
MONTAUK HWY
SMITH RD
Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge
0
0.005
0.01
0.02
Miles
1 inch = 76 feet

DISASTER RESPONSE SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

LETTING NO. 16-13.10.3

Index	Page
Overview	1
Services Award Ranking	2
Services Price List	3 - 17
Equipment with Operator and Fuel Ranking	18 - 19
Equipment Only Ranking	20 - 21
Equipment Price List	22 - 33
Contractor Information	34

Overview

The intent of this contract is to provide the Suffolk County and other municipal entities located within the borders of Suffolk County access to contractors capable of providing the required service and equipment necessary to recovery from a disaster.

The award is broken into two parts, Service and Equipment and was made to multiple contractors. Equipment was awarded two ways, with operator and fuel or equipment only. The contractors are ranked with “1” being the lowest cost contractor, followed by the second lowest cost contractor ranked “2”, tertiary, “3” etc.

Users of this contract are required to solicit the contactors in rank order. If the first ranked contractor has exhausted their resources for a specific item, the user may move to the second ranked contractor, and then the third ranked contractor etc., until the desired service or equipment can be obtained.

The award ranking table is followed by the price list. The price lists are sorted alphabetically by contractor name then by item. The price list describes the items in more detail and specifies the amounts the contractor will charge.

SERVICES AWARD RANKING

ITEM	ZONE	Description	AXEL ANDERSON	CERES	DRC	GRACE INDUSTRIES	JET TOWING	LANDTEK GROUP	PHILLIPS & JORDAN
1		Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris		2	1				3
2		Uncontaminated Green Waste/Vegetative Debris (Chipped)			2				1
3 - 4		Removal of Hazardous Limbs and Trees		3	1				2
5		Removal of Hazardous Stumps		1				2	3
6		Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos)		2					1
7		Construction and Demolition (asbestos)							1
8		Aggregate-Clean		1				2	
9		Aggregate-Contaminated		1					2
10		Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand (Uncontaminated)		1				2	
11		Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand (Contaminated)		1					2
12		Contaminated Sand bags		1					2
13		Street Sweeping		3	1				2
14		Sunken Vessel Removal	NO AWARD						
15		Recovery of Stray and Abandoned Vessels	NO AWARD						
16	1	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abondoned Vehicle (Towing)	1	4	5	3			2
16	2	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abondoned Vehicle (Towing)	1	4	5	3			2
16	3	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abondoned Vehicle (Towing)	1	4	6	5	2		3
17		Electronics (Computers, monitors, televisions)			1				2
18		Scrap Metal & Appliances (White Goods)			1				2

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow	Pick-up and tow to	Zone 1		Heavy Duty Vehicle	200.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	175.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	175.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Heavy Duty Vehicle	200.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	150.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	150.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Heavy Duty Vehicle	250.00	/each		
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	200.00	/each		

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Mobilization
AXEL ANDERSON	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	200.00	/each		
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	16.86	/cy	160.17	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	10.80	/cy	73.04	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	17.59	/cy	167.11	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	13.24	/cy	89.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	23.74	/cy	225.53	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	18.34	/cy	124.03	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	33.12	/cy	314.64	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	25.96	/cy	175.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	C	3	Removal of Hazardous Limbs (hangers)	Each	ROW		129.90	/each			3,600.00	10,000.00
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>12.1"-24" DBH	378.82	/each			3,600.00	5,000.00
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>24.1"-48" DBH	768.82	/each				
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>48.1 DBH	1,184.82	/each				
CERES	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	6" - 12" diameter at breast height (DBH)	150.80	/each				
CERES	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	ROW	<24" diameter			228.80	/tons		
CERES	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	TDSA	>24" diameter			202.80	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.55	/cy	160.17	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	11.88	/cy	73.04	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	19.35	/cy	167.11	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	14.56	/cy	89.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	26.11	/cy	225.53	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	20.17	/cy	124.03	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	36.43	/cy	314.64	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	28.56	/cy	175.52	/tons	1,800.00	20,000.00
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.24	/cy	13.17	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.44	/cy	10.42	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	24.06	/cy	17.37	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.26	/cy	14.62	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	36.69	/cy	28.65	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.88	/cy	25.91	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.91	/cy	51.59	/tons		
CERES	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	67.10	/cy	48.44	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.24	/cy	13.17	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.44	/cy	10.42	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	24.06	/cy	17.37	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.26	/cy	14.62	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	36.69	/cy	28.65	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.88	/cy	25.91	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.91	/cy	51.59	/tons		
CERES	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	67.10	/cy	48.44	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	16.41	/cy	11.85	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	12.99	/cy	9.38	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	21.65	/cy	15.63	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	18.23	/cy	13.15	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	35.71	/cy	25.78	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	32.39	/cy	23.32	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	63.81	/cy	46.07	/tons		
CERES	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	60.34	/cy	43.60	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.09	/cy	13.03	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.29	/cy	10.32	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	23.82	/cy	17.19	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.05	/cy	14.46	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	39.28	/cy	28.36	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.52	/cy	25.65	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.20	/cy	50.68	/tons		
CERES	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	66.37	/cy	47.95	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	18.09	/cy	13.03	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	14.29	/cy	10.32	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	23.82	/cy	17.19	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.05	/cy	14.46	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	39.28	/cy	28.36	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	35.52	/cy	25.65	/tons		
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	70.20	/cy	50.68	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	66.37	/cy	47.95	/tons		
CERES	G	13	Street Sweeping (clean streets to pre-storm condition) * Includes disposal of collected material **Contractor must be able to clean min. 30 rd. miles/day	per road mile, per sweeper, per day			509.6	/mile				
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		1,248.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	156.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	364.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		1,248.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	156.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	364.00	/each		

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Heavy Duty Vehicle	1,248.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	156.00	/each		
CERES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	364.00	/each		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	13.89	/cy	111.12	/tons	50,000.00	100,000 CY
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	6.18	/cy	49.44	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	15.89	/cy	127.12	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	8.18	/cy	65.44	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	15.89	/cy	127.12	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	8.18	/cy	65.44	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	15.89	/cy	127.12	/tons		
DRC	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	8.18	/cy	65.44	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
DRC	B	2	Uncontaminated Green Waste/Vegetative Debris (Chipped) * Vendor to provide final destination/disposal site. ** Location(s) and qty must be reported. ***Contractor must be able to ship a minimum of 1,000 tons per week	Tons or CY	Processing Site		6.18	/cy	49.44	/tons		
DRC	C	3	Removal of Hazardous Limbs (hangers)	Each	ROW		85.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>12.1"-24" DBH	110.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>24.1"-48" DBH	270.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>48.1 DBH	360.00	/each				
DRC	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	6" - 12" diameter at breast height (DBH)	60.00	/each				
DRC	G	13	Street Sweeping (clean streets to pre-storm condition) * Includes disposal of collected material **Contractor must be able to clean min. 30 rd. miles/day	per road mile, per sweeper, per day			65	/mile				
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		2,500.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	200.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	500.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		2,750.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	250.00	/each		

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	550.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3	Heavy Duty Vehicle		3,000.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	300.00	/each		
DRC	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	600.00	/each		
DRC	K	17	Electronics (Computers, monitors, televisions)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				225.23	/tons		
DRC	L	18	Scrap Metal & Appliances (White Goods)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				163.25	/tons		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		575.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	375.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		575.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	375.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3	Heavy Duty Vehicle		575.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		
GRACE INDUSTRIES	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	375.00	/each		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
JET TOWING	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Heavy Duty Vehicle	559.00	/each		
JET TOWING	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	259.00	/each		
JET TOWING	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	259.00	/each		
LANDTEK GROUP	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	ROW	<24" diameter			250.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	TDSA	>24" diameter			315.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	70.00	/cy	54.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	32.00	/cy	25.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	80.00	/cy	62.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	50.00	/cy	39.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	107.00	/cy	83.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	77.00	/cy	59.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	134.00	/cy	103.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	8	Aggregate-Clean	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	105.00	/cy	80.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	70.00	/cy	54.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	32.00	/cy	25.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	80.00	/cy	62.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	50.00	/cy	39.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	107.00	/cy	83.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	77.00	/cy	59.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	134.00	/cy	103.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
LANDTEK GROUP	F	10	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Uncontaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	105.00	/cy	80.00	/tons	2,500.00	5,800.00
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	21.50	/cy	127.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	18.25	/cy	108.00	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	24.50	/cy	144.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	20.80	/cy	123.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	28.50	/cy	168.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	24.20	/cy	143.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	34.50	/cy	204.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	A	1	Uncontaminated Green Waste / Vegetative Debris * Contractor must be able to process a min. of 5,000 CY per week or 1,000 CY per day	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	29.30	/cy	173.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	B	2	Uncontaminated Green Waste/Vegetative Debris (Chipped) * Vendor to provide final destination/disposal site. ** Location(s) and qty must be reported. ***Contractor must be able to ship a minimum of 1,000 tons per week	Tons or CY	Processing Site		10.00	/cy	40.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	3	Removal of Hazardous Limbs (hangers)	Each	ROW		40.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>12.1"-24" DBH	300.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>24.1"-48" DBH	450.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	>48.1 DBH	700.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	4	Removal of Hazardous Trees (standing leaners)	Each	ROW	6" - 12" diameter at breast height (DBH)	150.00	/each				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	ROW	<24" diameter			275.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	C	5	Removal of Hazardous Stumps (cutting, transport and suitably backfilled)	Tons	TDSA	>24" diameter			375.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	24.75	/cy	98.00	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	21.50	/cy	86.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	28.20	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	24.50	/cy	98.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	32.75	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	39.70	/cy	159.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	D	6	Construction and Demolition (non-asbestos) Construction and Demolition (C&D) may include pylons, decking and other pier material * Excludes tipping fees ** Contractor must be able to process up to 500 tons per week	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	34.50	/cy	138.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	E	7	Construction and Demolition (asbestos) * Includes removal, hauling and disposal	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	From R.O.W.				75.00	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	E	7	Construction and Demolition (asbestos) * Includes removal, hauling and disposal		From TDSA				75.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	24.25	/cy	97.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	32.40	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	27.54	/cy	110.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	37.65	/cy	150.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	32.00	/cy	128.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	45.65	/cy	182.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	9	Aggregate-Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	38.80	/cy	155.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	24.25	/cy	97.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	32.40	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	27.54	/cy	110.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	37.65	/cy	150.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles	32.00	/cy	128.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	45.65	/cy	182.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	11	Soil, Silt, Sediment and Sand - Contaminated	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles	38.80	/cy	155.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	0-15 miles	28.50	/cy	114.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	0-15 miles	24.25	/cy	97.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	16-30 miles	32.40	/cy	130.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	16-30 miles	27.54	/cy	110.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	31-60 miles	37.65	/cy	150.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	31-60 miles		/cy		/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	ROW	61-120 miles	45.65	/cy	182.00	/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	F	12	Contaminated Sand bags	Tons or CY per mileage intervals	TDSA	61-120 miles		/cy		/tons		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	G	13	Street Sweeping (clean streets to pre-storm condition) * Includes disposal of collected material **Contractor must be able to clean min. 30 rd. miles/day	per road mile, per sweeper, per day			125	/mile				
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1	Heavy Duty Vehicle		400.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		

SERVICES PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 1		Vehicle	275.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2	Heavy Duty Vehicle		400.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Motorcycle	125.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 2		Vehicle	275.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3	Heavy Duty Vehicle		450.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Motorcycle	150.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	J	16	Wrecker Services for Stray and Abandoned Vehicle (Towing)	Flat Rate per tow *Heavy Duty Vehicles are in excess of 15,000 lbs. and /or tractor trailers or combination vehicles	Pick-up and tow to County provided location	Zone 3		Vehicle	300.00	/each		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	K	17	Electronics (Computers, monitors, televisions)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				800.00	/tons		

SERVICES PRICE LIST												
CONTRACTOR	CATEGORY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	ORIGINATION POINT	MEASURE	PRICE 1	UNIT 1	PRICE 2	UNIT 2	Mobilization	Min to Waive Mobilization
PHILLIPS & JORDAN	L	18	Scrap Metal & Appliances (White Goods)	Tons	ROW or Aggregation Sites				550.00	/tons		

EQUIPMENT WITH OPERATOR AND FUEL AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity/ Size	HP	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DARR	DF STONE	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	FERACO INDUSTRIES	GRACE INDUSTRIES	INTERCOUNTY PAVING	LANDTEK GROUP	LASER INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
4	Breaker, Pavement		to 70	3			2		4				1	
5	Bus		to 150	3					1				2	
6	Bus		151 to 210	2					1				3	
7	Bus		> 210	1					2				3	
11	Chipper, Brush	6 in	to 35				3		1				2	
12	Chipper, Brush	9 in	36 to 65	4			2		3				1	
13	Chipper, Brush	12 in	66 to 100	4			2		3				1	
14	Chipper, Brush	15 in	101 to 125	4			2		3				1	
15	Chipper, Brush	18 in	> 125	4			2		3				1	
16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	12 yd min	0	2			1						3	
17	Dozer, Crawler		to 75	5			4	6	3				1	2
18	Dozer, Crawler		76 to 105	5	4		8		2		3	6	1	
19	Dozer, Crawler		106 to 160	4	7		6		3		5		1	2
20	Dozer, Crawler		161 to 250	3	5	6			4			2	1	
21	Dozer, Crawler		251 to 360	2					3				1	
22	Dozer, Crawler		361 to 565	2					3				1	
23	Dozer, Crawler		> 565	1					3				2	
24	Dozer, Wheel		to 300	3					2				1	
25	Dozer, Wheel		301 to 400	3					2				1	
26	Dozer, Wheel		401 to 500	2					3				1	
27	Dozer, Wheel		> 500	1					3				2	
28	Excavator, Hydraulic	0.5 cy	to 45	4	6		2		4		3	7	1	
29	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.0 cy	46 to 90	5	6		2		7		4	8	1	3
30	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.5 cy	91 to 160	5	6		4		7		3	8	1	2
31	Excavator, Hydraulic	2.5 cy	161 to 265	3	5		4					6	1	2
32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4.5 cy	266 to 420	2	4		5					3	1	
33	Excavator, Hydraulic	7.5 cy	421 to 650	2									1	
34	Excavator, Hydraulic	12 cy	> 650	1									2	
35	Fork Lift	6000 lb	to 60	4					2		3	5	1	
36	Fork Lift	12000 lb	61 to 90	4			2		3			5	1	
37	Fork Lift	18000 lb	91 to 140	4			3		2				1	
38	Fork Lift	50000 lb	> 140	4			2		3				1	
51	Graders	10 ft	to 110	4			2		3			5	1	

EQUIPMENT WITH OPERATOR AND FUEL AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity/ Size	HP	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DARR	DF STONE	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	FERACO INDUSTRIES	GRACE INDUSTRIES	INTERCOUNTY PAVING	LANDTEK GROUP	LASER INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
52	Graders	12 ft	to 150	5			2		4				1	3
53	Graders	14 ft	> 150	3	2		4		5				1	
56	Loader, Crawler	0.5 cy	to 32	3			2		4				1	
57	Loader, Crawler	1 cy	33 to 60	3			2		4				1	
58	Loader, Crawler	2 cy	61 to 118	4	3		2		5				1	
59	Loader, Crawler	3 cy	> 119	4	3		2		5				1	
60	Loader, Crawler	4 cy	> 179	5			3	2	7		6	4	1	
61	Loader, Skid-Steer	1000 lb	to 35	3			4		2				1	
62	Loader, Skid-Steer	2000 lb	36 to 65	3	4		5		2				1	
63	Loader, Skid-Steer	3000 lb	> 65	5					3		4	7	1	2
64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel		to 81	3					4		2		1	
65	Loader, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 38	3			1		2	4				
66	Loader, Wheel	1 cy	39 to 60	4			2		3	6	5	7	1	
67	Loader, Wheel	2 cy	61 to 105	4			2		3	5	6		1	
68	Loader, Wheel	3 cy	106 to 152	5	7		2		4	8	6		1	3
69	Loader, Wheel	4 cy	153 to 200	5	7		2	4	6		3	8	1	
70	Loader, Wheel	5 cy	201 to 250	4	6		5		7		3		1	2
71	Loader, Wheel	6 cy	251 to 305	3		7	6		4		2	5	1	
72	Loader, Wheel	7 cy	306 to 360	2	3		6		4			5	1	
73	Loader, Wheel	8 cy	> 360	2			4		3				1	
74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 40	3			1		2					
75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1 cy	41 to 70	4			2		3				1	
76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.5 cy	71 to 95	6	7		3	8	5		4		1	2
77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.75 cy	> 95	4	6		3		5		2	7	1	
97	Sweeper, Pavement		to 110	2			4		5			3	1	
98	Sweeper, Pavement		> 110	3			5		4	2			1	
101	Truck, Dump	8 cy	to 220	4			3		6		2	5	1	
102	Truck, Dump	10 cy	221 to 320	4			2		6		3	5	1	
103	Truck, Dump	12 cy	321 to 400	4			3		5		2		1	
104	Truck, Dump	18 cy	> 400	7	3	9	4		8		6	5	1	2
106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear		451 to 630	2			1						4	3
107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear		631 to 760	2			1						3	
108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear		> 761	2	3		1						4	

EQUIPMENT ONLY AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity /Size	HP	AARCO	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	EHRBAR	GRACE INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	37 ft.	to 15		4	1		3	2	
2	Board, Message		to 5		1	3		2		
3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	25-90 lb			2	3		1		
8	Chain Saw	16 in			2	3		1	4	
9	Chain Saw	25 in			2	3		1	4	
10	Chain Saw, Pole	18 in			2	3		1		
11	Chipper, Brush	6 in	to 35			1		2	3	
12	Chipper, Brush	9 in	36 to 65			1		3	2	
13	Chipper, Brush	12 in	66 to 100			1		2	3	
14	Chipper, Brush	15 in	101 to 125			1		2	3	
15	Chipper, Brush	18 in	> 125			1		2	3	
17	Dozer, Crawler		to 75		4	6		3	1	2
18	Dozer, Crawler		76 to 105				1	3	2	
19	Dozer, Crawler		106 to 160				1	4	2	3
20	Dozer, Crawler		161 to 250				1		2	
21	Dozer, Crawler		251 to 360		2			3	1	
22	Dozer, Crawler		361 to 565		2			3	1	
23	Dozer, Crawler		> 565		1			3	2	
24	Dozer, Wheel		to 300		3			1	2	
25	Dozer, Wheel		301 to 400		3			1	2	
26	Dozer, Wheel		401 to 500		3			1	2	
27	Dozer, Wheel		> 500		3			2	1	
28	Excavator, Hydraulic	0.5 cy	to 45	6	5	3	1	4	2	
29	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.0 cy	46 to 90	5	6	4	1	7	2	3
30	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.5 cy	91 to 160	4	6	3	1	7	5	2
31	Excavator, Hydraulic	2.5 cy	161 to 265	3	4	6	1		5	2
32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4.5 cy	266 to 420		2	4	1		3	
33	Excavator, Hydraulic	7.5 cy	421 to 650		1				2	
34	Excavator, Hydraulic	12 cy	> 650		2				1	
35	Fork Lift	6000 lb	to 60			2		1	3	
36	Fork Lift	12000 lb	61 to 90		4	2		1	3	
37	Fork Lift	18000 lb	91 to 140		4	3		1	2	
38	Fork Lift	50000 lb	> 140			3		1	2	
39	Generator	5.5 kW	to 10		3	2		1		
40	Generator	16 kW	to 25		4	1		2	3	
41	Generator	43 kW	to 65		4	3		1	2	
42	Generator	100 kW	to 125			3		1	2	
43	Generator	150 kW	to 240					1	2	
44	Generator	210 kW	to 300					2	1	
45	Generator	280 kW	to 400					2	1	
46	Generator	350 kW	to 500					2	1	
47	Generator	530 kW	to 750					2	1	
48	Generator	710 kW	to 1000					2	1	
49	Generator	1100 kW	to 1500					2	1	
50	Generator	2500 kW	> 1500		2				1	
51	Graders	10 ft.	to 110			2	1	4	3	
52	Graders	12 ft.	to 150			2		3	4	1
53	Graders	14 ft.	> 150		3		1	2	4	
54	Jackhammer (Dry)	25-45 lb	0		3			1	2	
55	Jackhammer (Wet)	30-55 lb	0		3			2	1	

EQUIPMENT ONLY AWARD RANKING

ITEM	Equipment	Capacity /Size	HP	AARCO	CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES	EHRBAR	GRACE INDUSTRIES	PHILLIPS & JORDAN	PRATT BROTHERS
56	Loader, Crawler	0.5 cy	to 32		4	2	1	5	3	
57	Loader, Crawler	1 cy	33 to 60		5	2	1	4	3	
58	Loader, Crawler	2 cy	61 to 118	3	4	1		5	2	
59	Loader, Crawler	3 cy	> 119	2	4	1			3	
60	Loader, Crawler	4 cy	> 179		3	2		4	1	
61	Loader, Skid-Steer	1000 lb	to 35		4		1	2	3	
62	Loader, Skid-Steer	2000 lb	36 to 65		4		1	2	3	
63	Loader, Skid-Steer	3000 lb	> 65		5		1	3	4	2
64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel		to 81		3		1	2	4	
65	Loader, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 38	6	5	2	1	4	3	
66	Loader, Wheel	1 cy	39 to 60	6	5	2	1	4	3	
67	Loader, Wheel	2 cy	61 to 105	6	5	2	1	4	3	
68	Loader, Wheel	3 cy	106 to 152	6	7	2	1	5	4	3
69	Loader, Wheel	4 cy	153 to 200		5	3	1	4	2	
70	Loader, Wheel	5 cy	201 to 250		4	7	1	5	3	2
71	Loader, Wheel	6 cy	251 to 305		4		1	3	2	
72	Loader, Wheel	7 cy	306 to 360		4		1	3	2	
73	Loader, Wheel	8 cy	> 360		1			3	2	
74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	0.5 cy	to 40		3	4		2	1	
75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1 cy	41 to 70	6	5	2	1	4	3	
76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.5 cy	71 to 95		6	2	1	4	5	3
77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	1.75 cy	> 95		3			2	1	
78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	7 tph	to 35		3	1		2	4	
79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	10 tph	36 to 55		4	1		2	3	
80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	20 tph	> 55		3	1		2	4	
81	Pump		to 4	2	3			1	4	
82	Pump		5 to 6	3	2			1	4	
83	Pump		7 to 10	3	4			1	2	
84	Pump		11 to 15	2	4			1	3	
85	Pump		16 to 25		3			1	2	
86	Pump		26 to 40		3			1	2	
87	Pump		41 to 60		3			1	2	
88	Pump		61 to 95		3			2	1	
89	Pump		96 to 140		2			3	1	
90	Pump		141 to 200		2			3	1	
91	Pump		201 to 275		1			3	2	
92	Pump		276 to 350		1				2	
93	Pump		351 to 425		1				2	
94	Pump		426 to 500		1				2	
95	Pump		501 to 575		1				2	
96	Pump		> 575		1				2	
97	Sweeper, Pavement		to 110		3			2	1	
98	Sweeper, Pavement		> 110		3			2	1	
99	Trailer, Dump	20 cy			1			3	2	
100	Trailer, Dump	30 cy			2			1	3	
101	Truck, Dump	8 cy	to 220		4	5	1	3	2	
102	Truck, Dump	10 cy	221 to 320		4	3		2	1	
103	Truck, Dump	12 cy	321 to 400		5	4	1	3	2	
104	Truck, Dump	18 cy	> 400		5	4		3	2	1
105	Truck, Dump	28 cy	> 400		4		2	3	1	

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
AARCO		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				75.00		375.00		1,500.00		200.00	
AARCO		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				125.00		600.00		2,400.00		200.00	
AARCO		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		950.00		4,275.00		17,100.00		500.00	
AARCO		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		995.00		4,477.00		17,908.00		500.00	
AARCO		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		1,050.00		4,725.00		18,900.00		500.00	
AARCO		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		1,100.00		4,950.00		19,800.00		500.00	
AARCO		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.		1,050.00		4,725.00		18,900.00		500.00	
AARCO		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.		1,100.00		4,950.00		19,800.00		500.00	
AARCO		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38			950.00		4,275.00		17,000.00		500.00	
AARCO		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60			995.00		4,477.00		17,908.00		500.00	
AARCO		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105			1,050.00		4,725.00		18,900.00		500.00	
AARCO		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152			1,100.00		4,950.00		19,800.00		500.00	
AARCO		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.		995.00		4,477.00		17,908.00		500.00	
AARCO		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		100.00		500.00		2,000.00		150.00	
AARCO		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		175.00		875.00		3,500.00		150.00	
AARCO		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		195.00		975.00		3,900.00		150.00	
AARCO		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		200.00		1,000.00		4,000.00		150.00	
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		560.00		2,800.00		11,200.00		560.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		120.00		600.00		2,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				92.00		450.00		1,840.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		1,585.34		7,926.72		31,706.88		247.71	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		5	Bus			to 150		1,766.91		8,834.56		35,338.24		276.08	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		6	Bus			151 to 210		1,886.91		9,434.56		37,738.24		294.83	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		7	Bus			> 210		2,046.91		10,234.56		40,938.24		319.83	250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				16.00		80.00		320.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				28.00		140.00		560.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				28.00		140.00		560.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	1,665.34	940.00	8,326.72	4,200.00	33,306.88	16,800.00	259.75	840.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	1,865.34	1,040.00	9,326.72	5,200.00	37,306.88	20,800.00	284.75	1,040.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,985.34	1,160.00	9,926.72	5,800.00	39,706.88	23,200.00	299.75	1,160.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	2,145.34	1,320.00	10,726.72	6,600.00	42,906.88	26,400.00	319.75	1,320.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	Hopper Capacity	12 yd min		Rate must include a driver and a laborer. Quote	2,384.70		11,923.52		47,694.08		387.52		1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		2,009.15	920.00	10,045.76	4,600.00	40,183.04	18,400.00	319.22	920.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		2,169.15	1,080.00	10,845.76	5,400.00	43,383.04	21,600.00	339.22	1,080.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,489.15	1,400.00	12,445.76	7,000.00	49,783.04	28,000.00	379.22	1,400.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		2,649.15	1,560.00	13,245.76	7,800.00	52,983.04	31,200.00	399.22	1,560.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	1,960.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		3,609.15	2,520.00	18,045.76	12,600.00	72,183.04	50,400.00	519.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		3,929.15	2,840.00	19,645.76	14,200.00	78,583.04	56,800.00	559.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		3,609.15	2,520.00	18,045.76	12,600.00	72,183.04	50,400.00	519.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		3,929.15	2,840.00	19,645.76	14,200.00	78,583.04	56,800.00	559.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		2,009.15	3,200.00	10,045.76	16,000.00	40,183.04	64,000.00	176.72	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,897.41	760.00	9,487.04	3,800.00	37,948.16	15,200.00	308.26	760.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,017.41	880.00	10,087.04	4,400.00	40,348.16	17,600.00	323.26	880.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,137.41	1,000.00	10,687.04	5,000.00	42,748.16	20,000.00	338.26	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,297.41	1,160.00	11,487.04	5,800.00	45,948.16	23,200.00	358.26	1,160.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,617.41	1,480.00	13,087.04	7,400.00	52,348.16	29,600.00	398.26	1,480.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		33	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	7.5 cy	421 to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,937.41	1,800.00	14,687.04	9,000.00	58,748.16	36,000.00	438.26	1,800.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		34	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	12 cy	> 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	4,137.41	3,000.00	20,687.04	15,000.00	82,748.16	60,000.00	588.26	2,000.00	1 month

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		1,769.15	680.00	8,845.76	3,400.00	35,383.04	13,600.00	289.22	680.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		1,849.15	760.00	9,245.76	3,800.00	36,983.04	15,200.00	299.22	760.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		2,089.15	1,000.00	10,445.76	5,000.00	41,783.04	20,000.00	329.22	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		2,889.15	1,800.00	14,445.76	9,000.00	57,783.04	36,000.00	429.22	1,800.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			92.00		460.00		1,840.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			180.00		900.00		3,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			440.00		2,200.00		8,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			760.00		3,800.00		15,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			1,000.00		5,000.00		20,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			1,480.00		7,400.00		29,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			1,880.00		9,400.00		37,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			2,120.00		10,600.00		42,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			2,520.00		12,600.00		50,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			3,080.00		15,400.00		61,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			3,480.00		17,400.00		69,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			4,000.00		20,000.00		80,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,089.15	1,000.00	10,445.76	5,000.00	41,783.04	20,000.00	329.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,249.15	1,160.00	11,245.76	5,800.00	44,983.04	23,200.00	349.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,529.15	1,440.00	12,645.76	7,200.00	50,583.04	28,800.00	384.22	2,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				200.00		1,000.00		4,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				300.00		1,500.00		6,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	1,689.15	600.00	8,445.76	3,000.00	33,783.04	12,000.00	279.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	1,769.15	680.00	8,845.76	3,400.00	35,383.04	13,600.00	289.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	2,249.15	1,160.00	11,245.76	5,800.00	44,983.04	23,200.00	349.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	1,649.15	1,560.00	13,245.76	7,800.00	52,983.04	31,200.00	399.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		1,609.15	520.00	8,045.76	2,600.00	32,183.04	10,400.00	269.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		1,689.15	600.00	8,445.76	3,000.00	33,783.04	12,000.00	279.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,849.15	760.00	9,245.76	3,800.00	36,983.04	15,200.00	299.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81		1,849.15	760.00	9,245.76	3,800.00	36,983.04	15,200.00	299.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38		1,809.15	720.00	9,045.76	3,600.00	36,183.04	14,400.00	294.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		1,929.15	840.00	9,645.76	4,200.00	38,583.04	16,800.00	309.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		2,009.15	920.00	10,045.76	4,600.00	40,183.04	18,400.00	319.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		2,089.15	1,000.00	10,445.76	5,000.00	41,783.04	20,000.00	329.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,249.15	1,160.00	11,245.76	5,800.00	44,983.04	23,200.00	349.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,449.15	1,360.00	12,245.76	6,800.00	48,983.04	27,200.00	374.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		2,649.15	1,560.00	13,245.76	7,800.00	52,983.04	31,200.00	399.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		2,809.15	1,720.00	14,045.76	8,600.00	56,183.04	34,400.00	419.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		3,049.15	1,960.00	15,245.76	9,800.00	60,983.04	39,200.00	449.22	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,689.15	600.00	8,445.76	3,000.00	33,783.04	12,000.00	279.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,769.15	680.00	8,845.76	3,400.00	35,383.04	13,600.00	289.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,009.15	920.00	10,045.76	4,600.00	40,183.04	18,400.00	319.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,169.15	1,080.00	10,845.76	5,400.00	43,383.04	21,600.00	339.22	750.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			280.00		1,400.00		5,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			440.00		2,200.00		8,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			680.00		3,400.00		13,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		120.00		600.00		2,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		160.00		800.00		3,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		240.00		1,200.00		4,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		320.00		1,600.00		6,400.00		250.00	1 month

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		400.00		2,000.00		8,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		480.00		2,400.00		9,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		87	Pump			41 to 60	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		560.00		2,800.00		11,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		88	Pump			61 to 95	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		640.00		3,200.00		12,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		89	Pump			96 to 140	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		720.00		3,600.00		14,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		90	Pump			141 to 200	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		840.00		4,200.00		16,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		91	Pump			201 to 275	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		960.00		4,800.00		19,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		92	Pump			276 to 350	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,080.00		5,400.00		21,600.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		93	Pump			351 to 425	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,200.00		6,000.00		24,000.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		94	Pump			426 to 500	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,320.00		6,600.00		26,400.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		95	Pump			501 to 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,440.00		7,200.00		28,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		96	Pump			> 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,560.00		7,800.00		31,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,984.70	920.00	9,923.52	4,600.00	39,694.08	18,400.00	314.63	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,224.70	1,160.00	11,123.52	5,800.00	44,494.08	23,200.00	344.63	1,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		160.00		800.00		3,200.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		240.00		1,200.00		4,800.00		250.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,806.91	920.00	9,034.56	4,600.00	36,138.24	18,400.00	281.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		1,886.91	1,000.00	9,434.56	5,000.00	37,738.24	20,000.00	291.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		2,006.91	1,120.00	10,034.56	5,600.00	40,138.24	22,400.00	306.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,126.91	1,240.00	10,634.56	6,200.00	42,538.24	24,800.00	321.30	1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,320.00		6,600.00		26,400.00		1,000.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		4,489.15		22,445.76		89,783.04		673.37	4,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			631 to 760		5,089.15		25,445.76		101,783.04		763.37	4,500.00	1 month
CERES ENVIRONMENTAL SERV		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		6,489.15		32,445.76		129,783.04		973.37	4,500.00	1 month
DARR		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,700.00		13,500.00		54,000.00		532.90	500.00	10 days
DARR		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		570.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,650.00		8,250.00		33,000.00		401.65	400.00	10 days
DARR		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		445.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,350.00		11,750.00		47,000.00		489.15	500.00	10 days
DARR		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,850.00		14,250.00		57,000.00		551.65	1,200.00	n/a
DARR		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,100.00		10,500.00		42,000.00		457.90	500.00	10 days
DARR		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	2,200.00		11,000.00		44,000.00		470.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		1,650.00		8,250.00		3,300.00		401.65	400.00	10 days
DARR		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,800.00		9,000.00		36,000.00		420.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		445.40	500.00	10 days
DARR		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,300.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		482.90	500.00	10 days
DARR		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		2,500.00		12,500.00		50,000.00		507.90	550.00	10 days
DARR		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		414.15	400.00	10 days
DARR		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,850.00		9,250.00		37,000.00		426.65	400.00	10 days
DARR		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,250.00		6,250.00		25,000.00		271.65	100.00	
DARR		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		6,500.00		32,500.00		130,000.00		1,007.90	2,500.00	
DF STONE		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		4,000.00		20,000.00		80,000.00		700.00	1,500.00	5 days
DF STONE		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		3,800.00		19,000.00		76,000.00		675.00	1,500.00	5 days

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
DF STONE		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,200.00		11,000.00		44,000.00		475.00	1,500.00	5 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		320.00		900.00		2,300.00		1,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		200.00		800.00		3,200.00		600.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				120.00		280.00		660.00		600.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		1,250.00		6,250.00		25,000.00		234.38	600.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				50.00		250.00		1,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				50.00		250.00		1,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				50.00		250.00		1,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		11	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 in	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	831.00	150.00	4,155.00	750.00	16,620.00	3,000.00	155.81	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	881.00	200.00	4,405.00	1,000.00	17,620.00	4,000.00	165.19	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	931.00	250.00	4,655.00	1,250.00	18,620.00	5,000.00	174.56	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	981.00	300.00	4,905.00	1,500.00	19,620.00	6,000.00	183.94	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,031.00	350.00	5,155.00	1,750.00	20,620.00	7,000.00	193.31	600.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	Hopper Capacity	12 yd min		Rate must include a driver and a laborer. Quote	1,250.00		6,250.00		30,000.00		234.38	1,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	2,380.00	31,620.00	6,900.00	296.44	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,931.00	1,250.00	9,655.00	3,290.00	38,620.00	9,780.00	362.06	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,331.00	1,650.00	11,655.00	8,250.00	46,620.00	33,000.00	437.06	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,338.00	650.00	6,690.00	1,570.00	26,760.00	4,680.00	250.88	3,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,428.00	74.00	7,140.00	1,900.00	28,560.00	5,560.00	267.75	3,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,828.00	1,140.00	9,140.00	3,300.00	36,560.00	9,560.00	342.75	3,000.00	45 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,028.00	1,340.00	10,140.00	3,960.00	40,560.00	11,020.00	380.25	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,138.00	2,450.00	15,690.00	12,250.00	62,760.00	58,800.00	488.38	6,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60			340.00		1,040.00		2,740.00		2,000.00	60 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		1,261.00	580.00	6,305.00	1,700.00	25,220.00	4,560.00	236.44	2,000.00	45 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	4,500.00	31,620.00	18,000.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		1,781.00	1,100.00	8,905.00	5,500.00	35,620.00	22,000.00	333.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			140.00		320.00		800.00		200.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			200.00		540.00		1,500.00		200.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			400.00		1,200.00		4,400.00		800.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			480.00		1,480.00		4,620.00		800.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			1,380.00		6,900.00		27,600.00		1,800.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			1,750.00		8,750.00		35,000.00		18,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			2,250.00		11,250.00		45,000.00		2,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			2,450.00		12,250.00		49,000.00		2,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			3,600.00		18,000.00		72,000.00		3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			4,640.00		23,200.00		92,800.00		5,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			7,060.00		35,300.00		141,200.00		5,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			12,000.00		60,000.00		240,000.00		7,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,520.72	840.00	7,603.60	2,560.00	30,414.40	7,920.00	285.14	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,520.72	840.00	7,603.60	2,560.00	30,414.40	7,920.00	285.14	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,400.00	1,719.00	12,000.00	8,595.00	48,000.00	34,380.00	450.00	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				800.00		4,000.00		16,000.00		250.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				1,200.00		6,000.00		24,000.00		250.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	1,141.00	460.00	5,705.00	1,040.00	22,820.00	3,240.00	213.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	1,231.00	550.00	6,155.00	1,810.00	24,620.00	4,380.00	230.81	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	1,341.00	660.00	6,705.00	2,100.00	26,820.00	5,460.00	251.44	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	1,561.00	880.00	7,805.00	2,840.00	31,220.00	7,800.00	292.69	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	2,581.00	1,900.00	12,905.00	6,720.00	51,620.00	19,740.00	483.94	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		1,431.00	750.00	7,155.00	3,750.00	28,620.00	15,000.00	268.31	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		2,181.00	1,500.00	10,905.00	7,500.00	43,620.00	30,000.00	408.94	3,000.00	30 days



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38		1,061.00	380.00	5,305.00	960.00	21,220.00	2,800.00	198.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		682.00	380.00	3,410.00	960.00	13,640.00	2,800.00	127.88	1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		1,071.00	390.00	5,355.00	1,110.00	21,420.00	3,160.00	200.81	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,161.00	480.00	5,805.00	1,360.00	23,220.00	3,580.00	217.69	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		1,831.00	1,150.00	9,155.00	3,380.00	36,620.00	10,200.00	343.31	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,281.00	1,600.00	11,405.00	8,000.00	45,620.00	32,000.00	427.69	2,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		3,181.00	2,500.00	15,905.00	12,500.00	63,620.00	50,000.00	596.44	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		3,181.00	2,500.00	15,905.00	12,500.00	63,620.00	50,000.00	596.44	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		4,431.00	3,750.00	22,155.00	18,750.00	88,620.00	75,000.00	830.81	5,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,181.00	500.00	5,905.00	2,500.00	23,620.00	2,480.00	221.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,381.00	700.00	6,905.00	1,380.00	27,620.00	2,980.00	258.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	1,540.00	31,620.00	3,840.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,881.00	1,200.00	9,405.00	6,000.00	37,620.00	24,000.00	352.69	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			125.00		625.00		2,500.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			225.00		1,125.00		4,500.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			300.00		1,500.00		6,000.00		100.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		680.00		3,400.00		10,880.00		150.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		830.00		4,150.00		13,280.00		150.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,170.00		3,010.00		9,632.00		500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,170.00		3,180.00		10,176.00		500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,080.00		7,700.00		24,640.00		1,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,400.00		8,500.00		27,200.00		1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,931.00	1,250.00	9,655.00	6,250.00	38,620.00	25,000.00	362.06	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,631.00	1,950.00	13,155.00	9,750.00	52,620.00	39,000.00	493.31	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		1,200.00		6,000.00		24,000.00		1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		1,300.00		6,500.00		26,000.00		1,500.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	4,500.00	31,620.00	18,000.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		1,581.00	900.00	7,905.00	4,500.00	31,620.00	18,000.00	296.44	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		1,681.00	1,000.00	8,405.00	5,000.00	33,620.00	20,000.00	315.19	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,781.00	1,100.00	8,905.00	5,500.00	35,620.00	22,000.00	333.94	2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,500.00		7,500.00		30,000.00		2,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		2,800.00		14,000.00		56,000.00		525.00	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			631 to 760		3,400.00		17,000.00		68,000.00		637.50	3,000.00	30 days
DRC EMERGENCY SERVICES		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		4,800.00		24,000.00		96,000.00		900.00	3,000.00	30 days
EHRBAR		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105					1,020.00		3,060.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160					1,250.00		3,750.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250					2,020.00		6,060.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				900.00		2,700.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				1,120.00		3,360.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				1,525.00		4,575.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				2,050.00		6,150.00		1,800.00	6 months
EHRBAR		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.				3,400.00		10,200.00		2,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate				1,000.00		3,000.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate				1,250.00		3,750.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.				550.00		1,650.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.				750.00		2,250.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35					625.00		1,875.00		900.00	6 months

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
EHRBAR		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65					700.00		2,100.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65					900.00		2,700.00		900.00	6 months
EHRBAR		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81					750.00		2,250.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38					650.00		1,950.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60					750.00		2,250.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105					850.00		2,550.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152					1,250.00		3,750.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200					1,560.00		4,680.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250					2,030.00		6,090.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305					2,350.00		7,050.00		1,600.00	6 months
EHRBAR		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360					2,580.00		7,740.00		1,800.00	6 months
EHRBAR		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.				600.00		1,800.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.				860.00		2,580.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220					2,000.00		6,000.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400					2,150.00		6,450.00		1,200.00	6 months
EHRBAR		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400					4,000.00		12,000.00		2,000.00	6 months
FERACO INDUSTRIES		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,800.00		9,000.00		45,000.00		400.00	400.00	
FERACO INDUSTRIES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	2,000.00		10,000.00		50,000.00		400.00	400.00	
FERACO INDUSTRIES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,000.00		10,000.00		50,000.00		400.00	400.00	
FERACO INDUSTRIES		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,920.00		9,600.00		38,400.00		400.00	400.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		328.45		1,374.02		4,435.55		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		175.39		731.96		2,368.90		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				24.59		109.91		383.90			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		2,111.95		9,950.77		41,786.74		345.81	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		5	Bus			to 150		1,365.26		6,703.06		29,091.81		247.19	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		6	Bus			151 to 210		1,481.26		7,232.31		31,282.76		261.69	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		7	Bus			> 210		1,989.34		9,518.96		40,459.52		325.20	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				27.20		121.51		413.40			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				51.85		223.01		737.15			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				44.08		191.40		606.00			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		11	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 in	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	240.99	186.12	1,074.45	800.11	4,296.93	2,663.65		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	1,543.55	372.07	7,456.77	1,599.35	31,913.69	5,294.00	274.76	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	1,706.82	445.67	8,200.62	1,894.86	35,041.53	6,289.90	295.17	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,763.66	450.89	8,506.57	1,942.71	36,357.36	6,445.15	302.28	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	1,874.73	588.64	8,931.42	2,500.96	37,894.65	8,276.40	316.16	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,769.23	574.55	8,534.41	2,560.99	36,188.40	8,539.10	297.68	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,886.68	672.63	8,947.66	2,877.38	37,831.25	9,587.95	312.37	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,297.03	1,003.40	10,731.16	4,263.00	44,778.20	14,067.50	363.66	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		3,362.78	1,883.09	15,392.91	7,994.43	63,055.45	26,294.95	496.88	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		4,197.98	2,617.25	19,010.66	11,107.00	77,079.85	36,468.75	601.28	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		5,025.35	3,319.69	22,690.76	14,162.44	91,758.49	46,753.35	704.70	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		6,538.28	4,559.55	29,175.16	19,281.52	116,785.20	63,149.30	893.82	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		2,462.33	1,081.47	11,564.91	4,660.59	48,429.30	15,560.60	384.32	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		3,044.36	1,506.55	14,192.31	6,503.25	59,015.46	21,710.00	457.08	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		4,101.99	2,344.48	18,813.46	10,025.88	77,164.82	33,189.20	589.28	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		5,498.63	3,397.06	25,013.66	14,505.80	101,837.15	47,933.25	763.86	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,817.08	646.18	8,628.66	2,774.14	36,503.05	9,261.35	303.67	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,250.63	943.43	10,615.16	4,079.14	44,591.15	13,648.85	357.86	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,575.14	1,198.22	12,027.46	5,142.86	50,113.62	17,087.40	398.42	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		1,271.88	141.00	6,265.16	610.74	27,254.95	2,047.85	235.52	2,500.00	

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
GRACE INDUSTRIES		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		1,365.26	192.04	6,703.06	836.94	29,091.81	2,828.35	247.19	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		1,481.26	257.23	7,232.31	1,112.15	31,282.76	3,753.50	261.69	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		1,989.34	652.33	9,518.96	2,833.88	40,459.52	9,521.70	325.20	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			39.67		172.26		587.40		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			136.47		588.12		1,957.05		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			186.47		816.35		2,764.00		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			251.95		1,114.76		3,827.15		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			348.35		1,553.24		5,344.10		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			487.08		2,159.92		7,462.80		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			571.47		2,538.37		8,750.80		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			603.61		2,677.28		9,235.20		1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			1,124.39		5,012.94		17,324.60		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			1,484.57		6,596.34		22,711.85		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			2,634.71		11,585.79		39,431.10		5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			5,269.42		23,171.58		78,862.20		5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,034.23	748.49	9,663.67	3,234.95	40,801.90	10,789.25	336.10	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,250.86	912.11	10,565.57	3,871.79	44,183.01	12,698.60	363.18	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	3,038.50	1,559.16	13,996.27	6,599.53	57,654.09	21,645.20	461.63	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				73.95		348.00		1,315.00			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				88.45		406.00		1,440.00			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	1,739.88	522.70	8,358.67	2,272.73	35,631.20	7,631.95	299.31	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	1,739.88	522.70	8,358.67	2,272.73	35,631.20	7,631.95	299.31	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	2,677.74	1,326.23	12,417.22	5,659.64	51,486.37	18,752.60	416.54	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	3,415.21	1,974.15	15,705.82	8,500.48	64,564.21	28,328.20	508.72	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	3,673.89	2,124.37	16,803.47	9,055.83	68,797.92	29,920.95	541.06	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		1,438.86	266.34	7,027.57	1,164.93	30,328.26	3,907.45	261.68	750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		1,505.91	355.66	7,167.06	1,415.78	31,013.06	4,920.20	264.77	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,606.25	416.67	7,712.26	1,764.36	32,930.54	5,827.40	277.31	1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81		1,802.58	561.15	8,599.66	2,392.50	36,474.05	7,898.75	301.85	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38		1,429.64	288.43	6,959.71	1,253.67	29,965.87	4,189.05	255.24	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		1,595.23	407.28	7,671.66	1,731.88	32,804.10	5,749.20	275.93	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		1,802.58	561.15	8,599.66	2,392.50	36,474.05	7,898.75	301.85	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		2,009.64	702.79	9,518.96	2,984.68	40,123.12	9,803.70	327.74	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,144.78	800.69	10,107.66	3,387.20	42,501.70	11,148.00	344.63	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,676.06	1,237.78	12,495.81	5,304.39	52,022.11	17,568.85	411.04	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		2,820.19	1,345.02	13,100.46	5,724.60	54,380.97	18,902.75	429.05	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		3,028.12	1,511.54	14,024.11	6,441.19	58,027.43	21,260.85	455.05	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		4,230.17	2,477.18	19,302.11	10,537.15	78,781.28	34,668.50	605.30	5,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,571.74	387.61	7,561.46	1,640.82	32,338.07	5,420.05	273.00	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,571.74	387.61	7,561.46	1,640.82	32,338.07	5,420.05	273.00	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,812.44	578.09	8,634.46	2,462.68	36,574.97	8,119.95	303.09	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,145.07	871.16	10,094.61	3,725.05	42,297.83	12,303.25	344.66	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			174.12		740.08		2,450.95		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			251.78		1,070.39		3,543.85		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			320.39		1,362.71		4,520.15		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		49.76		222.72		778.80		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		49.76		222.72		778.80		250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		82.07		359.60		1,225.25		350.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		115.36		497.06		1,667.90		500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		160.54		686.72		2,263.55		500.00	

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
GRACE INDUSTRIES		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		193.55		829.98		2,758.20		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		87	Pump			41 to 60	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		215.47		925.10		3,261.50		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		88	Pump			61 to 95	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		491.43		2,101.92		6,982.80		750.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		89	Pump			96 to 140	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		870.00		3,987.50		12,375.00		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		90	Pump			141 to 200	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		987.45		4,219.50		14,190.00		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		91	Pump			201 to 275	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,740.00		7,975.00		2,475.00		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		92	Pump			276 to 350	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		2,610.00		11,962.50		37,125.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		93	Pump			351 to 425	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		5,220.00		23,925.00		74,250.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		94	Pump			426 to 500	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		6,380.00		28,275.00		91,000.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		95	Pump			501 to 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		9,860.00		44,950.00		137,500.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		96	Pump			> 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		9,570.00		46,400.00		132,250.00		2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,307.18	827.25	11,021.16	3,621.52	46,785.00	12,264.30	364.93	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,723.04	1,133.73	12,824.96	4,878.38	53,860.42	16,289.20	415.91	2,500.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		181.25		783.00		2,612.50		1,250.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		275.50		1,160.00		3,787.50			
GRACE INDUSTRIES		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,972.00	986.00	9,135.00	4,205.00	42,369.00	17,825.00	327.50	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		2,140.20	1,131.00	9,976.00	4,930.00	45,054.40	19,700.00	348.53	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		2,235.90	1,226.70	10,382.00	5,336.00	47,014.80	21,390.00	360.49	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,378.00	1,334.00	11,165.00	5,945.00	49,996.00	23,300.00	378.25	1,000.00	
GRACE INDUSTRIES		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,574.70		6,786.00		27,490.00			
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		4,750.00		7,680.00		33,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.		2,536.00		12,680.00		55,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38			1,536.00		7,680.00		33,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60			1,536.00		7,680.00		33,972.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105			1,536.00		7,680.00		33,972.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		4,250.00	2,036.00	21,250.00	10,180.00	93,500.00	44,792.00		2,500.00	
INTERCOUNTY PAVING		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper								1,000.00	
LANDTEK GROUP		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160									1,500.00	6,500.00
LANDTEK GROUP		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,960.00		8,960.00		32,480.00		320.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,100.00		9,520.00		34,160.00		343.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,150.00		9,720.00		34,760.00		349.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		1,840.00		8,480.00		31,040.00		310.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,824.00		8,416.00		30,848.00		308.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81									1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305									1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.								1,500.00	5,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.								1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,800.00		7,500.00		30,000.00		255.00	1,500.00	5,500.00
LANDTEK GROUP		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		280.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		2,000.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		280.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LANDTEK GROUP		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,250.00		11,250.00		45,000.00		312.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
LASER INDUSTRIES		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		2,400.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
LASER INDUSTRIES		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,400.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,800.00		13,000.00		52,000.00		450.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,000.00		14,000.00		56,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,200.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		485.00	700.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		2,400.00		11,500.00		46,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		2,200.00		10,800.00		43,200.00		400.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		2,400.00		11,800.00		47,200.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		3,000.00		15,000.00		60,000.00		450.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		3,200.00		16,000.00		64,000.00		475.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		3,400.00		17,000.00		68,000.00		485.00	700.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,600.00		13,000.00		52,000.00		425.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,400.00		11,000.00		44,000.00		350.00	500.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		1,800.00		8,000.00		32,000.00		350.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		2,000.00		9,000.00		36,000.00		350.00	600.00	5 days
LASER INDUSTRIES		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		2,200.00		10,000.00		40,000.00		350.00	600.00	5 days
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		450.00		2,250.00		9,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				900.00		4,500.00		19,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		1,140.00		5,700.00		25,080.00		214.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		5	Bus			to 150		1,600.00		8,000.00		35,000.00		300.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		6	Bus			151 to 210		1,800.00		9,000.00		39,600.00		335.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		7	Bus			> 210		2,200.00		11,000.00		48,400.00		412.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				68.00		340.00		1,496.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				75.00		375.00		1,650.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				85.00		425.00		1,870.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		11	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 in	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	520.00	360.00	2,600.00	1,800.00	11,440.00	7,920.00	97.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		12	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 in	36 to 65	Trailer Mounted.	600.00	440.00	3,000.00	2,200.00	13,200.00	9,680.00	112.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		13	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 in	66 to 100	Trailer Mounted.	680.00	520.00	3,400.00	2,600.00	14,960.00	11,440.00	128.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		14	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 in	101 to 125	Trailer Mounted.	760.00	600.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	16,720.00	13,200.00	142.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		15	Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 in	> 125	Trailer Mounted.	840.00	680.00	4,200.00	3,400.00	18,480.00	14,960.00	157.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		16	Vacuum/Jetting/Combination Truck	Hopper Capacity	12 yd min		Rate must include a driver and a laborer. Quote	3,200.00		16,000.00		70,400.00		600.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		920.00	600.00	4,600.00	3,000.00	20,240.00	13,200.00	173.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,070.00	750.00	5,350.00	3,750.00	23,540.00	16,500.00	200.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		1,220.00	900.00	6,100.00	4,500.00	26,840.00	19,800.00	230.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		1,520.00	1,200.00	7,600.00	6,000.00	33,440.00	26,400.00	285.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		1,920.00	1,600.00	9,600.00	8,000.00	42,240.00	35,200.00	360.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		2,320.00	2,000.00	11,600.00	10,000.00	51,040.00	44,000.00	435.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		4,320.00	4,000.00	21,600.00	20,000.00	95,040.00	88,000.00	810.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		1,820.00	1,500.00	9,100.00	7,500.00	40,040.00	33,000.00	340.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		2,020.00	1,700.00	10,100.00	8,500.00	44,440.00	37,400.00	375.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		2,820.00	2,500.00	14,100.00	12,500.00	62,040.00	55,000.00	525.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		3,820.00	3,500.00	19,100.00	1,750.00	84,040.00	77,000.00	715.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	103.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	840.00	600.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	18,480.00	13,200.00	126.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,290.00	1,050.00	6,450.00	5,250.00	28,390.00	23,100.00	193.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,590.00	1,350.00	7,950.00	6,750.00	34,980.00	28,700.00	238.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,090.00	1,850.00	10,450.00	9,250.00	45,980.00	40,700.00	313.50		



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		33	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	7.5 cy	421 to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,990.00	2,750.00	14,950.00	13,750.00	65,780.00	60,500.00	448.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		34	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	12 cy	> 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	4,240.00	4,000.00	21,200.00	2,000.00	93,280.00	88,000.00	636.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		35	Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 lb	to 60		690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	129.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		36	Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 lb	61 to 90		840.00	600.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	18,480.00	13,200.00	158.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		37	Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 lb	91 to 140		1,040.00	800.00	5,250.00	4,000.00	22,880.00	17,600.00	195.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		38	Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 lb	> 140		1,490.00	1,250.00	7,450.00	6,250.00	32,780.00	27,500.00	279.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			140.00		700.00		3,080.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			240.00		1,200.00		5,280.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			280.00		1,400.00		6,160.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		43	Generator	Prime Output	150 kW	to 240			340.00		1,700.00		7,480.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		44	Generator	Prime Output	210 kW	to 300			450.00		2,250.00		9,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		45	Generator	Prime Output	280 kW	to 400			510.00		2,550.00		11,220.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		46	Generator	Prime Output	350 kW	to 500			540.00		2,700.00		11,880.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		47	Generator	Prime Output	530 kW	to 750			850.00		4,250.00		18,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		48	Generator	Prime Output	710 kW	to 1000			1,050.00		5,200.00		23,100.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		49	Generator	Prime Output	1100 kW	to 1500			1,400.00		7,000.00		30,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		50	Generator	Prime Output	2500 kW	> 1500			2,000.00		10,000.00		44,000.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		51	Graders	Moldboard Size	10 ft	to 110	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	204.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,340.00	1,100.00	6,700.00	5,500.00	29,480.00	24,200.00	250.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,890.00	1,650.00	9,450.00	8,250.00	41,580.00	36,300.00	350.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				70.00		350.00		1,540.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				75.00		375.00		1,650.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		56	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 32	Includes bucket.	790.00	550.00	3,950.00	2,750.00	17,380.00	12,100.00	118.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		57	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	33 to 60	Includes bucket.	890.00	650.00	4,450.00	3,250.00	19,580.00	14,300.00	133.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	1,340.00	1,100.00	6,700.00	5,500.00	29,480.00	24,200.00	201.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	1,690.00	1,450.00	8,450.00	7,250.00	37,180.00	31,900.00	233.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		61	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1000 lb	to 35		690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	103.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		62	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2000 lb	36 to 65		790.00	550.00	3,950.00	2,750.00	17,380.00	12,100.00	118.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		890.00	650.00	4,450.00	3,250.00	19,580.00	14,300.00	133.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		64	Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 81		1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		65	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 cy	to 38			400.00		2,000.00		8,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		66	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 cy	39 to 60		690.00	450.00	3,450.00	2,250.00	15,180.00	9,900.00	103.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		830.00	590.00	4,150.00	2,950.00	18,260.00	12,980.00	124.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,000.00	760.00	5,000.00	3,800.00	22,000.00	16,720.00	150.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		1,490.00	1,250.00	7,450.00	6,250.00	32,780.00	27,500.00	223.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		71	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 cy	251 to 305		1,690.00	1,450.00	8,450.00	7,250.00	37,180.00	31,900.00	253.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		72	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 cy	306 to 360		1,940.00	1,700.00	9,700.00	8,500.00	42,680.00	37,400.00	291.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		73	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 cy	> 360		2,440.00	2,200.00	12,200.00	11,000.00	53,680.00	48,400.00	366.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		74	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	0.5 cy	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.		400.00		2,000.00		8,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		75	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1 cy	41 to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	790.00	550.00	3,950.00	2,750.00	17,380.00	12,100.00	118.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,040.00	800.00	5,200.00	4,000.00	22,880.00	17,600.00	156.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,220.00	980.00	6,100.00	4,900.00	26,840.00	21,560.00	183.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		78	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 tph	to 35			350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		79	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 tph	36 to 55			450.00		2,250.00		9,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		80	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 tph	> 55			800.00		4,000.00		17,600.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		81	Pump			to 4	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		150.00		750.00		3,300.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		82	Pump			5 to 6	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			

EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		83	Pump			7 to 10	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		84	Pump			11 to 15	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		250.00		1,250.00		5,500.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		85	Pump			16 to 25	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		250.00		1,250.00		5,500.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		86	Pump			26 to 40	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		300.00		1,500.00		6,600.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		87	Pump			41 to 60	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		88	Pump			61 to 95	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		420.00		2,100.00		9,240.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		89	Pump			96 to 140	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		700.00		3,500.00		15,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		90	Pump			141 to 200	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		850.00		4,250.00		18,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		91	Pump			201 to 275	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,400.00		7,000.00		30,800.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		92	Pump			276 to 350	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		1,800.00		9,000.00		39,600.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		93	Pump			351 to 425	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		2,200.00		11,000.00		48,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		94	Pump			426 to 500	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		2,600.00		13,000.00		57,200.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		95	Pump			501 to 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,000.00		15,000.00		66,000.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		96	Pump			> 575	includes Hoses up to 100 ft.		3,600.00		18,000.00		79,200.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	1,440.00	1,200.00	7,200.00	6,000.00	31,680.00	26,400.00	216.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		200.00		1,000.00		4,400.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		101	Truck, Dump	Capacity	8 cy	to 220		890.00	650.00	4,450.00	3,250.00	19,580.00	14,300.00	133.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		102	Truck, Dump	Capacity	10 cy	221 to 320		930.00	690.00	4,650.00	3,450.00	20,460.00	15,180.00	139.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		103	Truck, Dump	Capacity	12 cy	321 to 400		990.00	750.00	4,950.00	3,750.00	21,780.00	16,500.00	148.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,090.00	850.00	5,450.00	4,250.00	23,980.00	18,700.00	163.50		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			950.00		4,750.00		20,900.00			
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		5,800.00		29,000.00		12,760.00		1,085.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		107	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			631 to 760		7,000.00		35,000.00		154,000.00		1,300.00		
PHILLIPS & JORDAN		108	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			> 761		8,300.00		41,500.00		182,600.00		1,550.00		
POSILLICO		1	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Hei	37 ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor		350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00		500.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		2	Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.		55.00		300.00		9,680.00		200.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		3	Breaker, Pavement, Hand-Held	Weight	25-90 lb				1,500.00		600.00		2,640.00		100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		4	Breaker, Pavement			to 70		2,500.00		12,500.00		55,000.00		412.50	100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		8	Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 in				10.00		400.00		1,760.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		9	Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 in				15.00		600.00		2,640.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		10	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 in				15.00		600.00		2,640.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,700.00	560.00	8,500.00	2,800.00	37,400.00	12,320.00	312.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		18	Dozer, Crawler			76 to 105		1,820.00	680.00	9,100.00	3,400.00	40,040.00	14,960.00	327.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		1,980.00	840.00	9,900.00	4,200.00	43,560.00	18,480.00	347.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		20	Dozer, Crawler			161 to 250		2,100.00	960.00	10,500.00	4,800.00	46,200.00	21,120.00	362.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		21	Dozer, Crawler			251 to 360		2,200.00	1,040.00	11,000.00	5,200.00	48,400.00	22,880.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		22	Dozer, Crawler			361 to 565		2,500.00	1,350.00	12,500.00	6,750.00	55,000.00	29,700.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		23	Dozer, Crawler			> 565		2,700.00	1,620.00	13,500.00	8,100.00	59,400.00	35,640.00	437.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		24	Dozer, Wheel			to 300		2,260.00	1,350.00	11,300.00	6,750.00	49,720.00	29,700.00	382.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		25	Dozer, Wheel			301 to 400		2,340.00	1,200.00	11,700.00	6,000.00	51,480.00	26,400.00	392.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		26	Dozer, Wheel			401 to 500		2,500.00	1,350.00	12,500.00	6,750.00	55,000.00	29,700.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		27	Dozer, Wheel			> 500		2,700.00	1,620.00	13,500.00	8,100.00	59,400.00	35,640.00	437.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		28	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	0.5 cy	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,700.00	500.00	8,500.00	2,500.00	37,400.00	11,000.00	312.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,000.00	800.00	10,000.00	4,000.00	44,000.00	17,600.00	350.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Ca	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,300.00	1,100.00	11,500.00	5,500.00	50,600.00	24,200.00	387.50	1,100.00	2 weeks



EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

CONTRACTOR	Rank	Item No.	Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	DAY Rate (w/operator & fuel)	DAY Rate Equipment only	WEEK Rate (w/operator & fuel)	WEEK Rate Equipment only	MONTH Rate (w/operator & fuel)	MONTH Rate Equipment only	Hourly Overtime / Weekend / Holiday Rate	Delivery Charge	Min. w/no Delivery Charge
POSILLICO		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,500.00	1,300.00	12,500.00	6,500.00	55,000.00	28,600.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		32	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	4.5 cy	266 to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,850.00	1,650.00	14,250.00	8,250.00	62,700.00	36,300.00	456.25	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		33	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	7.5 cy	421 to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	3,700.00	2,500.00	18,500.00	12,500.00	81,400.00	55,000.00	562.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		34	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	12 cy	> 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	4,200.00	3,000.00	21,000.00	15,000.00	92,400.00	66,000.00	625.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		39	Generator	Prime Output	5.5 kW	to 10			100.00		500.00		2,200.00		50.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		40	Generator	Prime Output	16 kW	to 25			350.00		1,750.00		7,700.00		200.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		41	Generator	Prime Output	43 kW	to 65			500.00		2,500.00		11,000.00		500.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		42	Generator	Prime Output	100 kW	to 125			1,500.00		7,500.00		33,000.00		500.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,100.00	850.00	10,500.00	4,250.00	46,200.00	18,700.00	362.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		53	Graders	Moldboard Size	14 ft	> 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	2,200.00	1,000.00	11,000.00	5,000.00	48,400.00	22,000.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		54	Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 lb				15.00		75.00		330.00			
POSILLICO		55	Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 lb				20.00		100.00		440.00			
POSILLICO		58	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 118	Includes bucket.	2,200.00	1,020.00	11,000.00	5,100.00	48,400.00	22,440.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		59	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	> 119	Includes bucket.	2,400.00	1,140.00	12,000.00	5,700.00	52,800.00	25,080.00	400.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		60	Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	> 179	Includes bucket.	2,500.00	1,260.00	12,500.00	6,300.00	55,000.00	27,720.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,700.00	480.00	8,500.00	2,400.00	37,400.00	10,560.00	312.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		67	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 cy	61 to 105		2,200.00	1,020.00	2,200.00	1,020.00	48,400.00	22,440.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		2,400.00	1,140.00	12,000.00	5,700.00	52,800.00	25,080.00	400.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		69	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 cy	153 to 200		2,500.00	1,260.00	12,500.00	6,300.00	55,000.00	27,720.00	412.50	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		2,800.00	1,450.00	14,000.00	7,250.00	61,600.00	31,900.00	450.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,200.00	1,020.00	11,000.00	5,100.00	48,400.00	22,440.00	375.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		77	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.75 cy	> 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	2,280.00	1,100.00	11,400.00	5,500.00	50,160.00	24,200.00	385.00	1,100.00	2 weeks
POSILLICO		97	Sweeper, Pavement			to 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,100.00	900.00	10,500.00	4,500.00	46,200.00	19,800.00	362.50		
POSILLICO		98	Sweeper, Pavement			> 110	Minimum 6 yd hopper	2,200.00	1,000.00	11,000.00	5,000.00	48,400.00	22,000.00	375.00		
POSILLICO		99	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		600.00		1,020.00		13,200.00			
POSILLICO		100	Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 cy		Does not include Prime Mover.		800.00		1,020.00		17,600.00			
POSILLICO		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,740.00	600.00	2,200.00	1,020.00	38,280.00	13,200.00	317.50		
POSILLICO		105	Truck, Dump	Capacity	28 cy	> 400			1,000.00		1,020.00		22,000.00			
PRATT BROTHERS		17	Dozer, Crawler			to 75		1,745.00	600.00	8,725.00	3,000.00	38,390.00	13,200.00	257.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		19	Dozer, Crawler			106 to 160		2,120.00	960.00	10,600.00	4,800.00	46,640.00	21,120.00	305.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		29	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.0 cy	46 to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,760.00	560.00	8,800.00	2,800.00	38,720.00	12,320.00	268.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		30	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	91 to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	1,880.00	650.00	9,400.00	3,200.00	42,360.00	14,080.00	278.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		31	Excavator, Hydraulic	4 and 1 Bucket Cap	2.5 cy	161 to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	2,200.00	960.00	11,000.00	4,800.00	48,400.00	21,120.00	320.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		52	Graders	Moldboard Size	12 ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate	1,880.00	640.00	9,400.00	3,200.00	41,360.00	14,080.00	278.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		63	Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	3000 lb	> 65		1,600.00	400.00	8,000.00	2,000.00	35,200.00	8,800.00	238.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		68	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 cy	106 to 152		1,840.00	640.00	9,200.00	3,200.00	40,480.00	14,080.00	267.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		70	Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 cy	201 to 250		1,992.00	872.00	9,960.00	4,360.00	43,824.00	19,184.00	285.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		76	Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Cap	1.5 cy	71 to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	1,760.00	560.00	8,800.00	2,800.00	38,720.00	12,320.00	268.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		104	Truck, Dump	Capacity	18 cy	> 400		1,560.00	680.00	7,800.00	3,400.00	34,320.00	14,960.00	195.00	500.00	1 month
PRATT BROTHERS		106	Horizontal Chipper incl Excavator w/grapple and stump shear			451 to 630		5,500.00		27,500.00		121,000.00		1,000.00	1,500.00	1 month

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PRATT BROTHERS	Joseph M. Williams	jwilliams@prattbrothers.com	631-667-6800

6/8/2015 - 9:14 AM

Department ID: DPW

Department Name: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

EQ #	Description	Manufacturer ID	Model ID	License #	Operator Name	Account IDFor Assignment Orwor	Department ID2	Standards Class
87	GENERAL USE	FORD	485	AL8824	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
1036	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	VOHL	DV904-600R	AL8843	ZONE 3 #77A	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
1037	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	VOHL	DV904-600R	AL8844	ZONE 3 #77B	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
1232	GENERAL USE	CASE	385	AM3143	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
10310	GENERAL USE	GRUMMAN	STEP VAN	AM3121	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK BOX
12363	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	WATERWAGON	AM3635		001DPW1495	DPW	WATER WAGON
13329	GENERAL USE	CASE	585 ROPS2WD	AM3144	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
19359	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4700 4X2	AM3245	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	TRUCK RACK
19494	GENERAL USE	GMC	2500	AE9700	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
20215	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4700 4X2	AM3274	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
20377	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	CG31605	AL8787	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG 137	001DPW1611	DPW	VAN CARGO
20473	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	PICKUP	AL8833	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
20474	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	PICKUP	AL8834	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
21201	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	BOX TRUCK	AM3247	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
21204	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	SEMI TRACTOR	AM3136	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
21274	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	LX885	NA409		001DPW1495	DPW	LOADER
21302	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4700 4X2	AE9701	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	TRUCK RACK
21312	GENERAL USE	FORD	545D	AM3146	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
21325	GENERAL USE	FORD	A440842	AM3147	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
21338	GENERAL USE	BOMARDIER	GT 300 HY	NA13		001DPW1495	DPW	TRACTOR
21339	GENERAL USE	FORD	BASIN CLEANER	AM3288	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
21350	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	SEMI TRACTOR	AM3093	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
25013	GENERAL USE	FORD	T3F-282C	AM4232	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
25105	GENERAL USE	FORD	PICKUP	AM3077	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1164	DPW	PICKUP
25211	GENERAL USE	K.J. LAW	1270	B69032		001DPW1490	DPW	SKID TRAILER
25225	GENERAL USE	JCB	BACKHOE	AM3117		203DPW8113	DPW	BACKHOE
25259	GENERAL USE	SECA	WATERWAGON	AV9422		001DPW1495	DPW	WATER WAGON
25260	GENERAL USE	GOFORDIGGER	GF--6	NA77		261DPW8199	DPW	BACKHOE-SHOVEL
25279	GENERAL USE	DIETZ	ARROW BOARD	NA78		261DPW8199	DPW	ARROW BOARD
25300	GENERAL USE	WACKER	WHK90C	NA79		261DPW8199	DPW	ROLLER ASPHALT
25304	1999 FORD DUMP	FORD	DUMP 6 WHEEL	AM3113	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	DUMP
25507	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4700	AE9725	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	TRUCK
25788	GENERAL USE	CASE	CX90	AM3623	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
25789	GENERAL USE	CASE	AGC090AD	AM3624	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
25800	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAMBR2500 7L62	AE9733	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP
25805	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM BR2500	AM3490	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
25842	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AL8748	POOL-RIVERHEAD COUNTY CENTER	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
25874	GENERAL USE	FORD	TRACTOR	NA8		001DPW1490	DPW	TRACTOR
25890	1999 TENNANT SWEEPER	TENNANT	6550D 4CYL	NA65		203DPW8113	DPW	SWEEPER
25929	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	SEMI TRACTOR	AL8762	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
25943	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL70-CLAMSHELL	AE9787	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
26044	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3794	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
26047	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FLD112SD	AM3122	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
26054	GENERAL USE	CUSHMAN	NA	NA176		001DPW1494	DPW	UTILITY
26294	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AL8826	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	TRACTOR
26394	GENERAL USE	DODGE	1500	AM3285	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP
26452	GENERAL USE	KOBELCO	SK70SR	NA17		001DPW1495	DPW	BACKHOE
26609	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FLD112SD	AM3289	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
26663	2001 DODGE RAM	DODGE	2500	AM3284	POOL-HAUPPAUGE CAR GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
26694	GENERAL USE	FORD	SPRDTY CRNE	AM3137	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	UTILITY
26717	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AE9728	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
26721	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3281	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
26733	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3282	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
26734	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3283	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
26735	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4700 4X2	AM3098	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	UTILITY
26740	2000 FT WORTH FAB VACUUM TANKER	FT FT WORTH FAB	NA	AM3511		261DPW8199	DPW	TANKER TRAILER
26749	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	545DT2	AF1205	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
26750	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	545D	AF1201	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
26755	GENERAL USE	FORD	F450	AF1197	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	UTILITY
26771	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3082		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP
26772	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3083	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP
26776	GENERAL USE	DODGE	DURANGO	AF1199	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
26789	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3152	POOL-COHALAN COURT-BLDG802	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
26790	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3153	POOL LOCATION PROBATION/FRES C110	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
26791	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3154	ILLARDOý JOSEPH	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
26792	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3155	DARWELLý BRIANýJ	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
26794	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3156	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
26795	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3157	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1660	DPW	VAN CARGO
26797	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3158	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
26798	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3159	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	VAN CARGO
26844	GENERAL USE	FORD	RANGER 4X2	AM3255		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP
26849	GENERAL USE	FT FT WORTH FAB	NA	AM3510		261DPW8199	DPW	TANKER TRAILER
26853	2001 FT WORTH FAB VACUUM TANKER	FWF	TANK TRAILER	AM3344		261DPW8199	DPW	TANKER TRAILER
26909	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AL8764	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8198	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27051	GENERAL USE	DODGE	DURANGO	AL8745	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
27052	GENERAL USE	DODGE	DURANGO	AL8744	KENNETH GRANT	261DPW8199	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
27091	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80 VACCON	AM3110	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
27117	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80 TANKER	AM3249	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
27120	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	BLAZER	AM3412		016DPW5131	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
27128	GENERAL USE	FORD	RANGER 4X2	AM3251		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP
27135	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3254	POOL-YAPHANK NURSING FACILITY	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
27138	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AL8768	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
27140	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AL8767	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
27143	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AL8766	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN
27153	GENERAL USE	KAWASAKI	85Z	AM3509		261DPW8199	DPW	PAYLOADER
27236	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AM3127	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
27251	GENERAL USE	BARBER	LP-1	AM3139	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LITTER PICKER
27277	GENERAL USE	FORD	RANGER	AM3123		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP
27462	GENERAL USE	JEEP	CHEROKEE	AM4179	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
27518	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AE9674	BERWICKý BRANDON	261DPW8198	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27520	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AE9673	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP 4X4

27528	GENERAL USE	FORD	RANGER	AE9668		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27543	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	EDH1250		016DPW5131	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
27563	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AE9680	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27574	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AE9682	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27577	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AE9688	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	UTILITY
27578	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3234	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
27580	6 WHEEL DUMP	FREIGHTLINER	FL80 DUMP	AE9686	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
27594	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AE9697	POOL-HOLBROOK PARKLAND-SD 14	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27595	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AE9698	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27608	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL120	AM3456	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
27613	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3095	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27614	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3091		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27615	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3090	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27616	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3089		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27618	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3087	POOL-RIVERHEAD COUNTY CENTER	001DPW1611	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27619	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3086	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG C318	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
27634	DUMP 6 WHEEL	FREIGHTLINER	DUMP 6 WHEEL	AM3454	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
27652	GENERAL USE	INGERSOLL-RAND	DD16	AM4103	ZONE 2 #RR204	105DPW5110	DPW	ROLLER
27680	GENERAL USE	VERMEER	TRENCHER	AM3634		261DPW8199	DPW	TRENCHER
27774	6 WHEEL DUMP	FREIGHTLINER	DUMP 6 WHEEL	AM3458	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
27776	6 WHEEL DUMP	FREIGHTLINER	DUMP 6 WHEEL	AM3457	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
27800	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3616	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
27801	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3617	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
27802	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3618	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
27863	GENERAL USE	SPAULDING	RMV-4 ASPHALT	AM3619		203DPW8113	DPW	TRAILER ASPHALT
27883	GENERAL USE	ODB	SCL800TM14	AM3140	LP3	105DPW5110	DPW	LITTER PICKER
27919	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3808	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK RACK
28087	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3630	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
28088	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3631	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
28089	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3632	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
28090	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TN70	AM3633	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
28098	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3444	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28099	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3443	NORTH POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28103	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 SUPER DUTY	AM3447	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	UTILITY
28104	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 SUPER DUTY	AM3448	POLINICEý MICHAELýJR	261DPW8199	DPW	UTILITY
28105	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 SUPER DUTY	AM3446	DODGEý VINCENT	261DPW8199	DPW	UTILITY
28107	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FLD112SD	AM3445	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
28116	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL 70	AM3986		016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK TOW
28117	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3440	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK RACK
28125	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL112	AM3441	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
28139	GENERAL USE	GODWIN	N32-3400	AM3626		203DPW8113	DPW	TRAILER SEWERAGE
28142	GENERAL USE	FORD	F450 UTILITY	AM3259	POOL-WESTHAMPTON TRUCK GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK
28146	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL112	AM3261	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK
28178	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	S-10	AM3264	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28198	GENERAL USE	FORD	F450 UTILITY	AM3266	POOL-COMMACK TRUCK	016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK
28199	GENERAL USE	FORD	F450 UTILITY	AM3265	POOL-YAPHANK SPECIAL EQUIP SHOP	016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK
28206	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2	AM3627	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK RACK
28209	GENERAL USE	NEW HOLLAND	TL90	AM3628	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
28223	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3271	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK RACK
28224	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3270	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK RACK
28227	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	GMC	T8500	AM3272	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
28393	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3131	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK RACK
28410	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106 JETTER	AM3267	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK
28458	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA320-5	AM3620	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER
28505	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA320-5	AM3629	ZONE 3 #376	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER
28540	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA320-5	AM3621	ZONE 1 #176	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER
28555	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3996	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK SEMI
28795	GENERAL USE	GMC	C8500	AM3548	POOL-DREDGE-VAR LOC-BLDG C504 YAP	001DPW1490	DPW	TRUCK FLATBED
28804	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3562	LEHMANý JOSH	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
28805	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3561	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
28806	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3560	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
28829	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA320-5	AM3625	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER
28833	GENERAL USE	MERCURY	MOUNTAINEER			016DPW5131	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
28892	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106 JETTER	AM4142	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK
28893	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106 JETTER	AM4143	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK -VACCON
28909	CENTRAL POOL	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3549	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
28945	GENERAL USE	FORD	F350	AM3578	GOVERNALEý KATHERINE	016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28949	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3525	POOL-YAPHANK TRUCK GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28950	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3526		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28951	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3527	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28952	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3528	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28955	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3581	GOMEZý DAVID	001DPW1611	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28956	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3582	POLASKIý ROBERT	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28958	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3529		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28959	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3530		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28963	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AM3533	WARNKENý RAYMOND.W.JR.	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
28964	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AM3537	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG 137	001DPW1611	DPW	VAN CARGO
28965	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AM3538	POOL-COHALAN COURT-BLDG802	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
28967	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AM3535	YAPHANK JAIL POOL	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
28968	GENERAL USE	FORD	E250	AM3534	POOL-RONKONKOMA 5TH DIST COURT	001DPW1611	DPW	VAN CARGO
28969	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	AM3539	PETITOý MARCELLOýA	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28976	GENERAL USE	KENWORTH	T300	AM3516	POOL-SUNY-SEWER DIST 2	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK BOX
28989	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3540	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28990	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3541	NORTH POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28991	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3542	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28992	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3543	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28993	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3544	POOL-HAUPPAUGE CAR GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28994	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3545	POOL-YAPHANK LAB	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
28995	GENERAL USE	DODGE	RAM 2500 4X4	AM3546	POOL-WATERWAYS 1490	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29043	GENERAL USE	FORD	F-150	AM3517	DUCHNOWSKIý ERIC	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29044	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3518	POOL-BAYSHORE AWIXA CREEK PUMP STA	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4

29072	LARGE HWY TYPE SIDE/REAR MOWER	JOHN DEERE	5525 TRACTOR	AM3923	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
29073	LARGE HWY TYPE SIDE/REAR MOWER	JOHN DEERE	5525 TRACTOR	AM3921	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
29074	LARGE HWY TYPE SIDE/REAR MOWER	JOHN DEERE	5525 TRACTOR	AM3924	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
29075	LARGE HWY TYPE SIDE/REAR MOWER	JOHN DEERE	5525 TRACTOR	AM3922	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRACTOR
29474	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3522	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	SWEEPER
29475	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	FL80	AM3521	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	SWEEPER
29496	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	3500 SPRINTER	AM4139	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	VAN
29601	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2912V	AM4165	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
29602	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2912V	AM4164	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
29603	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2912V	AM4166	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
29604	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2912V	AM4193	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
29605	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	DTR2635	LENBERGERý GARRY	001DPW5641	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
29606	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	DTR2634	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW5641	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
29607	GENERAL USE	DODGE	3500 SPRINTER	AM4167	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	VAN CARGO
29612	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4189	POOL-YAPHANK BLDG 14	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
29613	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4188	POOL-COHALAN COURT-BLDG802	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
29614	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4187	SCHWARTZý RYAN	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
29615	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4186		001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
29616	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4185	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG 137	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
29617	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4184	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-TRADE SHOP	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
29618	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4183	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG 16	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
29619	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4182	NORMOYLEý DONALD	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
29629	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM4191	MIGNEREYý ROBERTýEýJR	261DPW8199	DPW	VAN CARGO
29643	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM4176	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
29644	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3411	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
29646	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM4194	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
29648	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM4175	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
29649	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM4195	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
29650	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM4196	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
29655	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4132	CLASSIEý JUDDýM	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29658	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4201	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29660	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4202	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29661	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4203		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29662	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4204	IMPELLIZZERIý STEVEN	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29663	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4197	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29664	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4198	POOL-HOLBROOK PARKLAND-SD 14	261DPW8197	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29665	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4199	WEST GROUP	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29666	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM4200	FARINAý JOSEPHýR	261DPW8198	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29675	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM4157	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK SEMI
29676	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM4158	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK SEMI
29687	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3469		016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
29691	XLT 4 DOOR 4X4	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3400	POOL	001DPW1494	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
29699	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3408		001DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29700	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3410		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29701	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3409		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29702	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3471	PERGOLIZZIý ANTHONY	016DPW5130	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29711	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3418	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
29712	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3416	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
29713	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3762	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
29714	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3417	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
29716	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3422	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29717	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3421		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29718	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3423	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29719	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3424	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29720	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3425	MASTERSONý MICHAEL	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29732	GENERAL USE	FORD	RANGER	AM3430		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29758	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3438		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29772	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3099		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29773	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3437		016DPW5130	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29774	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3303		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29775	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3307	HESKINý DUANE	016DPW5130	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29809	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3100	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29810	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3101	WILSONý JEFFREY	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29811	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3102	POOL SEWER DISTRICT 14	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29812	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3103	WEST POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29813	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM4218	NORTH POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29814	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3104	MULLIGANý MICHAEL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29815	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3105	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29816	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM4219	DOWNEY; PAUL R.	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
29830	GENERAL USE	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS VAN	AM3314		016DPW5131	DPW	VAN MORGUE
30103	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3316	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30114	GENERAL USE	STERLING	SC8000	AM3317	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	SWEEPER
30134	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3319	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
30164	GENERAL USE	STERLING	SC8000	AM3365	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	SWEEPER
30208	HYBRID SUBURBAN	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3393	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30210	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3399	HERMUSý THEODOREýF	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30211	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3369	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30212	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3371	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30213	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3368	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30214	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3370	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30215	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3193	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30216	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3192	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30220	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3387	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30221	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3386		001DPW1495	DPW	TRUCK
30222	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3407	POOL-YAPHANK BLDG 86	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30223	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3388	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30249	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3173		016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4

30250	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3382	WESTHOFFý WALTERýJ	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30251	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	EHE6228	ANDERSONý GILBERTýA	259DPW8195	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30252	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3381	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30253	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3378	DONOVANý JOHNýC	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30254	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3380	MCGOVERNý JANICEýA	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30255	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3379	STEINMASSLý WAYNE	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30256	XLT 4X4 4DR	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3377	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30257	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3742	JOHNSONý NAHTANHA	261DPW8199	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30258	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3798	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1494	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30260	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	FYX9282	BERDOLTý PHILIP	259DPW8195	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30269	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3297	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30270	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3299	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30271	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3298	NORMOYLEý RAYMOND	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30272	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3295	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30273	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3296	WEST POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30274	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3292	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30275	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	SIERRA 3500	AM3291	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30276	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3290	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK -VACCON
30291	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3395	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30292	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3396	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30293	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3394	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30308	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3196	POOL-YAPHANK BLDG 14	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30309	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3492	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30310	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3504	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-TRADE SHOP	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30311	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3503	POOL	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30312	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3502	POOL-BAYSHORE-3RD PCT	001DPW1611	DPW	VAN CARGO
30313	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3494	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30314	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3495	POOL-YAPHANK NURSING FACILITY	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30315	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3499	POOL-YAPHANK BLDG 14	001DPW1494	DPW	VAN CARGO
30316	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3496	FELICEý STEPHENýA	001DPW1164	DPW	VAN CARGO
30317	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3498	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-BLDG 137	001DPW1611	DPW	VAN CARGO
30318	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3497	2ND PCT HUNTINGTON	001DPW1611	DPW	VAN CARGO
30340	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3189	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
30341	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AL8786	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
30342	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3188	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	BASIN CLEANER
30353	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3375		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30354	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3478	EAST POOL MEDFORD	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30355	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3483	MALISZEWSKIý JOHN	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30356	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3487	SOUTH GROUP	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30357	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3479	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30358	XL 4X4 SUPERCAB 8` WESTERN PLOW	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3476	SOUTH GROUP	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30359	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3481	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30360	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3477	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30361	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3374		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30363	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3373		016DPW5131	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30364	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3480	MUELLERý GEORGE	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30365	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3482	MILLERý JACOB	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30369	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3486	LAUCELLAý KEITHýP	261DPW8198	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30370	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3484	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30371	GENERAL USE	FORD	F150	AM3485	NELSONý JAMESýM	261DPW8198	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30393	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250 SUPER DUTY	AM3372	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
30399	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3348		016DPW5131	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30400	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM4234	ZAWOLý MARK	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30414	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	TC5550 UTILITY	AM3346	RANTý JAMESýR	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30415	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	GMC	TC5550 UTILITY	AM4233	WIEBELTý RUSSELL	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30555	BULLET CHASSIS W/ KNAPHEIDE	STERLING	CONV45	AM3179	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30556	BULLET CHASSIS W/ KNAPHEIDE	STERLING	CONV45	AM3130	PARASMOý MARK	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30608	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA430-06	AM3926	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
30609	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA320 5L	AM3927	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
30610	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA430-06	AM3925	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
30675	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WB156-5	AM3929	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
30676	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WB156-5	AM3928	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
30679	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106 WRECKER	M50362		016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK FLATBED
30689	GENERAL USE	STERLING	CONV55	AL8807	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30690	GENERAL USE	STERLING	CONV55	AL8806	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30695	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3362	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30696	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM4235	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30714	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3741	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30715	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3857	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30730	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3744	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30731	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3746	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30733	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	INTERNATIONAL	4900	AM3743	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK CNG
30809	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4300	AM3748	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-SWEEPER
30810	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4300	AM3747	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-SWEEPER
30811	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4300	AM3749	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-SWEEPER
30812	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3751	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
30813	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3752	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30814	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3753	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30815	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3755	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30816	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3754	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30817	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3758	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30818	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3757	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30819	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3756	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
30820	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3760	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
30824	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3761	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
30837	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA480-6MC	AM3894	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
30862	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3766	BURKEý PETER	001DPW1495	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4

30863	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3809	WEHNKEý ERNIE	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30885	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3764	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
30886	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3763	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
30889	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3734	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK - VACUUM TANKER
30901	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPEDITION	AM3768	ROBERTSý MATTHEWýE	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30902	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3765	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30903	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPLORER	AM3767	RALPHý NEILýS	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
30922	4WD	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3726	NINIVAGGIý DOMINICKýV	001DPW1495	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30923	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3585	PETERMANý ROBERT	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30924	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AL8801	PARKý JOSEPHýE	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30928	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3842	KENNYý EDWARD	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30929	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3853	FARRELLý EDWARDýS JR	001DPW1164	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30931	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3849	KACZMAREKý KERRY	001DPW1493	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30939	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3844	PREGOý ALEXANDER	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30940	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3845	PETERMAN; JAMES	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
30949	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3725	POOL-YAPHANK TRUCK GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30950	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3586	POOL-YAPHANK TRUCK GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
30987	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3974	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30988	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3587	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30989	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3589	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
30990	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3588	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK
31044	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3876	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
31045	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3878	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
31046	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3877	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
31047	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F350	AM3870	MILLERý WAYNEýD	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31084	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3875	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31085	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3872	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31086	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3873	POOL-YAPHANK BLDG 86	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31093	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3871	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRACTOR
31094	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3882	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31097	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3185		001DPW1660	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31098	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3232	JAMESý PAUL M	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31099	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3883	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1660	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31100	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3836	BECKý ROBERTýW	001DPW1611	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31101	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3837	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31103	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3184	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1164	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31104	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3833	POOL-YAPHANK LAB	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31105	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3839	RUSSOý JEFFREY	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31106	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3181	CLEARYý CATHERINE	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31107	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3884	MITCHELLý CLIFF	105DPW5110	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31110	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3199	POOL-YAPHANK-SEWER PLANT	261DPW8197	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31123	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3881	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK -VACCON
31127	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3879	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
31152	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPEDITION	AM3838	HAUSSELý DOUGLASýM	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
31156	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3200	SUNY POOL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31158	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3512	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31159	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AL8782	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31168	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3332	POOL-BAYSHORE AWIXA CREEK PUMP STA	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31169	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3864	GIOVINAZZIý SANTOýF	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31170	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3841		016DPW5130	DPW	VAN CARGO
31172	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WB156-5	AM3890	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	BACKHOE
31192	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3340	BARRESIý ANTHONYýG	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31193	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3338	PFERSCHINGý THOMASýM	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31194	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3339	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31199	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3343	CURRANý DENNIS	001DPW1493	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31200	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3862	BARNESý EDWARD	001DPW1494	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31201	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3952	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31203	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3342	IWANEJKOý THOMASýJ	001DPW1495	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31204	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3951	HILLMANý WILLIAMý J	001DPW1490	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31205	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	FHM5281		016DPW5131	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31206	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3949	FORRESTERý WILLIAMýK	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31207	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3948	BACINOý MICHAEL	203DPW8113	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31209	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3953	LEVLERý DANIELýC	261DPW8198	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31212	GENERAL USE	FORD	ESCAPE HYBRID	AM3976	POOL-HAUPPAUGE CAR GARAGE	016DPW5130	DPW	SUBURBAN HYBRID
31214	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3888	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	VAN CARGO
31220	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM4242	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31266	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3956	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL CNG
31270	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AM3780	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31274	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3781	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31276	GENERAL USE	INTERNATIONAL	4300	AM3892	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK-SWEEPER
31287	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3227	POOL-YAPHANK BLDG 86	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK BUCKET CNG
31293	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3785	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-BOX
31294	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V CNG	AM3241	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK 6 WHEEL CNG
31295	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V CNG	AM3242	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK 6 WHEEL CNG
31296	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V CNG	AM3790	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK 6 WHEEL CNG
31297	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V CNG	AM3791	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK 6 WHEEL CNG
31299	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3788	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31300	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3787	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31301	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AM3789	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP-DUMP BODY
31305	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3786	PISANOý BRUCEýF	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
31322	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3792	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	VAN CARGO
31372	GENERAL USE	JEEP	GRAND CHEROKEE	AV9802	SERGIOý RALPHýJýJR	261DPW8199	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
31373	GENERAL USE	JEEP	GRAND CHEROKEE	AM3228	WARRENý RONALDýA	261DPW8199	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
31432	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3969	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31433	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3237	POOL-W BABYLON BERGEN PT	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31434	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3236	BROWERý JOHNýW	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31447	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3971	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31448	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3972	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31449	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3238	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4

31450	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3970	POOL-YAPHANK SIGN SHOP	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31451	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3243	DUNHAMý THOMASýÉý JR.	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31452	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3968	GRAFý MARKýC	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31453	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3239	FRAGOLAý LOUISýM	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31461	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112V	AM3998	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-HOOK LIFT
31470	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM4100	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31490	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3784	Ö`HARAý GERARDýJ	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31491	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3783	OLIVERIý FRANK	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31502	GENERAL USE	CATERPILLAR	272C	AM4107		105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER- SKID STEER
31503	GENERAL USE	CATERPILLAR	272C	AM4106	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER- SKID STEER
31534	GENERAL USE	KENWORTH	T800	AM3230	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
31535	GENERAL USE	KENWORTH	T800	AM3240	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRACTOR
31571	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3769	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31572	GENERAL USE	CATERPILLAR	963D			105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER BUCKET
31582	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM4109	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31583	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM4110	PIPIAý ANTHONY	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-AERIAL
31596	GENERAL USE	KOMATSU	WA320	AM3641	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	LOADER-6 WHEEL
31603	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AM3771		203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK -VACCON
31611	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3770		016DPW5130	DPW	VAN CARGO CNG
31622	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3775	DICAMILLOý ROBERTýJ	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31623	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3772	JOHNSONý KEITH	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31624	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3776	COMPARETTOý VINCENTýJ	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31625	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3777	POOL-W BABYLON-BERGEN PT SD3	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31626	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3774	PACHECOý CRAIGýR	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31627	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3773	ARTHURý WILLIAM	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31634	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPEDITION	FXD3909	RHODESý CRAIG	001DPW1494	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
31714	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3800	GEORGE HORTON	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31715	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3973	CAREYý RICHARDýFýJR	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31716	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3801	REYNOLDSý TRACYýE	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31717	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3802	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31724	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3799	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-SWEEPER CNG
31737	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3803	SCHNEIDERý THOMASýR	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31749	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM4238	MULLIGANý JOHNýT	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31751	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AM4239		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-POST PNDR CNG
31754	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AM3806	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL CNG
31755	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FREIGHTLINER	3500 SPRINTER	AM3805	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	VAN-SPECIALTY
31757	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2112	AM3807	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-SWEEPER CNG
31801	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3811		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK RACK
31820	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AM3812	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL CNG
31836	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3994		105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31837	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3993	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31839	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3989	SMITHý GLENNýJ	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
31840	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3988	VERNISIEý MARTIN	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
31851	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3992	INCANTALUPOý RAYMOND	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK CNG
31901	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPEDITION XL	AM3702	HERRMANý TIMOTHYýJ	105DPW5110	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
31902	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPEDITION XL	AM4237	PRISCOý SALVATOREýPýJR	105DPW5110	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
31924	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3704	WARINGý JONATHAN	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31925	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AM3712	CORTESEý VINCENTýC	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
31936	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AM3705	FITZPATRICKý SHAUN	105DPW5110	DPW	VAN CARGO
31938	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3713	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31939	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3697	POOL-COMMACK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31940	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3698	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31941	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3700	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31942	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3699	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31943	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3706		105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
31946	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AM3714		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK RACK
31983	WHEEL LOADER W/ CUMMINS 86.7C	HYUNDAI	HL757-9 LOADER	AM3715		203DPW8113	DPW	LOADER
31994	CENTRAL POOL	FORD	E350	AM3710	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	016DPW5130	DPW	VAN 12 PASSENGER
32020	GENERAL USE	FORD	E350	AL8832		105DPW5110	DPW	VAN 12 PASSENGER
32021	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3709	KOLASINKSIý TAYLOR	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32022	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3708	GRUDIERý DALE	203DPW8113	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32023	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AM3707	BARTHAý CHARLES	261DPW8198	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32045	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 DUMP	AM3690	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32076	GENERAL USE	FORD	EXPEDITION XL	AM3656	STEGMEIERý EDWARDýM	105DPW5110	DPW	SUBURBAN 4X4
32105	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3205		001DPW1490	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
32106	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3209	WALSHý MATTHEW	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
32107	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AM3206		001DPW1490	DPW	TRUCK-UTILITY
32108	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550 DUMP	AA9057	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32118	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AA9055	POOL-YAPHANK HIGHWAY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32119	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 DUMP	AA9054	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32122	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AD3182		001DPW1494	DPW	TRUCK-BUCKET
32124	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	FORD	F550 UTILITY	AA9025		203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK-SPECIALTY
32138	GENERAL USE	FORD	F550	AA2581	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32209	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	INTERNATIONAL	4300	AA2602	POOL-BAYPORT-SYLVAN AVE.	261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK-CRANE
32213	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV6592	LAZARý JOHNýJýJR	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32214	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AC7607	TEMMEý KEVIN	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32215	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AC7608	BUDDENHAGENý DOUGLAS	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32216	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AC7610	COTTYý RICHARDýC	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32217	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AC7613	RICHTERý ROBERT	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32218	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AC7617	LAGREGAý MICHAEL	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32219	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AC7620	BYRNESý WILLIAM	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32220	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AC7622	DOYENý RICHARDýA	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32221	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AC7626	BERKOSKIý JEFFREY	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32222	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AC7630	BACKERý JONýH	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32223	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AF2988	MUELLERý CHARLES	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32245	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F550	AE9628	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32263	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AV3646		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-HOOK
32264	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AV3645		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-HOOK
32272	GENERAL USE	FREIGHTLINER	M2106	AJ6819		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK RACK
32273	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	INTERNATIONAL	4300	AT1135		203DPW8113	DPW	TRUCK-CRANE
32323	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	MACK	GU713	AT5480		203DPW8113	DPW	DUMP 10 WHEEL
32351	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AT6697	RENTKOWICZý JAMES III	105DPW5110	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32352	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AT6071	STEWARTý EDWARD	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32353	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AU3225	GRAMMENOSý KONSTANTINOS	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32354	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AT1965	FERRIý LOUIS	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32355	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AT1961	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32356	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AT1964	GALATIý RUSSELL	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32357	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AT6072	TURNERý GERARD	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32358	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AU3224	LAMONTý ALLENýJýJR	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4

32359	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV2278	BINFORDý EDWARD	261DPW8199	DPW	PICKUP 4X4
32362	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	RAVO	540 STH TIER 3	AT5486		105DPW5110	DPW	SWEEPER
32376	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	PETERBILT	348	AT6691	POOL-WESTHAMPTON HWY YARD	105DPW5110	DPW	DUMP 6 WHEEL
32462	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FREIGHTLINER	114SD	AV3788		105DPW5110	DPW	TRUCK-HOOK
32485	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV4673	LOPEZÝ DANIELÝF	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32486	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV4672	IMPELLIZZERIÝ STEVEN	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32487	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV4674	MASTERSONÝ MICHAEL	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32488	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV4728	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32489	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV4727	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32508	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV5526	BLOSSý CHARLESýF	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32509	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV5092	BECKý ROBERTýW	001DPW1611	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32510	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV6777	MILLERý RICHARD	001DPW1611	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32511	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV5528		001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32512	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV5530		001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32513	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV5331	DARWELLý BRIANýJ	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32514	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV5093	BARNESý EDWARD	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32515	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6623	LOUIS LEON	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32516	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6604	POOL-HAUPPAUGE-TRADE SHOP	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32517	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6693	DRIVERý JOHN	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32518	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV5096	POOL-YAPHANK ADMIN BLDG	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32519	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV5100	M. CUOMO/POOL	001DPW1494	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32528	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6784	SPRINGMANý GLENN	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32529	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV9598		001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32530	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6781	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32531	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6808	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32532	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV6797	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32533	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV9805		001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32534	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV9037	POOL-YAPHANK VECTOR BLDG	001DPW1495	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32535	GENERAL USE/SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV6805	SIMOVICHý CHRISTIANýP	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32537	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV9040	BUSTAMANTEý JAMESýP	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32538	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AV9042	CARRERAý MARIOý M	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32539	GENERAL USE/ SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AW1309	HUMINý STANLEYýJ	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32540	GENERAL USE/SNOW USE	FORD	F250	AW2131	HIPPERLINGý JUSTIN	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32545	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV9057	NESTOR TAN	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32546	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV9053	LAMBERTIý MICHAEL	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32547	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AV9051	CARIOTO; STEVEN	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32548	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AW1308	PABSTý WALTERý JýJR	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32549	GENERAL USE	FORD	F250	AW1742	ELIZABETH TORRES	001DPW1490	DPW	PICKUP 4X4 -CNG
32558	SPECIAL PROJECT USE	MACK	GU813	AV9857		261DPW8199	DPW	TRUCK -VACCON
583								

Total Pieces

Count(Equipment ID) 583

Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works

Emergency Phone Contacts

Liaisons

Director of Bldgs. - Ops. & Maintenance

Craig Rhodes	work	631-852-4095
	Mobile	631-445-2373
	Home	631-563-8545

Special Projects Manager

Ed Barnes	Work	631-852-4094
	Mobile	631-561-3373
	Home	631-561-3373

Highway Maintenance Supervisor

Cliff Mitchel	Work	631-852-4075
	Mobile	631-872-4247

Chief Engineer- Sanitation

John Donovan	Work	631-852-4204
	Mobile	631-827-2659

Transportation

Gary Lenberger	Work	631-852-4880
	Mobile	631-697-0170

Suffolk County
Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation
Equipment List

Quantity	Item
2	Back Hoes
1	Excavator (without Trailer)
1	Dump Trucks (10 wheel)
5	Landscape Dump Trucks (4wd)
5	Landscape Dump Trucks (4wd with plows)
6	Pick-up Trucks (4wd with plows)
7	"CNG" Pick-up Trucks (4wd with plows)
8	"CNG" Park Ranger Pick-up Trucks (4wd with Light Bars)

Suffolk County
Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation
Potential TDSR Site Locations

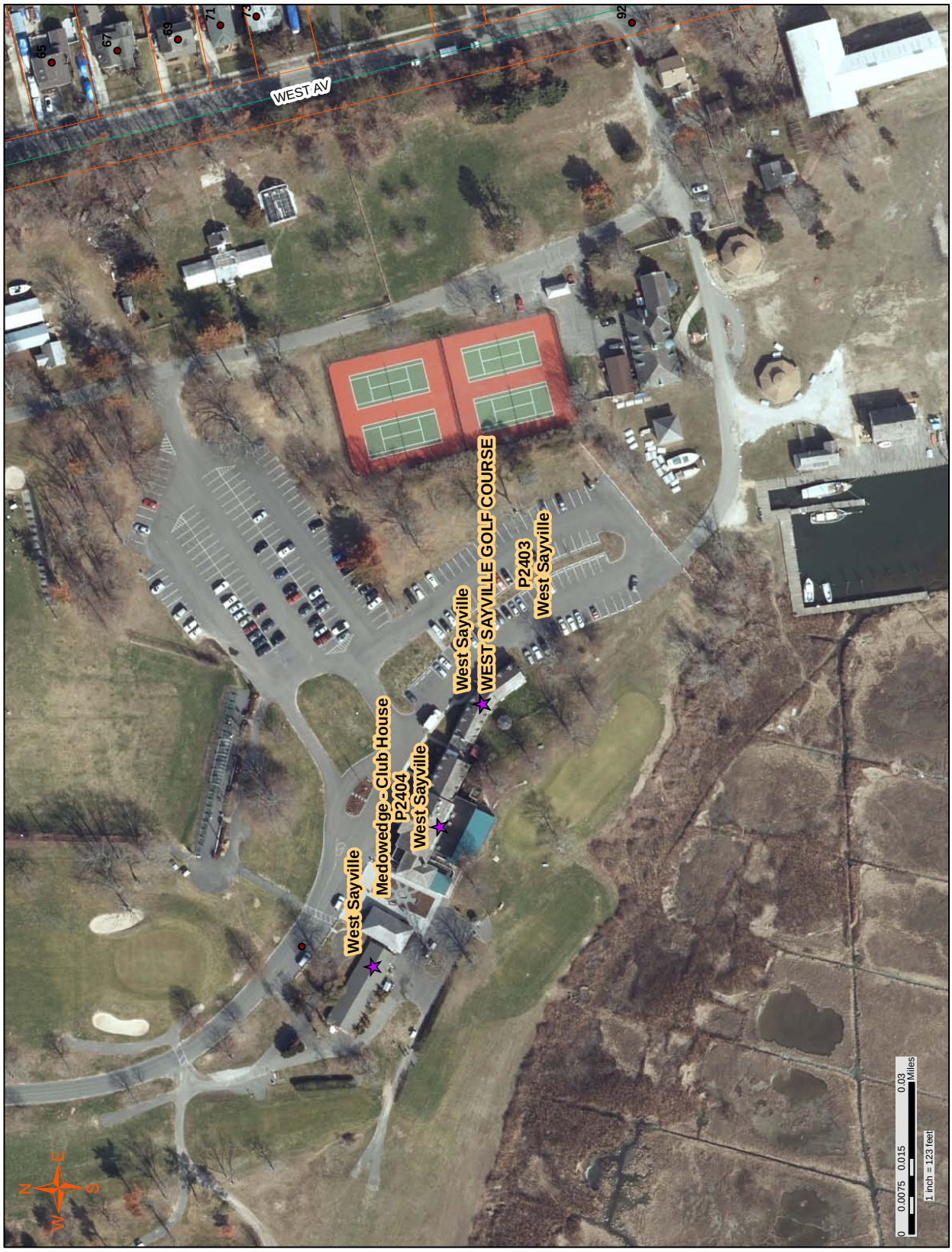
West Sayville Country Club – 200 Main Street, West Sayville, NY 11796

Indian Island Country Club – 661 Riverside Drive, Riverhead, NY 11901

Timber Point Country Club – 150 River Road, Great River, NY 11739

Cathedral Pines County Park – 116 Yaphank Middle Island Road, Middle Island, NY 11953

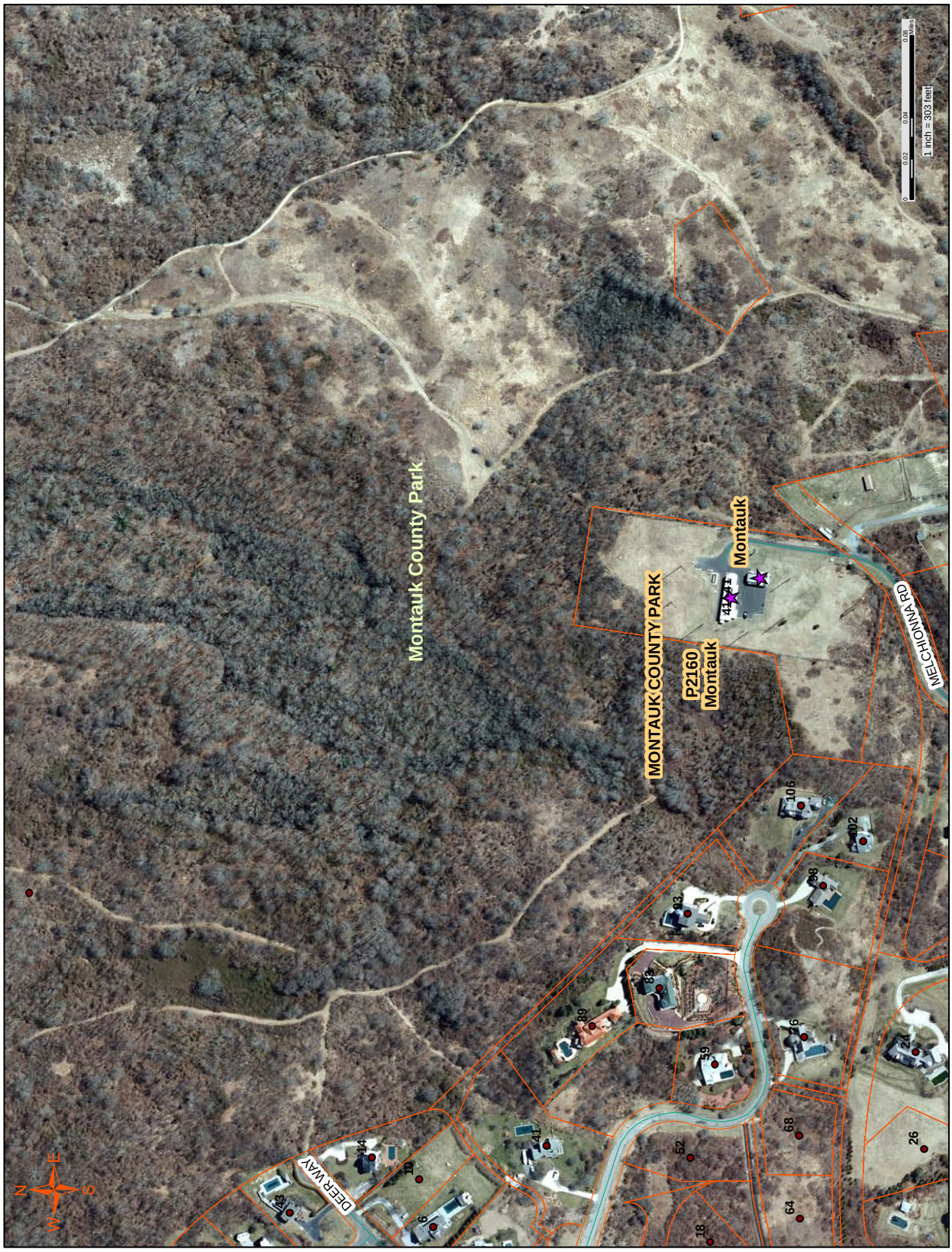
Montauk County Park – Montauk Highway, Montauk, NY 11954


WEST AV
65
67
69
71
73
92
West Sayville
WEST SAYVILLE GOLF COURSE
P2403
West Sayville
West Sayville
Medowedge - Club House
P2404
West Sayville
N
E
S
W
0
0.0075
0.015
0.03
Miles
1 inch = 123 feet


Site 228 - Indian Island County Park/Log Cabin?
Riverhead
Site 227 - 661 Riverside Drive, off Route 105 North, Pro Shop Bldg.,
Riverhead
661
RIVERSIDE DR
CR 105
N
E
W
S
0
0.0125
0.025
0.05
Miles
1 inch = 208 feet


TIMBER POINT COUNTY GOLF COURSE
P2332
TIMBER POINT MAINT. FACILITY
P2343
Heckscher State Park
RIVER RD
RUSSETT LN
110
12
1
3
5
7
9
16
0
0.0125
0.025
0.05
Miles
1 inch = 208 feet


Prosser Pines County Park
LONGWOOD RD
CATHEDRAL PINES PARK
P2038
Cathedral Pines County Park
N
W
E
S
0
0.0175
0.035
0.07
Miles
1 inch = 287 feet


Montauk County Park
MONTAUK COUNTY PARK
P2160
Montauk
Montauk
MELCHIONNA RD
DEER WAY
1 inch = 303 feet
N
E
S
W

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 2

Town of Babylon

Town of Babylon
Debris Management Plan



Super storm Sandy churning the Atlantic October 2012

July 7, 2015

Richard H. Schaffer Supervisor Town of Babylon
Antonio Martinez Deputy Supervisor Town of Babylon
Town Board of the Town of Babylon
Councilman Thomas Donnelly
Councilwoman Jacqueline A. Gordon
Councilman Lindsay P. Henry

Victoria A. Russell Commissioner Town of Babylon Department of Environmental Control

Prepared by:

Town of Babylon Debris Management Team

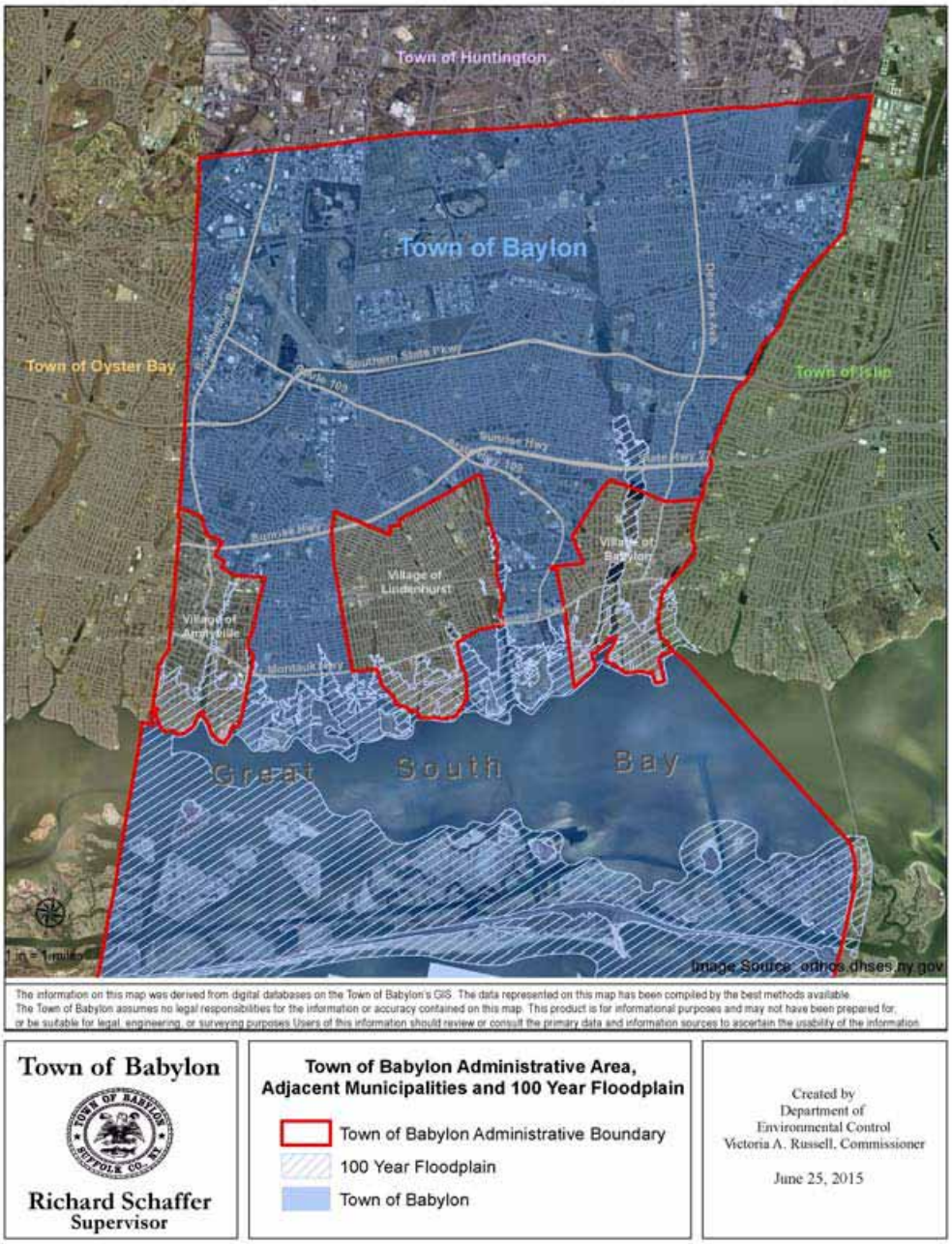
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Tom Stay Commissioner of Town of Babylon Department of Public Works
Victoria A. Russell Commissioner Department of Environmental Control
John Cifelli Director of Operations Town of Babylon Supervisors Office
Gil Hanse Town of Babylon Emergency Management
Richard Groh Chief Environmental Analyst (Principal Author)
Town of Babylon Department of Environmental Control

For any questions about this report please contact:
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Town of Babylon Department of Environmental Control
281 Phelps Lane
North Babylon NY 11719
(631) 422-7640
(631) 422-7686 Fax

Basis for this Plan

The Town of Babylon, together with Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES), the nine townships in Suffolk County and our federal, state and local partners are developing a countywide comprehensive debris management plan pursuant to the requirements as set-forth by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA requires all municipal entities to prepare management plans in order to receive federal reimbursement as the result of a Presidential declaration. The partners prepared and submitted to FEMA the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Plan in 2014, to comply with the federal mandate, the same partners will submit the Countywide Comprehensive Debris Management Plan to FEMA in June of 2015. This plan is a supplement or "Annex" to the Countywide Plan. The development of this Plan is a Type II Action pursuant to 6 N.Y.C.R.R. §617.2(b) and therefore no further SEQRA review is required.



Location Map of the Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, New York
Note the extensive coastline and 100 year flood plain.

Overview of the Town of Babylon

The Town of Babylon is the westernmost Town in the County of Suffolk on the south shore of Long Island, NY. Based on the Long Island Power Authority 2011 Long Island Population Survey, the population of the Town of Babylon was estimated at 213,365 persons and 70,894 year round households.

The Town of Babylon has a very significant coastal zone with surface waters that include the Great South Bay, manmade canals, lakes and ponds, numerous stream corridors and one significant river system, the Carll's River. The Town also has a segment of Barrier Island that has frontage on the Atlantic Ocean on the south side and the Great South Bay on the north side, with several beach lease communities and also several public parks and marinas. Ocean Parkway, a major road, runs along the barrier island and connects to the mainland by the Robert Moses Causeway. There are also numerous bay islands, two of which includes residences on leased land. There are three coastal villages in the Town of Babylon; Amityville, Lindenhurst and Babylon. These villages are autonomous with their own mayor and village board and separately and independently manage their waste management system. Of great importance for the purpose of this report, is that a significant portion of the Town of Babylon situated below Montauk Highway (New York State Route 27A) lies (including the three villages) within the 100 year flood zone. The 100 year flood zone also extends farther north in some of the wetlands and stream corridors of the Town. There is also extensive flood plain on the Town of Babylon barrier and bay islands, some of which contain government infrastructure and residential housing.

Major Water bodies: Atlantic Ocean
Great South Bay

Numerous Manmade Canals on the mainland portion of the Town

Babylon's seven major stream corridors and one major river corridor are listed below:

Amityville Creek
Wood's (Ketcham) Creek
Great Neck Creek
Strong's Creek
Neguntatogue Creek
Santapogue Creek
Carll's River
Sumpwams Creek

They are located from the western most portion of the Town to the eastern most portion of the Town, respectively. These stream corridors contain wetland and floodplain areas.
With the exception of the Carll's River and Sumpwams Creek, all the stream corridors begin below the Southern State Parkway and lie completely within the Southwest Sewer District No. 3. Extensive

high density development occurred by the 1960's in the Town of Babylon. This intensive development, particularly along the coastal zone adjacent to manmade canals, had also led to the establishment of a municipal sewer district in Babylon, for the most part south of Southern State Parkway.



Coastal Area in Babylon Town 1938 along the Carll's River.
The white areas are wetlands that have been filled with dredge spoil from canals that were being dredged through the marsh. These areas comprise a significant portion of the 100 year flood zone on Babylon's south shore that now has extensive housing and is vulnerable to flooding. Extensive debris from flood damaged housing and belongings were generated from these areas following Sandy.

Much of the area of intensive development was converted former wetlands that were filled by excavation of canals and deepening of existing waterways. This resulted in a significant amount of

residential housing being located in areas prone to flooding. Having such a significant land use density in a vulnerable location has the potential for the generation of large quantities of debris as a result of flooding from a storm event.

Discussion

Most recently, Super storm Sandy severely impacted these areas causing flood damage to over 5000 homes, government infrastructure and coastal commercial businesses such as marinas. The flood damage rapidly created a significant waste stream from destroyed homes, household debris, docks, boats, fuel and propane tanks, that had to be quickly and effectively managed and disposed by the Town of Babylon. Therefore, for the Town of Babylon, Super storm Sandy is a good example of a storm for discussion purposes in terms of debris management because it generated a large amount of both vegetative and household debris. The impacts from Super storm Sandy and the Town's response in terms of recovery efforts are discussed throughout this document for this reason. The Town is cognizant that not only could it be again faced with large amount of vegetative debris from the wind effects of a storm but also large amounts of debris from flooding impacts. Vegetative debris was also generated throughout the Town as a result of the effects of wind. In connection with this event, the Town of Babylon had to simultaneously address large amounts of residential debris and vegetative debris as part of the recovery operations for Sandy. The Town's significant solid waste and public works system was tested by this event and proved to be successful in protecting the health safety and welfare of Town of Babylon residents.



Stump removal by the Town of Babylon Department of Public Works after Sandy in West Babylon.



Pershing Avenue oil spill in Babylon shortly after Sandy

Oil spills were widespread in Babylon Town following Sandy due to the buoyancy, lack of proper anchoring and breaking away and floatation of fuel oil tanks during flooding. Most all of these tanks released petroleum product once they were dislodged.



Grand Canal in Babylon following Sandy

Many ancillary waterfront structures such as decks and walkways without sufficient anchoring broke loose from the floodwaters due to uplift forces. Even hot tubs were recovered floating in Great South Bay. This debris was recovered, by both land and sea.



The Emergency Authorization/Temporary Debris Site at Tanner Park Copiague following Super storm Sandy
Material was temporarily stockpiled in the heavily impacted coastal zone to keep roads open. This is critically important for access, emergency service access, fire prevention and waste management. The stockpiles were continuously inspected to insure that no household hazardous waste was commingled in the material.



Tanner Park, Copiague after Super storm Sandy
Note the debris field from damaged public park infrastructure.

Debris management during the recovery was dynamic with many different strategies being simultaneously employed. All management and union employees were working extended shifts on a seven day work week for approximately three months following the storm event. The Department of Public Works continuously picked up vegetative debris using personnel, dump trucks and pay loaders. Crews were deployed covering specific zones and records were kept of every pickup. The Town's waste management system for residential pickup continued to operate. Additional resources were deployed to insure that roadways were clear for emergency services. Residents with flood damaged household debris summarily and continuously piled the materials in front of their residences in the street. The Town had to establish a temporary transfer station at Tanner Park Copiague to manage the waste. A second temporary transfer site was also established (conveniently) adjacent to the Town's Covanta Resource Recovery Plant at West Babylon, NY.

The Town quickly determined that strategically deploying roll off containers in the public roadways adjacent to the flood damaged homes was the most efficient means of solid waste management because it eliminated the need for loading of material with pay loaders. Under the Lead Inspector, inspectors from the Town of Babylon Commercial Garbage District were constantly monitoring the status of these roll offs for pickup. This is important to insure the containers are not overfilled or hazardous materials are placed in the roll offs. Residents could simply dump material directly into these containers and when full they were picked up by the Town. The Town expanded this program into the villages to assist recovery efforts. The Town also utilized the services of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish a household hazardous waste



Town of Babylon/United States Environmental Protection Agency Household hazardous waste drop off site at Venetian Shores Park following Super storm Sandy Due to the enormous help from the USEPA, the Town of Babylon successfully kept hazardous materials and petroleum products/waste out of the solid waste stream during the recovery efforts. This was critical because much of the waste was placed in the streets by residents in close proximity to the storm water drainage system that discharges to surface waters.



Household hazardous waste drop off site at Venetian Shores Park, Lindenhurst

collection program to keep these materials out of the waste stream. In addition, the USEPA assisted with the recovery of hazardous waste and oil tanks. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation was also responding to petroleum spills from home heating oil tanks dislodged by flood waters.



Oil tank found floating on Great Neck Creek, Copiague following Super storm Sandy



Venetian Shores Park
Some of the "orphan" propane tanks generated by floodwaters of Super storm Sandy. These tanks were a great concern to residents and the Town of Babylon Fire Prevention Division responded to a great number of incidents, some tanks were actually damaged and leaking.

A significant number of boats were displaced by Super Storm Sandy. For recovery, the Town, as a first step contacted boat owners. If this failed, boats were recovered by the Department of Environmental Control and Town of Babylon Harbormaster (also included contractual services). Boats located in roadways were also recovered by the Department of Public Works, most importantly were those that were blocking roadways and blocking transit.

For emergency management purposes there are two phases of recovery recognized:

- Phase 1 typically occurs during and immediately after the event. Phase 1 consists of clearing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, such as the inability to access critical

infrastructures.

- Phase 2 typically begins within seven days of the event and consists of removing and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety, activating pre-positioned contracts and notifying citizens of debris removal procedures.

The Town recognized that it was critical to move debris out of roadways as quickly as possible so the roads were clear for emergency services and transportation. This is especially critical for fire protection because electrical circuits in structures exposed to salt water may cause fires in the flood recovery zone.

Discussion of Other Storms Events that May Impact the Town in the Future

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Information from the National Weather Service (NWS), Northern Atlantic hurricanes typically accelerate northward up the coast, reaching an average speed of 33 mph forward motion by the time they pass our latitude. As a result, the storm structure becomes skewed in such a way that the following occurs:

- Outer rain bands with tropical storm force gusts can occur way out ahead of the storm center (sometimes 14 hours in advance of the storm), which can cause coastal flooding and shut down coastal roadways.
- Flooding rains typically become focused along and west of the track of the storm, with the east side of the storm typically having only a few showers and perhaps even some sunshine.
- The strongest winds occur to the east of the track of the storm. Consequently, the storm surge (driven mostly by the strong winds) is highest also to the east of the track of the storm.
- There can be a backlash of gusty winds after the storm center passes, but typically all of the rain occurs on the front end of the storm. It is dry after the storm center passes.

Historical Perspective on Tropical Storms and Hurricanes that have Impacted Suffolk County: The damaging forces of hurricanes and tropical storms include high velocity winds (up to 150 miles per hour or higher in gusts), rain and storm surge which can have devastating effects on buildings, residences, vegetation, and public infra-structure.

Storm surge results from low pressure in the center of the storm that allows water levels of the ocean to rise and lift, then fall gently. Wave action from wind on top of the surge or lifting is what

causes flooding as waves and surge approach the land. The most severe damage frequently occurs in coastal areas. There has been an overall increase in the coastal population, particularly along the South Shore, putting more people and structures at risk to a natural disaster. The amount of debris generated by such an event would depend on the path, intensity and timing of the storm. The County and towns must be ready to effectively deal with a massive debris cleanup effort following a hurricane.

Although Suffolk County has not had a major hurricane directly strike us in recent years, local municipalities and agencies are concerned that the danger of such a storm making landfall here is likely to occur. This concern is supported by the International Hurricane Research Center at Florida State University which identified eastern Long Island as being one of the top ten areas in the U.S. most vulnerable to hurricanes. The 1938 hurricane, also known as the Long Island Express, and the flooding of 1955 that resulted from heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of two hurricanes are recorded as the worst natural disasters to strike Suffolk County.

The 1938 hurricane produced a storm surge that was between 30 and 50 feet above mean sea level and winds clocked at 180 mph. Debris estimates, derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool were used to recreate the storm as if it struck today. The hurricane wind damage resulting from this scenario resulted in a projected debris total over 926,000 tons, with over 609,000 tons being woody vegetation and the remainder being mostly brick, treated wood, concrete and metal. This compares almost exactly with the 100 year probabilistic hurricane wind debris projection shown in Table 2.1.

The Storm of '38 is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario.

Though not as strong as the 1938 hurricane, the hurricanes named Gloria (1985) and Bob (1991) are two of the more potent hurricanes to strike in the last fifty years. Hurricane Bob is noted for having caused significant crop damage in eastern Suffolk County.

On August 28, 2011, Suffolk County was impacted by Tropical Storm Irene. This storm brought sustained winds, heavy rain, destructive storm surge, and two confirmed tornadoes. At least 600,000 people were ordered to evacuate their homes from storm surge and inland flooding, and seven lives were claimed. In Suffolk County, maximum sustained winds measured 39 knots, with gusts of 53 knots. In the village of Westhampton Beach, wind gusts ranged from 28 mph to 91 mph, while Bridgehampton experience winds at 65 mph. Rainfall totals ranged from 1.07 inches in Southampton, to 6.78 inches in Northport. County-wide debris totals of approximately 95,300 tons (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) resulted from this storm as noted in Table 2.5. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4020 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

Super Storm Sandy, one of the most recent federally declared disasters to strike Suffolk County, touched down on October 29, 2012. The County experienced maximum wind gusts between 66

mph in East Hampton and 96 mph in Eaton's Neck. The storm surge reached several feet along the entire coast of the County, measuring at over 6 feet in the Village of Lindenhurst and over 5 feet in the Hamlet of Montauk. The peak storm tide in the Hamlet of Hampton Bays was 6.53 feet on October 30th. The aftermath of Sandy resulted in prolonged power outages from downed wires, school and business closings, flooding, fuel shortages, and downed trees across the County. County-wide debris totals of approximately 284,100 tons resulted (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) from this storm as noted in Table 2.6. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4085 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

Nor'easter

A Nor'easter is a cyclonic storm that moves along the East Coast of North America with damaging winds that blow from a northeasterly direction. Nor'easters can occur any time of the year, but are most frequent and strongest between September and April. These storms usually develop between Georgia and New Jersey within 100 miles of the coastline and typically move from southwest to northeast. In order to be called a Nor'easter, a storm must have the following conditions:

- Must persist for at least a 12-hour period;
- Have a closed circulation;
- Be located within the quadrilateral bounded at 45°N by 65° and 70°W and at 30°N by 85°W and 75°W;
- Show general movement from the south-southwest to the north-northeast; and
- Contain wind speeds greater than 23 miles per hour (mph).

A Nor'easter event can cause storm surges, waves, heavy rain, heavy snow, high winds, beach erosion, and coastal flooding. They have diameters that can span 1,200 miles, impacting large areas of coastline. The forward speed of a Nor'easter is usually much slower than a hurricane, so with the slower speed, it can linger for days and cause tremendous damage to those areas impacted. Approximately 20 to 40 Nor'easters occur every year, with at least two considered severe. The intensity of a Nor'easter can rival that of a tropical cyclone, and on the occasion it stalls over a coastal area, the prolonged storm conditions and resulting damages can be severe.

Long Island and New York City are particularly vulnerable to Nor'easters. Because Suffolk County is primarily surrounded by coastal waters, Nor'easters affect the entire area, particularly communities along the north and south shores of the County. Multiple sources have documented that Suffolk County has been impacted by many Nor'easters, and has felt both the direct and indirect effects, including major snow accumulations, high winds, heavy rains, flash and coastal flooding, and significant beach erosion.

Tornadoes

Damage from tornadoes is caused by high velocity rotating winds. Damage is generally confined to a narrow path extending up to half a mile wide and from a hundred yards to several miles long. Tornado debris includes damaged and destroyed structures, vegetative debris, and personal property.

Floods

The damage resulting from flood events is caused by structural inundation of flood waters and high velocity waters. Structural damage is usually limited to the floodway and the floodplain area immediately adjacent to a coastline or river. Heavy structural damage may result from high velocity waters in areas of steep slopes or failure of a flood control project, such as a dam or levee. Flood debris consists of sediment deposited on public and private property, personal belongings discarded from damaged homes, and construction materials. Landslides are often associated with flooding and result in debris consisting of soil, gravel, rock, and some construction material.

Wild Fires

Debris from wild fires consists of burned out structures, cars and other metal objects, ash, and charred wood waste. Large-scale loss of ground cover may lead to mud slides, resulting in clogged drainage structures and possible damage to homes and bridges.

Earthquakes

While the least likely of the natural disasters to occur in Suffolk County, the County experienced a minor earthquake in 2010. Earthquakes are caused by shock waves and earth movements along fault lines. Secondary damages, such as fires and explosions, may result from the disruption of utility systems. Debris consists of building materials, personal property, and sediment caused by landslides.

Earthquakes, although very low in probability of occurrence, could cause major damage and generate significant amounts of debris. The probabilistic debris projections for both 500 year (0.2%) and 2,500 year (0.04%) return period earthquakes are shown in Table 2.3.

Ice and Snowstorms

Ice storms can generate significant amounts of vegetative debris from broken tree limbs and branches, utility lines, wires, poles/towers, and building debris from damaged roofs and structures. Damage is more likely to occur when ice accumulation on trees and limbs reaches half of an inch in thickness. Ice storms are actually more difficult to deal with in terms of power restoration because the post-event weather and temperature dictates how fast ice will melt off trees and wires affecting the ability to restore power.

Catastrophic Animal Mortalities

Catastrophic animal mortalities can result from a natural disaster such as flooding caused by a

hurricane or heavy rains, or may be the direct result of disease. A catastrophic storm may cause a farmer to not have access to the animals that can cause additional deaths. Also, flooding can cause animals to wash onto public and private properties. Disposal of animals presents both an environmental and health issue.

Catastrophic Vegetative Waste (from Disease and Infestation)

Suffolk County has experienced periodic occurrences of major tree diseases which have led to widespread tree death. These outbreaks are often a result of non-native diseases or insects arriving within the county and spreading rapidly throughout the existing tree population.

Oak Wilt is the most prominent disease currently threatening the tree population. Infestation from insects such as the Asian Long-horned Beetle, Southern Pine Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer, Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, Pine Shoot Beetle, Sirex Woodwasp, Tent Caterpillars, Gypsy Moths, and Viburnum Leaf Beetles also are major threats to our tree population. Information about containment of these organisms can be found at NYS DEC's Tree Pest's and Diseases page. Tree decline and death from such insect or disease outbreaks may occur over a period of months to years. While the impact of these outbreaks do not require immediate response, problems resulting from such damage may call for prompt attention from environmental officials to remove dead and hazardous trees that may be a danger to the public.

Debris Modeling Projections

For planning purposes the Town is utilizing the modeling prepared by Suffolk County. This data includes all nine of the Town. Suffolk County used debris projections from Hurricane-winds, Floods, and Earthquakes based on probabilistic occurrences developed in the preparation of the 2014 FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The estimates were derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

The debris projections for the 100 year events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events shown in the tables below.

It should be noted that this debris projection agrees almost exactly with the Major Hurricane debris projection for Suffolk County, of 1,775,000 tons, contained within the 2012 Regional Debris Management Plan, produced by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. The total was based upon present day modeling that was done to re-create the Storm of '38 for debris projections. The Regional Plan was sponsored by FEMA, and consisted of planning team representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the US ACE, US Department of Agriculture, US EPA. The US ACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model was also independently used to identify the projected debris totals that could be expected if the

1938 hurricane were to strike Suffolk County today. This was done for comparative estimating purposes for identifying and verifying projected debris quantities.

Pre-disaster modeling and projections provide weight/volume estimates for preparation of debris management sites and pre-positioning of resources. For each hurricane or other disaster event, these projections will be reviewed, analyzed, and refined using available modeling formulas and known data.

Debris measurements may be expressed in either weight (tons) or volume (cubic yard) units. This discrepancy can lead to confusion in temporary and long term storage requirements, transportation needs, and final disposal costs.

In order to standardize projections and analysis of debris quantities shown in Tables 2.1 – 2.6, the following guidelines should be used:

- For total debris projections from hurricanes, both the hurricane –wind and flood components (as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2) must be combined.
- Footnotes appearing in Tables 2.1-2.6 should be reviewed before using the data for analysis, projections or planning purposes.
- Debris unit conversions factors between tons and cubic yards shall be based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool as follows:
    - For Vegetative and un-compacted tree debris, 10 cubic yards (CY) of un-compacted vegetative debris volume = 1 ton of vegetative debris weight.
    - For Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, 4 cubic yards (CY) of C&D debris volume = 1 ton of C&D debris weight

Tables 2.1-2.3 identify the estimated debris generated for each probabilistic disaster. The data displayed is fully discussed in Section 5 of the County's FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The projected Suffolk County total is broken down into individual totals for each Town as shown.

Tables 2.4-2.6 show the actual debris quantities generated for each of three recent disasters to strike Suffolk County: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR – 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR – 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR – 4085). The totals identified were taken directly from individual Project Worksheets generated by FEMA, NYS OEM and the specific municipality for each of the three disasters. Some types of debris are displayed in both cubic yard and ton measurement units as a result of the Project Worksheet (PW) reporting. There is no duplication in these totals. For clarity and standardization, footnotes identify totals converted to tons.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

NOTES:

- Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 912,959 tons.
- For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from above with the corresponding Flood event in Table 2.2

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Babylon	10,425	608,390	<100	21,475	10,950	80,319	78,108	569,681
Brookhaven	102,73	96,822	543	547	126,19	97,333	593,239	541,876
East Hampton	42,266	89	1,012	0	76,326	973	250,422	3,404
Huntington	9,241	1,138,61	0	44,595	22,696	316,22	148,804	1,986,03
Islip	27,719	250,197	<100	6,369	41,023	103,99	276,386	726,180
Riverhead	19,321	1,851	287	0	49,289	11,270	98,359	22,192
Shelter Island	4,976	36	<100	0	10,682	0	34,183	0
Smithtown	11,332	165,900	<100	4,057	15,785	73,110	104,675	476,364
Southampton	102,62	1,927	2,272	0	131,72	10,223	420,463	32,741
Southold	36,025	601	909	22 0	56,440	1,316	183,989	3,916
Suffolk County	**366,663**	**2,264,426**	**5,185**	**77,043**	**541,111**	**694,762**	**2,188,628**	**4,362,392**



Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
Babylon	38,725	29,999	5,241	3,482	66,315	44,949	11,759	9,597
Brookhaven	177,725	89,034	42,217	46,475	253,376	106,116	69,902	77,367
East Hampton	66,959	30,138	19,260	17,562	105,564	40,649	33,505	31,410
Huntington	69,615	18,779	21,475	29,363	92,734	22,152	30,578	40,002
Islip	113,675	66,681	22,052	24,942	161,462	84,254	38,344	38,865
Riverhead	21,196	8,249	6,523	6,423	32,847	10,084	11,347	11,415
Shelter Island	10,882	5,677	2,670	2,534	15,587	6,290	4,500	4,798

Smithtown	15,357	6,430	3,928	4997	22,834	7,796	6,481	8,556
Southampton	227,499	129,714	48,324	49,462	370,958	164,165	96,761	110,035
Southold	56,548	25,983	14,801	15,766	80,320	31,502	23,558	25,260
Suffolk County	**798,181**	**410,684**	**186,491**	**201,006**	**1,201,997**	**517,957**	**326,735**	**357,305**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 798,181 tons; For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1.

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Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500 – Year		2,500 - Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
Babylon	13,740	5,085	121,606	108,519
Brookhaven	30,366	7,519	244,646	121,171
East Hampton	1,507	309	11,167	3,649
Huntington	14,335	4,300	123,348	78,878
Islip	19,429	6,254	165,050	120,073
Riverhead	3,031	1,032	23,418	16,939
Shelter Island	130	23	1,152	313
Smithtown	9,149	2,384	78,669	43,163
Southampton	6,286	1,360	44,269	15,956
Southold	2,310	619	16,381	8,410
Suffolk County	**100,281**	**28,884**	**829,707**	**517,070**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 129,165 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Notes: Total debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 17,166 tons - based on conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris.

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	**0**
Brookhaven	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**728**	**0**
East Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Huntington	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**400**	**0**
Islip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Riverhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Shelter Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Smithtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Southampton	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**610**	**0**
Southold	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**40**	**0**
Suffolk County	25	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**	**16,984**
Total	**1,820**	**16,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**16,984**

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	13,117	3,552	94	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	**13,211**	**3,636**
Brookhaven	105,836	17,864	93	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**105,929**	**17,905**
East Hampton	10,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10,406**	**0**
Huntington	63,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**63,694**	**0**
Islip	29,739	5,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**29,739**	**5,998**
Riverhead	6,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6,839**	**0**
Shelter Island	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8,000**	**0**
Smithtown	0	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**2,444**
Southampton	37,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37,824**	**0**
Southold	134,361	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134,361**	**6,500**
Suffolk County	0	17,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17,814**
Total	**409,816**	**54,172**	**187**	**125**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**410,003**	**54,297**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4020 calculated as 95,342 tons - based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	1,535	17,163	1,644	60,720	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	135	**3,179**	**78,081**
Brookhaven	282,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	**290,983**	**0**
East Hampton	17,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,043**	**0**
Huntington	417,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	**417,996**	**0**
Islip	6,930	18,090	181	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	1,504	**7,399**	**20,415**
Riverhead	17,291	4,314	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,302**	**4,320**
Shelter Island	2,500	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,500**	**0**
Smithtown	1,624	30,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,624**	**30,614**
Southampton	119,936	899	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	360	0	**120,459**	**899**
Southold	125,980	0	3,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**129,612**	**0**
Suffolk County	465,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**465,352**	**0**
Total	**1,458,050**	**71,088**	**14,233**	**61,547**	**0**	**63**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,003**	**1,639**	**1,473,449**	**134,337**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4085 calculated as 284,067 tons – based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Babylon's Solid Waste System in Place

Unlike many other Towns, the Town of Babylon has a complete solid waste system that covers all waste streams; residential, commercial and industrial generated in the Town within its jurisdiction (except hazardous waste). In fact, the Town of Babylon has been a leader in solid waste management for many years, and has a wide variety of programs that includes waste to energy production, recycling, source reduction and reuse and education. The Town of Babylon administers its own residential solid waste and recycling district under contract and a commercial/ industrial/multi-family solid waste district that is also under contract. The Town has recycling/drop center for its residents and also fills the gaps with special pickups of appliances and other bulk articles for residents. The Town is also on contract with a transfer station to handle materials other than municipal (burnable) solid waste that are not sent to the Resource Recovery facility. The Town has a very significant solid waste management system in place to handle all its waste and recycling needs. The Town has a well equipped Department of Public Works Department with heavy equipment including dump trucks, pay loaders, excavators and pickups able to handle significant recovery operations. Additional equipment such as tub grinders and other equipment may be rented as needed.

The Town has twice a year Stop Throwing Out Pollutants (STOP) program day to take household hazardous liquids and materials out of the waste stream and the natural environment. Significant quantities of hazardous materials are dropped off at the two STOP days that are held at the Town of Babylon Residential Recycling Center in the spring and fall of each year. Materials include pesticides, solvents, old gasoline, acids, oxidizers, batteries and fluorescent bulbs.
The state of the art Covanta Plant Resource Recovery Plant at West Babylon is the waste to energy facility that handles the Town of Babylon's non-recyclable solid waste stream. A significant portion of the energy value produced by the facility is returned to the Town of Babylon as revenue from electrical generation. The Town is under contract with the large scale solid waste transfer facility; Omni Recycling of West Babylon to handle a significant portion of the Town's recycling needs. Highway construction materials are recycled primarily at the Town of Babylon Highway Pad site at Marconi Boulevard, Copiague. These recycled materials such as concrete aggregate and wood chips are reused by the Town for municipal projects. The Town of Babylon Solid Waste Management Facilities (TOBSWMFs) are centrally located surrounding the former landfill that is bounded by Edison Avenue, Jersey Street, Patton Avenue and Field Street, at West Babylon. The TOBSWMFs include three ashfills; the "new" Northern U and Southern and Cell 7 associated leachate handling and tank facilities and the Town of Babylon Residential Recycling Center. The Town of Babylon Residential Recycling Center

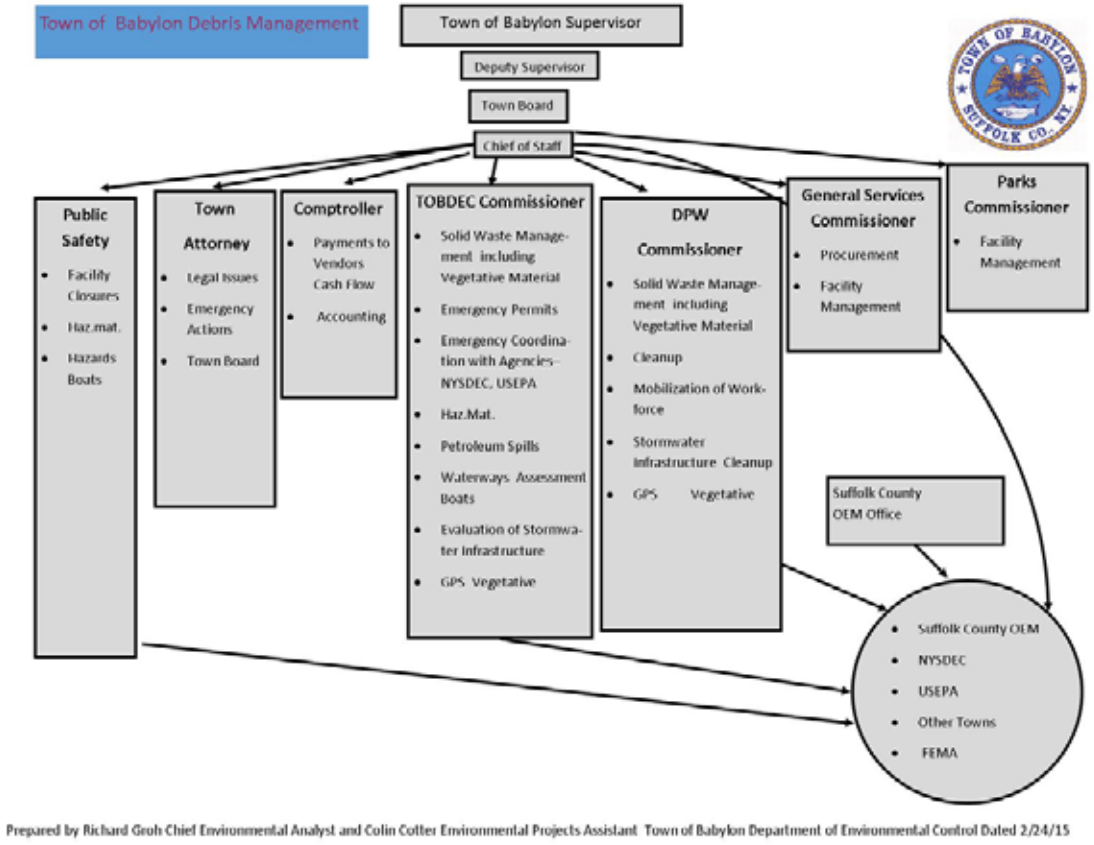
is located at 57 Field Street, West Babylon, NY 11704.The Town of Babylon Residential Recycling Center is also the operations base for managing the Town's Ashfill Facilities. There is convenient opportunity at the Recycling Center for Town of Babylon residents to recycle concrete, newspaper, tires, cardboard, bottles and cans, metal (cast iron, aluminum, boilers, furnaces, white goods, pipes, etc.), batteries, electronic waste ("E" waste), textiles and waste oil fluid at the Center. The Town also has an Adopt-a-bike program at the center.

The three Villages within the Town of Babylon; Amityville, Babylon and Lindenhurst are on contract for various levels of service with the Town of Babylon for solid waste disposal and recycling activities.

The Town of Babylon follows its own approved Solid Waste Management Plan and operating procedures in conformance with the New York State Solid Waste regulations for effectively managing solid waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Babylon where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues.

The following is the debris management flow chart which will be utilized in the event of another significant storm event similar to Sandy.

Debris Management Flow Chart



Prepared by Richard Groh Chief Environmental Analyst and Colin Cotter Environmental Projects Assistant Town of Babylon Department of Environmental Control Dated 2/24/15

In terms of deployment the Town of Babylon Public works utilizes storm or snow plow zones to deploy and manage resources throughout the Town for recovery operations. This aspect is primarily for vegetative debris removal. The Towns existing solid waste system is utilized for non-vegetative debris pickup and as mentioned previously was augmented by the placement of 30 yard roll offs throughout neighborhoods. This operation was so successful that it was expanded into the villages of the Town (separate jurisdictions) to help facilitate their recovery operations.

The Town of Babylon Solid Waste Division was also assisting with debris removal; especially bulky items placed curbside by homeowners. The Environmental Control waterfowl personnel was reassigned to inspection of the municipal storm drain system and shortly thereafter the Department of Public Works hired an outside contractor to augment the air vacuum truck removal of debris in the storm drainage system.

The following are potential sites that Town of Babylon may utilize for vegetative debris, construction and demolition debris, household hazardous waste and petroleum/oil spill purposes. The needs may vary based on the degree of flooding, duration, wind effects and path of the storm. There are a significant number of vegetative sites identified for a high wind event, a temporary construction and demolition site to handle debris from flood effects and a park in the coastal zone is identified for a household hazardous waste drop off location in the event the United States Environmental Protection Agency would again provide its services for a major storm event.

Potential Emergency Debris Management Sites Town of Babylon

Site Name	Function/Authorization
276 Long Island Ave. Weld Built Site.	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Anthony Sanchez Memorial Park/Pool	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Birchwood Park	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Casa Industries	Staging and processing 500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of storm debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Cedar Beach	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Colonial Springs Park	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
County (Bergen)	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Fabio Buttitta Memorial Park/Pool	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Geiger Memorial Park/Pool	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Hermann Griem Park	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Marconi Blvd	NYSDEC registration
Michel Park	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
N. Lindenhurst Pool	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Oak Beach	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
OMNI Transfer Site	6 NYCRR Part 360 vegetative, construction and demolition debris, concrete and street sweepings
Overlook Beach	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Pine Acres Park	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Spangle Dr. Senior Center	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
St. John's Cemetary	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Tanner Park	NYSDEC Temporary C&D Transfer Site
Town of Babylon Landfill	Staging and processing 500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of storm debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Town of Babylon Recycling Center	Recyclables, waste oil, propane tanks, preparation of boats for disposal
Van Bourgondien Park	500 tons or 2000 cubic yards per day of vegetative debris, maximum volume on site 30,000 cubic yards
Venetian Park	USEPA Haz.Mat. Site
Village of Babylon-Locust Ave Parking Lot	Staging of storm debris-C&D and vegetative
Village of Lindenhurst-DPW Yard	Staging of storm debris
Village of Lindenhurst-DPW Yard	Staging of storm debris
Village of Amityville-Louden Ave	Tempoary staging of C&D.

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Village of Lindenhurst-DPW Yard	Staging of storm debris
Village of Lindenhurst-DPW Yard	Staging of storm debris
Village of Amityville-Louden Ave	Tempoary staging of C&D.



The temporary sites would all be selected based on the needs created by the paticular storm event. Some high wind event storms may create significant vegetative debris throughout the entire Town. In this case it is possible that many or all of the temporary identified sites may be utilized. A signficiant coastal flooding event may trigger the need for a temporary construction and demolition site down in the coastal zone, previously ,Tanner Park at Copiague was utilized for Sandy Recovery. Addtionally, in this situation there will be a need to manage

household hazardous waste and petroleum and propane tanks. Lesser events may be handled by the exisiting solid waste managment system. The Town also has a bid for emergency response in the event of a hazardous material release on a lesser event where the resources of the United States Environmental Protection Agency may not be available. The Town also has a Fire Prevention Division that is trained and very capable for hazardous materials and petroleum spill response.

The Town of Babylon has pre-applied to New York State Department of Envrironmental Conservation for Emergency Authorizations for all of the sites identified above.

The following is the equipment available for the Town for recovery operations for debris.

Summary of Equipment and Resources

Department of Public Works

Dump trucks (large fleet)
Pay loaders
Excavators
Pick Up Trucks
Bulldozers
Backhoes

Foremen and Laborers
Additional Union and Part Time Employees
Air Vacuum Trucks
Stump Cutters
Chain Saws

Department of Environmental Control

Dump trucks
Pay loaders
Excavators
Pick Up Trucks
Foremen and Laborers
Boat and Trailer
Additional Union and Part Time Employees
Roll Offs
Bulldozers

The following is the complete equipment list owned by the Town of Babylon and available for recovery operations.

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1014	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK34U75E123090	CHEVROLET - 2005	SILVERADO 3500	AL 7363 / L 85403	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1047	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK23U36F155624	CHEVROLET - 2006	SILVERADO 2500HD	AL 7599 / L 98689	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1048	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK23U46F201204	CHEVROLET - 2006	SILVERADO 2500	AL 7600 / L 98699	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1115	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK23K07F533673	CHEVROLET - 2007	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7654 / M 32102	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1123	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK24K48E147912	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7794 / M 32362	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1152	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK24K88E206864	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 H-D	AL 7471 / M 39381	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1156	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK24K98E206730	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7474 / M 39384	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1158	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK24K28E207024	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7477 / M 39388	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1159	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK24K58E207194	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7475 / M 39385	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1163	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK23K68F217566	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7481 / M 39392	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1258	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GC4KZCG9BF115673	CHEVROLET - 2011	SILVERADO 3500HD	AL 7686 / M 65435	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1351	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1FT7X2B67DEA62320	FORD - 2013	F250 4x4 Supercab SRW	AL 7368 / R 29365	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1411		PICKUP	1GC0KUEG5FZ510128	CHEVROLET-2015	2500 H-D REG CAB	AV 5238	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1413	DPW-SIGN SHOP	PICKUP	1GCNKPEC9FZ241586	CHEVROLET-2015	1500 4X4 SILVERADO	AV 9633	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1414	DPW-FLEET MAINTENANCE	PICKUP	1GCNKPECOFZ237135	CHEVROLET-2015	1500 4X4 SILVERADO	AV 9632	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
976	DPW-HIGHWAY	PICKUP	1GCHK24UX4E119947	CHEVROLET - 2004	2500HD	AL 7613 / L 67919	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: PICKUP Pri. Loc.: HIGHWAY YARD Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1011	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK34U15E128480	CHEVROLET - 2005	SILVERADO 3500	AL 7360 / L 85400	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1114	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK23K27F534792	CHEVROLET - 2007	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7653 / M 32101	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1153	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK24KX8E207207	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 25	AL 7443 / M 39380	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1154	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK24K18E206575	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500	AL 7472 / M 39382	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1155	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK24K78E206953	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500	AL 7473 / M 39383	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1157	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK24K88E207304	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500 HD	AL 7476 / M 39387	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1161	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GCHK23K68F216742	CHEVROLET - 2008	SILVERADO 2500	AL 7479 / M 39390	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1259	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GC4KZCG4BF115371	CHEVROLET - 2011	SILVERADO 3500HD	AL 7687 / M 65436	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1332	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GC4KZCG4CF183414	CHEVROLET 2012	SILVERADO 3500 H-D P/U	AL 7388 / R 25679	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
1404	DPW - B + G	PICKUP	1GC0KUEG4FZ510203	Chevrolet - 2015	2500 REG CAB	AV 3863	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: PICKUP Pri. Loc.: B+G/LANDSCAPE Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
SC-2	DPW-HIGHWAY	STUMP CUTTER	1VRN151U4Y1000493	VERMEER - 2001	SC752	AL 7760 / K 17784	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
SC-3	DPW-HIGHWAY	STUMP CUTTER	1R9100912W2103 44	RAYCO - 2002	SUPER JR. 1625	NONE	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
SC-4/1104	DPW-HIGHWAY	STUMP CUTTER	1VR2151J161000277	VERMEER - 2006	SC802	AL 7674 / M 23858	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
SC-5	DPW-HIGHWAY	STUMP CUTTER	1VR2151J2D1001189	VERMEER - 2013	SC802	AL 7496 / R 30055	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: All Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: STUMP CUTTER Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1006	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	70C45181	KAWASAKI - 2004	70Z	AL 7782 / L 56220	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1105	LANDFILL	PAYLOADER	A53271	KOMATSU - 2007	WA380-6	AL 7673 / M 23851	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
1120	DPW - B + G	PAYLOADER	N7F201482	CASE - 2007	821E	AL 7657 / M 32141	B + G	Up Full Time
1331	DPW - B + G	PAYLOADER	1836338	VOLVO - 2012	L30B ZSX	AL 7389 / R 25685	B + G	Up Full Time
35	DPW - B + G	PAYLOADER	70C45101	KAWASAKI - 2003	70 Z	AL 7768 / L 67911	B + G	Up Full Time
6-10	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	HLL04JE0000244	HYUNDAI-2014	HL760-9A	HLL04JE0000244	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-3	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	A52200	KOMATSU - 2003	WA 380	AL 7784 / L 44717	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-4/1116	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	A53154	KOMATSU - 2007	WA380-6	AL 7792 / M 24141	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-5/1151	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	A53358	KOMATSU - 2008	WA380-6	AL 7442 / M 39368	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-6/1172	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	A53547	KOMATSU - 2008	WA380-6	AL 7485 / M 49704	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-7 /1295	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	A48030	KOMATSU - 2011	WA-480-6	AL 7402 / R 11901	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-9/1362	DPW-HIGHWAY	PAYLOADER	HLM01CD0000653	HYUNDAI - 2013	HL757-9	AL 7500 / R 30097	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: PAYLOADER Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1143 / 6-60	DPW-HIGHWAY	DOZER	CAT00D6TPLAY00755	CATERPILLAR - 2008	D6T	AL 7437 / M 39353	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1189	LANDFILL	DOZER	CAT00D6THSKL00632	CATERPILLAR - 2009	D6T-XW	AL 7470 / M 50717	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
300	LANDFILL	DOZER	65416	KOMATSU - 2003	D 65 PX		LANDFILL	Up Full Time
D7	LANDFILL	DOZER	9TX01410	CATERPILLAR - 1998	D7		LANDFILL	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: DOZER Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
6-35	DPW-HIGHWAY	BACKHOE	SMFB44ECDY8EM3329	FERMEC - 2000	860 SB	AL 7698 / K 19818	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: BACKHOE Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1326	DPW-STREET LIGHTING	AIR VAC	245-685-000F254C	MTD	MULTIVAC		HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-88	DPW-HIGHWAY	AIR VAC	1HTWXAXT64J086350	INTERNATIONAL - 2004	7600 SFA 6X4	AL 7773 / L 67909	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-91	DPW-HIGHWAY	AIR VAC	1FVHG3DV5EHFU5925	FREIGHTLINER/VACON - 2014	114-SD	AL 7418 / R 36620	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: AIR VAC Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1099/6163	LANDFILL	EXCAVATOR	YY0407628	KOBELCO 115 SR DZ - 2006	SK 1151 CONS MED	MODEL No. SK115SRDZ-1E	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
6-36	DPW-HIGHWAY	EXCAVATOR	450021	KOMATSU - 2012	PC/210	AF 2580	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
6-37	DPW - B + G	EXCAVATOR	126100547	TAKEUCHI-2015	TB260CRA		B + G	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: All Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: EXCAVATOR Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
8-1/1198	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJ49HAK2346	FREIGHTLINER - 2009	M2106V	AL 7467 / M 56658	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-10	LANDFILL	6 WHEELER	1FVACYDT1DHFD5282	FREIGHTLINER - 2013	M2 106	AL 7396 / R 29360	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
8-11	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVACYDT3FHGN3597	FREIGHTLINER-2015	M2106	AW 2474	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-2/1199	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJ69HAK2347	FREIGHTLINER - 2009	M2106V	AL 7466 / M 56657	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-3 / 1200	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJX9HAK2349	FREIGHTLINER - 2009	M2106V	AL 7364 / M 56682	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-4/1202	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJ89HAK2348	FREIGHTLINER - 2009	M2106v	AL 7365 / M 56683	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-44	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTGBAAR11H384436	INTERNATIONAL - 2001	2554 4X2	AL 7789 / K 28890	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
8-5/1233	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJ8ADAP7698	FREIGHTLINER - 2010	M2106V	AL 7412 / M 66175	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-50	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTWDADR24J021531	INTERNATIONAL - 2004	7400 4X2	AL 7637 / L 45358	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-51	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTWDADR15J030593	INTERNATIONAL - 2005	7400 4X2	AL 7627 / L 56227	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-52	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTWDADR85J030591	INTERNATIONAL - 2005	7400 4X2	AL 7625 / L 56225	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-53	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTWDADR75J030596	INTERNATIONAL - 2005	7400 4X2	AL 7630 / L 56230	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-54	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTWDADR35J030594	INTERNATIONAL - 2005	7400 4X2	AL 7628 / L 56228	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-55	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1HTWDADRX5J030592	INTERNATIONAL - 2005	7400 4X2	AL 7626 / L 56226	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-6/1234	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJKADAP7699	FREIGHTLINER - 2010	M2106V	AL 7413 / M 66176	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-7/1235	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVAC3DJ2ADAP7700	FREIGHTLINER - 2010	M2106V	AL 7411 / M 66174	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-8/1303	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVACYDT9BHAZ4941	FREIGHTLINER - 2011	M2 106	AL 7404 / R 11917	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-9/1306	DPW-HIGHWAY	6 WHEELER	1FVACYDT78HAZ4940	FREIGHTLINER - 2011	M2 106	AL 7405 / R 11926	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: 6 WHEELER Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
8-70/1126	DPW-HIGHWAY	10 WHEELER	1HTWHAZT98J650346	INTERNATIONAL - 2008	7400 SFA 6X4	AL 7799 / M 23082	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-71/1211	DPW-HIGHWAY	10 WHEELER	1FVHC7CV59HAK2379	FREIGHTLINER - 2009	M2112V	AL 7374 / M 57203	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-72/1231	DPW-HIGHWAY	10 WHEELER	1FVHC7CV7ADAP7749	FREIGHTLINER - 2010	M2112V	AL 7410 / M 66141	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-73	DPW-HIGHWAY	10 WHEELER	1FVHG3DV8FHGN3599	FREIGHTLINER-2015	114SD	AW 2538	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8-74	DPW-HIGHWAY	10 WHEELER	1FVHG3DV6FHGN3598	FREIGHTLINER-2015	114SD	AW 2532	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: 10 WHEELER Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

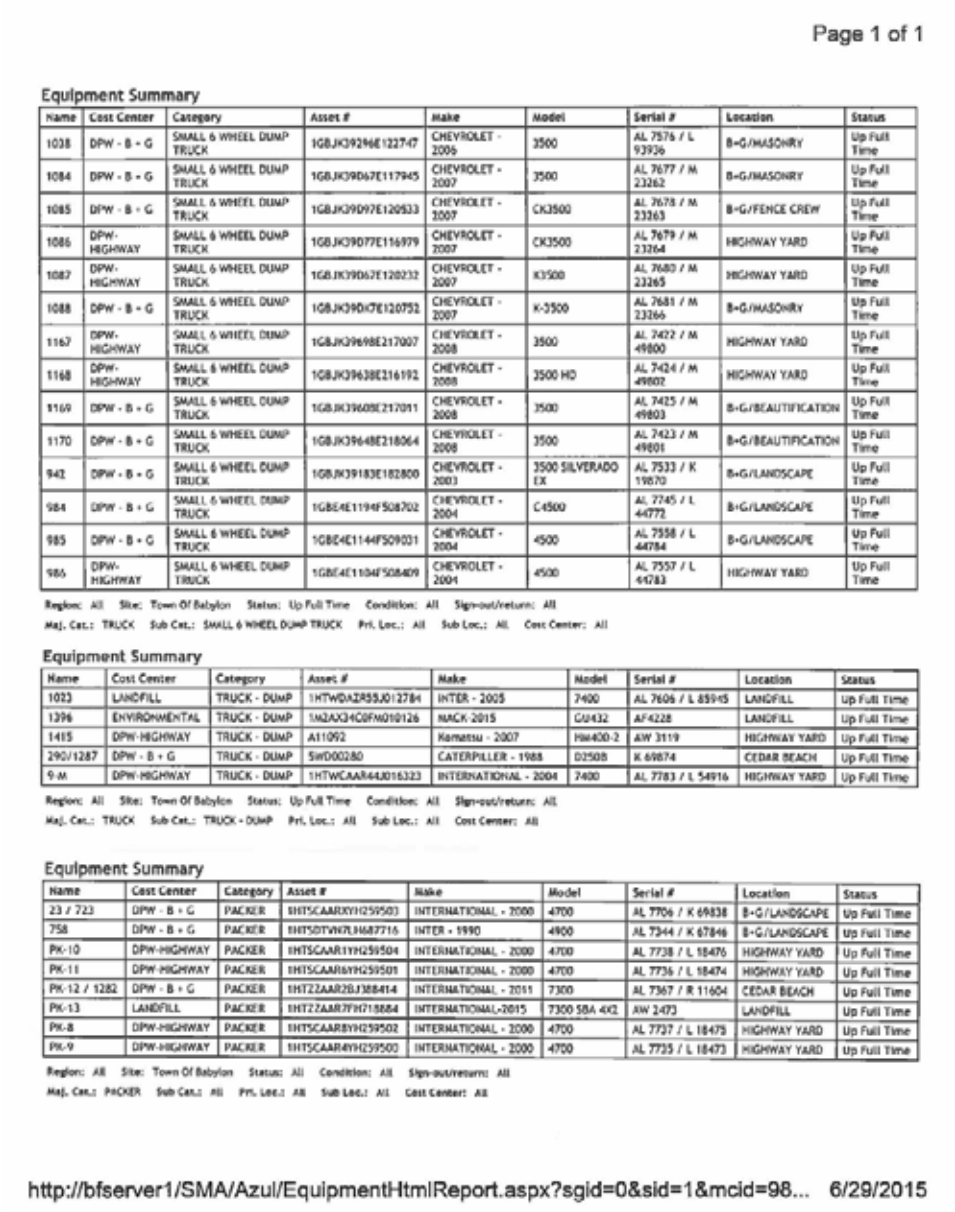
Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
8CP-4	DPW-HIGHWAY	TREE TRUCK / BUCKET	1HTSCAAP4XH205854	INTERNATIONAL - 1999		AL 7787 / L 18462	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8CP-5 / 1103	DPW-HIGHWAY	TREE TRUCK / BUCKET	1HTMKAAN37H505265	INTERNATIONAL - 2007	4400 SBA	AL 7338 / M 23872	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
8CP-7 1384	DPW-HIGHWAY	TREE TRUCK / BUCKET	3HAMMAANXEL019442	INTERNATIONAL - 2014	4300	AL 7419 / R 36627	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: TREE TRUCK / BUCKET Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
LL-4	DPW-HIGHWAY	LIGHTNING LOADER	1FVACXCS23HL71639	FREIGHTLINER - 2003	M2106MD	AL 7750 / L 75997	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
LL-5	DPW-HIGHWAY	LIGHTNING LOADER	1HTNMAAN74H655658	INTERNATIONAL - 2004	4300	AL 7559 / L 43980	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
LL-6	DPW-HIGHWAY	LIGHTNING LOADER	3HAMMAAN1FL678964	INTERNATIONAL 2014	4300 SBA 4X2	AV 2329	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: All Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: LIGHTNING LOADER Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All



Page 1 of 1

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1038	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39296E122747	CHEVROLET - 2006	3500	AL 7576 / L 93936	B+G/MASONRY	Up Full Time
1084	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39D67E117945	CHEVROLET - 2007	3500	AL 7677 / M 23262	B+G/MASONRY	Up Full Time
1085	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39D97E120533	CHEVROLET - 2007	CK3500	AL 7678 / M 23263	B+G/FENCE CREW	Up Full Time
1086	DPW-HIGHWAY	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39D77E116979	CHEVROLET - 2007	CK3500	AL 7679 / M 23264	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1087	DPW-HIGHWAY	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39D67E120232	CHEVROLET - 2007	K3500	AL 7680 / M 23265	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1088	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39DX7E120752	CHEVROLET - 2007	K-3500	AL 7681 / M 23266	B+G/MASONRY	Up Full Time
1167	DPW-HIGHWAY	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39698E217007	CHEVROLET - 2008	3500	AL 7422 / M 49800	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1168	DPW-HIGHWAY	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39638E216192	CHEVROLET - 2008	3500 HD	AL 7424 / M 49802	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
1169	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39608E217011	CHEVROLET - 2008	3500	AL 7425 / M 49803	B+G/BEAUTIFICATION	Up Full Time
1170	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39648E218064	CHEVROLET - 2008	3500	AL 7423 / M 49801	B+G/BEAUTIFICATION	Up Full Time
942	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBJK39183E182800	CHEVROLET - 2003	3500 SILVERADO EX	AL 7533 / K 19870	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
984	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBE4E1194F508702	CHEVROLET - 2004	C4500	AL 7745 / L 44772	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
985	DPW - B + G	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBE4E1144F509031	CHEVROLET - 2004	4500	AL 7558 / L 44784	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
986	DPW-HIGHWAY	SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	1GBE4E1104F508409	CHEVROLET - 2004	4500	AL 7557 / L 44783	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: SMALL 6 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
1023	LANDFILL	TRUCK - DUMP	1HTWDAZR55J012784	INTER - 2005	7400	AL 7606 / L 85945	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
1396	ENVIRONMENTAL	TRUCK - DUMP	1M2AX34C0FM010126	MACK 2015	GU432	AF4228	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
1415	DPW-HIGHWAY	TRUCK - DUMP	A11092	Komatsu - 2007	Hm400-2	AW 3119	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
290/1287	DPW - B + G	TRUCK - DUMP	SWD00280	CATERPILLER - 1988	D250B	K 69874	CEDAR BEACH	Up Full Time
9-M	DPW-HIGHWAY	TRUCK - DUMP	1HTWCAAR44J016323	INTERNATIONAL - 2004	7400	AL 7783 / L 54916	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: Up Full Time Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: TRUCK Sub Cat.: TRUCK - DUMP Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

Equipment Summary

Name	Cost Center	Category	Asset #	Make	Model	Serial #	Location	Status
23 / 723	DPW - B + G	PACKER	1HTSCAARXYH259503	INTERNATIONAL - 2000	4700	AL 7706 / K 69838	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
758	DPW - B + G	PACKER	1HTSDTVN7LH687716	INTER - 1990	4900	AL 7344 / K 67846	B+G/LANDSCAPE	Up Full Time
PK-10	DPW-HIGHWAY	PACKER	1HTSCAAR1YH259504	INTERNATIONAL - 2000	4700	AL 7738 / L 18476	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
PK-11	DPW-HIGHWAY	PACKER	1HTSCAAR6YH259501	INTERNATIONAL - 2000	4700	AL 7736 / L 18474	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
PK-12 / 1282	DPW - B + G	PACKER	1HT2ZAAR2BJ388414	INTERNATIONAL - 2011	7300	AL 7367 / R 11604	CEDAR BEACH	Up Full Time
PK-13	LANDFILL	PACKER	1HT2ZAAR7FH718884	INTERNATIONAL-2015	7300 SBA 4X2	AW 2473	LANDFILL	Up Full Time
PK-8	DPW-HIGHWAY	PACKER	1HTSCAAR8YH259502	INTERNATIONAL - 2000	4700	AL 7737 / L 18475	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time
PK-9	DPW-HIGHWAY	PACKER	1HTSCAAR4YH259500	INTERNATIONAL - 2000	4700	AL 7735 / L 18473	HIGHWAY YARD	Up Full Time

Region: All Site: Town Of Babylon Status: All Condition: All Sign-out/return: All
Maj. Cat.: PACKER Sub Cat.: All Pri. Loc.: All Sub Loc.: All Cost Center: All

http://bfserver1/SMA/Azul/EquipmentHtmlReport.aspx?sgid=0&sid=1&mcid=98... 6/29/2015

Contractual Services

Residential and Commercial Garbage District Services Waste Pickup and Roll Offs

Transfer Stations

Hazardous Waste Pickup United States Environmental Protection Agency Site Remediation and Emergency Response Bid

Outside Assistance

Household/Hazardous Waste Pickup United States Environmental Protection Agency

40

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Petroleum Spills/ Tanks
Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG) downed power lines interspersed with vegetative debris

Department of Public Safety

Fire Prevention Division Emergency Response Hazardous Materials and Oil Tank Recovery
Removal of fuel from boats for disposal

Harbormaster Boats and Trailers Boat Recovery

Solid Waste Management

Marine Debris Management and Boats Special Section

Because of Babylon's tremendous coastal exposure and the challenges involved with the recovery of boats and other water borne debris, marine debris is a very relevant topic for this plan and is given special attention.

During the significant storm event boats may break or float away from dock slips, sink in place, break away from a mooring or float off of blocks in boatyards or residential properties in coastal flood prone areas. Additionally, derelict boats that have been in the marine environment for a long period of time may be redistributed to new locations in the coastal zone. Boats fall within the definition of marine debris for the purpose of reimbursement for storm recovery through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pursuant to FEMA Recovery Policy

RP9523.5 Debris Removal from Waterways See Appendix III for this policy or utilize the web link:

http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1859-25045-8039/rp9523.5_debris_removal_from_waterways_final__103012__.pdf

For reimbursement from FEMA, the local municipality must prove that:
1. The debris, wreckage or sunken vessel is the direct result of a presidentially declared Disaster.
2. The removal is in the public interest.
3. Another Federal Agency does not have specific authority to perform or fund the work.

The displaced/dislodged boats may end up on public land, private properties, on public streets/right of ways (ROWs), floating in the open bay, in navigational channels or on sensitive wetland areas. Immediate marine and upland reconnaissance once the storm moves away from the area is necessary to determine the extent of boats distributed and the exact locations of vessels broken loss in waterways and left upland in the coastal flood zones. The municipality must determine both hazards to marine navigation and blocked roads/ROWs from boats that may impede recovery or emergency services access/egress.



Boat displaced at Tanner Park Copiague Town of Babylon New York following Super storm Sandy.

The local agency should always first carefully inspect these boats and determine ownership and the intention of their owners for recovery once if and when contact is made. The smaller boats that have current New York State registration displayed would be the easiest identification. However some vessels may have changed ownership without proper transfer of registration and additionally, owners may purposefully remove numbers to evade responsibility for recovery and disposal costs in the absence of an insurance policy. Any boats floating free should be immediately secured at the closest, most accessible location available for government agencies (preferably accessible by land) for further evaluation. The use of hand held global positioning units (GPS) units along with geographic information system (GIS) mapping is useful do create a picture of the extent of the number of displaced/sunken in the coastal zone. This can be used for situational analysis by the local agency's recovery team. Some locations may prove difficult to access, especially boats that have come to rest well into tidal wetland and/or very shallow water areas. If aerial reconnaissance is being undertaken as part of storm recovery by an agency with such resources, it would be useful if that information is made available to the local agency or if a representative from the local agency can be provided a seat on the aircraft or helicopter flyover. Heavy equipment such as a barge with crane may be needed for some recovery operations. Sunken boats have to be pumped and raised for towing purposes. If work is to be done in house, patch kits, lift bags, pumps and ropes would be essential equipment to have on hand for crews performing the work. Depending on the agency's resources, these operations may be conducted in house through Marine Law Enforcement, Bay Management and/or Public Safety Programs. Many Suffolk County Towns have a Harbormaster that may be the appropriate lead for the operation. The local agency should also coordinate with local boatyards and marinas for vessel recovery. There will likely be large numbers of vessels displaced from low lying municipalities that have significant numbers of boatyards and marinas. Note that some boats may be left behind on private properties and present legal issues between the boat owner and property owner for recovery. The most challenging situations between the boat owner and private property owner would be if the recovery could result in property damage. In other cases, the local agency may at its discretion remove abandoned vessels from private property. Any potential legal issues in connection with vessel recovery should be referred to the municipalities' legal department or counsel. Larger vessels, generally greater than 24'-25' in length and sailboats with large/deep/draft/ keels may require outside contracting help utilizing the specially designed hydraulic trailers required to move these vessels from either water or land. Some local agencies are on contract with local boat towing/ hauling companies for vessel recovery/transport/removal.

In the course of the initial inspection a determination should be made whether there is fuel on board or other potentially hazardous chemicals or materials or compressed gas or sewage and whether any release to the environment has occurred or if a potential hazard exists. The local fire prevention division or fire marshal is usually the appropriate entity of the local agency to make such a determination. These hazardous materials and petroleum products must be removed from the vessel before disposal or a release to the environment or fire or explosion may occur. In the event of any release, the fire prevention division or fire marshal of the local agency, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and United States Coast Guard (USCG) must be notified. Costs to address and contain the release may be assessed by local and State and Federal agencies. It there is no petroleum or chemical release and the owner is contacted, the municipality should be provided with a time frame for removal or the municipality may dictate a time frame. The circumstances should dictate the time frame, e. g. a vessel blocking a public road or an unstable hazard to public safety. The municipality may have to take immediate action if there is any threat to the public health, safety or welfare. Boats can pose navigation hazards especially those submerged and drifting vessels. House boats with wide beams may present special challenges to recovery and disposal and are likely to contain compressed gas and possibly a wastewater holding tank.
For large scale events the municipality should have a staging area available preferably next to a boat ramp that has ample space to temporarily block boats pending owner identification or preparation for demolition. In this manner the boats can be hauled and stored without further transport. The municipality should apply for a NYSDEC Emergency Authorization for the temporary debris storage at these locations. The 70 hour rule definitely applies here because the municipality's primary goal should be to make its waterways and upland areas safe as soon as possible after the storm. For boats proposed for demolition all fuel must be removed as well as sanitary waste and in the case of inboard and inboard/outboard vessels engine crankcase oil. Other options may be to contract with a boat yard with a lift service and storage space.

In any case the legal issues with ownership must be quickly addressed and any preventative actions to address the potential release of fuel especially given the high hazard of gasoline or other chemicals to human life and the environment. Submittal, record keeping and tracking must be undertaken accordance with the relevant reimbursement program such as the FEMA program mentioned above.

If scales are available, scale weight provides excellent proof of the processing and disposal of the vessels. FEMA approved tracking combined with scale weight and backup reports would be recommended.

In any event a municipality with an abundance of low lying waterfront would be highly susceptible to a large number of dislodged and or sunken vessels following the major storm event. Preventative measures would include public outreach to encourage the removal of boats from dockage by the owners and storage in an upland area outside of the surge zone preceding the storm event. Other options would be recommendations for proper dockage/tie off of ropes in anticipation of significant flood heights. Among other strategies this involves allowing enough leeway for the ropes to respond to flood heights and not pull the vessels underwater or snap ropes. Additionally boats may become trapped under docks by extreme low tides that could be experienced ahead or depending on the path of the storm. Bilge pumps must be fully operational with charged batteries prevent sinking from extreme rainfall for those boats not self bailing. Marinas should make full preparations and insure that all vessels are secured if not removed from the water. Blocked vessels must be secured from movement off blocks to the greatest extent possible during storm surge. Also drain plugs may be inserted to prevent sinking during inundation (with attention to rainwater). Boats must (emphasis) be removed from boat houses during the significant storm event. The elevation of boats due to tidal forces/storm surge may cause damage to both vessels and boat houses.

Public outreach materials could be developed in cooperation with for example the local coast guard auxiliary and radio stations and social media to guide boaters on preventing damage to their vessels during the extreme storm event.

FEMA Project Work Sheets

With all disaster assistance it is important to maintain documentation for work related to the incident. Failure to properly document time and resources may later jeopardize reimbursement from FEMA. Force account time, straight as well as overtime, contracted work, equipment, and all related work to the event. Each event will have some differences, depending on the scope of damage. FEMA will accommodate accordingly, but the elements for project worksheets basically remain the same. Examples of this occurred for DR4085 Sandy. A 30 day period was accepted with both straight as well as overtime with regards to debris. The Town has global positioning units (GPS) on all its equipment so the positions of

resources can be viewed at any given time. All debris/material goes over scales for documentation of total weight.

Appendix I

Resolution Entering into Grant Agreement Town of Babylon and Suffolk County Fire Rescue Emergency Services (FRES)

RESOLUTION NO. 245 MARCH 24, 2015
AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF BABYLON TO PARTNER WITH SUFFOLK COUNTY, ACTING THROUGH ITS DULY CONSTITUTED DEPARTMENT OF FIRE RESCUE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (FRES) AND FOR THE SUPERVISOR TO EXECUTE AN INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT WITH FRES

The following resolution was offered by Councilman Donnelly and seconded by Councilman Martinez

WHEREAS, the Town of Babylon, together with Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES), the nine townships in Suffolk County and our federal, state and local partners are developing a countywide compressive debris management plan pursuant to the requirements as set-forth by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and

WHEREAS, FEMA requires all municipal entities to prepare management plans in order to receive federal reimbursement as the result of a Presidential declaration; and

WHEREAS, the partners prepared and submitted to FEMA the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Plan in 2014, to comply with the federal mandate, the same partners will submit the Countywide Comprehensive Debris Management Plan to FEMA in June of 2015; and

WHEREAS, as a partner in the development of the Plan the Town of Babylon will receive reimbursement for administrative costs pursuant to a grant obtained by Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services not to exceed $13,000 for

which the Town will need to enter into an intermunicipal agreement with the County of Suffolk; and

WHEREAS, the development of this Plan is a Type II action pursuant to 6 N.Y.C.R.R. §617.2(b) and therefore no further SEQRA review is required.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Babylon authorizes the Supervisor to forward this Resolution to the Commissioner of Suffolk County Office of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services for incorporation into the required submittal document and for distribution to the appropriate state and federal agencies for filing.

RESOLVED, by the Town Board of the Town of Babylon that the Supervisor be and he hereby is authorized to execute an Intermunicipal agreement for services with Suffolk County, acting through its duly constituted Department of Fire Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) for the purpose of the coordination and development of a multi-jurisdictional, Debris Management Plan, and be it further

RESOLVED, that said agreement is subject to the approval of the Town Attorney as to form and content.

VOTES: 5 YEAS: 5 NAYS: 0

The resolution was thereupon declared duly adopted.

Appendix II

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Draft Emergency Authorizations

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Oak Beach Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: Ocean Parkway, Babylon, NY
Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Overlook Beach Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: Ocean Parkway, Babylon, NY
Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
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5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Pine Acres Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: Old Country Road, Deer Park, NY 11729
Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Spangle Drive Senior Center
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: Spangle Drive, North Babylon, NY 11703
Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Van Bourgondien Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 600 Albin Avenue, West Babylon, NY 11704
Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Venetian Shores Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 850 Venetian Pkwy, Lindenhurst NY 11757

Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): N/A
Storage (CY): N/A
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: USEPA HazMat Site.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Hazardous materials spilled during storm pose a risk to public health.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Proper precautions and procedures for HazMat processing will be taken under direction of USEPA.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: 276 Long Island Ave
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 276 Long Island Ave Wyandanch, NY 11798

Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Anthony Sanchez Memorial Park/Pool
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 129 Sawyer Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704

Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Birchwood Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 3 Cricket Ct, Deer Park, NY 11729

Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
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5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Cedar Beach Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: Ocean Parkway, Babylon, NY

Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Colonial Springs Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: Circle Drive Wheatley Heights, NY 11798
Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: North Lindenhurst Pool
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: 1700 Straight Path, Lindenhurst NY 11757

Contact Person and Information: Rich Groh, Chief Environmental Analyst
281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon 11703
631-422-7640

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 2,000
Storage (CY): 30,000
Hours of Operation: N/A
Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Vegetative material only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 24 hours
Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Staging of vegetative material.
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Large quantities of vegetative material blocking roadways and impacting power transmission lines.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Only clean vegetative material to be staged.
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ (*if necessary, please include on a separate page*)

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner
Date: _____

Appendix III
FEMA Guidance on Marine Debris

FEMA

RP9523.5

RECOVERY POLICY

I. TITLE: **Debris Removal from Waterways**

II. **DATE OF ISSUANCE: October 30, 2012**

III. **PURPOSE:** To provide guidance for determining the eligibility of debris removal from navigable waterways, the coastal and inland zones, and wetlands under the Public Assistance Program.

IV. **SCOPE AND EXTERNAL AUDIENCE:** This policy applies to all emergencies and major disasters declared on or after the date of publication of this policy. It will continue in effect until rescinded or superseded. If rescinded or superseded, this policy will continue to apply to all emergencies and major disasters declared between the date in Paragraph II and the date it is rescinded or superseded. The policy does not apply retroactively to emergencies and disasters declared prior to the date of issuance in Paragraph II. The policy is intended for all personnel involved in the administration of the Public Assistance Program.

V. **AUTHORITY:** Sections 403, 407, and 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, (Stafford Act), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5173, and 5192.

VI. **OBJECTIVES:**

A. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has primary responsibility for the removal of debris from Federally maintained navigable channels and waterways. Section 202 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (PL 94-587) authorizes USACE to remove debris from Federally maintained commercial harbors, and water areas immediately adjacent thereto. Sections 15, 19, and 20 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899, as amended, authorize USACE to remove sunken vessels or other obstructions from navigable waterways under emergency conditions. A navigable waterway is one that has been authorized by Congress, and which USACE operates and maintains for general (including commercial and recreational) navigation.

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RECOVERY POLICY

B. USACE's policy is to oversee removal of sunken vessels by an identifiable owner, operator or lessee if the sunken vessel is in or likely to be moved into a Federal navigation channel. USACE will remove a vessel using its emergency authorities only if the owner, operator, or lessee cannot be identified or they cannot effect removal in a timely and safe manner.

C. Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 153, **Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal** authorizes the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to remove sunken vessels in order to prevent marine pollution. In 1985, USACE and the USCG signed a Memorandum of Agreement to enhance coordination between the two agencies for the removal of sunken vessels and other obstructions to navigation from navigable waters of the United States. Under this agreement, USACE and the USCG work together to determine if a sunken vessel either poses a threat to navigation or a pollution threat to public health and safety. If the agencies determine that the vessel poses a threat to navigation, USACE will remove the vessel using the emergency authorities proscribed in Section 20 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899. If the sunken vessel poses a pollution threat, under 33 CFR Part 153 **Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal**, and the Abandoned Barge Act of 1992, the USCG's authority to remove the vessel is subject to a determination that its removal is essential to abate a pollution threat from the vessel. In most cases, USCG authorized actions are limited to removing oil and other hazardous substances from the vessel while leaving the vessel in place.

D. Under the National Contingency Plan, the USCG is also responsible for the removal of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases that occur in the coastal zone. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for the emergency removal of oil, pollutants, hazardous materials and their containers from inland zones. The precise boundaries of coastal and inland zones are determined by an interagency agreement between the EPA and the USCG.

E. Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, PL 81-516, 33 U.S.C. 701b-1; and Sections 403-405 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, PL 95-334, as amended by Section 382 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, PL 104-127, 16 U.S.C. 2203, authorize the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to provide assistance, through its Emergency Watershed Protection

(EWP) program, to implement emergency measures to EWP-eligible facilities where a sudden impairment of a watershed threatens life or property as determined by the NRCS State Conservationist. These emergency measures include, but are not limited to, providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams. The measures that are taken must be environmentally and economically sound. Additional EWP criteria are in 7 CFR Part 624.

F. Sections 403, 407, and 502 of the Stafford Act and 44 CFR § 206.224 **Debris removal**, authorize FEMA to provide funding to eligible applicants to remove debris, wreckage, and sunken vessels from publicly and privately owned waters to eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property; or to ensure the economic recovery of the affected community. The debris, wreckage, and sunken vessels must be the direct result of a Presidentially declared emergency or major disaster and located in the designated area, and the applicant must have the legal responsibility to remove the threat (see 44 CFR § 206.223 **General work eligibility**). FEMA may fund the removal and disposal of eligible debris, wreckage, and sunken vessels from non-Federally maintained navigable waterways, the coastal or inland zones, or wetlands only when another Federal agency does not have the specific authority to fund the activity (see 44 CFR § 206.208(c)(2)). FEMA will make eligibility determinations on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the State and other Federal agencies, as necessary (see section VIII.B.8. of this policy regarding debris removal from streams).

G. Pursuant to 44 CFR § 206.208 **Direct Federal assistance,** FEMA may provide direct Federal assistance through a mission assignment to another Federal agency to remove eligible debris when the State and local government certify that they lack the capability to perform or contract for the requested work. The duration of mission assignments for debris removal is limited to 60 days from the emergency or major disaster declaration date. Extensions to this time limitation may be made based on extenuating circumstances or unusual project requirements (see 44 CFR §206.208(d)).

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RECOVERY POLICY

VII. DEFINITIONS:

A. **Coastal Zone**: As defined for the purpose of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), refers to all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term coastal zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in Federal regional contingency plans.

B. **Federally Maintained Navigable Channels and Waterways:** For the purpose of this policy, refer to those waters that are maintained under the authorities and responsibilities of the USACE. These channels include USACE authorized projects (e.g., specified harbors, canals, turning basins, anchorage and mooring areas, and waterways) that are designed, constructed, and maintained by the USACE for use by commercial and/or recreational navigation traffic.

C. **Inland Zone**: The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

D. **Non-Federally Maintained Navigable Waterways**: Public waterways that are currently used for commercial and recreational navigation traffic and are not Federally maintained or under the authority of a Federal agency.

E. **Specified Ports and Harbors**: Those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

F. **Wetlands**: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, or that under normal hydrologic

conditions does or would support, a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life typically adapted for life in saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions (e.g., swamps, fresh and saltwater marshes, bogs, fens).

VIII. POLICY:

A. Approval for FEMA Assistance

FEMA may fund the removal and disposal of eligible disaster-generated debris, wreckage, and sunken vessels from the coastal zone or inland zone, non-Federally maintained navigable waterways, and wetlands by an eligible applicant, if (1) the debris, wreckage, or sunken vessel is the direct result of a Presidentially-declared disaster (44 CFR § 206.223(a)), (2) the removal is in the public interest (44 CFR § 206.224(a)), and (3) another Federal agency does not have specific authority to perform or fund the work (44 CFR § 206.208(c)(2)).

In order to be eligible for assistance, an eligible applicant must provide documentation of this work, to include: a public interest determination; legal responsibility; debris types and quantities to be removed; and debris removal locations.

1. Public Interest Determination: Pursuant to 44 CFR § 206.224 **Debris removal**, debris removal is in the "public interest," when its removal is necessary to (1) eliminate immediate threats to life, public health, and safety; or (2) eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved property; or (3) ensure economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large.

Applicants should provide FEMA documentation to support one of the following:

a. Immediate Threat to Life, Public Health, and Safety Determination. The basis of a determination by the State, county or municipal government's public health authority or other public entity that has legal authority to make such a determination that disaster-generated

debris in a navigable waterway in the designated area constitutes an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety; or

b. Immediate Threat of Significant Damage to Improved Property Determination. The basis of the determination by the State, county, or municipal government that the removal of disaster-generated debris from a navigable waterway is cost effective. Debris removal is cost effective if the cost to remove the debris is less than the cost of potential damage to the improved property; or

c. Ensure Economic Recovery of the Affected Community to the Benefit of the Community at Large Determination. The basis of the determination by the State, county, or municipal government that the removal of debris from a navigable waterway is necessary to ensure economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large.

2. Legal Responsibility: Pursuant to 44 CFR §206.223(a)(3), **General work eligibility**, an eligible applicant must demonstrate that it had the legal responsibility at the time of disaster to remove debris and obstructions from the impacted waterway. An applicant's legal authorities, codes, and ordinances should be germane to the condition(s) presenting an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety, and not merely define the applicant's uniform level of services. The applicant's legal responsibility to take action where there is an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety should be independent of any expectation, or request, that FEMA will reimburse costs incurred for debris removal.

B. Eligible

1. FEMA will determine the amount of eligible debris to be removed that is necessary to eliminate an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety from non-Federally maintained navigable waterways, the coastal zone or inland zone, and wetlands on a case-by-case basis. FEMA will conduct eligibility assessments with the assistance of representatives from the applicant, State, and other Federal agencies, as necessary. Applicants should provide maintenance

records or surveys to demonstrate the pre-disaster condition and capacity of the waterway and its facilities, as appropriate.

2. FEMA will reimburse reasonable costs for the use of side scan sonar that identifies eligible submerged debris and sunken vessels after the applicant provides an eligible initial scope of work and cost estimate, and FEMA has determined that the removal of the debris is in the public interest, as described in Section VII.B.1. Side scan sonar missions should be limited in scope to address the impacted areas of non-Federally maintained navigable waterways and developed in coordination with FEMA and the State. Applicants should provide documentation that demonstrates the need for the use of side scan sonar to identify immediate threats. This documentation should be directly related to the impacted area(s) and debris estimates and locations.

3. FEMA may determine that debris located at or below the surface of a non-Federally maintained navigable waterway, or in the coastal or inland zone, is eligible to a depth equal to the maximum draft of the largest vessel that utilized the waterway prior to the storm plus two feet. Example: If the maximum draft of the largest vessel using the waterway is four feet, two feet will be added so that any debris below this six feet zone is not eligible.

   a. FEMA may determine that debris extending from the waterway bottom upward into the eligible zone is also eligible for complete removal.

   b. Applicants should document the maximum draft of waterways for tidal waters by using depths taken at low tide.

4. The removal of trees still rooted to an embankment may be eligible if:

   a. The tree is partially or wholly floating or submerged in the waterway; and

   b. The tree presents an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety; and

c. Another Federal agency does not have specific authority to fund or perform the work.

In such cases, FEMA may determine that the cost to cut the floating or submerged portion of the tree at the water's edge is eligible.

5. FEMA may determine that debris along the bank of a non-Federally maintained navigable waterway, in the coastal zone or inland zone, or along the bank of a wetland is eligible if it presents an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety, or to improved property.

6. Debris removal from privately-owned canals, waterways and banks is only eligible when necessary to eliminate an immediate threat to navigation that impedes the access of emergency service providers or if approved by the Federal Coordinating Officer under the guidelines established in Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.13, *Debris Removal from Private Property*.

7. Eligible debris removal from a stream is limited to the minimum effort required to eliminate an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety, or debris that is immediately up/down stream of and in close proximity to improved property.

8. Debris removal from a stream by an applicant for which another Federal agency has specific authority, is ineligible under the Public Assistance Program, except for limited debris removal that is:

a. Reasonably necessary to eliminate an immediate threat to life, public health and safety; OR

b. Located immediately up/down stream of or in close proximity to improved property and which poses an immediate threat of significant damage to that property; AND

c. The other Federal agency is not providing assistance for the activity.

9. FEMA may fund the removal and disposal of containers of pollutants and hazardous substances from the coastal zone or inland zone, non-Federally maintained navigable waterways, and wetlands by an eligible applicant, if the removal is in the public interest, and another Federal agency does not have specific authority to perform the work.

10. FEMA may determine that a storm-damaged vessel can be treated as eligible debris if the vessel cannot be salvaged or returned to seaworthiness and it is floating or submerged in the coastal or inland zones, a non-Federally maintained navigable waterway, or wetland. However, if any part of the damaged vessel can be used to identify an owner, the applicant should contact the owner and follow its local ordinances and State laws to demonstrate legal responsibility to remove and dispose of the vessel.

C. Ineligible

1. The removal of debris by an applicant for which another Federal agency has specific authority, or from Federally maintained navigable channels and waterways, is ineligible under the Public Assistance Program, except for limited debris removal from a stream as provided for in section VIII.B.8. of this policy.

2. The removal of wreckage and sunken vessels from Federally maintained navigable channels and waterways is ineligible.

3. The removal of debris from privately owned canals, waterways and banks is generally ineligible, except in cases described in Section VII.B.6.

D. Duplication of Benefits

Pursuant to Section 312 of the Stafford Act, FEMA is prohibited from providing funds for work that is covered by another source of funding. Therefore, applicants should take steps to verify whether insurance coverage or any other source of funding exists for the debris removal work.

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RECOVERY POLICY

E. **Environmental Protection and Historic Preservation Review Requirements**

Eligible waterway debris removal and disposal activities must satisfy environmental protection and historic preservation compliance review requirements as established by 44 CFR Parts 9, **Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands**, and 10, **Environmental Considerations**, and all other applicable local, State and Federal legal requirements.

IX. **RESPONSIBLE OFFICE:** Recovery Directorate (Public Assistance Division).

X. **SUPERSESSION:** For all disasters declared after the date of issuance in Paragraph II, this policy supersedes RP9523.5, dated March 29, 2010, and all previous guidance on this subject.

XI. **REVIEW DATE:** This policy will be reviewed 3 years from the date of issuance in accordance with Directive 112-12.

//signed//
Deborah Ingram
Assistant Administrator
Recovery Directorate

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Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 3

Town of Brookhaven

Town of Brookhaven

Debris Management Plan

June 19, 2015

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USER LIBRARY

Town of Brookhaven Solid Waste Management Plan Update, May 2012
http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8762

Typed Resources Definitions - Public Work Resources, FEMA 508-7, May 2005 (Updated 2008)
http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8792

Suffolk County Contract for Disaster Response Services and Equipment, Letting #16-13.10.3
http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8791

FEMA, Public Assistance Alternative Programs Pilot Program - Debris Removal, September 2013
http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8790

ConOps - Timeline of Debris Operations (Template from DOZER)
http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8789

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Town of Brookhaven Debris Management Plan (The Plan)

The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of the Town of Brookhaven, representatives from the nine (9) other Towns within the County and Suffolk County. Additional assistance was provided by subject matter experts from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team, Public Service Enterprise Group- Long Island, as well as other agencies and organizations as needed.

The Town of Brookhaven's Annex to the county-wide plan was developed in accordance with state and federal requirements, Plan concepts, guidance, and operational activities, as they pertain to the Town of Brookhaven, and as specified in the core plan documents contained in the Executive Summary, Plan Chapters 1-6, the Appendices and the References Section of the SC DMP.

This Plan establishes a framework for the Town of Brookhaven to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a disaster.

1.2 Town of Brookhaven Overview

The Town is located on Long Island in Suffolk County, New York and is bordered to the west by the Towns of Smithtown and Islip and to the east, by the Towns of Riverhead and Southampton.

Centrally located in Suffolk County, the Town stretches the full width of Long Island, between Long Island Sound to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The Town's coastal areas are both extensive and diverse in character. Its shoreline is over 150 miles in length and includes: 1) Narrow gravelly beaches adjacent to tall steeply sloping bluffs along much of the north shore; 2) Low-lying coastal plains on the south shore of the Town's mainland, making up part of the South Shore Estuary; and 3) The estuary and ocean shorelines along the barrier island separating the South Shore Estuary from the Atlantic Ocean which includes; portions of the Fire Island wilderness, Bellport Beach, Blue Point Beach, Cherry Grove, Davis Park, Fire Island Pines, Moriches Inlet, Oakleyville, Ocean Bay Park, Otis Pike Wilderness, Smith Point County Park, Sunken Forest, Talisman/Barrett Beach, Watch Hill and Water Island.

At approximately 370 square miles in total area (including the underwater lands) the Town is geographically the largest in New York State.

The unincorporated area of Brookhaven includes 1,675 centerline miles (3,344 total lane miles) of roadways. This includes approximately 403 miles of "primary" town roads. The following link

includes a map of all town roads as well as a listing of the primary roadways http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8779.

The Town contains nine incorporated villages (Belle Terre, Bellport, Lake Grove, Mastic Beach, Old Field, Patchogue, Poquott, Port Jefferson and Shoreham) as well as the Poospatuck Indian Nation. Roughly three quarters of the Town's land is either developed or has been preserved as open space. Most of the developed land consists of residential uses comprising approximately 80 percent single-family development and 20 percent rental, condominium or cooperative units.

Residents are widely dispersed throughout the Town, but tend to be more concentrated in the western half in the various small population centers, including a number of incorporated hamlets.

The Town of Brookhaven has grown significantly over the past 25 years. Between 1990 and 2010, the town population (including villages) increased from 407,977 to 486,382 (19.2 percent); making Brookhaven, Suffolk County's most populous municipality.

1.3 Types of Natural Disasters

This Plan seeks to address debris management in the aftermath of natural disasters such as: hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, wild fires and ice storms.

Natural disasters cause a variety of different types of debris including but not limited to, trees, stumps, construction and demolition materials, vehicles, vessels, and other personal property, putrescent food waste, soil, sand, silt and sediment. For purposes of this Plan, the Town of Brookhaven (as well as Suffolk County and the other nine townships) has adopted debris protections based upon information contained within the 2014 FEMA approved Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1.4 Plan Objectives

The primary objectives of the Town of Brookhaven Debris Management Plan are:

- To identify, assess and prioritize local vulnerabilities to emergencies or disasters and the resources available to respond to, and recover from them.
- Provide an organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing and disposal of debris caused by major debris generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from debris materials.
- Documentation procedures required to allow for possible FEMA reimbursement of debris removal, recycling, processing and disposal efforts resulting from a disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with County, State and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

1.5 Outline of the Plan

The Plan is based on guidance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (www.fema.gov), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (www.usace.army.mil/), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (www.epa.gov), and lessons learned from past storms, such as Tropical Storm Irene and Super Storm Sandy.

The Plan also outlines the NYSDEC's processes to consider, approve or disapprove requests for authorizations, variances, and waivers as needed for rapid and environmentally sound waste management, specifically with regard to managing the natural-disaster debris waste stream.

1.6 Phases of Debris Clearance

There are two main phases to debris clearance, removal and disposal activities:

- Phase I:
  Typically occurs during and immediately after the event. This phase consists of clearing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, such as the inability to access critical infrastructures. Particular attention will be given to the four hospitals (Brookhaven, St. Charles, Stony Brook and Mather) as well as emergency services (ambulance and fire) buildings.
- Phase II:
  Typically begins within seven days of the event and consists of removing and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety, activating pre-positioned contracts and notifying citizens of debris removal procedures.

1.7 Contracts

To assist the Town in its debris management, the Town Highway Department is developing procurement documents that once enacted will provide resources (operators and equipment) necessary to assist the Town with the loading, transport, processing and disposal of debris.

If needed, Suffolk County Department of Public Works (SCDPW) has competitively bid contracts, in place, for debris related services and equipment which may be used by the Town of Brookhaven. In a large county-wide debris generating event, coordination of debris clearance/removal/disposal activities will be coordinated through the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (SCEOC).

1.8 Plan Maintenance

The Town of Brookhaven's Debris Management Plan shall be reviewed annually to update any changes in debris contractor status, annual contracts, permits, staging areas, or other short term variable items. Both the County-wide Debris Management Plan and the Brookhaven Debris Management Plan shall both be review, in their entirety, every five years.

CHAPTER 2
DISASTER TYPES AND DEBRIS MODELING PROJECTIONS

2.1 Overview

This Chapter summarizes the types of natural disasters that could potentially occur in the County, the types of waste materials that could be generated from such events, and provides debris modeling waste generation projections. While this Plan is applicable to both natural disasters and man-made disasters, the focus of this Plan is debris management resulting from natural disasters.

In 2014, Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA. The Plan includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. The projections for both Hurricanes and Flood disasters used in this Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

The debris projection modeling used for this Plan is displayed in table format in Section 2.3 below. Included are projections for Hurricane, Flood, and Earthquake disasters. In addition, actual debris quantities generated from the three recent Declared Disasters: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) are also displayed in the Tables for information and comparative purposes.

The following sections (2.2.1 – 2.2.9) discuss the vulnerability of Suffolk County to certain natural disasters. As Brookhaven is centrally located with the County and reaches from the Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, it is highly probable that any natural disaster to strike within Suffolk County would have an adverse impact on the Town.

2.2 Natural Disasters

2.2.1 Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Per the National Weather Service (NWS), Northern Atlantic hurricanes typically accelerate northward up the coast, reaching an average speed of 33 mph forward motion by the time they pass our latitude. As a result, the storm structure becomes skewed in such a way that the following occurs:

- Outer rain bands with tropical storm force gusts can occur way out ahead of the storm center (sometimes 14 hours in advance of the storm), which can cause coastal flooding and shut down coastal roadways.
- Flooding rains typically become focused along and west of the track of the storm, with the east side of the storm typically having only a few showers and perhaps even some sunshine.
- The strongest winds occur to the east of the track of the storm. Consequently, the storm surge (driven mostly by the strong winds) is highest also to the east of the track of the storm.
- There can be a backlash of gusty winds after the storm center passes, but typically all of the rain occurs on the front end of the storm. It is dry after the storm center passes.

Historical Perspective on Tropical Storms and Hurricanes that have Impacted Suffolk County: The damaging forces of hurricanes and tropical storms include high velocity winds (up to 150 miles per hour or higher in gusts), rain and storm surge which can have devastating effects on buildings, residences, vegetation, and public infra-structure.

Storm surge results from low pressure in the center of the storm that allows water levels of the ocean to rise and lift, then fall gently. Wave action from wind on top of the surge or lifting is what causes flooding as waves and surge approach the land. The most severe damage frequently occurs in coastal areas. There has been an overall increase in the coastal population, particularly along the South Shore, putting more people and structures at risk to a natural disaster. The amount of debris generated by such an event would depend on the path, intensity and timing of the storm. The County and towns must be ready to effectively deal with a massive debris cleanup effort following a hurricane.

Although Suffolk County has not had a major hurricane directly strike us in recent years, local municipalities and agencies are concerned that the danger of such a storm making landfall here is likely to occur. This concern is supported by the International Hurricane Research Center at Florida State University which identified eastern Long Island as being one of the top ten areas in the U.S. most vulnerable to hurricanes. The 1938 hurricane, also known as the Long Island Express, and the flooding of 1955 that resulted from heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of two hurricanes are recorded as the worst natural disasters to strike Suffolk County.

The 1938 hurricane produced a storm surge that was between 30 and 50 feet above mean sea level and winds clocked at 180 mph. Debris estimates, derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool were used to recreate the storm as if it struck today. The hurricane wind damage resulting from this scenario resulted in a projected debris total over 926,000 tons, with over 609,000 tons being woody vegetation and the remainder being mostly brick, treated wood, concrete and metal. This compares almost exactly with the 100 year probabilistic hurricane wind debris projection shown in Section 2.3, Table 2.1.

The Storm of '38 is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario.

Though not as strong as the 1938 hurricane, the hurricanes named Gloria (1985) and Bob (1991) are two of the more potent hurricanes to strike in the last fifty years. Hurricane Bob is noted for having caused significant crop damage in eastern Suffolk County.

On August 28, 2011, Suffolk County was impacted by Tropical Storm Irene. This storm brought sustained winds, heavy rain, destructive storm surge, and two confirmed tornadoes. At least 600,000 people were ordered to evacuate their homes from storm surge and inland flooding, and seven lives were claimed. In Suffolk County, maximum sustained winds measured 39 knots, with gusts of 53 knots. In the village of Westhampton Beach, wind gusts ranged from 28 mph to 91 mph, while Bridgehampton experience winds at 65 mph. Rainfall totals ranged from 1.07 inches in Southampton, to 6.78 inches in Northport. County-wide debris totals of approximately 95,300 tons (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) resulted from this storm as noted in Table 2.5. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4020 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

Super Storm Sandy, one of the most recent federally declared disasters to strike Suffolk County, touched down on October 29, 2012. The County experienced maximum wind gusts between 66 mph in East Hampton and 96 mph in Eaton's Neck. The storm surge reached several feet along the entire coast of the

County, measuring at over 6 feet in the Village of Lindenhurst and over 5 feet in the Hamlet of Montauk. The peak storm tide in the Hamlet of Hampton Bays was 6.53 feet on October 30th. The aftermath of Sandy resulted in prolonged power outages from downed wires, school and business closings, flooding, fuel shortages, and downed trees across the County. County-wide debris totals of approximately 284,100 tons resulted (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) from this storm as noted in Table 2.6. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4085 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

The intensity of a hurricane is classified using the Saffir-Simpson Scale (see below). The scale was designed to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, although storm surge values are also highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf and the shape of the coastline in the landfall region.

Category	**Hurricane Intensity**
Category 1	Winds of 74-95 mph with damage to shrubbery and flooding on coastal roads.
Category 2	Winds of 96-110 mph with the above and considerable damage to housing.
Category 3	Winds of 111-130 mph with the above with damage to buildings. Evacuation of low-lying residences within several blocks of shoreline possibly required.
Category 4	Winds of 131-155 mph including the above and possibly a mass evacuation of residential areas.
Category 5	Winds greater than 155 mph including the above with more excessive damage such as overturned housing and buildings. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be necessary.

Source: NOAA, 2012

2.2.2 Nor'easter

A Nor'easter is a cyclonic storm that moves along the East Coast of North America with damaging winds that blow from a northeasterly direction. Nor'easters can occur any time of the year, but are most frequent and strongest between September and April. These storms usually develop between Georgia and New Jersey within 100 miles of the coastline and typically move from southwest to northeast. In order to be called a Nor'easter, a storm must have the following conditions:

- Must persist for at least a 12-hour period;
- Have a closed circulation;
- Be located within the quadrilateral bounded at 45°N by 65° and 70°W and at 30°N by 85°W and 75°W;
- Show general movement from the south-southwest to the north-northeast; and
- Contain wind speeds greater than 23 miles per hour (mph).

A Nor'easter event can cause storm surges, waves, heavy rain, heavy snow, high winds, beach erosion, and coastal flooding. They have diameters that can span 1,200 miles, impacting large areas of coastline. The forward speed of a Nor'easter is usually much slower than a hurricane, so with the slower speed, it can linger for days and cause tremendous damage to those areas impacted. Approximately 20 to 40

Nor'easters occur every year, with at least two considered severe. The intensity of a Nor'easter can rival that of a tropical cyclone, and on the occasion it stalls over a coastal area, the prolonged storm conditions and resulting damages can be severe.

Long Island and New York City are particularly vulnerable to Nor'easters. Because Suffolk County is primarily surrounded by coastal waters, Nor'easters affect the entire area, particularly communities along the north and south shores of the County. Multiple sources have documented that Suffolk County has been impacted by many Nor'easters, and has felt both the direct and indirect effects, including major snow accumulations, high winds, heavy rains, flash and coastal flooding, and significant beach erosion.

2.2.3 Tornadoes

Damage from tornadoes is caused by high velocity rotating winds. Damage is generally confined to a narrow path extending up to half a mile wide and from a hundred yards to several miles long. Tornado debris includes damaged and destroyed structures, vegetative debris, and personal property.

2.2.4 Floods

The damage resulting from flood events is caused by structural inundation of flood waters and high velocity waters. Structural damage is usually limited to the floodway and the floodplain area immediately adjacent to a coastline or river. Heavy structural damage may result from high velocity waters in areas of steep slopes or failure of a flood control project, such as a dam or levee. Flood debris consists of sediment deposited on public and private property, personal belongings discarded from damaged homes, and construction materials. Landslides are often associated with flooding and result in debris consisting of soil, gravel, rock, and some construction material.

2.2.5 Wild Fires

Debris from wild fires consists of burned out structures, cars and other metal objects, ash, and charred wood waste. Large-scale loss of ground cover may lead to mud slides, resulting in clogged drainage structures and possible damage to homes and bridges.

2.2.6 Earthquakes

While the least likely of the natural disasters to occur in Suffolk County, the County experienced a minor earthquake in 2010. Earthquakes are caused by shock waves and earth movements along fault lines. Secondary damages, such as fires and explosions, may result from the disruption of utility systems. Debris consists of building materials, personal property, and sediment caused by landslides.

Earthquakes, although very low in probability of occurrence, could cause major damage and generate significant amounts of debris. The probabilistic debris projections for both 500 year (0.2%) and 2,500 year (0.04%) return period earthquakes are shown in Table 2.3.

2.2.7 Ice and Snowstorms

Ice storms can generate significant amounts of vegetative debris from broken tree limbs and branches, utility lines, wires, poles/towers, and building debris from damaged roofs and structures. Damage is more likely to occur when ice accumulation on trees and limbs reaches half of an inch in thickness. Ice storms are actually more difficult to deal with in terms of power restoration because the post-event weather and temperature dictates how fast ice will melt off trees and wires affecting the ability to restore power.

2.2.8 Catastrophic Animal Mortalities

Catastrophic animal mortalities can result from a natural disaster such as flooding caused by a hurricane or heavy rains, or may be the direct result of disease. A catastrophic storm may cause a farmer to not have access to the animals that can cause additional deaths. Also, flooding can cause

animals to wash onto public and private properties. Disposal of animals presents both an environmental and health issue.

2.2.9 Catastrophic Vegetative Waste (from Disease and Infestation)

Suffolk County has experienced periodic occurrences of major tree diseases which have led to widespread tree death. These outbreaks are often a result of non-native diseases or insects arriving within the county and spreading rapidly throughout the existing tree population.

Oak Wilt is the most prominent disease currently threatening the tree population. Infestation from insects such as the Asian Long-horned Beetle, Southern Pine Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer, Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, Pine Shoot Beetle, Sirex Woodwasp, Tent Caterpillars, Gypsy Moths, and Viburnum Leaf Beetles also are major threats to our tree population. Information about containment of these organisms can be found at NYSDEC's Tree Pest's and Diseases page. Tree decline and death from such insect or disease outbreaks may occur over a period of months to years. While the impact of these outbreaks do not require immediate response, problems resulting from such damage may call for prompt attention from environmental officials to remove dead and hazardous trees that may be a danger to the public.

Hazard Classifications for Potential Significant Debris Generating Disasters within the Town of Brookhaven (arranged in likelihood of occurrence)

Hazard	Classification
Hurricane and Tropical Storms	High
Nor'easter	High
Ice and Snowstorms	Moderately High
Flood	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderately Low
Tornadoes	Low
Catastrophic Vegetative Waste (From Disease and Infestation)	Low
Catastrophic Animal Mortalities	Low

2.3 Debris Modeling Projections

For planning purposes in this Debris Plan, Suffolk County has used debris projections from Hurricane-winds, Floods, and Earthquakes based on probabilistic occurrences developed in the preparation of the 2014 FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The estimates were derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

The debris projections, for Suffolk County as a whole, for the 100 year events, exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. The debris projections for the Town of Brookhaven, alone, exceed 400,000 tons. These totals are derived by combining the debris projections shown for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood

100 year return period events shown in the tables below.

It should be noted that this debris projection agrees almost exactly with the Major Hurricane debris projection for Suffolk County, of 1,775,000 tons, contained within the *2012 Regional Debris Management Plan*, produced by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. The total was based upon present day modeling that was done to re-create the Storm of '38 for debris projections. The Regional Plan was sponsored by FEMA, and consisted of planning team representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the US ACE, US Department of Agriculture, US EPA. The US ACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model was also independently used to identify the projected debris totals that could be expected if the 1938 hurricane were to strike Suffolk County today. This was done for comparative estimating purposes for identifying and verifying projected debris quantities.

Pre-disaster modeling and projections provide weight/volume estimates for preparation of debris management sites and pre-positioning of resources. For each hurricane or other disaster event, these projections will be reviewed, analyzed, and refined using available modeling formulas and known data.

Debris measurements may be expressed in either weight (tons) or volume (cubic yard) units. This discrepancy can lead to confusion in temporary and long term storage requirements, transportation needs, and final disposal costs.

In order to standardize projections and analysis of debris quantities shown in Tables 2.1 – 2.6, the following guidelines should be used:

- For total debris projections from hurricanes, both the hurricane –wind and flood components (as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2) must be combined.
- Footnotes appearing in Tables 2.1-2.6 should be reviewed before using the data for analysis, projections or planning purposes.
- Debris unit conversions factors between tons and cubic yards shall be based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool as follows:
    - ❖ For Vegetative and un-compacted tree debris, 10 cubic yards (CY) of un-compacted vegetative debris volume = 1 ton of vegetative debris weight.
    - ❖ For Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, 4 cubic yards (CY) of C&D debris volume = 1 ton of C&D debris weight

Tables 2.1-2.3 identify the estimated debris generated for each probabilistic disaster. The data displayed is fully discussed in Section 5 of the County's FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The projected Suffolk County total is broken down into individual totals for each Town as shown.

Tables 2.4-2.6 show the actual debris quantities generated for each of three recent disasters to strike Suffolk County: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR – 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR – 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR – 4085). The totals identified were taken directly from individual Project Worksheets generated by FEMA, NYS OEM and the specific municipality for each of the three disasters. Some types of debris are displayed in both cubic yard and ton measurement units as a result of the Project Worksheet (PW) reporting. There is no duplication in these totals. For clarity and standardization, footnotes identify totals converted to tons.

Table 2.7 shows the actual tonnage, as recorded by the Town scales of debris received at the Town's processing facilities in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Irene and Super Storm Sandy.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Babylon	10,425	608,390	<100	21,475	10,950	80,319	78,108	569,681
Brookhaven	102,733	96,822	543	547	126,196	97,333	593,239	541,876
East Hampton	42,266	89	1,012	0	76,326	973	250,422	3,404
Huntington	9,241	1,138,613	0	44,595	22,696	316,221	148,804	1,986,039
Islip	27,719	250,197	<100	6,369	41,023	103,997	276,386	726,180
Riverhead	19,321	1,851	287	0	49,289	11,270	98,359	22,192
Shelter Island	4,976	36	<100	0	10,682	0	34,183	0
Smithtown	11,332	165,900	<100	4,057	15,785	73,110	104,675	476,364
Southampton	102,625	1,927	2,272	0	131,724	10,223	420,463	32,741
Southold	36,025	601	909	0	56,440	1,316	183,989	3,916
Suffolk County	**366,663**	**2,264,426**	**5,185**	**77,043**	**541,111**	**694,762**	**2,188,628**	**4,362,392**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

- Total Town of Brookhaven Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 229,472 tons.

- For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from above with the corresponding Flood event in Table 2.2

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
Babylon	38,725	29,999	5,241	3,482	66,315	44,949	11,759	9,597
Brookhaven	177,725	89,034	42,217	46,475	253,376	106,116	69,902	77,367
East Hampton	66,959	30,138	19,260	17,562	105,564	40,649	33,505	31,410
Huntington	69,615	18,779	21,475	29,363	92,734	22,152	30,578	40,002
Islip	113,675	66,681	22,052	24,942	161,462	84,254	38,344	38,865
Riverhead	21,196	8,249	6,523	6,423	32,847	10,084	11,347	11,415
Shelter Island	10,882	5,677	2,670	2,534	15,587	6,290	4,500	4,798
Smithtown	15,357	6,430	3,928	4997	22,834	7,796	6,481	8,556
Southampton	227,499	129,714	48,324	49,462	370,958	164,165	96,761	110,035
Southold	56,548	25,983	14,801	15,766	80,320	31,502	23,558	25,260
Suffolk County	**798,181**	**410,684**	**186,491**	**201,006**	**1,201,997**	**517,957**	**326,735**	**357,305**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

Total Town of Brookhaven Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 177,725 tons.
For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500-Year		2,500-Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
Babylon	13,740	5,085	121,606	108,519
Brookhaven	30,366	7,519	244,646	121,171
East Hampton	1,507	309	11,167	3,649
Huntington	14,335	4,300	123,348	78,878
Islip	19,429	6,254	165,050	120,073
Riverhead	3,031	1,032	23,418	16,939
Shelter Island	130	23	1,152	313
Smithtown	9,149	2,384	78,669	43,163
Southampton	6,286	1,360	44,269	15,956
Southold	2,310	619	16,381	8,410
Suffolk County	**100,281**	**28,884**	**829,707**	**517,070**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

Total Town of Brookhaven Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 37,885 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	**0**
Brookhaven	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**728**	**0**
East Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Huntington	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**400**	**0**
Islip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Riverhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Shelter Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Smithtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Southampton	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**610**	**0**
Southold	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**40**	**0**
Suffolk County	25	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**	**16,984**
Total	**1,820**	**16,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**16,984**

Notes:

Total Town of Brookhaven debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 728 tons - based on conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris.

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	13,117	3,552	94	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	**13,211**	**3,636**
Brookhaven	105,836	17,864	93	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**105,929**	**17,905**
East Hampton	10,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10,406**	**0**
Huntington	63,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**63,694**	**0**
Islip	29,739	5,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**29,739**	**5,998**
Riverhead	6,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6,839**	**0**
Shelter Island	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8,000**	**0**
Smithtown	0	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**2,444**
Southampton	37,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37,824**	**0**
Southold	134,361	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134,361**	**6,500**
Suffolk County	0	17,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17,814**
Total	**409,816**	**54,172**	**187**	**125**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**410,003**	**54,297**

Notes:

Total Debris: Town of Brookhaven scale house records indicate 14,564.84 tons of vegetative debris was generated from DR-4020. Note, Suffolk County reports 105,836 cubic yards from Brookhaven as a result of DR-4020.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	1,535	17,163	1,644	60,720	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	135	**3,179**	**78,081**
Brookhaven	282,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	**290,983**	**0**
East Hampton	17,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,043**	**0**
Huntington	417,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	**417,996**	**0**
Islip	6,930	18,090	181	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	1,504	**7,399**	**20,415**
Riverhead	17,291	4,314	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,302**	**4,320**
Shelter Island	2,500	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,500**	**0**
Smithtown	1,624	30,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,624**	**30,614**
Southampton	119,936	899	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	360	0	**120,459**	**899**
Southold	125,980	0	3,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**129,612**	**0**
Suffolk County	465,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**465,352**	**0**
Total	**1,458,050**	**71,088**	**14,233**	**61,547**	**0**	**63**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,003**	**1,639**	**1,473,449**	**134,337**

Notes:

Total debris Town of Brookhaven scale house records indicate that 52,857.08 tons of vegetative debris was generated from DR-4085. Note, Suffolk County reports 282,136 cubic yards from Brookhaven as a result of DR-4085.

Table 2.7: Scale House Records for Tropical Storm Irene and Tropical Storm Sandy

Debris Information				
	Irene		Sandy	
Municipality	C&D (tons)	Brush (tons)	C&D (tons)	Brush (tons)
Town of Brookhaven	87.44	3,705.85	86.07	47,950.72
Village of Bellport		406.96	357.50	1,646.86
Village of Lake Grove		444.20		1,628.49
Village of Poquott		7.83		7.83
Village of Belle Terre				783.08
Village of Patchogue				840.10
Village of Mastic Beach			312.01	
Fire Island (Coastal Env Group)			1,291.57	
Total	87.44	14,564.84	2,947.15	52,857.08

CHAPTER 3
ROLES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 Overview

Under New York State Executive Law, 2-B, the Chief Executive Officer of a Village, Town, County or State may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a pubic emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice provided to the Chief Executive Officer by staff operating in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Consultation between Village Mayors, Town Supervisors, the County Executive and the NYS Governor may also be conducted in determining the need for a disaster declaration. The potential impact of an emergency event on state and county agency operations as well as local and town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the impacted EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, State, and Federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented.

In most cases, debris clearance, removal and disposal actions can be accomplished quickly using Town, County, and State resources augmented by assistance from neighboring municipalities, State agencies and contractor resources. In other cases however, the damage and resulting debris in a municipality is so extensive that it can only be successfully managed through adequate pre-planning and the coordinated efforts of the local communities, State and Federal government. The roles of government and the private sector in managing natural debris are discussed below.

3.2 Mission Statement

To efficiently manage incidents and events within the geographic boundaries of the Town of Brookhaven and to:

- Maximize the preservation of life and property;
- Correct or alleviate, as expeditiously as possible, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of the County; and
- Facilitate a return to normalcy by all practical means.

In a catastrophic disaster, the Town of Brookhaven will be tasked to locate staff, equipment, and funds to devote to emergency debris removal tasks that, in a worst-case scenario, could last many months. Such activities will be reliant upon: debris removal and disposal policies and strategies as cited by a requested FEMA Debris Management Specialist Plan; technical assistance provided by NYS DEC and implemented under NYS DEC statutory authorities; and the Governor's emergency powers as necessary. The coordination of all emergency response during a major natural disaster will be conducted through the Brookhaven Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In the event that the Town could not effectively manage the debris removal or was overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster event, the State could request, on behalf of the Town, direct Federal Assistance through FEMA as was used in the Fire Island clean-up for Super Storm Sandy in 2012. All State (and Federal)

requests for assistance (including those by Towns) are the responsibility of the County and executed by the County's Incident Command through NYS DHSES staff assigned to the County's Emergency Operations Center.

3.2.1 Planning Partnerships & Mutual Aid Operations

Section 201.6.a (4) of Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR) states "Multi-Jurisdictional plans may be accepted, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan." The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and New York State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES) both encourage multi-jurisdictional planning. Therefore, in the preparation of the *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan*, a planning partnership was formed to meet the Federal requirements for Suffolk County and its ten towns.

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 defines a local government as "any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."

Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (SC FRES) solicited the participation of the ten towns within the County at the outset of this project. Each town signed an "Inter-municipal Agreement" and/or an authorizing resolution committing their participation and resources to the development of the *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan*. By approving and adopting this plan, each Town has recognized the need for a Debris Mutual Aid Agreements. These agreements will be specifically related to the clearance/removal/disposal of debris generated from a disaster or emergency event. FEMA required that these types of agreements were in place for both Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) to satisfy Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Guidance for developing these agreements and a template, prepared by the FEMA sponsored Regional Catastrophic Planning Team in their *Regional Debris Management Plan*, has been included in the Appendix Section of this plan and is intended for the use of all Town planning partners as needed.

3.3 Brookhaven's Role

The Town will always be the first responders in a disaster situation. Therefore, it is highly advantageous to have a coordinated *Debris Management Plan* developed in advance of a debris-generating event to expedite the response and recovery process. FEMA encourages and expects Brookhaven and its Villages to do this pre-event preparation and planning. This includes:

- Pre-identifying TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, preferably on municipal property, but contracting to use private property if ideally suited;
- Preparing pre-existing contracts with haulers and demolition contractors for the collection and removal of debris; and
- Pre-planning communication with impacted residents and businesses about cleanup and waste stream segregation and methods of information dissemination.
- Coordination with other Towns and Suffolk County

The criteria for TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites can be found in Chapter 5 of this plan. NYS DEC will authorize the operation of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites under the NYS DEC Uniform

Procedures Regulations Section 621.12 to ensure that they are managed in accordance with this Debris Management Plan and in such a way as to protect human health and safety, and the environment. Proper management of the sites ensures efficient waste handling and segregation, safety, and accountability to ensure that debris disposal operations are eligible for federal reimbursement.

Towns are responsible for the oversight of disaster-related work performed by private contractors working for the municipality. Brookhaven plans to have pre-positioned contracts for their local debris removal. If needed, Suffolk County DPW has competitively bid contracts in place for debris related Services and Equipment which can be used by other municipalities within the borders of the County. The use of these contracts and their applicable rates is left up to the discretion of the Towns. In a large county-wide debris generating event, coordination of debris clearance/removal/disposal activities will be coordinated through the SC EOC. Contracts must exhibit fair and open competition where a complete, adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. FEMA requires three qualified bidders. Time and Materials Contracts are discouraged, but may be used when no other contract type is suitable. This contract type must include a ceiling amount and must be limited to work that is necessary during the first 70 hours immediately after a disaster. It can then be followed by a competitively bid unit based contract for cleanup during the remainder of the recovery period. Two types of prohibited contracts include noncompetitive contracts and cost-plus percentage of cost contracts.

Town officials may be required by FEMA to explain local procedures for validating contractor invoices for work done. Inadequate monitoring of contractors by Town officials could result in loss or reduction of federal and state disaster assistance funds in cases where FEMA determines that contractor invoices are excessively high and that local monitoring of contractors was inadequate to guard against inappropriate billings. The Town as owner/operators of the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must contact NYS DEC prior to closing a site to discuss and coordinate what will be required for closure, including environmental sampling, if needed.

Removal of debris on private property shall be the responsibility of the homeowner unless the debris poses a threat to public health or safety. In the event that debris on private property is to be removed by contractors, Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements must be signed prior to removal operations. In such an occurrence, Suffolk County FRES shall assume the lead (see section 3.41).

3.3.1 Brookhaven Department of Public Safety

Through all phases of the debris clearance and removal process, Public Safety will serve as the official source of coordination within the Town of Brookhaven. The Commissioner of Public Safety based upon the severity of the disaster activates the Town's response organization and initiates the Town's response. Public Safety also facilitates coordination between the Town and:

- Villages within the Town
- Local governments outside the Town (including Suffolk County)
- The State of New York
- Utilities; and
- Private emergency support organizations / contractors

Public Safety will be responsible for administering all debris-related activities from the Town EOC for the duration of the activation. Public Safety will also have a representative at the Suffolk's EOC.

3.3.2 Brookhaven Highway Department

Immediately after a disaster event, the Highways Department initial responsibility is to clear debris from the public roadways; especially debris which hinders immediate life-saving action and/or that

poses an immediate threat to public health or safety. Upon initial assessment by Highways field personnel, the Superintendent will coordinate with Public Safety (EOC) on the establishment of TDSR and Vegetative Debris Sites. Removal operations will commence after the roads have been "opened" and the debris has been "pushed" to the side. Highways will coordinate with Public safety (EOC) should additional resources either "in-house" (Parks and Waste Management) or contractual be required.

3.3.3 Brookhaven Department of Waste Management

Following a disaster event, Department of Waste Management personnel and equipment may be tasked to assist the Highways Department in roadway clearance and debris removal activities. In addition, personnel and equipment may be assigned to the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites to facilitate processing and / or transfer / hauling of the debris. At the Town's processing locations (Landfill Complex and Manorville Compost), Waste Management will process debris in accordance with NYSDEC approved manners as outlined in Chapter 4 of this document.

3.3.4 Brookhaven Department of Parks & Recreation

The Parks Department Parks will furnish information on the events impact throughout the parks system. Following a disaster event, personnel and equipment may be tasked with assisting in emergency roadway clearance activities and/or debris removal pertaining to the parks. Several Parks Department parking areas may be utilized for TDSR and Vegetative debris sites as needed.

3.3.5 Brookhaven Law Department

The Law Department (Town Attorney) is charged with handling primarily all legal business of the Town government and its agencies. They shall be responsible for ensuring the legality of all debris removal activities, while providing legal advice and representation. All contracts will be reviewed by the Law Department. They shall also draft emergency declarations for the Town Supervisor's review and execution. Inter-municipal Agreements are also the responsibility of the Town Attorney's Office.

3.3.6 Brookhaven Finance Department

Throughout debris removal operations, it will be the responsibility of the Finance Department to coordinate with Public Safety (Emergency Management) and other Town departments regarding Project Worksheet (PW) development under FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program, as well as maintain responsibility for all financial systems, accounting, purchasing, revenue management, equipment services, and fiscal reporting.

3.3.7 Brookhaven Owned Equipment

Highways, Parks and Waste Management each has a considerable amount of heavy equipment that would be utilized immediately following a disaster event. A listing of Town-owned heavy equipment may be found in Attachment 3.3.7A.

3.3.8 Equipment Procurement

- Upon storm activation, contact local contractors to inquire about available equipment and rates. During the initial 70 hour period, Brookhaven will follow its emergency procurement procedures for debris clearance contracted efforts. This will allow time for enacting the major Services and Equipment contract;
- Establish an equipment check-in station where trucks and equipment will be photographed, decaled, and assigned tracking numbers. Five (5) photos must be taken on each piece of equipment – 1of each side, and 1 of the tracking number and/or placard;
- Tracking cards should be filled out and logged in every time a piece of equipment checks in;

Additional information regarding Brookhaven's Emergency Response may be found in the link (http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8780) of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

3.4 The County Role

3.4.1 Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES)

In compliance with local, State, and Federal laws, the Commissioner of FRES will be the Incident Commander throughout the course of county-wide emergency operations.

It is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) to activate the EOC and notify all appropriate agencies at their discretion in times of emergency. This can include any emergency, from a weather event, to a Terrorist or WMD attack. For emergencies such as weather events, which are often pre-forecasted, FRES will activate the EOC at the appropriate level to ensure adequate preparation before arrival of the storm. EOC Activation Levels are as follows:

- Level 3: Controlled emergency situation without a serious threat to life, health or property which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will not be utilized.
- Level 2: Limited emergency situation with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to a limited area, often within a municipality or involving a small population. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force may be utilized at the discretion of the Commissioner.
- Level 1: Full emergency situation with a major threat to life, health, or property, involving large populations or multiple municipalities. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will be utilized throughout the duration of operations.

As required by law, Suffolk County FRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government for the duration of recovery operations. FRES shall conduct briefings beginning 72-hours before the expected arrival of gale-force winds, and periodically after that.

FRES will coordinate activities and resource needs through the EOC. SC FRES, in conjunction with the Communications Bureau and with assistance from the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), shall be responsible for monitoring all potential threats, and coordinating disaster recovery activities through the EOC. It will be the responsibility of FRES to ensure that all operations are being conducted in compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering Annex, and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. Coordination of all disaster debris operations shall also be conducted in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted ETeam software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

FRES will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies

throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

Removal of debris on private property shall be the responsibility of the home owner unless the debris poses a threat to public health or safety, or to surrounding public or private properties. In the event that debris on private property is to be removed by contractors, Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements must be signed prior to removal operations. FRES shall monitor all Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements throughout the County.

A Right-of-Entry is a written agreement signed by the land owner which gives permission to another party to enter on to their land for a specific purpose. For purposes of debris removal, a signed Right-of-Entry would authorize Suffolk County, its municipalities, employees, agents, contractors, and subcontractors, as well as the United States of America, to include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, its employees agents, contractors, and subcontractors to enter the land owners property to remove any or all debris that resulted from the applicable storm only. This form can only be signed by the title owner of the land, a lessee, mortgagor, or authorized agent, and all signatures must be witnessed. By signing this agreement, the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has given debris removal parties permission to remove debris that is on or touching the home or dwelling. This agreement does not obligate the government to remove any debris. By signing the Right-of-Entry, the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has agreed that they will not hold the Government or agents of the Government at fault for any loss, damage, or destruction of any type of property, and that have agreed that they will not receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source, such as homeowners insurance. While the debris clearance is conducted at no expense of the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent, by signing the Right-of-Entry they have authorized the release of insurance information relating to the receipt of money for debris removal, which helps avoid duplication of efforts. The signed Right-of-Entry may also be provided to other parties indicated so that these parties may carry out debris removal on the private property.

The Suffolk County Debris Task Force will participate in all preparedness activities and serve as operational representatives when debris management and monitoring activities are undertaken. This team is comprised of Suffolk County's ten towns, FRES, SC DPW, and NYS DEC. Depending on the severity of the situation, NYS DOT, US EPA, US ACE, FEMA, and/or other local, State, and Federal agencies may needed as well. They are responsible for assigning requests to the appropriate agencies by developing task order. The EOC Manager will work in conjunction with the Debris Task Force to determine if additional Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are required to support removal and disposal efforts. Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services shall serve as the core agency in the Debris Task Force.

When activated, the Debris Task Force will conduct pre-scheduled daily conference calls each morning throughout the course of operations lasting no longer than one-hour. These conference calls will cover the current situations of each agency on the team, and address any outstanding concerns or requests. The Debris Task Force will present all information to the EOC Manager and the EOC staff. The Debris Task Force will focus on long-term recovery, addressing concerns such as debris clearance, mitigation, appropriations, loans, and other services that may be necessary for relief efforts. Once activated, the

Debris Task Force will be staffed during the day, and will remain activated until the end of operations.

3.4.2 Suffolk County Department of Public Works (DPW)

Through all phases of the debris clearance and removal process, DPW will serve as the official source of coordination within Suffolk County between all levels of government. In addition to debris clearance and removal, DPW is also responsible for reporting damages to infrastructure normally in purview, including County buildings, bridges, roadways, and sewage treatment facilities. Additional reports are to be made regarding local damages provided by municipal public works agencies and NYS DOT, as well as damages to public infrastructure that is normally under its purview.

DPW shall serve as the focal point for missions and questions with local and State agencies, as well as private utility representatives. They will be responsible for administering all debris-related activities from the EOC for the duration of the activation. Priorities for extraordinary County debris-related assistance shall be established after consultation with the County executive, FRES, and any other coordinating agencies. Coordination assistance shall be provided to county, State, and private sources, as well as debris-related assistance through New York State and the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission Highway Emergency Task Force. The specific needs of National Grid, PSEG-LI, and Verizon shall be addressed, and access to specific areas to allow restoration of services shall be provided. If conditions warrant, assistance to municipalities shall be provided prior to fulfilling all debris clearance requirements for County roadways and facilities.

3.4.3 Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation

Suffolk County Parks will furnish information on the events impact throughout the parks system, particularly for those facilities that are in the more remote areas of Suffolk County. Following a disaster event, personnel may be tasked with assisting in emergency roadway clearance activities and/or debris removal pertaining to the parks. In extreme cases, Suffolk County parks may be utilized for TDSR and Vegetative debris sites as needed, depending on availability of sites across the County.

3.4.4 Suffolk County Attorney

The Suffolk County Attorney is charged with handling primarily all civil legal business of the Suffolk County government and its agencies. They shall be responsible for ensuring the legality of all debris removal activities, while providing legal advice and representation. All contracts will be reviewed, in addition to Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless agreements and any other contracts used for private land for the purpose of debris removal. Intermunicipal Agreements are also the responsibility of the County Attorney's Office.

3.4.5 Suffolk County Office of Budget and Management

Throughout debris removal operations, it will be the responsibility of the Office of Budget and Management to coordinate with FRES and other Suffolk County departments regarding Project Worksheet (PW) development under FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program, as well as maintain responsibility for all financial systems, accounting, purchasing, revenue management, equipment services, and fiscal reporting.

3.4.6 Suffolk County Police Department

The Suffolk County Police Department has direct involvement in debris clearance and removal operations:

3.4.6.1 Crime Scene (s) Involving Debris

Secure the Area- A member of the Force at the scene of a crime bears the responsibility for the immediate security of same. Detective personnel assigned to the incident assume command upon arrival. No unauthorized persons are to have access to the area until the initial investigation is completed and all evidence is secured. When physical conditions

warrant such attention, an area of sufficient size to protect the scene is roped off and clearly designated.

3.4.6.2 Commanding Officer, Highway Patrol Bureau Actions

- Assign all available Offices and necessary equipment to the mobilization point or scene as directed by the Incident Commander.
- Proceed to the scene promptly, report to Chief of patrol, and assume command of Highway Patrol personnel.
- Instruct bureau members as to assignments and duties.
- Furnish police escort to vehicles transporting vital supplies and to employees of essential businesses within special zones. This will assist the Department in sustaining business functions during a critical time of need and help speed the recovery of local companies and organizations.
- Provide traffic control to assist emergency vehicles responding to the scene along primary traffic route and exclude unnecessary traffic from special zones and isolation areas.
- Officers assigned to an emergency response route are to enforce applicable traffic restrictions and keep the route clear.

3.5 The State Role

3.5.1 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)

Management of disaster debris falls under the existing solid waste management statutes. Implementing recycling and material segregation practices under these statutes, together with statutes related to the management of debris during an emergency situation, is the framework for debris cleanup measures during a disaster event. A summary discussion of emergency authorizations follows:

3.5.1.1 Emergency Authorizations (as set forth in NYS Environmental Conservation Law Section 70-0116):

During and after a catastrophic natural disaster, NYS DEC will offer information and technical assistance to the municipalities and regional resources recovery authorities in several typical areas including, but not limited to, the following:

- Permitting authorizations covering the collection, processing, recycling, and disposal of debris resulting from the natural disaster incident;
- Contact information for final debris management sites; and
- Contact information for volume reduction, resources recovery, and recycling facilities

Emergency Authorizations can only be issued for a period up to 30-days and renewed for up to an additional 30-day period. Projects that continue beyond the 60-day period require a full and complete application for permit and will be subject to all procedural requirements for review. All TDSR sites require an Emergency Authorization. NYS DEC should be notified of the use of TDSR sites that will solely be used for vegetative debris for informational purpose only; no formal approval is needed for these sites.

3.5.2 Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES)

NYS DHSES assists in coordination of emergency management resources with local, State, and Federal agencies. Routine assistance is available to local governments, volunteer organizations, and private

industries through various emergency management programs, including hazard identification, loss prevention, planning, operational response, technical support, and disaster recovery assistance.

Emergency Equipment Stockpiles may be made available on a temporary loan to local and State governments during emergencies. This equipment may include power generators, pumps, piping and water filters, portable water tankers, portable light towers, chainsaws, chlorinators, and sandbag-filling machines.

3.6 The Federal Role

3.6.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

There are a number of Federal Agencies that have a role in supporting disaster debris recovery and response and recovery efforts following a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Among the agencies most directly involved are FEMA, US ACE, US EPA, and OSHA. See FEMA Fact sheet 9580.202 outlining the federal agencies and their roles and responsibilities.

FEMA is among the most critical federal agency that will coordinate emergency response and recovery efforts within a catastrophic event.

When the response and recovery efforts appear to be beyond the capacity of both the municipalities and the State, federal assistance through FEMA in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. A major disaster declaration in response to a Governor's request specifies, among other things, the type of incident covered, the time periods covered for specific activities, the types of disaster assistance available, and the declared counties.

Following a Presidential disaster declaration, public assistance funds are available to eligible applicants for debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations. Eligible applicants typically include State and local governments, federally recognized Indian Tribes, and certain private nonprofit organizations. Debris located on public property and rights-of-way is eligible.

FEMA required that debris Mutual Aid Agreements related to clearance/removal/disposal activities were in place for both Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR4085) to satisfy Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Guidance for developing these agreements and a template, prepared by the FEMA sponsored Regional Catastrophic Planning Team in their *Regional Debris Management Plan*, has been included in the Appendix Section of this plan and is intended for the use of all Town planning partners as needed.

3.6.1.1 Eligibility for FEMA Funding

In order to be eligible for FEMA funding, the debris removal work must:

- be a direct result of a Presidentially declared disaster;
- occur within the designated disaster area; and
- be the responsibility of the applicant at the time of the disaster.

3.6.1.2 Debris Removal Justifications

In addition, debris removal work must be necessary to:

- eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety;
- eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or
- ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at- large.

3.6.1.3 Eligible Activities

Examples of eligible debris removal activities include:

- debris removal from a public right-of-way to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles; and
- debris removal from public property to eliminate health and safety hazards.

3.6.1.4 Ineligible Activities

Examples of ineligible debris removal activities include:

- removal of debris, such as tree limbs and trunks, from an applicant's unimproved property or undeveloped land;
- removal of pre-disaster sediment from engineered channels;
- removal of debris from a natural channel unless the debris poses an immediate threat of flooding to improved property;
- removal of debris from federal lands or facilities that are the authority of another federal agency of department, such as federal-aid roads, US ACE navigable waterways, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) canals.

3.6.1.5 Debris Removal from Private Property

Debris removal from private property is generally not eligible for Public Assistance (PA) funding because it is the responsibility of the individual property owner. If property owners move the disaster –related debris to a public right-of-way, the local government may be reimbursed for curbside pickup and disposal for a limited period of time. If the debris on private business and residential property is so widespread that public health, safety, or the economic recovery of the community is threatened, FEMA may fund debris removal from private property, but it must be approved in advance by FEMA. For instance under normal conditions, removal of debris in waterways falls under a number of federal, state and municipal jurisdictions, as well as private property owners. Signed Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless agreements may be required for Public Assistance (PA) grants.

A municipality may exert its authority to cause the removal from any waterway or tidal water within its jurisdiction of debris wreckage or other similar materials for which a private person or firm or corporation is responsible and which prevents or may tend to prevent the free discharge of flood waters. However, the governor may authorize state departments or agencies or the use of any of the state's instrumentalities to clear or remove debris from land or water.

3.6.1.6 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act broadly authorizes the President to direct federal agencies to provide *essential assistance* as needed, including cleanup and disposal of waste and debris. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. FEMA then implements the National Response Plan (NRP) and issues mission assignments in the form of Emergency Support Functions (ESF). FEMA also opens a Joint Operations Center (JOC) and a Disaster Field Office(s) in the affected area(s) to coordinate efforts with local and State authorities.

For more information on the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended, access the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/about/stafact.shtm.

3.6.1.7 FEMA's Debris Mission

FEMA's Debris Mission is as follows: *When directed, remove debris in support of affected States to eliminate threats to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or ensure economic recovery of affected communities to the benefit of the community-at-large.*

3.6.1.8 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESFs identify critical areas of federal assistance needed to augment state and local response efforts. There are a number of major ESFs that help to facilitate coordinated federal response to a disaster under the National Response Plan. The Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function includes debris management and the issuance of debris removal and disposal contracts. The USACE is tasked with managing, monitoring, and providing technical assistance in the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris and the clearing of roads and waterways in the affected areas. The vast majority of debris removal will be conducted by private contractors who are normally responsible for all of the transportation and logistical support required for their operations.

If an emergency or major disaster declaration is made under the authority of the Stafford Act, assistance is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster-related costs. Debris removal costs incurred by municipalities would be evaluated and if determined eligible would be reimbursed on a cost-sharing basis.

3.6.1.9 FEMA Direct Assistance

In catastrophic disasters, FEMA can also provide direct federal assistance to support activities related to debris removal, recycling and disposal. The response capabilities of municipalities and New York State must be clearly exceeded before this level of assistance can be provided.

FEMA may also direct other federal agencies to provide debris removal technical assistance to municipalities and State agencies. Technical assistance may be provided in contract preparation, bid solicitation, contract management, and debris disposal activities. Municipalities and State agencies remain responsible for all debris removal activities and are reimbursed for their eligible costs. Cost share for federal technical assistance is 100 percent federal.

3.6.2 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

US EPA is the primary agency responsible for emergency support related to hazardous materials. US EPA responds to releases of hazardous materials and provides technical assistance for environmental monitoring needs. US EPA may provide technical assistance and advice on collection, reduction, and disposal of contaminated debris and other hazardous materials during debris management operations. EPA also has contract resources available to assist with collection, management, and disposal of hazardous materials. The EPA and its contracted resources were used by Suffolk County in the response and recovery efforts following Super Storm Sandy.

3.6.3 United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE)

The Department of Defense is responsible for emergency support related to public works and engineering, and has designated US ACE as its operating agent. The US ACE is the lead agency for ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering, of the NRF, which includes debris management. During a Presidentially declared disaster, the US ACE may supply technical assistance to local responders for completing debris removal. Assistance may include technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting, emergency repair of wastewater and solid waste facilities, and real-estate support. The US ACE also has contract resources available to support local debris management operations. US ACE assistance is arranged through FEMA.

3.7 The Private Sector Role

The private sector will have direct and indirect roles in managing debris resulting from a catastrophic natural disaster. For example, private contractors and waste disposal companies will play a significant

role in the debris removal, collection, volume reduction and disposal process for both municipalities and State agencies. Private contractors may include those already contracted with the Town and /or Suffolk County. While re-establishment of commercial entities is a private responsibility, access to the facilities of many large retailers may affect overall response and recovery efforts. This should be considered when setting priorities for catastrophic response. Prevailing wage in all private-sector contracting and operations will be required for FEMA PA reimbursement.

3.7.1 Public Service Enterprise Group – Long Island (PSEG-LI)

PSEG Long Island recognizes the importance of clearing main thoroughfares and emergency evacuation routes after major storm events and understands the key role it can play in helping to make roads safe to clear by removing and/or de-energizing downed electrical facilities which may be blocking roads, entangled in downed trees, or not visible in roadway debris.

During an emergency or disaster event, PSEG – LI maintains a presence in the Suffolk County Emergency Operating Center (EOC). This is done for situational awareness, information sharing, to provide a direct link between the utility and local government, and to assist the County in Response and Recovery activities as needed. Accordingly, once a major storm has passed and it is safe to begin the restoration process, PSEG - LI will directly assign Road Clearance (RC) Teams to Brookhaven so that they may work cooperatively with the Brookhaven Highway Department crews to “make safe” downed wires so that trees and other debris that block major roads may be safely removed. As resources are limited, PSEG – LI will assign the RC Teams in accordance with the severity of damage experienced by the various entities. The Town’s EOC will be made situationally aware of the activities of the RC Teams.

These PSEG – LI RC Teams are comprised of trained high voltage linemen that have the proper skill sets to cut, clear and/or de-energize downed wires so that municipal crews can then safely remove downed trees and other debris from the roadways, thus re-opening key arteries that have become impassible during the storm event. The PSEG Teams are not equipped to perform debris removal, which remains the responsibility of the Brookhaven Highway Department (unincorporated areas) or the local village public works / highway departments.

Given the skill sets of these RC teams, it is imperative that these crews return to the utility to address activities directly related to the reconstruction of the electric system soon after this initial focus on road clearance. Consequently, they will not engage in activities related to the clearing of secondary roads, individual properties, etc., and it is envisioned that they will only be tasked to work with the Towns to clear major roadways for a 2-3 day period immediately following the storm. As such, in order to address efforts related to “wire down”/”make safe” issues not covered by these assigned resources, PSEG - LI has a parallel process in place whereby resources are dispatched through its operating divisions across Long Island in response to requests received for such assistance. In these cases, resources are dispatched on a job by job basis in direct response to the trouble calls received.

CHAPTER 4
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overview

The Town of Brookhaven, geographically the largest Town in New York State, with a population in excess of 486,000, includes nine villages and one Tribal Nation. Brookhaven's shoreline is over 150 miles in length. The Town's geographic location and topography make it vulnerable to many types of debris-producing disasters.

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

The debris, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed, directly impacts the type of collection, recycling, and disposal methods used in the cleanup effort, the cost incurred, and the speed with which the problem can be addressed.

This chapter outlines Brookhaven's solid waste management framework and the management and disposal of various types of natural disaster debris.

4.2 Solid Waste Management Framework

4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

The Town of Brookhaven's Solid Waste Management Plan has been approved and accepted by NYSDEC. In May 2012, the Town submitted an update to its SWMP (http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8762). As of May 15, 2015 the Town has not received a response from the NYSDEC.

4.2.2 Solid Waste Management

- *Residential Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):* For the unicorporated areas, approximately 110,000 homes, the Town has established a refuse and recycling collection district. The overall district is subdivided into 35 smaller districts. The Town has contracted with private refuse collection contractors. Residential waste is collected twice per week (Monday and Thursday, or, Tuesday and Friday) with the second collection inclusive of bulky waste (4 per household). The nine (9) villages are responsible for their respective residents.
- *Recyclables*: The Town of Brookhaven, effective January 1, 2014, asks its residents (within the unincorporated areas) to place their recyclables in a single stream format (fiber and co-mingled mixed) out Tuesday evenings for collection every Wednesday.
- *Yard Waste*: The Town (unincorporated areas) has established 20 yard waste weeks for the collection of leaves and light brush (must be tied down with twine). In addition, as was done for Super Storm Sandy, the Town maintains the ability for additional collection weeks (up to 3).

- *Brookhaven Landfill*: Town is permitted, by NYSDEC, to operate an ash/processed C&D landfill. The Landfill, operated by Town employees, handles approximately one million tons per year. A copy of the NYSDEC part 360 permit is attached.
- *Brookhaven Transfer Station*: The facility located at the Landfill Complex is permitted by NYSDEC to accept up to 313,000 tons/ year of MSW. Presently, the transfer station receives approximately 175,000 tons/year. The vast majority of the MSW received is generated from the Town's refuse and recycling district. Under a new 10 year agreement (effective January 1, 2015), Covanta (Hempstead) Energy operates the transfer station on the Town's behalf. Generally, the MSW is shipped to Covanta's Hempstead facility.
- *Manorville Compost Facility*: Operating under a NYSDEC permit, this facility is permitted to accept up to 120,000 tons of yard waste and light brush. At both the Landfill Complex and the Manorville Compost the Town maintains the ability to process (chip) vegetable wood waste.
- *Household Hazardous Waste Facility*: The Town is approved by NYSDEC to operate a household hazardous waste (or STOP) facility. The Town maintains a contract with RADIAC Research Corp (http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8781). Presently the facility is opened on Wednesday and Saturdays.
- *Resident Drop Off Facility*: Located at the Landfill Complex, this facility allows residents (non-commercial) to dispose of their construction debris, E-waste, used oil, tires, scrap metal and yard waste.

Attached are copies of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for the following facilities:

- Manorville Compost Facility (Attachment 4.2.2.B)
- Brookhaven Transfer Station (Attachment 4.2.2.C)
- Brookhaven (Cell 6) Landfill (http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8782)
- C&D Processing Facility at Brookhaven Landfill (Attachment 4.2.2.E)

4.2.3 Other Waste Handling Operations

- *E-Waste:* The Town also has a contract (E-Green Management) for its electronic waste included in the following link, http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8783 . The Town accepts e-Waste at its Resident Drop Off Facility. In addition, the Town sponsors 12 satellite locations.
- *Commercial MSW*: While accepted at the Town's Transfer Station generally is handled privately with carters making their own respective disposal arrangements.
- *Aggregate:* Located within Brookhaven or in close proximity are several aggregate recycling facilities (process recognizable uncontaminated concrete, asphalt, brick and soil) as well as several large scrap metal precursors.

4.3 Approach to Debris Management

The Town of Brookhaven will approach managing disaster debris management and capacity as

follows:

- Divert as much material from disposal as possible through recycling, composting and other legitimate diversion options. The types of materials that could be diverted from disposal could include: vegetative waste (clean wood from brush and trees); building materials (asphalt, brick and concrete); recyclable metals (i.e., abandoned vehicles, white goods; scrap metals); and household hazardous wastes.
- Utilize approved volume reduction techniques to improve debris management efficiencies and minimize impacts on landfill capacities;
- Utilize small capacity vegetative debris volume reduction techniques at staging areas to minimize potential double handling of material.
- Use Town (interval) disposal capacities as efficiently as possible for disposal of disaster debris, recognizing that most mixed debris may be required to be transferred out-of-state for disposal;
- Allow for temporary tonnage increases at permitted in-state solid waste facilities on an emergency basis with the approval of the NYS DEC;
- Rely on the Town's Transfer Station to transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (recycling, composting, other) to the Brookhaven Landfill or to other waste handling facilities for disposal. Rely on permitted or authorized C&D Processing Facilities to reduce and transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (i.e., recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Consider alternative technologies for managing portions of the debris waste stream, in-state or out-of-state, such as biomass facilities;
- Use approved TDSR and Vegetative debris sites for temporary storage and subsequent transfer of debris for recycling and disposal.

4.4 Debris Management Strategies

The D*ebris Management Plan* implemented by the Town of Brookhaven will be based on material separation with the potential for recycling at the point of generation to the extent possible with additional segregation occurring at TDSR and Vegetative debris sites in order to minimize disposal and reduce potential threats to human health and safety. Brookhaven has identified an initial list of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites which have been evaluated and approved by NYS DEC for the purposes of collection, volume reduction, and transfer to final permitted disposal and recycling facilities. The NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites and will do so through an Emergency Authorization. The goal will be to maximize potential processing and recycling options. This strategy will be of highest priority and public education together with municipal, State, and federal cooperation will be imperative to effectively carry out this mission. The debris segregation requirements, hazardous waste management procedures, and TDSR and Vegetative debris site plans will be reviewed. Access to the selected TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be secured. State and municipal equipment that will be needed in the clean-up will be moved to safe locations. Public announcements will be made regarding the potential hazards of moving storm debris, the rationale for and importance of debris segregation requirements, and the location of household hazardous waste aggregation facilities.

4.4.1 Management and Disposal of Various Debris Types

The types of materials generated from disasters and requiring management can include:

- clean wood from brush and trees;
- putrescent municipal solid waste;

- construction and demolition debris from damaged structures;
- asbestos containing waste;
- white goods;
- household hazardous waste from damaged residences;
- commercial hazardous wastes;
- aggregate (asphalt, brick, concrete);
- scrap metal;
- electronic waste;
- soil, silt, and sediment (uncontaminated; contaminated);
- sand recovery and reuse;
- animal mortalities;
- waste tires;
- abandoned vehicles and abandoned boats;
- Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB) or other insect infested materials
- Utility-related debris.

Volume reduction methods that will be implemented for cleanup operations will include primarily grinding and chipping.

Recycling will be considered early in the debris clearance, removal and disposal operation because it presents the best opportunity to reduce the overall costs of cleanup. Metals, green waste, aggregate and sediment/soils are prime candidates for recycling.

Chipping and grinding of wood waste is the preferred methodology, the 25% of volume remaining in a 4:1 reduction ratio must have some benefit or use. The ability to use the recycled wood chips as mulch for agricultural or erosion control purposes, or in the landscape industry and even for a fuel for industrial heating or in a cogeneration plant will negate the need to incinerate clean wood, provided separation of clean versus treated wood has been accomplished. Clean wood, namely green waste, can be done without creating significant environmental hazards.

Asbestos contaminated material (ACM) must be collected, properly contained, and disposed of as quickly as possible and other hazardous wastes must be handled separately from other debris in order to ensure public and worker safety and in order to prevent portions of the waste stream which can be recycled or disposed as solid waste from being contaminated with hazardous wastes. NYS DEC Guidance for the Management of ACM generated during storm events shall be consulted. As the Town workforce is generally not trained or equipped to handle ACM, therefore, residents will be directed to seek state approved private contractors for assistance with handling and disposal.

Management Recommendations for Major Types of Debris: For the purposes of this Plan, debris categories are named for the most likely items requiring management after a disaster event and shall be managed as follows:

4.4.1.1 Green Waste/Vegetative Debris

For the purposes of this Plan, green waste is that portion of the clean wood waste stream consisting of vegetative debris including all portions of a damaged or downed tree to include the stump, limbs and other brush.

The management of green waste/vegetative waste on municipal property and right-of-ways is the

Town's responsibility. The management of trees damaged during a natural disaster event is based on a number of factors and includes determining whether a tree is hazardous or non- hazardous based on the following:

- Dangerous hanging limbs having a diameter of 2' or greater above the right-of-way;
- Fallen and leaning trees within the ROW, including trees extending onto the right-of-way from private property; and
- Dangerous and exposed stumps.

Green waste will be separated from other debris, cut to manageable size, and transported to debris staging sites in the Town of Brookhaven (see Chapter 5 for addition details). The brush will be chipped while the wood is still green and the limbs and trunks processed into firewood or wood chips. The resultant processed wood material can be provided to residents or sold to commercial landscapers. If the amount of stored wood exceeds the needs of Brookhaven and its residential/commercial community, then the wood may be sent to an alternative destination site, either municipally owned or in private ownership. If the final destination site is not permitted, municipalities should contact the NYS DEC to request an Emergency Authorization for the storage of processed wood, typically first grind wood chips. The scope of authorization will be 1) to store and manage wood chips resulting from processing of green waste generated by the storm event and 2) Designate a location for the management of wood chips resulting from the processing of green waste generated by the storm event. While acceptable methodologies for incineration are optional in an emergency event and/or disaster declaration, it does not follow the preferred debris disposal hierarchy and must be approved by regulating authorities.

4.4.1.2 Putrescent Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

For the purposes of this Plan, the putrescent portion of the MSW is considered as primarily food spoilage and contaminated or damaged recyclables such as wet or mildewed newspaper, cardboard, etc. which requires immediate disposal.

The preferred management approach for MSW is for this waste to be processed at a resources recovery facility (RRF). To that end, the Town has a contract with Covanta Hempstead Company included in the following link to operate the Town's Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station and transport the material to the Covanta Hempstead facility located in Westbury, New York http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8784. There is the expectation that normal operations will resume for weekly garbage collection within 3 to 5 days after the disaster event. If at all possible, this waste should be containerized at the curb for collection to be brought to Brookhaven's Transfer Station.

The amount of MSW requiring disposal may increase significantly in times of an emergency as businesses, residents, and institutions are forced to dispose of damaged consumer goods. Should the Transfer Station be unable to accept the volume of MSW, one or more TDSR sites may have to be dedicated to the collection and storage of putrescent MSW in containers or other manners of approved segregation only as a last resort requiring additional approval from NYS DEC.

4.4.1.3 Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)

For the purposes of this Plan, C&D consists of non-asbestos containing debris resulting from structural damage to buildings as well as buildings that will require demolition as a result of the disaster event, and will include items such as aggregate (concrete, brick, block), wood (both clean and treated), roofing and siding materials, wallboard, metals, carpeting and flooring, insulation, glass, tile, window coverings, plastic pipe, heating and ventilating, and air conditioning systems and their components, light fixtures, furnishings and fixtures.

It should be noted that C&D debris commingled with household trace or putrescible waste is classified

as MSW by NYS DEC. These mixed wastes shall, therefore, be processed and disposed of accordingly.

C&D debris collected by the Town will be transported to the Brookhaven Landfill for disposal. The Town reserves the right to process (via Red Giant – see Attachment 4.4.1.3.A) prior to landfilling. Debris from structural damage to buildings, bridges, roads, etc. will constitute the largest debris management problem. Any such C&D is to be examined to ensure that no hazardous materials are present.
It is anticipated that C&D debris generated from private residences and/or commercial establishments will be handled by the vast network of private (roll-off) companies. Such material is typically sent to a private, NYSDEC approved, transfer station, where it is processed (recyclables removed, and volume reduced. After which the material is shipped to a landfill (Brookhaven Landfill or 110 Sand & Gravel or is shipped off-island for disposal).

4.4.1.4 Asbestos Containing Waste

Asbestos waste may be disposed of at a permitted municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill in accordance with the requirements of 6 NYCRR 360-2.17(p), however, facility-specific acceptance restrictions may exist. The packaging of asbestos waste is not directly regulated by the NYS DEC; however, in order for a landfill to accept asbestos waste for disposal it must be packaged in accordance with applicable NYS EPA, OSHA, and NYS DOL requirements. The transportation of asbestos waste is regulated by the DEC's Waste Transporter Permit Program (6 NYCRR Part 364). A vehicle transporting asbestos waste will require a permit if the quantity is 500 lbs. or more. Non-friable ACM is not considered an asbestos waste under NYS DEC regulations and can be disposed of at any landfill that is authorized to accept construction and demolition debris, though facility-specific acceptance restrictions may exist. The transport of non-friable ACM does not require permitting under the Waste Transporter Permit Program. Suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) shall be either treated as ACM, or sampled and analyzed for asbestos content. The identification of ACM shall be made by an asbestos consultant licensed by the Department of Labor (DOL), with certification as an Inspector or Management Planner, or by individuals identified by the DOL as appropriately qualified. Materials that are sampled for asbestos content must be analyzed at an environmental laboratory certified by the DOL. Whenever feasible, asbestos-containing debris shall be segregated from non-asbestos containing debris. In the event that the asbestos-containing debris cannot be segregated from other construction debris, all debris must be disposed of as asbestos-containing waste. Asbestos-containing debris must be adequately wetted during the process of collection and processing, and must remain adequately wet while packaged and placed in a waste container for disposal. Asbestos-containing waste shall be appropriately labeled and shall be disposed of at a waste disposal facility authorized for disposal by the NYS DEC, or if disposed of at an authorized waste facility within an outside jurisdiction. Asbestos destined for a municipal disposal facility typically must first be authorized by the NYS DEC through a special waste authorization letter. Asbestos abatement shall be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and municipal requirements. NYS DEC Guidance for the Management of ACM generated during storm events shall be consulted which provides a list of facilities that accept ACM.

4.4.1.5 White Goods

For the purposes of this Plan, white goods are a category of scrap metal and include appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, washers, dryers, microwaves, air conditioners, other similar types of appliances.

White goods should be segregated curbside for collection by the Town. White goods may be transported directly to the Brookhaven Landfill for further separation and /or processing or directly to the Town's white goods contactor (Gershow Recycling). Gershow Recycling is responsible for Freon

removal/disposal as was as any PCB capacitors.

It may be necessary to stage white goods at an authorized TDSR sites. In such an event, white goods must be stored in an area separate from other solid waste, preferably on an impervious surface, and must be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. White goods shall be removed from a site within 90 days to the extent practicable. PCB capacitors and Freon may be contained in old appliances. Until white goods arrive at their final destination, they should be handled in a manner that will prevent a release of refrigerants. Freon shall be required to be removed from any white goods at the final recycling/disposal facility.

4.4.1.6 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

For the purposes of this Plan, HHW is considered to include, but not be limited to, items such as automobile fluids, batteries, paints and stains, cleansers, photo chemicals, lawn-care chemicals, and pesticides.

Prior to a disaster, it is encouraged that residents take advantage of local household hazardous collection programs to clear out hazardous products before a disaster strikes, thereby limiting the amount of hazardous products that will need to be managed once an incident occurs. Many households commonly contain numerous solvents, chemicals, paints, heavy metals, pesticides, compressed gases and petroleum products that are hazardous to human health if not handled properly.

In the event of debris generating disaster, the Town's household hazardous waste facility, operated by RADIAC, will have its hours of operation expanded to accommodate Brookhaven residents.

Should volume necessitate, the Town may seek USEPA's assistance and guidance on a curbside HHW program.

4.4.1.7 Commercial Hazardous Waste

Commercial Hazardous waste will include materials like petroleum-contaminated media, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and all other substances as defined in 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 261.3.

Hazardous waste, once identified by private owners or local officials, must be segregated from other disaster-generated waste, stored separately, and ultimately disposed of at a permitted commercial hazardous waste disposal facility. These materials must be handled by licensed Hazardous Waste Transporters and licensed Spill Response Contractors. If hazardous or unknown materials such as lead, PCBs solvents, pesticides, herbicides, pool chemicals, industrial grade cleaning solutions, and other similar types of materials are discovered during a demolition or cleanup, the materials should be staged separately and with secondary containment to collect leaks and prevent further mixing with other hazardous waste or incompatible chemicals. If possible, the material should be segregated from the rest of the demolition and cleanup. During a debris management crisis, owners would be responsible for notifying the DEC of spill releases that pose a potential threat to safety, health, and the environment. For more information related to managing PCB containing disaster debris, see the US EPA document entitled ―Planning for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Containing Disaster Debris, June 2011 (http://www.epa.gov/wastes/homeland/docs/pcb-disposal.pdf.). This document supplements the USEPA's ―Planning for National Disaster Debris Guidance (Document ID Number EPA530-K-08-001).

4.4.1.8 Aggregate (Fill Materials)

For the purposes of this Plan, aggregate is defined as clean, uncontaminated brick, block, concrete

and asphalt.

Clean, uncontaminated asphalt, brick and concrete can be reused. Concrete that has been contaminated by a petroleum product or chemical spill as a result of a natural disaster event should be prepared for disposal with other construction and demolition materials. Clean materials can be transported to the Brookhaven landfill or state approved aggregate recycling facility. Aggregate materials should be placed in a separate pile curbside for collection or delivered to the resident drop off.

4.4.1.9 Scrap Metal

For the purposes of this Plan, scrap metal refers to ferrous metals such as structural steel and steel framing members and non-ferrous metals such as wiring/conduit, plumbing (pipes and fixtures) and HVAC materials (ductwork, motors). White goods are considered as scrap metal, but are described separately.

Scrap metal, to the extent possible, should be segregated at the curb for collection and brought to the Town's Resident Drop Off (or to a TDSR site is volume is excessive) or directly to a scrap metal processor. Handling scrap metal from stray and abandoned vehicles is covered under the section dealing with *Stray and Abandoned Vehicles and Vessel*.

4.4.1.10 Electronic Waste

For the purposes of this Plan, electronic waste (e-waste) includes items such as stereos, televisions, VCRs, DVD players and computers and peripheral accessories, telephones, and other devices.

E-waste should be segregated and recycled in accordance with the NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act. Most e-waste contains hazardous materials like lead and a host of other toxic substances that should be kept out of the landfills. Brookhaven has an e-waste collection site at the Resident Drop Off located at the landfill complex. In extreme conditions, the Town may arrange for special e-waste management services.

4.4.1.11 Soil, Silt and Sediment (Uncontaminated, Contaminated)

For the purposes of the Plan, contaminated soil, silt and sediment can be defined as residuals deposited by receding flood waters which may include historical sediment from nearby water bodies, soil from yards, road and construction debris, and other material.

Uncontaminated: This is material that has not been subjected to spills, floodwaters or has been determined by analytical testing to be not contaminated. This material could be transported to the Brookhaven landfill or to a staging area until final disposal or reuse through approved material recycling effort.

Contaminated: The sediment left behind after receding flood waters and washouts often contains a wide variety of pollutants including fuel oils, gasoline, human and animal waste, metals, and other materials. As a result of certain conditions, some soils may exhibit visible or known traces of petroleum or chemical spills. These soils should be excavated and placed in weather-tight containers, such as a covered and lined roll-off or inter-modal container. If these containers must be stored temporarily, they should be placed on an impervious surface, such as a concrete or asphalt parking lot for no more than 90 days. This material could be transported to the Brookhaven landfill or to a staging area until final disposal and reuse has been determined. If necessary, analytical testing should be performed to determine if the material can be reused or must be disposed. If it is evident that the spill is the result of an empty or leaking piece of equipment (e.g., electrical equipment or

similar source) which has not been tested, some testing of the soil may be necessary to identify if PCBs are present. Testing must be by US EPA-approved method 8082. If material is contaminated by a piece of PCB equipment, the equipment must be addressed by containerizing the entire item, if small enough or by draining the remaining fluid into drums and disposing of both the fluid and empty machine carcass at TSCA disposal facilities out-of-state. Empty equipment that has contained fluid with less than 50 ppm, once drained, can be managed as scrap metal provided it contains no free flowing liquid.

Used sandbags should be considered contaminated and should be collected, transported, and disposed of as directed by the State.

Certain contaminated soil, upon NYSDEC review and approval, may be disposed of to the Brookhaven Landfill.

4.4.1.12 Sand Recovery and Re-Use

As this may be a significant undertaking, a cost benefit analysis should be performed by the Towns or County when sand recovery and re-use is being considered. Steps will be taken to determine if actions needed to re-use sand and return it back to the original site locations is normally more cost effective than removing and transporting sand for disposal.

The County's Debris Management Task Force will coordinate between all levels of government through all phases of the sand clearance and removal process. Monitoring of contracted sand debris removal operations will be under direct supervision of the Town or County department responsible for such operations.

Specific operational procedures and steps are needed to ensure FEMA, NYS DEC and US EPA requirements are met for sand processing and re-use. These include: sand moving and vacuuming; staging; and both mechanical raking and cleaning (sifting) of public beach areas in order to remove embedded hazardous debris. In addition, testing for contaminants is required. The final removal and transportation of contaminated sand unsuitable for re-use must be in accordance with NYSDEC requirements. Disposal of this sand must be at a NYS DEC permitted off-site disposal facility.

For additional details, refer to the County's Debris Management Plan, specifically an appendix, titled SAND RECOVERY and RE-USE, is provided with detailed guidelines for this section of the Plan which includes:

- Provisions for Placement of Clean Beach Sand
- Site Preparations
- Identification of Eligible Sand
- Stockpiling and Processing of Beach Sand for Beneficial Use
- Sampling
- Standards for Use of Processed Beach Sand

4.4.1.13 Animal Mortalities

For the purposes of this Plan, animal mortalities are defined as a significant loss of livestock, pets, and/or natural wildlife.

Catastrophic animal mortalities, if they occur, would more likely be seen along the shoreline and along major flood zones. These could include fish hatcheries, livestock, and horses. Incidental occurrences of small companion pets, such as dogs, cats, rabbits, etc. may be buried on-site or containerized and disposed curbside as MSW. While both of those disposal options still exist for management of disaster-related animal mortalities, capacity is limited at both. In such an event, the

Town of Brookhaven would coordinate with Suffolk County (see County-wide Debris Management Plan) and NYSDEC.

4.4.1.14 Waste Tires

For the purposes of this Plan, waste tires are defined as all tires that have been separated from the vehicle to which they belonged.

Tires that are collected curbside or collected from other properties as a result of cleanup efforts will be kept separate and stored and disposed of as a special waste. When stored at a TDSR site, they shall be kept dry and preferably containerized. To the extent possible, tires will be transported to: a tire recycling facility, (Brookhaven maintains a contract with S&M Prompt Rubbish Removal for the processing of tires. The tires are chip, in accordance with a NYSDEC approved specification and refused at the Town's landfill complex.) the tire resources recovery facility in-state; or as a last resort, an out-of-state facility for recycling or disposal, see the following link http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8785.

4.4.1.15 Utility Related Debris

For the purposes of this Plan, utility related debris is defined as power transformers, utility poles, cable, and other utility company material.

The public utilities, such as electric utilities, are responsible to remove and dispose of all their respective utility related debris, in accordance with their normal protocol. Additionally, municipal utilities are responsible for removal and disposal of all their respective utility related debris. Non-utility private entities, such as private companies like manufacturers, or facilities such as schools, shopping centers, etc., are responsible for removal and disposal of all their respective utility related debris. There is an exception where a situation exists on private property that necessitates that the Town needs to correct or alleviate, as expeditiously as possible, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of Brookhaven. In all cases, management of this type of waste must be managed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

4.4.1.16 Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB) and Other Insect Infested Debris

There are several areas in Suffolk County that are designated by the Department of Agriculture and Markets (AGM) as emergency quarantine areas, pursuant to Section 139.2 of the Agriculture and Markets Law of New York State. Recent storm events resulted in disposal issues for trees and debris from areas under quarantine for Asian Long-horned Beetle and other insect infestations. All businesses, municipalities or individuals working inside the quarantine areas are required to be under a compliance agreement with the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets for the proper handling and disposition of host material. Under the terms of the quarantine, there are also regulated articles within the quarantined area that require special handling. Regulated articles include all life stages of the Asian Long-horned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), other quarantine insect infestations and host material living, dead, cut or fallen, inclusive of nursery stock, logs, green lumber, firewood, stumps, roots, branches and debris of one-half inch or more of certain genera.

Under compliance agreements for the movement of host trees or debris generated from tree trimming, removals, disposal or sales, it is mandatory for all businesses, municipalities or individuals to have crew leaders and/or supervisors attend an Asian Long-horned Beetle, or similar quarantine insect infestation, Training Workshop. Regulated materials are to be cut, chipped, and/or incinerated and removed in accordance with approved disposal procedures and practices identified by federal and state officials.

ALB or other quarantine insect infected host trees should be chipped to less than 1 inch in two dimensions. A mulch, erosion control, or bulking agent should be used within a quarantined area or outside of a quarantined area with AGM approval. Chips should be disposed of on-site, and used at fuel at an approved facility with AGM approval.

4.4.1.17 Stray and Abandoned Vehicles

For the purposes of this Plan, abandoned vehicles are defined as cars, trucks, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles.

Stray and abandoned vehicles (trucks, cars, and motorcycles) can impede response efforts by blocking access to roadways and can impact private property. In order for removal of vehicles and to be eligible under FEMA reimbursements, the applicant must demonstrate the following:

- The vehicle is presenting a hazard or immediate threat (i.e., blocking ingress/egress, located in a public use area);
- The vehicle is abandoned (i.e., vehicle is not on the owner's property and the ownership is undetermined);
- Applicant must follow the local ordinances and state law by: securing ownership, verifying chain of custody, transport, and disposal of the vehicle; and
- All supporting documentation relating to removal of abandoned vehicles or vessels must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement.

Brookhaven in conjunction with County Insurance Industry and contractor representatives will work to secure sites where vehicles can be stored until demobilization. Sites should be level, clean, dry and have a firm surface and be accessible by recovery and remediation vehicles and equipment. Each site will require an evaluation and be prepared with regard to issues of ingress and egress, highway access, neighborhood concerns and soil conditions. Contractors will be responsible for mobilization, build-out of site, operations at the site, and demobilization of any of their individual contractor controlled sites if needed.

The removal and recovery of stray and abandoned vehicles within the public right-of-way needs to be a cooperative effort between Brookhaven, and debris removal contractors. Those state, County and local officials that will be critical to the operations are the State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and state/county/local law enforcement officials. The basic procedure will be to use licensed towers/wreckers to transport collected vehicles to an authorized secured aggregation site. Once at the aggregation site, these vehicles will be inventoried for such information such as vehicle make, model, VIN number, plate number, extent and type of damage, and other related information. Vehicles will be stored in a manner to permit inspection by appropriate authorities as required, or for reclamation by owners. Vehicles shall be discharged to appropriate entities for disposal, recycling, or other appropriation as determined by the County/Town, after clearance through applicable protocols and after documentation. Protocols for the removal of vehicles that may end up on private properties will need to be established by the State.

In addition to any information which the DMV may require, the contractor's will be required to provide the following additional information:

- The date and time the vehicle was towed;
- The location from which the vehicle was towed;
- Documentary proof of the results of the National Crime Information Center check for every vehicle in its possession;

- Complete documentation of any sale or disposition of each vehicle, including documentation of all efforts to determine the identity and address of the owner and lien holder (if any), as well as copies of all notices sent to the owners and any lien holder; and
- If the vehicle was claimed by the owner, lien holder, or authorized agent, the date, time, and name of the person the vehicle was released to, as well as a complete listing of all charges and fees assessed.

Following Super Storm Sandy, damaged vehicles throughout Suffolk County were temporarily stored within the Town of Riverhead on vacant property, through a competitively awarded Town contract with an Insurance company. An annual contract is in place if future needs arise.

4.4.1.18 Stray and Abandoned Vessels

For the purposes of this Plan, an abandoned vessel is defined as: a vessel left unattended for more than 24 hours on the waters of the County not moored, anchored or made fast to the shore; or a vessel left on the property of another for more than 24 hours without the consent of the property owner. For abandoned boat recovery in waterways, the following document will also serve as guidance: FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, Debris Removal from Waterways; issued October 30, 2012.

Unless such authority is suspended or superseded by the Governor during an emergency or preempted by federal law, it is important to defer to the authority established in state law regarding the removal and processing of displaced or abandoned vessels. The authority will vary depending on where and how the displaced vessel has come to rest.

It is likely that in the aftermath of a mass displacement event salvagers may attempt to recover sunken vessels and/or vessel in peril as a business venture. This is an ancient practice with a long international body of law supporting it, and it is important to allow it to proceed if someone has undertaken a salvage operation (unless avoidable environmental harm is being caused). Note, in order for an operation to be considered salvage, a vessel must be in peril and the owner must be unreachable or must give acquiescence. A salvager may remove the vessel from peril (un-ground it, re-float it, etc.) and may make a claim against the owner of the vessel for a substantial percentage of the value of the vessel and any cargo. That having been said, private owners may independently hire salvagers to recover their vessels. While not technically a salvage operation, there is no reason to interfere with such operations unless they are causing harm to the environment.

The removal and recovery of displaced and abandoned vessels within the public right-of-way may need to be a cooperative effort among State, County, Towns and Insurance Industry as well as the debris removal contractors. Additionally, coordination with federal agencies, such as the USCG, FEMA, and US ACE may also be necessary. As stated above, removal of vessels meeting the conditions identified below may be eligible for FEMA reimbursements:

- The vessel is presenting a hazard or immediate threat (i.e., blocking ingress/egress, located in a public use area); and,
- The vessel is abandoned (i.e., vehicle or vessel is not on the owner's property and the ownership is undetermined).

In order to be eligible for reimbursement, the applicant must be able to demonstrate the following:

- The applicant must follow the local ordinances and state law by: securing ownership, verifying chain of custody, transport, and disposition of the vessel; and
- All supporting documentation relating to removal of vessels must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement.

Recovery of vessels will begin with the debris removal contractor identifying the vessel using GPS coordinates. The debris removal contractor will first inspect the vessel and make a record of the vessel location, description, registration number, hull identification number, size and the type and extent of damage. Prior to loading, the contractor will mitigate for any fluid leaks before transporting the vessel to the aggregation site.

Once at the aggregation site, the vessels will be inventoried using their existing registration number, or if not present, hull identification number. If neither number is present, a unique tracking number should be assigned. Such numbers will be used to monitor the vessel through each step.

Debris removal contractor's will secure the aggregation site and provide access to owners, lien holders, and their authorized agents or legal representatives at set times for the purpose of identifying and/or representing vessels in which they have a legal interest.

It is important that vessels aggregated on the water be left on the water if possible, and at a location under the authority of a cooperative harbormaster. This will allow the harbormaster to invoke existing law with respect to vessel stationing and full cost recovery, as well as vessel disposal for derelict vessels. Boat owners will be asked to assume vessel removal costs regardless of the condition of the boat, but current law makes this difficult to enforce except in the case where a vessel can be removed under harbormaster law.

4.4.1.19 Storm Damaged Vehicles or Boat Storage Guidelines

Vehicle Dismantling Facilities (VDF) are governed in New York State by Article 27, Title 23. In addition to providing operating conditions for the dismantling and processing requirements, these rules provide direction for the storage of end of life vehicles. Though the temporary storage of storm damaged vehicles may not meet the definition of vehicle dismantling under Article 27, Title 23, these storage requirements may be considered best management practice for any similar activities.

Storm damaged vehicles or boat storage activities should including the following:

- Storage of vehicles within the DEC jurisdiction of wetlands or flood plain is prohibited. It must comply with 6NYCRR Parts 661 (Tidal Wetlands) and Part 663 (Freshwater Wetlands) requirements.
- Prior to site selection, local Town or municipality must be contacted to ensure compliance with the zoning ordinance.
- Vehicles arriving at the storage location should be inspected upon arrival for leaking fluids. Leaks should be remedied or contained to avoid releases of fluids to the environment.
- Fluids must not be intentionally released on the ground or to surface water.
- Any vehicles received that are leaking fluids or are determined to be of concern for likely potential fluid leaks should be segregated in a storage area or areas capable of being bermed to contain any potential fluid leaks and remedied as soon as identified.
- No dismantling of vehicles shall be undertaken other than necessary corrective actions to address fluid leakage.
- The storage location should be maintained so as to prevent or control on-site populations of vectors using techniques appropriate for protection of human health and the environment and prevent the facility from being a vector breeding area.
- The storage location should have a contingency plan which includes a description of the actions to be taken by employees in the event of a fire, a spill or release of vehicle waste fluids, or unauthorized material is received with the vehicles.

In addition, potential damage to parking lot surfaces may be sustained due to these activities. Financial surety for any associated parking lot damage would be appropriate.

4.4.1.20 Disaster Debris in the Marine Environment – Waterway Debris

In a catastrophic storm event, the categories of debris previously described are not only dispersed on land, but also in streams, rivers, coastal marshes and wetlands, and offshore areas. Waterway debris can be invisible, making it difficult to locate, avoid, and remove. It can damage fishing boats and fishing gear, cripple fishing operations and prevent commercial and recreational activities in affected areas.

Removal of waterway debris in shipping channels is usually addressed by the US ACE in order to open these vital transportation and commercial routes quickly. However, there currently exists no established mechanism to plan for, survey, and remove waterway debris in areas outside of major shipping and navigation channels in affected waterways of Suffolk County, and no existing guidelines to facilitate such a process. At some point, much of the debris is likely to wash up on shore and once deposited above the mean high water line becomes the property owner's responsibility.

Contractors may be activated to accommodate large scale removal operations of waterway debris. The contractors, as directed, will identify submerged debris in waterways, removing debris from those waterways, disposing or recycling of debris, and dredging and redistributing sand as necessary. The municipalities and their contractors will ensure that all work performed is eligible for FEMA Public Assistance grant funding and is performed in accordance with FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, Debris Removal from Waterways, issued October 30, 2012 (included in Reference Section) and other regulations, policies, and guidance which may apply. It should be noted that Town/Village wetland and NYSDEC wetland/protection of waterways permits will have to be obtained to conduct these activities.

Based on field observations (by the Town's Division of Harbors and Waterways) and aerial reconnaissance, the impacted coastal and river waterways will be divided into zones for waterway debris removal and they will be ranked for complexity of debris removal operations, anticipated volume of debris, and other factors. This task will most likely be performed by the Contractor with the assistance of the NYS DEC, and the USACE.

Contract specifications should detail the operation for waterway debris removal. In general, the following contract specifications should be considered:

- The contractor will be responsible for performing a pre-removal assessment, using the most cost-effective technology, to document waterway debris prior to commencing debris removal. The Contractor must present a plan for approval indicating the areas in which it seeks to perform a pre-removal assessment. The plan must include specific areas to be scanned and supporting reasons for a scan of that area including, but not limited to, an explanation of tidal forces moving debris to particular areas.
- Debris removed from the waterway sorted prior to or at the time it is removed from the Contractor's boats/barges and placed on shore for final disposal.
- Dredging of sand will not begin until all eligible debris overlying the sand is removed.
- Freon will be removed for recycling from white goods prior to hauling to a permitted landfill or approved disposal site.
- Care will be taken by the contractor to minimize impacts to coastal marshes and wetlands and aquatic vegetation as well as destruction to shellfish beds when

conducting waterway debris removal operations. The Contractor will be required to have an approved plan for avoiding or minimizing physical injury to natural resources while removing debris, avoiding or minimizing releases of hazardous substances or oil while removing debris; characterizing and responding to releases of hazardous substances or oil occurring during debris removal; remediating the release of a hazardous substance or oil, if it occurs; characterizing injuries to natural resources and public use of those resources in the event of a hazardous substance or oil release; identifying potential projects/measures to restore or compensate the public for demonstrated natural resource injuries; and rehabilitate oiled or injured wildlife.

4.4.1.21 Additional Debris Considerations

There may be occurrences where unanticipated additional debris types, which must be cleared and disposed, are encountered, such as related to Underground Injection Wells, Structure Remediation, Contaminated Soil Cleanup, and the Securing of Hazardous Materials and Transportation of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Material. In cases such, the Town will consult with Suffolk County and the NYS DEC.

4.5 Managing for the Potential of Human Remains

If suspected human remains (defined as dead bodies, tissue and/or teeth and bones) are found during the debris removal process, the debris removal contractor will immediately stop all operations in the area where the remains were found and take measures to secure the area from further disturbance. The Town will notify local law enforcement officials. Strong coordination efforts are needed in response to this sensitive issue. The law enforcement officials, with support of the Suffolk County Medical Examiner's Office, if necessary, will properly document the situation and collect the remains and other items deemed appropriate. Operations may resume once the law enforcement officials notify the Town that the site has been released.

CHAPTER 5
PLANNING AND OPERATIONS: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN

5.1 Overview

The Town of Brookhaven has established criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. At its Yaphank Complex, the Town operates a landfill (for C&D and incinerator ash), an MSW transfer station as well as a Material Recycling Facility (MRF). In addition vegetative debris is processed at both the Yaphank Complex as well as the Manorville Compost Facility.

Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste and hazardous material out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Brookhaven recognizes that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Brookhaven where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

All activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities depend upon the availability of suitable sites for managing debris. In major disasters, the Town's priorities are 1) to provide an immediate response and clear public roads and right-of-ways of disaster debris that hinders life-saving actions and/or that pose an immediate threat to public health and safety; and 2) clear and remove debris that has been "pushed aside" during the initial response thereby assisting in an orderly recovery.

The Town recognizes that it may not been practical or efficient to immediately send all debris to a debris to processing facilities (Yaphank and/or Manorville). To appropriately plan for and incorporate social, economic, and environmental considerations, it is important that Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR) site planning be conducted prior to a disaster event. Further, the effective execution of this Debris Management Plan relies on careful timing and a progression of various tasks and decisions. This is particularly important with regard to the sequence of operations to be followed under the two phases of cleanup.

This Chapter discusses the planning components to be considered with regard to establishing TDSR sites and the Concept of Operations Plan.

5.2 Debris Management Sites

5.2.1 Overview

The importance of having potentially suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites pre-identified and

ready for use at all times in the event of a disaster event cannot be stressed enough. The advanced identification and securing/acquisition of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are the responsibility of the Town. Debris management guidance may be obtained from the US ACE and FEMA. To that end, and based upon experiences of both Tropical Storm Irene and Super Storm Sandy, Brookhaven has pre-identified, a number of suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites included in the following link which will allow post-disaster cleanup efforts to begin early and in an efficient manner (http://www.brookhaven.org/Forms?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=8786).

All TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must be approved by the NYS DEC to protect public health and the environment, as well as to ensure that the owners/operators of the sites are qualified to receive Public Assistance funds from FEMA.

The NYS DEC has reviewed the proposed Brookhaven TDSR and Vegetative debris sites that may be activated for use through an Emergency Authorization (EA) (EA Form Attachment 5.2.1B). In developing this Plan, projections are made with regard to the amount of debris resulting from probabilistic storms which may strike the county as listed in Chapter 2 of this plan and detailed in Tables 2.1-2.6. The debris projection for the 100-year return period events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown in Chapter 2 for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100-year return period events.

Should the Town determine that additional TDSR and/or Vegetative debris sites are necessary to facilitate an efficient recovery operation the Regional Solid Waste Engineer must be contacted:

Syed H. Rahman, P.E.
Regional Materials Management Engineer
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management, Region One
Stony Brook University
50 Circle Road
Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409
Phone: (631) 444-0375
E-mail: shrahman@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Sections 5.2.2 through 5.2.7 provide guidance with respect to the selection, operation and close out of TDSR and/or Vegetative Debris Sites.

5.2.2 Environmental Considerations

After a major natural disaster occurs, the emphasis is on rapid debris clearance from the public right-of-ways. The result is that TDSR and Vegetative debris sites receive debris faster than can be reduced and ultimately disposed of. Consequently, these areas must be properly sited because of the potential of adversely impacting the land, water, and air of the Town. These negative impacts could include: surface and ground water contamination; soil contamination; impacts to vegetation; odor; and dust. Therefore, the siting of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites using the recommended criteria described in the following sections can greatly minimize potential impacts to the environment.

5.2.3 Site Selection Guidelines for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris sites

Pursuant to the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) §70-0116 and 6 NYCRR §621.12, NYS DEC can grant the local government or a private entity an emergency authorization for the temporary storage of storm related debris to include household waste, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, electronics, white goods, and household hazardous wastes (HHW).

The emergency authorization for debris other than vegetative debris is issued for a term not to exceed 30 days and may be renewed for one additional term not to exceed 30 days. An action must be concluded within 60 days of the original approval. In order to continue operations past the date of this emergency authorization, a complete permit application must be received by NYS DEC on or before the sixtieth day of the approval.

In addition, a temporary emergency waste transporter permit can be authorized to allow for the transportation of regulated wastes such as raw sewage, septage, sludge from a sewage treatment plant, waste tires, waste oil or industrial-commercial waste including hazardous waste and medical waste.

Consistent with FEMA guidance, State policy and programs, and experience with Tropical Storm Irene and Hurricane Sandy, NYS DEC has assembled the following guidelines for the selection of TDSR sites:

- Pre-designated sites should preferable by on public property and generally consist of an area that will serve the stockpiling of a particular waste stream.
- The required size of the site will depend on the expected type and volume of debris to be collected and planned volume reduction methods.
- Large open sites are needed for any type of debris staging activity. Paved sites are preferred. Semi-paved or large parking lots paved in stone dust or gravel can also be used for vegetative waste.
- All storm related debris passing through the facility must ultimately be recycled or be disposed of at a solid waste management facility authorized by NYS DEC if in this State, or authorized by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories or nations.
- If TDSR site locations are unprotected and susceptible to contamination, the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at and near a proposed staging area may be tested prior to receipt of disaster generated debris in accordance with FEMA guidance to establish pre-existing baseline conditions. For storm events, where vegetative waste is the pre-dominate waste stream, it may only be necessary to document pre- existing conditions with either video and/or photographs.
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste should not be allowed in public source water protection areas including aquifer protection areas, public drinking water supply watersheds, and public well source areas.
- In no case should any TDSR be located in or within 100feet of a freshwater wetland area or watercourse.
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste shall not be located within 300feet of a tidal wetland, watercourse, or water-body, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.
- Impacts from noise, dust, and traffic that are tolerated by the public early in a disaster recovery may have to be curtailed later. Avoid locating the TDSR near residential areas, schools, and hospitals.
- Sites should not have critical habitat or rare ecosystems, threatened and/or endangered species, historic and/or archaeological sites.
- Sites should have good ingress/egress, preferably with an existing curb cut, to accommodate heavy truck traffic and have a site configuration that will allow for an efficient layout.

5.2.4 Site Operation of a Debris Management Site (DMS)

NYS DEC recommends the following guidance for operating a TDSR based on FEMA guidance.

Sites should have:

- Visible, demarcated buffer areas at the 300 foot (tidal wetlands) or 100 foot (freshwater wetlands) setback line.
- Only debris and waste generated from the storm may be received at TDSR site.
- Storm water controls, such as silt fences, to prevent discharge of contaminated runoff into water bodies where such discharge may cause violations of State regulations.
- Leachate control measures must be implemented and maintained completely around all non-vegetative waste piles and unloading/loading areas. These leachate control measures must adequately prevent the migration of leachate from waste management areas.
- Some method to control the off-site migration of dust, wood chips, or other debris residuals from vehicular traffic and from the handling of debris shall be implemented.
- An adequate supply of water to ensure that the debris is adequately wet to prevent risk of fire and/or dust migration shall be made available.
- No sorting or on-site processing of non-vegetative debris is allowed under emergency authorization. No pulverizing or grinding of wastes or materials is allowed. Also, no disassembly of electronic components is allowed at the site.
- The site must have an attendant on duty whenever the facility is in operation. The site must be secured during non-operational hours. Adequate access control must be in place to prevent unauthorized dumping and scavenging.
- The site attendant(s) must control dust, noise, vectors and other potential nuisances. The site must be monitored for wind-blown debris and cleaned up daily.
- The site must be monitored to correctly identify and segregate waste types, especially hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, for appropriate management.
- Secondary containment for portable fuel tanks, drums, and other fluids for operating equipment and vehicles shall be provided.
- All non-vegetative waste must be removed from the site within seven days of receipt.
- Collected E-waste, white goods, HHW, and any incidental putrescible wastes must be kept in covered containers. All other wastes must be received and managed exclusively on asphalt paved surfaces.
- Records must be maintained for all materials received including date, quantity and type. Records must also be kept for all outbound shipments including date, wastes; these records must be submitted to NYS DEC in electronic format.
- Incidental MSW, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing materials may only be received if such waste or material was mixed with construction-demolition debris during or as a result of storm.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used by all workers who directly or indirectly handle storm debris.
- Fire protection and detection equipment shall be provided in accordance with local laws and ordinances.
- NYS DEC may rescind the approval at any time for failure to comply with any of the above requirements or the approved activity is causing an unacceptable impact to public health or the environment.
- Closure of the site, lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed within thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than 30 days from expiration. Notify the NYS DEC Regional office 1 as to the schedule of the

closure. The site shall be restored to pre-project conditions.

- The local municipality or the site owner is responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

5.2.5 Site Remediation/Closure Checklist for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris sites

The testing and closure of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be undertaken by each municipality in cooperation with NYSDEC and FEMA guidelines. The following broad guidelines apply to the closure of these sites:

- Owner/operators of the TDSR or Vegetative debris site will be responsible for closure of the site in accordance with NYS DEC requirements, including environmental sampling, if needed.
- All disaster related debris must be removed by the expiration of the Emergency Authorization and/or General Permit, unless otherwise authorized by NYS DEC.
- Mulch and wood chips produced from processing uncontaminated green waste may be left on-site if prior approval is obtained from NYS DEC. NYS DEC will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis.

Areas that were only used to stage uncontaminated green waste, or ash from authorized burning of solely vegetative debris, will not require any environmental sampling after the debris or ash is removed unless there is reason to believe that the area may have become contaminated (e.g., significant visible staining or known contaminant releases in the area).

- Areas that were used to stage mixed debris will normally require environmental sampling after the debris is removed, unless there is reason to believe that no contamination in the area occurred (e.g., the area is paved with asphalt or concrete and there is no visible evidence of staining or known contaminant releases).
- Areas suspected of being contaminated that were used to stage household hazardous waste and hazardous waste may require environmental sampling after all material has been removed from the site.
- When contamination has occurred and sampling of soils and groundwater is needed, it should typically include at least four soil samples and one groundwater sample collected from a monitoring well or direct sampling method in areas showing significant visible staining or areas believed to be impacted by the staged waste or ash. Unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC, these samples should normally be analyzed for total Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds using approved US EPA methods and NYS DEC protocols. NYS DEC may also require other approaches to conducting environmental sampling at staging areas on a case-by-case basis.

5.2.6 Additional Testing Criteria

The following is additional testing criteria that may be required at certain debris staging situations:

5.2.6.1 Soil Testing

- Soils suspected of being contaminated may be tested for the presence of volatile hydrocarbon contaminants. Samples should be taken immediately below the surface. This

testing should be done if it is suspected that they were hazardous materials, such as oil or diesel fuel spills, dumped on the site. This phase of the testing should be done after the stockpiles are removed from the site.

If burning is conducted, the entire burn site should be inspected for any areas of discoloration, odor, or obvious problems. Such areas should be identified and restored, as necessary.

5.2.6.2 Groundwater Testing

- Groundwater suspected of being contaminated may be tested on selected sites to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through either the stockpile areas or ash areas if burning is conducted.
- Runoff from stockpiled debris within the storage areas has the potential to contaminate groundwater. Although the probability of contamination is considered low, testing of suspected contaminated sites may be needed because of the importance of protecting water quality and assessing consistency with Suffolk County's Water Quality Standards, particularly in an area served by private drinking water supply wells.
- Groundwater monitoring wells or temporary sampling points in areas of suspected contamination may be placed around the perimeter of the stockpiles (especially for stockpiles of things like white goods, electronics, HHW, etc.) that have remained for an extended period of time prior to final disposal, and burn piles, to determine if there is any type of contamination.
- Testing of suspected contaminated sites may occur after all debris is removed.

5.2.6.3 Generic Checklist for Quality Assurance at Closeout

NYS DEC presents a generic checklist for Quality Assurance (QA) that should be considered at the close-out of each TDSR site. The Responsible Party for the site is responsible for closure in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local requirements. The generic checklist includes, but is not limited to, the verification of the following:

- Lease special conditions are met
- Debris stockpiles removal and disposal
- Filled or disturbed wetlands restored and locations noted on appropriate State and municipal maps
- Chain of custody records complete for the site
- Location of storage area stockpiles marked on plans
- Contractor petroleum and HHW spills remediated
- Perimeter berms leveled and topsoil restoration
- Existing groundwater monitoring wells identified on map, secured and restoration
- Environmental records submitted for areas of suspected contamination if needed (contractor groundwater and air quality monitoring if any, chain of custody records for HHW, other state approvals)
- Site secured wherever stockpiles (chips, tires, etc.) do remain, to discourage illegal dumping
- All contractor equipment and temporary structures removal
- Compare baseline data of the temporary site to conditions after the stockpile is removed and the contractor vacates the site.
- Use Global Positioning system (GPS) coordinates to locate the sites for future reference needs.
- Use of Automated Debris Management System (ADMS) close-out procedures and documentation may be used if it is in accordance with all acceptable federal, state, and local requirements.

5.2.7 Completing Closeout

NYS DEC should be informed in writing when all closure activities at the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are completed. If environmental sampling in areas of suspected contamination was conducted as part of the closure activities, then the closure notice should include the results of this sampling, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.

5.3 Concept of Operations Plan for Debris Management

5.3.1 Overview:

The Town of Brookhaven has developed the Concept of Operations for Debris Management, Activation and Use of the Debris Removal Contracts. The Concept of Operations describes the phases of clean-up and the priorities associated with the clean-up. In addition, it details the steps that will be taken by the town, their contractors, and other parties to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural hazard event such as the modeled 100-year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2 of this plan. This Concept of Operations is tied to the activation and use of town contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

Town of Brookhaven's Concept of Operations guiding principles:

- The Primary responsibility for responding to emergencies rests with the local governments of Towns, villages and cities, and with their Chief Executive.
- Local governments and the emergency service organizations play an essential role as the first line of defense.
- Responding to a disaster, local jurisdictions are required to utilize their own facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel and resources first.
- The local Chief Executive has the authority to direct and coordinate disaster operations and may delegate this authority to a local coordinator.
- When local resources are inadequate, the Chief Executive of a village or tribe may request assistance from other political subdivisions and the Town government.
- The Town Supervisor may coordinate responses for requests for assistance for the local governments.
- The Town Supervisor has the authority to direct and coordinate Town disaster operations.
- The Town Supervisor may obtain assistance from other Towns, Suffolk County or the State when emergency disaster is beyond the resources of Brookhaven Town.
- The Town Council has assigned to the Office of Public Safety the responsibility to coordinate Town emergency management activities.
- Brookhaven Town will utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) to manage all emergencies requiring multi-agency response. Brookhaven Town recommends and encourages all local governments in Brookhaven Town to utilize ICS.
- A request for assistance to the State will be submitted through the Region I office of the New York State Office of Emergency Management (SOME) and presupposes the utilization and expenditure of personnel and resources at the local level.
- State assistance is supplemental to local emergency efforts.
- Direction and control of State risk reduction, response and recovery actions is exercised by New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC), coordinated by the New York State Office of Emergency Management.
- Upon the occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the management capability and emergency resourced of State and local governments, the Governor may find that federal assistance is required and may request assistance from the

President by requesting a declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

The scope of the Concept of Operations is to:

- Provide overall coordination for town-wide disaster debris management implementation.
- Provide for the allocation of human, technical and financial resources available for disaster debris management.
- Provide for the coordination of disaster debris management with the Town's nine incorporated villages as well as Suffolk County.
- Provides a pre/post event timeline and related activity and/or plan execution action items. It should be noted that this Concept of Operations could also cover other types of natural disasters (i.e., ice storms, tornados, etc.) and that time frames would be modified to reflect the specific event.

5.3.2 Activities Timeline

The Concept of Operations activities timeline is segmented into four major operational time periods following the initial Preparation and Pre-Event activities:



5.3.2.1 Preparation: Prior to Storm

Notice Event Activation of Debris removal and monitoring contractors. Activate Town-wide Debris Management Recovery Team as well as the Town's Emergency Operations Center.

- Identify potential threats and impacts
- Assess available resources
- Discuss potential resource sharing, including personnel and assets; prepare draft task orders
- Coordinate with local utility representatives (Attachment 5.3.2.1A)
- Coordinate with local village representative and the Town Board.
- Identify pre-placed contracts and confirm availability for stand-by or activation
- Coordinate deployment of personnel and pre-positioning of equipment, as appropriate
- Assign appropriate staff to the Suffolk County EOC (once active).

5.3.2.2 Immediate Response and Clearance: 0 to 72 Hours

The Town of Brookhaven (unincorporated area) includes 1,675 centerline miles (3,344 total lane miles) of roadways. This includes approximately 403 miles of town "primary" (priority) roads. The responsibility for the maintenance and the clearing of these roads (and right-of ways) resides with the Town's Superintendent of Highways.

The Immediate Response and Clearance phase is the initial response and consists primarily of clearing from the public roads and right- of-ways the disaster debris that hinders

immediate life-saving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. This phase is normally 0-70 working hours (i.e., one week) following an event (per FEMA guidance); however, it can be extended if the situation warrants it (through coordination with FEMA). Typically, the Brookhaven Highway Department clear local (town) roads; the County clears County roads, and the State clears State roads.

Roadway debris will be moved by the Highway Department (with the Department of Waste Management and the Department of Parks assisting as needed) to the side of the road to provide access into damaged areas. Normally, no attempt is made to remove, segregate or dispose of the debris in this first phase. However, in rare instances it may be beneficial to remove the debris immediately when a significant health and safety risk is present. The initial emergency road clearance will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Support to Search and Rescue and other life-saving resources.
2) Critical life-sustaining facilities (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, other).
3) Additional life-sustaining facilities (i.e., emergency feeding and sheltering sites, Local Distribution Points, other).
4) Critical community support facilities (i.e., police, fire, EMS, and emergency management sites, other).
5) Critical infrastructure facilities (i.e., electrical utilities, telecommunications utilities, other).
6) Longer- term sustaining facilities (i.e., water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, water pumping stations, other).
7) PSEG-LI Restoration Operations
8) TDSR and Vegetative Staging Ares

Immediate debris clearing actions on Town roads / right-of-ways will be supervised by the Superintendent of Highways (or his designee). The Superintendent shall coordinate with the Town's Emergency Operations Center. Additional Town resources (Waste Management and/or Park) shall be made available as determined necessary by the Superintendent. NYS DOT / Suffolk County DPW are responsible for clearing and/or removing wreckage and debris from state / county owned or maintained roadways.

In the event of a natural disaster and based on feedback from field personnel, a determination will be made by the Superintendent of Highways in consultation with the Town EOC if their in-house capabilities are sufficient to remove the quantity of debris generated by the event. If it is determined that the quantity exceeds Brookhaven's capabilities, municipalities should activate their contingency contracts. If additional resources are required, the Town will make a formal require through the Suffolk County EOC.

5.3.2.3 Clearance & Removal Operations: 72 Hours to 2 Weeks

The Clearance and Removal phase consists of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. This operational phase may involve reassessment of debris

quantities, operations of debris staging areas, public education, and debris separation, collection, storage, recycling and disposal activities. *(Normally the debris removal must be completed within 6 months, with a possible 6- month extension. This has frequently been extended when the situation warrants.)* Debris removal may begin during the emergency response phase and will constitute a major part of the recovery phase. Debris removal will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to essential facilities, i.e., police, fire and emergency medical centers, hospitals, clinics, emergency operation centers, airports, municipal complexes, essential public utility facilities to include electrical transmission substations, water treatment plants, water supply facilities, sewage treatment plants, and generating stations. Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to schools, libraries, community and educational facilities, and commercial establishments.

2) Public waterways, including Port Jefferson Harbor and Mt. Sinai Harbor, essential to commerce and major flood drainage ways. (In this instance, NYS DOT, US ACE, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and/or U. S. Coast Guard (USGC) may need to be involved depending on responsibilities.)

3) Brookhaven Town-owned properties

4) Public recreational facilities.

Depending of the magnitude of the disaster and the resulting geographic locations, quantities and types of debris, material will be either collected and transported directly to the Town processing / disposal facilities in Yaphank and/or Manorville or will be moved to a pre-identified (DEC approved) staging areas.

- Residential MSW: To be collected by the Town's contracted collection vendors on their normal collection days once the roadways are passable. The MSW will be delivered to the Town's Transfer Station and then shipped, via transfer trailer, to Covanta (Hempstead).
- E-Waste: Residents will be instructed to deliver their e-waste to the Town's Resident Drop Off Facility where it will be packaged and collected by the Town's vendor (E-Green Management). Should field assessments determine it to be necessary, the Town and its e-waste vendor may establish satellite collection locations.
- Recognizable, Unprocessed Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris: Material to be transported either directly from its origin or from the staging area to the Landfill Complex where it may be processed (via the Town's Hammel Red Giant 9500 – Catalog Cut Attached) before placement into the Town's Landfill.
- Vegetative (Green) Wood Waste: Material in close proximity to the processing centers (Brookhaven Landfill or Manorville Compost) will be transported directly to the site for chipping (via a Morbark 6600 Wood Hog (Specification Attached) or equivalent). Remaining material to be transported to the pre-identified / pre-approved staging areas. Material at the staging areas will, in most cases, be transported (via Town equipment and debris removal contractors) to the Town's designated processing areas. In certain cases, the Town may opt to have the wood waste chipped at the staging area prior to transport. Note: depending upon the volume of wood chips, it may be necessary for the Town to seek assistance from Suffolk County for the disposal of the material.

- Household Hazardous Waste: Residents will be instructed to deliver their household hazardous waste to the Town's STOP facility at the Landfill where it will processed / packaged by the Town's vendor (Radiac Research Corp). Should field assessments determine it to be necessary, the Town and its vendor (subject to NYSDEC approval) establish satellite collection locations. As a last resort, the Town will engage the USEPA for assistance in this effort.
- Scrap Metal / White Goods: Material to be transported either directly from its origin or from the staging area to the Town's resident drop or if more practical and efficient to the Town's vendor (Gershow Recycling).

5.3.2.4 Removal Operations: 2 Weeks to 30+ Days

Removal Operations will continue and further the debris operations outlined in the description of work above. Efforts will concentrate on removing, segregating and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety.

5.3.2.5 Final Disposal & Closeout: 30 to 180 Days

- Monitor Town recovery operations and progress, including closeout of temporary debris management sites, and develop after-action reports and revise plans, as appropriate.
- Request resources needed, including personnel and assets
- Prepare all necessary documentation and participate in all required aspects of Applications for FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program
- Develop after-action report and revise plans, as appropriate

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY

6.1 Summary Statement

If a catastrophic storm, such as the 100 year return period probabilistic hurricane-wind and flood event identified in Chapter 2 were to strike Brookhaven or its vicinity, it is estimated that approximately 400,000 tons of debris would be generated. The debris would block roadways making transportation and access to areas very difficult if not impossible for all residents. Public safety and protection of lives and property would be compromised until the massive quantities of debris could be cleared and removed.

Recovery from recent storms, such as Hurricane Irene and Super Storm Sandy, were effectively carried out because of County-wide cooperation, multi-jurisdictional planning efforts and effective debris removal and disposal contracts. The county-wide experience and expertise gained through these recent events, have directly led to the development of this Plan. The required documentation and operating procedures utilized during these storm events have been incorporated into this Plan to ensure that past successes will continue for debris removal and disposal activities, contracting efforts, and processing of federal reimbursement claims. The County and Town are now better positioned to effectively respond to such a storm event because of the documents in place – this Plan, the Concept of Operations Plan, and pre-positioned contracts for debris removal along with an understanding of the debris monitoring and documentation requirements mandated by state and federal agencies.

Suffolk County, Brookhaven and the other nine Town planning partners are committed to address public safety and protection issues that are common to all areas and locales of the County. This is accomplished through cooperative planning, training, information sharing, guideline and procedural development/reviews, after action reports, federal and state requirements, and a self-awareness of potential areas in need of improvement. These actions are all dedicated to the protection and safety of our residents with specific focus on preparation and being able to respond to disasters and natural hazard events. The list below identifies areas that need to be considered for a stronger operational approach:

- It is unlikely that the Town of Brookhaven would have enough processing and/or final disposal capacity to manage debris generated from a catastrophic disaster event. Processing capacity includes the existing solid waste infrastructure (located at the Landfill Complex and at the Manorville Compost Site and debris management sites that are established as a result of a natural disaster. While there are opportunities to increase processing capacity at existing infrastructure sites, the volume of debris may be such that the existing infrastructure would be quickly overwhelmed, therefore necessitating the need for both additional Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative Debris sites. These may also serve as local volume reduction plants to facilitate quick and more efficient transport of waste. With the anticipated volume of construction and demolition debris, the Town may need to look beyond its landfill and ship off-island. Various modes of transport other than trucking must be considered such as rail, barge, and container freight.

- The number and location of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites is critical in any planning for debris management. Currently, Brookhaven has identified a limited number of town-owned sites for use (see table 5-1). However, these sites may not have the capacity that would be needed to manage debris generated for a catastrophic hurricane or other disaster event. It is Brookhaven Town's responsibility to ensure that the individual TDSR sites have obtained the

necessary permit(s)/authorization(s) from NYS DEC.

- In general, abandoned boats and mass vessel displacement is problematic during a large storm event. The implementation of a web-based, publically available, database providing information helpful in determining the ownership of a collected boat would be beneficial. Such database should include, at a minimum, the following information for each boat collected: the body of water from which the vessel was collected, the vessel registration and/or hull identification number, the vessel name (if any), identifying colors, the make and model of the vessel, and aggregation site location. The database should be constructed so as to allow the owner to correspond with Brookhaven or other appropriate agencies (NYS DEC or Suffolk County) to expedite the reunion of vessel owners with their vessels.

- Enhanced coordination and planning with the utility companies will improve response time to begin collection and removal of waste in the right of way thereby getting this waste to a processing facility quicker for disposal and/or recycling. Brookhaven has, and will continue, to work closely with the local utilities (Attachment) to expedite utility repair and debris removal.

- Continued and enhanced communication, coordination, and planning with New York State, Suffolk County and the local Villages with regard to managing disaster debris.

Attachment 3.3.7A- List of Town-Owned Heavy Equipment

Department of Waste Management

EQUIPMENT LIST					
Equip ID #	Year	Make and Model	Plate#	VIN# or Serial #	Catalogue Cut
W155	2006	CAT D-5-N	M-20542	00D5NTAKD02132	Yes
W156	2007	CAT D-6-R (LGP) #4	M-20543	WRG00689	Yes
W283	2010	CAT D-6-T (LGP)	M-64151	KJL01072	Yes
W299	2012	CAT D-6-T (LGP)	R-26020	CAT00D6THZJB01101	/
W203	2008	CAT D-8-T #5	M-32673	PZ02564	Yes
W159	2007	CAT D-8-T #4	M-23936	KPZ01929	/
W136	2004	CAT D-8-R #3	L-76983	6YZ02013	Yes
W123	2002	CAT D-8-R #2	L-55526	6YZ01138	/
W161	2007	CAT 740 HAULER #5	M-24071	AB1P02227	Yes
W153	2007	CAT 740 HAULER #4	M-20532	KB1P01380	/
W133	2004	CAT 740 HAULER #3	L-55916	AXM01257	/
W125	2003	CAT 740 HAULER #2	L-55516	AXM00892	/
W120	2002	CAT 740 HAULER #1	L-55917	AXM00534	/
W121	2002	350C PAY-HAULER --Water Truck	L-75713	46AA00942N	Yes
W7	1985	350B PAY-HAULER --Water Truck	L-45223	46AA0028N	Yes
W278	2009	CAT 980H PAY-LOADER	M-50589	PJMS05305	Yes
W279	2009	CAT 980H PAY-LOADER	M-50590	KJMS05306	/
W81	2000	CAT 966G PAY-LOADER (MV)	L-45224	3SW00784	Yes
W96	2000	CAT 826G COMPACTOR		7LN00613	Yes
W300	2006	CAT 836H COMPACTOR		BXD00369	Yes
W152	2006	CAT 12H MOTOR GRADER	L-99580	AMZ00825	Yes
W157	2007	CAT 287B SKID STEER	M-23229	PZSA04262	Yes
W140	2005	CAT 287B SKID STEER	L-91155	EZSA01597	/
W141	2005	DAEWOO 340 EXCAVATOR	L-94342	SL340LC-V1570	Yes
W204	2007	KOMATSU WA-450-6 #3	M-32291	A44140	Yes
W281	2009	KOMATSU WA-470-6 #1	M-57463	A45024	Yes
W282	2009	KOMATSU WA-470-6 #2	M-57464	A45028	/
W148	2006	KOMATSU WA-600-3	L-91127	52297	Yes
W301	2013	KOMATSU D155AX-7		90196	Yes
W146	2005	KOMATSU CD-110-R Track Dump Truck	M-20520	1530	Yes
W42	1995	KOMATSU PC-250 EXCAVATOR		A80019	Yes
W213	2008	KOMATSU PC-270 EXCAVATOR		A87301	Yes
W280	2009	KOMATSU PC-270 EXCAVATOR		A87342	/
W154	2007	KOMATSU BR-380 Concrete Crusher		1374	Yes
W205	2008	HAMMEL 950DK GRINDER (Red Giant)		53	Yes
W302	2013	MORBARK 6600 GRINDER (WOOD HOG)		1861155	Yes
W158	2007	INGER-SOL RAND FORKLIFT RT708J-4WD	M-23773	193569	Yes
W49	1997	SPEC-TECH DUMP TRAILER	L-43401	1S9DS2836VS188550	No
W208	2008	SPEC-TECH DUMP TRAILER	M-40424	1S9DS30338S188205	No
W209	2008	SPEC-TECH DUMP TRAILER	M-40350	1S9DS30358S188206	No
W210	2008	SPEC-TECH DUMP TRAILER	M-40351	1S9DS30378S188207	No

W286	2010	SPEC-TECH STEEL WALKING FLOOR	M-65015	1S9WS4523AS188404	No
W288	2010	SPEC-TECH STEEL ROCKET TRAILER	M-65084	1S9DS3030AS188412	No
W83	2000	ROGER'S EQUIP. MOVING LOW-BED	L-43404	1RBH49309YAR23794	No
W202	2009	PETERBILT TT #1 (CAT Engine)	M-32672	1XPWDB0X99N770199	No
W201	2009	PETERBILT TT #2 (CAT Engine)	M-39778	1XPWDB0X59N780180	No
W212	2009	PETERBILT TT #3 (CAT Engine)	M-40353	1XPWDBOX09D786040	No
W48	1997	MACK R-MODEL - Tractor	L-43400	1M2P268C4VM031385	No
W111	2002	FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR	R-29336	1FVJALAV326J53303	No
W290	2011	FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR	M-65134	1FUJGNDR6BDAZ6892	No
W160	2007	FREIGHTLINER HOOK ROLL-OFF #2	M-24015	1FVHC5DL77HY79587	No
W296	2013	FREIGHTLINER ROLL-OFF	R-14241	1FVMG3DV7DHBW6101	No
W206	2008	FRGHTLNR ROLL-OFF C13 CAT ENGINE LEE05162	M-32292	1FVHC5DE48HZ55074	No
W295	2012	FREIGHTLINER 10 WHEEL DUMP TRUCK	R-13137	1FVMC7DV0CHBF4787	No
W289	2009	UD ELGIN EAGLE SWEEPER	M65042	JNAPC81L29AC75153	No
W70	1999	J.C.B. 217S BACK HOE	L-44924	480367	No
W151	2006	CONTRAIL C-10 SKID STEER	L-98900	4KNUC16246L161733	No
W287	2010	KAWASAKI 70ZV-2 PAYLOADER	M65041	70C55353	Yes
W150	2006	KAWASAKI 90Z-5 PAYLOADER	L-98871	90C-4-5266	Yes
W294	2011	KENWORTH CNG GARBAGE TRUCK	M-65148	3BKBL20XXBF292937	No
W220	2008	MQ POWER WHISPERWATT GENERATOR	MODEL # DCA	7202791	No
V599	2008	FORD F-550 RACKBODY (6.8/GAS) Kim	R-13000	1FD5F56Y78EC07072	No
V600	2008	FORD F-550 RACKBODY (6.8/GAS) Spare	R-12346	1FD5F56Y78EC07073	No
V736	2008	FORD F-550 RACK TRUCK	M-50003	1FDAF56Y68ED99892	No
W149	2006	FRTLNR HAUL-ALL RECYCLE	L-94326	1FVACWDD16HW02173	No
W214	2000	FORD HAUL-ALL RECYCLE TRUCK	L-44918	3FDNF6586YMA65204	No
		Auto Allison 4-speed F-650 Cummins 5.9 Diesel			No
W139	2005	FRTLNR APPLIANCE TRUCK - Metal #2	L-85769	1FVACWDCX5HU55275	No
W135	2004	FRTLNR APPLIANCE TRUCK - Metal #1	L-56040	1FVACWDC54HN49725	No
V534	2005	CHEVY C4500 RACK TRUCK #19 Spare	L-99453	1GBE4C1EX5F532161	No

Department of Highways

HR-24	2002	FORD F650 DUMP	AF8265	PATCHOGUE - #45
H356	1994	FORD F800 DUMP	AD8199	SIGNAGE - #32
H371	1998	MACK DUMP	AD8190	MAINTENANCE - #46
H372	1998	CHEVY 7500 DUMP	AC8555	PATCHOGUE - #45
H374	1998	GMC 3500 DUMP	AE3807	WELDING - #29
H379	2000	FORD F350 DUMP	AC8542	MILLER PLACE - #7
H391	2002	FREIGHTLINER FL-80 DUMP	AE3792	SETAUKET - #46
H392	2002	FREIGHTLINER FL-80 DUMP	AE3796	MASTIC - #32
H393	2002	FREIGHTLINER FL-80 DUMP	AE3818	MASTIC - #32
H394	2002	FREIGHTLINER FL-80 DUMP	AE3795	MASTIC - #32
H395	2002	FREIGHTLINER FL-80 DUMP	AE3793	PATCHOGUE - #45
H396	2002	FREIGHTLINER FL-80 DUMP	AE3797	PATCHOGUE - #45
H398	2003	STERLING DUMP-10 WHL	AC8576	MASTIC - #32
H399	2003	STERLING DUMP-10 WHL	AC8545	SETAUKET - #46
H400	2001	MACK DUMP-10 WHL		SETAUKET - #46
H401	2003	STERLING DUMP-10 WHL	AC8575	SETAUKET - #46
H402	2003	STERLING DUMP-10 WHL	AD8215	PATCHOGUE - #45
H412	2005	GMC DUMP	AG7849	MILLER PLACE - #7
H413	2005	GMC DUMP	AD8187	MILLER PLACE - #7
H414	2005	GMC DUMP	AC8578	SETAUKET - #46
H415	2005	GMC DUMP	AC8577	MASTIC - #32
H416	2005	GMC DUMP	AC8579	MASTIC - #32
H417	2005	GMC DUMP	AG7848	TREE CREW - ECOLOGY
H418	2005	GMC DUMP	AG7847	TREE CREW - ECOLOGY
H419	2005	GMC DUMP	AD8186	PATCHOGUE - #45
H420	2005	GMC DUMP	AD8188	PATCHOGUE - #45
H421	2005	GMC DUMP	AD8185	SETAUKET - #46
H430	1997	MACK DUMP	AC8452	SETAUKET - #46
H431	1997	MACK DUMP	AC8459	MASTIC - #32
H432	1998	MACK SANDING	AG7810	PATCHOGUE - #45
H433	1998	MACK SANDING	AG7809	MILLER PLACE - #7
H434	2004	INTERNATIONAL DUMP	AG7814	BEACH CREW - #32
HSL-1	2014	FORD DUMP	AC8437	STREET LIGHTING
H10	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3785	SETAUKET - #46
H11	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3786	SETAUKET - #46
H12	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3776	PATCHOGUE - #45
H13	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3783	PATCHOGUE - #45
H14	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3781	PATCHOGUE - #45
H15	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3784	ECOLOGY
H16	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3779	MASTIC - #32
H17	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3782	MASTIC - #32
H18	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3780	MASTIC - #32

H19	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3763	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H20	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3761	SETAUKET - #46	
H21	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3762	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H22	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7791	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H23	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7792	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H24	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7793	SETAUKET - #46	
H25	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7786	SETAUKET - #46	
H26	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7788	SETAUKET - #46	
H27	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7787	SETAUKET - #46	
H28	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8547	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H29	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8527	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H30	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3757	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H31	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3758	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H32	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3759	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H33	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AE3760	SETAUKET - #46	
H34	2006	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AD8212	MASTIC - #32	
H35	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8476	SETAUKET - #46	
H36	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8475	SETAUKET - #46	
H37	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8473	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H38	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8472	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H39	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8471		
H40	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8470	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H41	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8469	MASTIC - #32	
H42	2010	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8468	MASTIC - #32	
H43	2012	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7804	MASTIC - #32	
H44	2012	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7805	SETAUKET - #46	
H45	2012	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7803	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H46	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7820	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H47	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7801	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H48	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7800	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H49	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AD8189	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H50	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8498	MASTIC - #32	
H51	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8499	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H52	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8497	SETAUKET - #46	
H53	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AG7798	SETAUKET - #46	
H54	2014	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AC8458	MASTIC - #32	
H55	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5186	MASTIC - #32	
H56	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5187	SETAUKET - #46	
H57	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5188	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H58	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5182	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H59	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5184	PATCHOGUE - #45	
H60	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AU9938	SETAUKET - #46	
H61	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5384	MILLER PLACE - #7	
H62	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5185	MASTIC - #32	
H63	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5385	MILLER PLACE - #7	

H64	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AU9939	SETAUKET - #46	
H65	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AU9942	MASTIC - #32	
H66	2015	FREIGHTLINER DUMP	AT5386	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HLB-10	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8467	UNIT 7	
HLB-11	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8466	UNIT 7	
HLB-12	2009	FORD DUMP	AC8464	UNIT 32	
HLB-20	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8488	UNIT 46	
HLB-21	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8489	UNIT 32	
HLB-22	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8440	UNIT 46	
HLB-23	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8490	UNIT 45 - BEACH	
HLB-24	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8485	UNIT 7	
HLB-25	2010	FORD DUMP	AC8504	UNIT 46	
HLB-26	2011	FORD DUMP	AC8503	UNIT 45 - BEACH	
HLB-27	2014	RAM DUMP	AW3164		
HRL-1	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AG1312	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HRL-2	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AG1307	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HRL-3	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AG1308	MASTIC - #32	
HRL-4	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3772	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HRL-5	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AG1309	MASTIC - #32	
HRL-7	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AG1311	MASTIC - #32	
HRL-8	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3769	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HRL-9	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3768	MASTIC - #32	
HRL-10	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3767	SETAUKET - #46	
HRL-11	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3766	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HRL-12	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3765	SETAUKET - #46	
HRL-13	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3770	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HRL-14	2002	HYUNDAI LOADER	AE3771	SETAUKET - #46	
HHL-1	2012	CASE PAYLOADER	AG7829	SETAUKET - #46	
HHL-2	2012	CASE PAYLOADER	AG7830	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HHL-3	2012	CASE PAYLOADER	AG7827	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HHL-4	2012	CASE PAYLOADER	AG7828	MASTIC - #32	
HHL-5	2013	CASE PAYLOADER	AC8493	ROCKY POINT - #7	
HHL-6	2013	CASE PAYLOADER	AC8494	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HL-44	1978	INTERNATIONAL LOADER	AD8200	WELDING	
HL-73	1995	DRESSER LOADER	AE3805	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HL-74	1995	DRESSER LOADER	AE3804	BEACH - #32	
HL-75	1995	DRESSER LOADER	AE3803	CORAM - #46	
HL-76	1996	DRESSER LOADER	AE3821	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HL-77	1997	DRESSER LOADER	AC8559	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HL-78	1997	DRESSER LOADER	AC8558		
HL-81	1999	DRESSER LOADER	AC8557	SETAUKET - #46	
HL-84	2001	HYUNDAI LOADER	AC8535	SETAUKET - #46	
HL-86	2005	KOMAT LOADER	AE3823	MASTIC - #32	
HL-87	2005	KAWASAKI LOADER	AE3773	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HL-88	2008	VOLVO LOADER	AG7834	SETAUKET/CORAM YD.	

HEB-1	2002	JCB LOADALL	AE3801	ECOLOGY	
HBH-4	2004	KOMATSU BACKHOE	AD8184	SETAUKET - #46	
HBH-5	2008	CASE BACKHOE	AG7837	MASTIC - #32	
HBH-6	2014	CATER BACKHOE	AC8456	UNIT #46 MAINTENANCE	
HBH-7	2014	CATER BACKHOE	AC8457	UNIT #32 MAINTENANCE	
HBL-4	1991	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AE3751	OUT OF SERVICE	
HBL-6	2000	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AG1306	ECOLOGY	
HBL-7	2002	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AE3753	MASTIC - #32	
HBL-8	2002	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AE3752	SETAUKET - #46	
HBL-9	2002	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AD8216	SETAUKET - #46	
HBL-10	2005	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AE3778	MILLER PLACE - #7	
HBL-11	2005	BOBCAT SKID STEER BUCKET LOADER	AE3777	PATCHOGUE - #45	
HBL-12	2008	GEHL TRACK LOADER	AC8516	MASTIC - #32	

Department of Parks

Equip ID #	Year	Make and Model	Plate#	Operator	*Catalogue Cut*
	2008	CASE 821	M40324		Yes
	2000	HYUNDAI 630	K37742		*No*
	2008	CASE 630	M39201		Yes
	1987	CAT IT28	K19730		Yes
	2004	VERMEER 1000	4439		Yes
	2002	KOBELCO 160			Yes
	2003	GEHL 260	6635SX		Yes
	2003	BOBCAT 953	529311580		Yes

Attachment 4.2.2.B- Manorville Compost Facility

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region One
SUNY @ Stony Brook, 50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409
Phone: (631) 444-0368 **Fax:** (631) 444-0360
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Joe Martens
Commissioner

March 3, 2015

Town of Brookhaven
One Independence Hill
Farmingville, NY 11738

RE: Permit Nos.: 1-4722-00912/00002

Dear Permittee:

In conformance with the requirements of the State Uniform Procedures Act (Article 70, ECL) and its implementing regulations (6NYCRR, Part 621) we are enclosing your permit identified above. Please carefully read all permit conditions carefully to ensure compliance during the term of the permit. If you are unable to comply with any conditions, please contact us at the above address.

This permit must be kept available on the premises of the facility at all times and presented upon request. You should anticipate inspections conducted pursuant to issuance of this permit.

Sincerely,

Laura J. Scovazzo
Permit Administrator

LJS/ls

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-00912

PERMIT

Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

Permittee and Facility Information

Permit Issued To:
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN
1 INDEPENDENCE HILL
FARMINGVILLE, NY 11738
(631) 451-6400

Facility:
MANORVILLE COMPOSTING FACILITY
PAPERMILL RD
MANORVILLE, NY 11949

Facility Application Contact:
LK MCLEAN ASSOCIATES PC
437 SOUTH COUNTRY RD
BROOKHAVEN, NY 11719
(631) 286-8668

Facility Location: in BROOKHAVEN in SUFFOLK COUNTY
Facility Principal Reference Point: NYTM-E: 687 NYTM-N: 4522.7
Latitude: 40°50'02.5" Longitude: 72°46'55.7"
Authorized Activity: Yard waste composting facility with an approved design capacity of 120,000 cubic yards per year.

Permit Authorizations

Solid Waste Management - Under Article 27, Title 7
Permit ID 1-4722-00912/00002
Renewal Effective Date: 3/3/2015 Expiration Date: 2/25/2020

NYSDEC Approval

By acceptance of this permit, the permittee agrees that the permit is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, and all conditions included as part of this permit.

Permit Administrator: LAURA J SCOVAZZO, Deputy Regional Permit Administrator
Address: NYSDEC REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
SUNY @ STONY BROOK|50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY 11790 -3409

Authorized Signature: Laura J. Scovazzo Date 3/3/15

Page 1 of 8

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-00912

Distribution List

LK MCLEAN ASSOCIATES PC
Materials Management
LAURA J SCOVAZZO

Permit Components

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS, APPLY TO ALL AUTHORIZED PERMITS

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. **Conformance With Plans** All activities authorized by this permit must be in strict conformance with the permit application, plans and materials prepared by permittee or permittee's consultant on the date specified in Permit Condition 2.

2. **Terms of Operation, Approval for Changes** The facility shall be operated in conformance with:

a. Terms and conditions of this permit;
b. Current 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facilities regulations, or any revisions hereafter promulgated;
c. Engineering Report dated November of 1992 and all of its modifications prepared by L.K. McLean Associates for the Town of Brookhaven.

Any revision to the above approved documents identified in item (c) of this condition or to the operations at this site requires prior written approval from the Department. The permittee shall not add a facility component that would otherwise qualify as an exempt or registered facility, unless the permittee first receives a modified permit to incorporate the additional component of the operation.

If any of the above documents conflict with any condition of this permit, the permit condition shall prevail.

3. **Required Submittals** Within 90 days from the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a permit modification application which includes a updated Engineering Report, Operations and Maintenance Manual, and related documents as outlined in 6 NYCRR Part 360-1 and 5. This must be submitted to the Division of Environmental Permits, with a copy to the Division of Materials Management. Within 15 days of receiving Department comments, the permittee shall address these comments and revise the required documents as needed.

4. **Authorized Activity** The permittee is authorized to have a total maximum annual throughput of 120,000 cubic yards of yard waste. In addition, the following annual limits, which are part of the maximum annual throughput, shall not be exceeded for these individual components of waste received: 30,000 cubic yards of grass clippings, 15,000 cubic yards of wood chips, and 2,000 cubic yards of horse manure.

5. **Mitigation of Adverse Impacts** The Department may impose more stringent operating requirements, if in the Department's sole judgment, it is deemed necessary. Upon written notice by the Department, the permittee shall immediately comply with the more stringent conditions. If unacceptable nuisance or odor conditions occur, the Department reserves the right to decrease the permitted capacity to a level satisfactory to the Department.

The Department reserves the right to change the materials that may be accepted at the facility at any time. Upon written notification by the Department, the permittee shall immediately cease acceptance of any materials that the Department has deemed unacceptable.

This permit is issued with the expressed understanding by the permittee that the permittee must immediately, upon notification by the Department, change the quantities of yard waste accepted at this facility. Such changes shall be implemented without prior hearing or judicial review, upon receipt of written notice from the Department that there exists at or emanating from the facility, odors at magnitude that, in the sole discretion of the Department, justify such a modification.

6. **Facility Operations** The permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

a. All yard waste accepted at the facility must be debagged and placed in windrows within 72 hours of receipt. If a resident transports grass to the facility in a plastic bag, the grass must immediately be removed from the bag at the unloading area.

b. All incoming grass shall be mixed with brush, leaves, uncontaminated wood chips, or a mixture of these within 24 hours of receipt. At a maximum, this mixture must contain two parts bulking agent to one part grass on a volumetric basis. For use of a bulking agent other than wood chips or brush, or the addition of leaves to the grass, prior approval from the Department is required.

c. Yard waste contained in plastic bags may be stockpiled onsite provided the maximum volume of the stockpile is less than 500 cubic yards at any one time. If this limit is reached, the permittee shall cease receiving additional yard waste until this stockpile is reduced. Loose yard waste or yard waste contained in paper bags may continue to be received, if it can be immediately placed in windrows without the need for processing.

d. Windrows shall not exceed 9 feet in height, 8 feet in width at the top, and 15 feet in width at the base.

e. Windrows shall be separated by a minimum of 8 feet, unless otherwise approved by the Department. Such separation shall be measured at the base of the windrow.

f. Onsite storage of finished compost is limited to 24 months.

g. The permittee must ensure that windrows remain in an aerobic state. Temperature and oxygen readings of the windrows must be measured at a frequency as determined by the best professional judgment of the site operator, but in no case be conducted less than two times in a month.

h. Windrows shall be turned on a schedule that is based on the best professional judgment of the facility operator. This shall take into account the oxygen content, moisture content, windrow age, and climatic conditions. The operator shall prevent the release of dust and odors to off-site locations when turning the windrows.

7. Analytical Sampling Requirements The permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Annual groundwater monitoring sampling for analysis of the routine parameters identified in the Water Quality Analysis Table in Section 360-2.11.

b. Annual compost product sampling as required in Section 360-5.7(c)(3).

All samples must be analyzed by a laboratory acceptable to the Department using analytical methods acceptable to the Department. Based on the results, the Department reserves the right to include additional parameters based on results of the groundwater monitoring and compost product sampling.

8. Hours of Operation Hours of operation shall not conflict with any local laws or ordinances. The permittee shall limit the hours and days of operations from 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Operations on Saturday may occur, provided permission from the Department is obtained at least three days prior. If the facility is open on Saturday, the permittee is limited to receiving waste from residents only, not the contracted carters. Operations on Sunday is prohibited.

9. Signs The permittee shall post signs showing hours of operation, and indicating that hazardous waste, industrial waste, medical waste, liquid waste, and asbestos waste are prohibited from being accepted at the facility. The signs shall be located so that they are visible to any vehicles and/or person approaching the facility.

10. Waste Control An attendant shall be on duty during all hours of operation. The attendant shall inspect all incoming loads for the presece of plastics, rejectng any loads containing unauthorized materials.

11. Control of Nuisance Conditions Odors, dust, insects, vectors, noise, blowing litter and other potential nuisances shall be adequately controlled at all times. The permittee shall immediately implement any controls required by the Department including cessation of facility operations.

Any material on-site that is determined to be causing unacceptable odors to the surrounding community shall be treated with an oxidant mixed with additional bulking material, or removed to an alternate authorized solid waste management facility. Unacceptable odors shall be those determined by the Department to be excessive or avoidable.

12. Fire Protection and Detection The permittee shall maintain fire protection and detection equipment in accordance with local laws and ordinances.

13. **Cessation of Operations** The permittee shall verbally notify the Department within 18 hours of any occurrence of any event which causes the facility to cease operation for a period of 48 hours or more. Such an event would include a fire, spill, equipment breakdown, or similar event. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 7 days of the event.

14. **Ultimate Disposal of Waste** All solid waste passing through the facility must be ultimately disposed of at a facility authorized by the Department if located in New York State, or by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories, or nations. Solid waste that is processed into a usable material may be beneficially used.

15. **Unauthorized Waste** In the event that any hazardous waste, medical waste, or other regulated waste not allowed under this permit is accepted at the facility, the unauthorized waste shall be contained and properly secured immediately. The permittee shall notify the Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services within 24 hours of the event. The waste material shall be removed by a waste transporter authorized under 6 NYCRR Part 364 to transport such waste. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 7 days of the event.

16. **Maintenance and Repair of Facility** The permittee shall adequately maintain and make repairs to the facility as necessary. This includes any part of the facility, such as odor and dust controls and equipment; maintenance of site grading to minimize ponded water; and ensuring all recharge basins are kept free draining at all times.

17. **Comprehensive Recycling Analysis** The permittee must not accept at the facility solid waste that was generated within a municipality which has either not completed a Comprehensive Recycling Analysis (CRA) or is not included in another municipality's CRA satisfying the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.9(f) which has been approved by the Department and implemented the recyclables recovery program determined to be feasible by the analysis.

18. **Recordkeeping Requirements** The permittee shall maintain the following records at the facility for a minimum of 7 years from the date of creation and be available immediately to the Department upon request:

a. Daily log of solid waste received and transported from the facility which includes:

i. Type, quantity, and origin of the solid waste received.
ii. Quantity and destination of all recyclables.
iii. Quantity and destination of all non-recyclables and residuals transported for disposal.

b. All weight tickets, hauling receipts, disposal receipts, invoices, tracking documents, etc. to support entries made into the daily log.

c. The date of construction of each windrow and its location relative to the scale house.

d. For each windrow, temperature and oxygen level readings, and the date of turning. All windrows must be labeled, and these records must correspond to the windrow.

19. Reporting Requirements The permittee shall comply with the following reporting requirements:

a. Within 60 days of conducting sampling, the permittee shall submit the groundwater monitoring and compost product sampling analysis results.

b. By March 1st of each year, the permittee shall submit the annual report on forms prescribed by or acceptable to the Department. The report must include, at a minimum:

i. The type and quantity, by weight and volume, of waste received at the facility.

ii. The turning frequency (if applicable) and the timing and amount of any water addition.

iii. The quantity, by weight and volume, of total compost produced.

iv. Any monitoring that occurred during the operation.

v. The quantity, by weight or volume, of compost removed from the facility.

vi. A description of the end-product distribution.

c. All reports must be provided to the Region 1 Office at New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management, 50 Circle Road, SUNY @ Stony Brook, NY 11790.

d. A copy of the annual report must also be provided to the Central Office at New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management, Bureau of Permitting and Planning, 625 Broadway, 9th Floor, Albany, NY. 12233-7235.

20. Environmental Monitor The environmental monitor shall be funded in accordance with the requirements of the Town of Brookhaven Landfill - Cell 6 permit, permit no. 1-4722-00030/00004.

GENERAL CONDITIONS - Apply to ALL Authorized Permits:

1. Facility Inspection by The Department The permitted site or facility, including relevant records, is subject to inspection at reasonable hours and intervals by an authorized representative of the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) to determine whether the permittee is complying with this permit and the ECL. Such representative may order the work suspended pursuant to ECL 71- 0301 and SAPA 401(3).

The permittee shall provide a person to accompany the Department's representative during an inspection to the permit area when requested by the Department.

A copy of this permit, including all referenced maps, drawings and special conditions, must be available for inspection by the Department at all times at the project site or facility. Failure to produce a copy of the permit upon request by a Department representative is a violation of this permit.

2. Relationship of this Permit to Other Department Orders and Determinations Unless expressly provided for by the Department, issuance of this permit does not modify, supersede or rescind any order or determination previously issued by the Department or any of the terms, conditions or requirements contained in such order or determination.

3. **Applications For Permit Renewals, Modifications or Transfers** The permittee must submit a separate written application to the Department for permit renewal, modification or transfer of this permit. Such application must include any forms or supplemental information the Department requires. Any renewal, modification or transfer granted by the Department must be in writing. Submission of applications for permit renewal, modification or transfer are to be submitted to:

Regional Permit Administrator
NYSDEC REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
SUNY @ STONY BROOK|50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY11790 -3409

4. **Submission of Renewal Application** The permittee must submit a renewal application at least 180 days before permit expiration for the following permit authorizations: Solid Waste Management.

5. **Permit Modifications, Suspensions and Revocations by the Department** The Department reserves the right to exercise all available authority to modify, suspend or revoke this permit. The grounds for modification, suspension or revocation include:

a. materially false or inaccurate statements in the permit application or supporting papers;

b. failure by the permittee to comply with any terms or conditions of the permit;

c. exceeding the scope of the project as described in the permit application;

d. newly discovered material information or a material change in environmental conditions, relevant technology or applicable law or regulations since the issuance of the existing permit;

e. noncompliance with previously issued permit conditions, orders of the commissioner, any provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law or regulations of the Department related to the permitted activity.

6. **Permit Transfer** Permits are transferrable unless specifically prohibited by statute, regulation or another permit condition. Applications for permit transfer should be submitted prior to actual transfer of ownership.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-00912

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Permittee Accepts Legal Responsibility and Agrees to Indemnification
The permittee, excepting state or federal agencies, expressly agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York, its representatives, employees, and agents ("DEC") for all claims, suits, actions, and damages, to the extent attributable to the permittee's acts or omissions in connection with the permittee's undertaking of activities in connection with, or operation and maintenance of, the facility or facilities authorized by the permit whether in compliance or not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. This indemnification does not extend to any claims, suits, actions, or damages to the extent attributable to DEC's own negligent or intentional acts or omissions, or to any claims, suits, or actions naming the DEC and arising under Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Laws and Rules or any citizen suit or civil rights provision under federal or state laws.

Item B: Permittee's Contractors to Comply with Permit
The permittee is responsible for informing its independent contractors, employees, agents and assigns of their responsibility to comply with this permit, including all special conditions while acting as the permittee's agent with respect to the permitted activities, and such persons shall be subject to the same sanctions for violations of the Environmental Conservation Law as those prescribed for the permittee.

Item C: Permittee Responsible for Obtaining Other Required Permits
The permittee is responsible for obtaining any other permits, approvals, lands, easements and rights-of-way that may be required to carry out the activities that are authorized by this permit.

Item D: No Right to Trespass or Interfere with Riparian Rights
This permit does not convey to the permittee any right to trespass upon the lands or interfere with the riparian rights of others in order to perform the permitted work nor does it authorize the impairment of any rights, title, or interest in real or personal property held or vested in a person not a party to the permit.

Attachment 4.2.2.C- Brookhaven Transfer Station

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region 1
SUNY @ Stony Brook
50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409
Phone: (631) 444-0365 • **Fax:** (631) 444-0360
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

January 24, 2012

Mr Edward Hubbard, Commissioner
Town of Brookhaven Dept of Waste Management
1 Independence Hill
Farmingville, NY 11738

Re: Permit #1-4722-00761/00004
Renewal – Brookhaven Solid Waste Management Facility
Horseblock Road, Yaphank

Dear Permittee:

In conformance with the requirements of the State Uniform Procedures Act (Article 70, ECL) and its implementing regulations (6NYCRR, Part 621) we are enclosing your permit identified above. Please carefully read all permit conditions and the schedule contained in the permit carefully to ensure compliance during the term of the permit. If you are unable to comply with any conditions, please contact us at the above address.

This permit must be kept available on the premises of the facility at all times.

Sincerely,

Susan Ackerman
Deputy Permit Administrator

cc: P Roth
File

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-00761

PERMIT

Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

Permittee and Facility Information

Permit Issued To:
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN

1 INDEPENDENCE HILL

FARMINGVILLE, NY 11738
(631) 451-8696

Facility:
BROOKHAVEN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
350 HORSEBLOCK ROAD (LOCATED AT THE LANDFILL)
YAPHANK, NY 11980

Facility Application Contact:
PAUL M ROTH
LK MCLEAN ASSOCIATES
437 S COUNTRY RD
BROOKHAVEN, NY 11719
(631) 286-8668

Facility Location: in BROOKHAVEN in SUFFOLK COUNTY **Village:** Yaphank
Facility Principal Reference Point: NYTM-E: 671.2 NYTM-N: 4522.6
Latitude: 40°50'11.7" Longitude: 72°58'10.0"
Project Location: Horseblock Road (located at the landfill)
Authorized Activity: Operate a transfer station receiving and processing up to a maximum of 313,000 tons per year of municipal solid waste. A separate registration controls yard waste. **(DEC Facility ID 52-T-89)**

Permit Authorizations

Solid Waste Management - Under Article 27, Title 7
Permit ID 1-4722-00761/00004
Renewal Effective Date: 1/24/2012 Expiration Date: 1/23/2017

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-00761

NYSDEC Approval

By acceptance of this permit, the permittee agrees that the permit is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, and all conditions included as part of this permit.

Permit Administrator: SUSAN ACKERMAN, Deputy Regional Permit Administrator
Address: NYSDEC REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
SUNY @ STONY BROOK|50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY|11790 -3409

Authorized Signature: _____ Date 1/24/2012

Distribution List

PAUL M ROTH
Solid & Hazardous Materials
SUSAN ACKERMAN

Permit Components

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS, APPLY TO ALL AUTHORIZED PERMITS

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. Compliance The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) may impose more stringent operating requirements than appear in this permit, if, in its sole judgment, it is deemed necessary to protect human health or the environment. Upon written notice from the Department, the Town shall immediately comply with any additional or modified operating requirements or permit conditions. The Town will comply with any additional or modified requirements imposed by the Department while seeking any review of such requirements.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-00761

2. **Transfer Station Operations** All transfer station operations authorized by this Permit to Operate must be conducted in strict conformance with the requirements of this permit and the following regulations and engineering documents except as modified by this permit:

- the most recent revision of 6 NYCRR Subpart 360-1, especially § 360-1.14, and
- the most recent revision of 6 NYCRR Subpart 360-11, especially § 360-11.4, and
- Engineering Report, dated May 1991, prepared by Louis K. McLean Associates, P.C., and
- Transfer Station Expansion Drawings A-1, A-2 and C-1, dated April 1998, prepared by Louis K. McLean Associates, P.C.

A copy of this permit, these regulations, and the engineering documents are to be available for reference at the facility site at all times.

3. **Municipal Solid Waste** A maximum of 313,000 tons per year of municipal solid waste (MSW) may be received and processed at this facility. Solid waste allowed to be accepted at this facility is limited to MSW; liquid wastes and hazardous wastes (including but not limited to infectious wastes and asbestos) are prohibited.

4. **Operation Hours** The facility is permitted to operate between the hours of 6:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Saturday, assuming these hours and days of operation do not conflict with local restrictions. Facility cleaning, maintenance, and other sundry activities may be performed from the close of business until 8:00 PM.

5. **MSW Activities** All activities involving MSW including but not limited to tipping, sorting, processing, loading and transferring shall be performed inside the roofed and enclosed structure. No solid waste shall be placed outside the enclosed structure for any purpose unless specifically authorized by the Department. All waste entering and leaving the facility shall be transported in enclosed or covered vehicles. Rolloff containers or tractor trailers used for the storage of any solid waste must be covered by a waterproof cover if they are stored outdoors.

6. **Off-site Noise Levels** Off-site noise levels resulting from transfer station operations shall not exceed limits set by local zoning ordinances. Noise, odors, vectors, litter and dust shall be controlled at all times.

7. **Tipping Floor** At the close of business each day, the tipping floor must be broom cleaned or machine-scraped, and remain waste free for a period of at least one hour. The tipping floor is defined as that area of the transfer station from the front entrance extending into the building for a minimum distance of 30 feet and extending across the full width of the building. At a minimum of once per week the entire transfer station floor will be emptied of all solid waste (into trailers or other containers as necessary) and the floor will be cleaned with the mechanical sweeper. The trailer truck loading dock will be similarly cleaned and swept at this time. These cleaning practices are consistent with the requirements of §360-11.4(n)(3). No water or other cleaning fluids shall be used in the cleaning of the process areas; all cleaning shall be performed using dry processes.

8. **Attendant** An attendant shall be on duty and present during all hours of operation. This attendant shall inspect all vehicles entering the facility, rejecting any loads containing unauthorized materials.

9. **Waste Sorting**
Facility staff shall sort out recyclables (not including source separated recyclables), e-waste and other nonprocessible wastes from the incoming waste stream. Without further processing, the sorted items shall be loaded and transported to other facilities that are legally authorized to receive them. All sorting and loading of these items must be performed inside the building.

Nonprocessible wastes include but are not limited to: batteries, such as dry cell batteries, mercury batteries and vehicle batteries; refrigerators; stoves; freezers; washers; dryers; bedsprings; vehicle frame parts; crankcases; transmissions; engines; lawn mowers; snow blowers; bicycles; file cabinets; air conditioners; hot water heaters; water storage tanks; water softeners; furnaces; oil storage tanks; metal furniture; propane tanks; and yard waste.

10. **Containment** In the event that any hazardous waste, medical waste, or other regulated waste not expressly allowed under this permit are accepted by the facility, they shall be contained properly and secured immediately. The Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services shall be verbally notified within 24 hours of the event. The waste material shall be removed by a waste transporter authorized under 6 NYCRR Part 364 to transport such waste. A written report of the event shall be submitted to the Department within five working days of the event.

In the event that the radiological alarms at the incoming weigh scales are activated by a vehicle carrying waste to the facility, that vehicle and its waste load shall be handled in strict accordance with the TOB Waste Management Facility Radiological Response Plan.

11. **Notification** In the event of any occurrence that causes the facility to cease operations for a period of 48 hours or more, the Department shall be notified immediately. Such an occurrence would include a fire, spill, eqiupment breakdown or other similar upset.

12. **Equipment and Materials** Equipment and materials for containing small spills (e.g., chemicals, oils, etc.) must be available at the facility. These spill response materials shall be stored in an appropriate enclosure, clearly labeled "Emergency Response Material Storage/Containment Area." The following supplies must be available in these minimum amounts, and are to be replenished as necessary:

- 4 - 55-gallon drums (empty)
- 400 pounds absorbent material (e.g., Speedi-Dri or Teal-Sorb)
- Assorted shovels and brooms

13. **Solid Waste Transportation** All solid waste transported from the facility shall only be sent to permitted or other Department-approved facilities.

14. **Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements** Reporting and record keeping requirements are as detailed at 360-1.4(c) and 360-1.14 (i). An annual report must be submitted to the Department in accordance with 360-11.4(j).

15. **Written Documentation** Within 30 days of receiving this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department written documentation from the local fire authority having jurisdiction stating that the facility has adequate fire detection/response equipment. The permittee shall maintain this equipment in accordance with local requirements during future years of this permit.

GENERAL CONDITIONS - Apply to ALL Authorized Permits:

1. **Facility Inspection by The Department** The permitted site or facility, including relevant records, is subject to inspection at reasonable hours and intervals by an authorized representative of the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) to determine whether the permittee is complying with this permit and the ECL. Such representative may order the work suspended pursuant to ECL 71- 0301 and SAPA 401(3).

The permittee shall provide a person to accompany the Department's representative during an inspection of the permit area when requested by the Department.

A copy of this permit, including all referenced maps, drawings and special conditions, must be available for inspection by the Department at all times at the project site or facility. Failure to produce a copy of the permit upon request by a Department representative is a violation of this permit.

2. Relationship of this Permit to Other Department Orders and Determinations Unless expressly provided for by the Department, issuance of this permit does not modify, supersede or rescind any order or determination previously issued by the Department or any of the terms, conditions or requirements contained in such order or determination.

3. Applications For Permit Renewals, Modifications or Transfers The permittee must submit a separate written application to the Department for permit renewal, modification or transfer of this permit. Such application must include any forms or supplemental information the Department requires. Any renewal, modification or transfer granted by the Department must be in writing. Submission of applications for permit renewal, modification or transfer are to be submitted to:

Regional Permit Administrator
NYSDEC REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
SUNY @ STONY BROOK|50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY11790 -3409

4. Submission of Renewal Application The permittee must submit a renewal application at least 180 days before permit expiration for the following permit authorizations: Solid Waste Management.

5. Permit Modifications, Suspensions and Revocations by the Department The Department reserves the right to exercise all available authority to modify, suspend or revoke this permit. The grounds for modification, suspension or revocation include:

a. materially false or inaccurate statements in the permit application or supporting papers;

b. failure by the permittee to comply with any terms or conditions of the permit;

c. exceeding the scope of the project as described in the permit application;

d. newly discovered material information or a material change in environmental conditions, relevant technology or applicable law or regulations since the issuance of the existing permit;

e. noncompliance with previously issued permit conditions, orders of the commissioner, any provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law or regulations of the Department related to the permitted activity.

6. Permit Transfer Permits are transferrable unless specifically prohibited by statute, regulation or another permit condition. Applications for permit transfer should be submitted prior to actual transfer of ownership.

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Permittee Accepts Legal Responsibility and Agrees to Indemnification
The permittee, excepting state or federal agencies, expressly agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York, its representatives, employees, and agents ("DEC") for all claims, suits, actions, and damages, to the extent attributable to the

permittee's acts or omissions in connection with the permittee's undertaking of activities in connection with, or operation and maintenance of, the facility or facilities authorized by the permit whether in compliance or not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. This indemnification does not extend to any claims, suits, actions, or damages to the extent attributable to DEC's own negligent or intentional acts or omissions, or to any claims, suits, or actions naming the DEC and arising under Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Laws and Rules or any citizen suit or civil rights provision under federal or state laws.

Item B: Permittee's Contractors to Comply with Permit
The permittee is responsible for informing its independent contractors, employees, agents and assigns of their responsibility to comply with this permit, including all special conditions while acting as the permittee's agent with respect to the permitted activities, and such persons shall be subject to the same sanctions for violations of the Environmental Conservation Law as those prescribed for the permittee.

Item C: Permittee Responsible for Obtaining Other Required Permits
The permittee is responsible for obtaining any other permits, approvals, lands, easements and rights-of-way that may be required to carry out the activities that are authorized by this permit.

Item D: No Right to Trespass or Interfere with Riparian Rights
This permit does not convey to the permittee any right to trespass upon the lands or interfere with the riparian rights of others in order to perform the permitted work nor does it authorize the impairment of any rights, title, or interest in real or personal property held or vested in a person not a party to the permit.

Attachment 4.2.2.E- C&D Processing Facility at Brookhaven Landfill

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region One
SUNY @ Stony Brook, 50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409
Phone: (631) 444-0404 **Fax:** (631) 444-0360
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Joe Martens
Commissioner

October 16, 2014

Town of Brookhaven
C & D Processing Facility
350 Horseblock Road
Yaphank, NY 11980

RE: Permit Nos.: 1-4722-05666/00001

Dear Permittee:

In conformance with the requirements of the State Uniform Procedures Act (Article 70, ECL) and its implementing regulations (6NYCRR, Part 621) we are enclosing your renewal of permit identified above. Please carefully read all permit conditions carefully to ensure compliance during the term of the permit. If you are unable to comply with any conditions, please contact us at the above address.

This permit must be kept available on the premises of the facility at all times and presented upon request. You should anticipate inspections conducted pursuant to issuance of this permit.

Sincerely,

Gene R. Zamojcin
Environmental Analyst

GRZ/ls

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-05666

PERMIT

Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

Permittee and Facility Information

Permit Issued To:
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN

1 INDEPENDENCE HILL
FARMINGVILLE, NY 11738
(631) 451-6400

Facility:
BROOKHAVEN TOWN C&D PROCESSING FACILITY
350 HORSEBLOCK RD
YAPHANK, NY 11980

Facility Application Contact:
LK MCLEAN ASSOCIATES PC
437 SOUTH COUNTRY RD
BROOKHAVEN, NY 11719
(631) 286-8668

Facility Location: in BROOKHAVEN in SUFFOLK COUNTY **Village:** Yaphank
Facility Principal Reference Point: NYTM-E: 674.6 NYTM-N: 4518.6
Latitude: 40°47'59.5" Longitude: 72°55'48.9"
Project Location: 350 Horseblock Road
Authorized Activity: Operate the construction and demolition ("C&D") debris processing facility component of the Town of Brookhaven Waste Management Facility authorized to receive 1200 tons of C&D debris per day.

Permit Authorizations

Solid Waste Management - Under Article 27, Title 7
Permit ID 1-4722-05666/00001
Renewal Effective Date: 10/16/2014 Expiration Date: 10/15/2019

NYSDEC Approval

By acceptance of this permit, the permittee agrees that the permit is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, and all conditions included as part of this permit.

Permit Administrator: SUSAN ACKERMAN, Deputy Regional Permit Administrator
Address: NYSDEC REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
SUNY @ STONY BROOK|50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY 11790 -3409

Authorized Signature: _____ Date 10/16/2014

Page 1 of 7

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-05666

Distribution List

LK MCLEAN ASSOCIATES PC
Materials Management
EUGENE R ZAMOJCIN

Permit Components

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS, APPLY TO ALL AUTHORIZED PERMITS

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. **Conformance With Plans** All activities authorized by this permit must be in strict conformance with the permit application, plans and materials prepared by the permittie or the permittie's consultant on the date(s) specified in Special Condition #2.

2. **Terms of Operation, Approval for Changes** The facility shall be operated in conformance with:

a. Terms and conditions of this permit;
b. Current 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facilities regulations and any revisions hereafter promulgated;
c. the permit application document entitled "Engineering Report" (22 pages plus three exhibits), under cover letter dated June 12, 2008, prepared by L.K McLean Associates, P.C.; and updated Operations and Maintenance Manual, dated March 2014, prepared by L.K McLean Associates, P.C.

Any revision to the above approved documents identified in item (c) of this condition or to the operations at this site requires prior written approval from the Department. The permittee shall not add a facility component that would otherwise qualify as an exempt or registered facility, unless the permittee first receives a modified permit to incorporate the additional component of the operation.

If any of the above documents conflict with any condition of this permit, the permit condition shall prevail.

3. **Authorized Activity** The permittee is authorized to receive and process up to 1200 tons per day of construction and demolition ("C&D") debris and "bulkies". For the purpose of this permit, "bulkies" refer to oversized waste items removed from the MSW waste stream at the on-site MSW transfer station which are unable to be processed at a resource recovery facility or collected by the Town using rack trucks. The handling of the "bulkies" outdoors is done in accordance with a variance from 6 NYCRR Part 360.

4. **Unacceptable Wastes** The permittee is prohibited from accepting the following type(s) of waste: waste collected from the Town's rack trucks, other than C&D debris or bulkies; MSW other than items considered bulkies; liquid waste; asbestos waste; infectious waste; and hazardous waste.

5. **Waste Handling** The permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

a. C&D debris must be handled on an impervious surface constructed of concrete or asphalt pavement.

b. C&D debris and bulkies shall not remain at the facility for more than 30 days. Recovered recyclables shall not be at the facility for more than 60 days.

c. In the event that an incidental amount of non-putrescible MSW is contained in a load of C&D debris, the permittee may recover recyclable materials from this waste. MSW residue must be segregated and sent to facility authorized to receive MSW.

6. **Maximum Quantity Onsite** The permittee shall not exceed 4,800 cubic yards of solid waste which includes C&D debris, bulkies, and recovered recyclables.

7. **Hours of Operation** Hours of operation shall not conflict with any local laws or ordinances. The permittee shall limit the hours and days of operations from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM, Monday through Saturday. No operations of any kind are permitted on Sunday.

8. **Signs** The permittee shall post signs showing hours of operation, and indicating that hazardous waste, industrial waste, medical waste, liquid waste, and asbestos waste are prohibited from being accepted at the facility. The signs shall be located so that they are visible to any vehicles and/or person approaching the facility.

9. **Waste Control** A trained personnel shall be on duty during all hours of operation. The trained personnel **must actively inspect all** vehicles entering the facility, rejecting any loads containing unauthorized material.

10. **Control of Nuisance Conditions** Odors, dust, vectors, noise, blowing litter and other potential nuisances shall be adequately controlled at all times so that it does not constitute a nuisance or hazard to health, safety, or property. The permittee shall immediately implement any controls required by the Department including cessation of facility operations.

11. **Fire Protection and Detection** The permittee shall maintain fire protection and detection equipment in accordance with local laws and ordinances.

12. **Cessation of Operations** The permittee shall verbally notify the Department within 24 hours of any occurrence of any event which causes the facility to cease operation for a period of 48 hours or more. Such an event would include a fire, spill, equipment breakdown, or similar event. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 7 days of the event.

13. **Ultimate Disposal of Waste** All solid waste passing through the facility must be ultimately disposed of at a facility authorized by the Department if located in New York State, or by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories, or nations.

All C&D debris must be disposed of at the on-site landfill.

14. Unauthorized Waste In the event that any regulated waste not allowed in this permit is accepted at the facility, the unauthorized waste shall be contained and properly secured immediately. In the case of any hazardous waste, the permittee shall notify the Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health within 24 hours of the event. The waste material shall be removed by a waste transporter authorized under 6 NYCRR Part 364 to transport such waste. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 7 days of the event.

15. Small Spill Containment The facility shall keep available at the site equipment and materials necessary to contain small quantities of chemicals or spills. These materials shall be stored in well identified accessible storage areas. As a minimum, the following must be available at all times:

4 - 55 gallon drums with covers and securing rings
400 lbs. absorbent material (e.g. Speedi-Dri)
Assorted brooms, shovels, gloves, masks, and other protective gear

These materials are to be stored in a weather-protected enclosure that is clearly labeled as "Emergency Spill Response Equipment."

16. Maintenance and Repair of Facility The permittee shall adequately maintain and make repairs to the facility as necessary. This includes any part of the facility, such as doors to buildings; odor and dust controls and equipment; punctures, holes, or other damage to buildings; minimizing the ponding of stormwater; and concrete and/ or asphalt pavement that becomes damaged or worn.

The permittee shall undertake all repairs immediately and have all work completed within one week. Repairs related to dust or odor controls must be completed within 24 hours. If the permittee is unable to complete repairs within the specified time outlined by this condition, the permittee shall provide an acceptable schedule to the Department which shall include a description of the work to be completed and any controls that will be implemented to ensure the facility remains in compliance with this permit, including the cessation of all or part of the facility operations.

Components of the facility include the leacahte collection and storage system which also acts as stormwater control must be inspected monthly. Any damage to the system must be repaired immediately. The leachate collection area and drain must be cleaned of all debris, to ensure that the leachate can drain properly.

17. **Recordkeeping Requirements** The permittee shall maintain the following records at the facility for 7 years from the date of creation and be available immediately to the Department upon request:

a. Daily log of solid waste received and transported from the facility which includes:

i. Type, quantity, and origin of the solid waste received.
ii. Quantity and destination of all recyclables.
iii. Quantity and destination of all non-recyclables and residuals transported for disposal.

b. All weight tickets, hauling receipts, disposal receipts, invoices, tracking documents, etc. to support entries made into the daily log. Tracking documents are not required for C&D debris sent to the on-site landfill.

18. **Reporting Requirements** The permittee shall submit the original copy of the annual report to the Region 1 Office located at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management, 50 Circle Road, SUNY @ Stony Brook, NY 11790, and a copy to the Central Office at New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management, Bureau of Permitting and Planning, 625 Broadway, 9th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-7253. The report must be submitted no later than March 1 following each year of operation on forms prescribed by or acceptable to the Department.

19. **Environmental Monitor** The environmental monitor shall be funded in accordance with the requirements of the Town of Brookhaven Landfill - Cell 6 permit, permit no. 1-4722-00030/00004.

GENERAL CONDITIONS - Apply to ALL Authorized Permits:

1. **Facility Inspection by The Department** The permitted site or facility, including relevant records, is subject to inspection at reasonable hours and intervals by an authorized representative of the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) to determine whether the permittee is complying with this permit and the ECL. Such representative may order the work suspended pursuant to ECL 71- 0301 and SAPA 401(3).

The permittee shall provide a person to accompany the Department's representative during an inspection to the permit area when requested by the Department.

A copy of this permit, including all referenced maps, drawings and special conditions, must be available for inspection by the Department at all times at the project site or facility. Failure to produce a copy of the permit upon request by a Department representative is a violation of this permit.

2. **Relationship of this Permit to Other Department Orders and Determinations** Unless expressly provided for by the Department, issuance of this permit does not modify, supersede or rescind any order or determination previously issued by the Department or any of the terms, conditions or requirements contained in such order or determination.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-05666

3. **Applications For Permit Renewals, Modifications or Transfers** The permittee must submit a separate written application to the Department for permit renewal, modification or transfer of this permit. Such application must include any forms or supplemental information the Department requires. Any renewal, modification or transfer granted by the Department must be in writing. Submission of applications for permit renewal, modification or transfer are to be submitted to:

Regional Permit Administrator
NYSDEC REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS
SUNY @ STONY BROOK|50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY11790 -3409

4. **Submission of Renewal Application** The permittee must submit a renewal application at least 180 days before permit expiration for the following permit authorizations: Solid Waste Management.

5. **Permit Modifications, Suspensions and Revocations by the Department** The Department reserves the right to exercise all available authority to modify, suspend or revoke this permit. The grounds for modification, suspension or revocation include:

a. materially false or inaccurate statements in the permit application or supporting papers;

b. failure by the permittee to comply with any terms or conditions of the permit;

c. exceeding the scope of the project as described in the permit application;

d. newly discovered material information or a material change in environmental conditions, relevant technology or applicable law or regulations since the issuance of the existing permit;

e. noncompliance with previously issued permit conditions, orders of the commissioner, any provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law or regulations of the Department related to the permitted activity.

6. **Permit Transfer** Permits are transferrable unless specifically prohibited by statute, regulation or another permit condition. Applications for permit transfer should be submitted prior to actual transfer of ownership.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Facility DEC ID 1-4722-05666

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Permittee Accepts Legal Responsibility and Agrees to Indemnification
The permittee, excepting state or federal agencies, expressly agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York, its representatives, employees, and agents ("DEC") for all claims, suits, actions, and damages, to the extent attributable to the permittee's acts or omissions in connection with the permittee's undertaking of activities in connection with, or operation and maintenance of, the facility or facilities authorized by the permit whether in compliance or not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. This indemnification does not extend to any claims, suits, actions, or damages to the extent attributable to DEC's own negligent or intentional acts or omissions, or to any claims, suits, or actions naming the DEC and arising under Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Laws and Rules or any citizen suit or civil rights provision under federal or state laws.

Item B: Permittee's Contractors to Comply with Permit
The permittee is responsible for informing its independent contractors, employees, agents and assigns of their responsibility to comply with this permit, including all special conditions while acting as the permittee's agent with respect to the permitted activities, and such persons shall be subject to the same sanctions for violations of the Environmental Conservation Law as those prescribed for the permittee.

Item C: Permittee Responsible for Obtaining Other Required Permits
The permittee is responsible for obtaining any other permits, approvals, lands, easements and rights-of-way that may be required to carry out the activities that are authorized by this permit.

Item D: No Right to Trespass or Interfere with Riparian Rights
This permit does not convey to the permittee any right to trespass upon the lands or interfere with the riparian rights of others in order to perform the permitted work nor does it authorize the impairment of any rights, title, or interest in real or personal property held or vested in a person not a party to the permit.

Attachment 4.4.1.3.A-Town Right To Process via Red Giant

HAMMEL
RECYCLINGTECHNIK
Vorbrecher / Primary Shredder
Type VB 950 DK
RED GIANT
HAMMEL zentral in Europa
HAMMEL central in Europe
Das leistungsstarke Multitalent.
The powerful multitalent.
HAMMEL
Recyclingtechnik GmbH
Leimbacher Straße 103
D-36433 Bad Salzungen
Phone: +49 (0) 36 95/69 91-0
Fax: +49 (0) 36 95/69 91-93
Internet: www.hammel.de
E-mail: info@hammel.de
www.hammel.de



VB 950 DK

Einsatzgebiete:

- Altholz
- Wurzelstöcke
- Industrie– und Gewerbemüll
- Haus– und Sperrmüll
- Altautokarosserien
- Mischschrott
- Weiße Ware
- Motorblöcke

Technische Daten*:

Antrieb:	CAT C18 Dieselmotor 710 PS
Max. Drehmoment:	440.000 Nm
Motordrehzahl:	1.900 U/min
Schalldruckpegel:	(Lpm) 92 dB (A)**
Abwurfhöhe:	4.900 mm
Gewicht:	46 t

Funktionsprinzip:

- Speziell ineinandergreifende Werkzeugwellen
- Werkzeugwellen ziehen das Material direkt ein und zerkleinern es
- Wellendrehzahl: 32 U/min
- Magnetabscheidung mittels Überbandmagnet
- Großvolumiger Kipptrichter

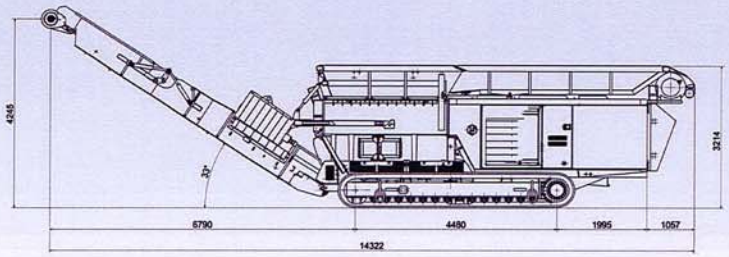
Vorteile:

- Hohe Durchsatzleistung bei geringen Verschleißkosten
- Bedienerfreundliches Handling
- Hohe Standzeiten der Werkzeuge
- Geringer Verschleiß
- Geringe Geräuschentwicklung

* ausstattungsabhängig, ohne Gewähr
** gemessen in 1m Abstand

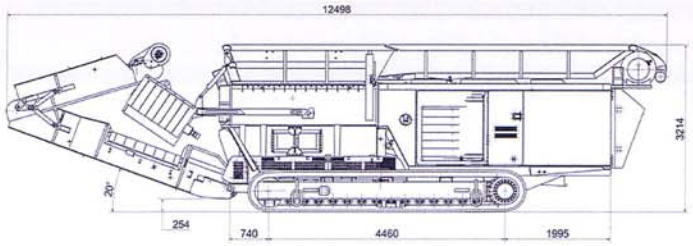
Arbeitsstellung

working position



Transportstellung

transport position





VB 950 DK

application:

- waste wood
- rootstocks
- industrial waste
- domestic and bulky waste
- car bodies
- mixed scrap
- white goods
- engine blocks

technical specifications*:

drive:	CAT C18 diesel motor 710 hp
max. torque:	440.000 Nm
engine speed:	1.900 rpm
sound pressure level:	(Lpm) 92 dB (A)**
discharge height:	4.900 mm
weight:	46 t

functional principle:

- special interwining shafts
- material is directly drawn in and shred by the shafts
- shaft speed: 32 rpm
- magnetic separation by means of an over belt magnet
- tilting hopper

advantages:

- high throughput at low wear costs
- user friendly handling
- durable tools
- low wear and tear
- lower noise emission

* depending on configuration, without engagement
** measured at a distance of 1m

Attachment 5.2.1.B- NYSDEC Emergency Authorization Form

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region 1
Stony Brook University
50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, New York 11790 - 3409
Phone: (631) 444-0375 • **FAX:** (631) 444-0231
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Joseph J. Martens
Commissioner

[DATE]

Re: **EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION**
Hurricane or Tropical Storm _____
[Municipality], [County]

Dear [Addressee]:

On October 26, 2012, Governor Cuomo declared a State of Emergency in New York as a result of the damage caused by Tropical Storm Sandy and on October 30, 2012, NYSDEC Commissioner Martens authorized issuance of Emergency Authorizations for certain situations in which action is necessary to protect the public health and safety and to re-establish normal, safe living conditions.

Therefore, pursuant to ECL §70-0116 and 6 NYCRR §621.12, the Department is _____ emergency authorization for the temporary storage of ____**insert correct waste types____(storm and construction and demolition (C&D) debris, electronics, and household hazardous waste)**_____, due to the effects of Tropical Storm Sandy. This authorization is issued for a term not to exceed 30 days and may be renewed for one additional term not to exceed 30 days. An action must be concluded within 60 days of the original approval. In order to continue operations past the date of this emergency authorization, a complete permit application must be received by the Department on or before the sixtieth day of this approval. The temporary storage is located at _____ and referred to as the _____.

The referenced regulations require that emergency work be conducted in a manner which will minimize damage to the environment. Any unnecessary or excessive destruction of protected resources or work that is not of an emergency nature may be treated as a violation of the Environmental Conservation Law.

This Emergency Authorization is effective **___, 2013** and shall expire on **__ (not to exceed 30 days from effective date)___, 2013.**

AUTHORIZED WORK

Addressee
Facility or location
Date
Page 2 of 4

__((___insert correct waste types_____))__ resulting from the damage caused by the effects of Tropical Storm Sandy may be received and processed at above referenced location. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

1. Only debris and waste generated from _____ may be received at the facility.

2. All storm and construction-demolition related debris passing through the facility must ultimately be recycled or be disposed of at a solid waste management facility authorized by NYSDEC if in this State, or authorized by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories or nations.

3. The facility's throughput shall not exceed _____.

4. The maximum quantity of waste onsite shall not exceed _____.

5. The site must have an attendant on duty whenever the facility is in operation.

6. The site must be secured during non-operational hours.

7. The site must be monitored for wind-blown debris and cleaned up daily.

8. The site attendant(s) must control dust, noise, vectors and other potential nuisances.

9. If flooding is predicted, sufficient preventative measures must be implemented to prevent solid waste from coming into contact with flood waters.

10. All non-vegetative waste must be removed from the site within seven days of receipt.

11. Leachate control measures must be implemented and maintained completely around all non-wood/vegetative waste piles and unloading/loading areas. These leachate control measures must adequately prevent the migration of leachate from waste management areas.

12. All non-vegetative waste must be received and managed exclusively on asphalt or concrete surfaces

13. Records must be maintained for all materials received including date, quantity and type. Records must also be kept for all outbound shipments including date, quantity, type and final destination. 30 days after the cessation of disposal of all wastes, these records must be submitted to NYSDEC in electronic format.

14. Incidental MSW, electronic waste, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing materials may only be received if such waste or material was mixed with construction-demolition debris during or as a result of Tropical Storm

Sandy and appropriate personal protection equipment is provided and utilized for such waste or material.

15. Fire protection and detection equipment in accordance with local laws and ordinances.

16. The Department may rescind this approval at any time for failure to comply with any of the above requirements or the approved activity is causing an unacceptable impact to public health or the environment.

17. No pulverizing or grinding of wastes or materials is allowed.

18. --------- choose one of the following paragraphs, depending on if site the site is permitted/registered OR is just an EA --------

---option 1-----

Closure of site, including street/lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than ___(30 days frome expiration)_____, 2013. Notify the DEC Region 1 as to the schedule of the closure.

----option 2-----

All other terms and conditions remain in effect as written in the original permit and any associated modifications.

-----option 3-------

All other terms and conditions remain in effect as written in the original permit and any associated modifications.

Closure of site, including street/lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than ___(30 days frome expiration)_____, 2013. Notify the DEC Region 1 as to the schedule of the closure.

19. If necessary, the site shall be seeded to reestablish vegetation.

20. **The facility is responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.**

Addressee
Facility or location
Date
Page 4 of 4

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.12(h), the Department reserves the right, at any time, to summarily suspend this approval if the action is no longer necessary.

Please sign below to indicate your acceptance of this Emergency Authorization and the conditions listed above, and mail the original back to me immediately.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact _____ at (____) ____ - ____.

Sincerely,

NAME
Regional Permit Administrator

Accepted and Agreed

_____
Name of Authorized Party
By: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Accepted and agreed

_____
Name of Authorized Party
By: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

cc: Peter Scully, Regional Director, NYSDEC Region 1
Salvatore Ervolina, Division Director, Division of Materials Management, Albany, NYSDEC
Ajay R. Shah, P.E., Regional Engineer, NYSDEC Region 1
Craig Elgut, Regional Attorney, NYSDEC, Region 1
Roger Evans, Regional Permit Administrator, NYSDEC, Region 1

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: _____
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) _____
Address or location: _____
_____

Contact Person and Information: _____

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: _____
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: _____

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: _____ *(if necessary, please include on a separate page)*
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: _____
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: _____
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: _____ *(if necessary, please include on a separate page)*
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____ *(if necessary, please include on a separate page)*

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Attachment 5.3.2.1.A- Local Utility Representatives

Emergency Utility Contacts

Key Contacts

LIPA Municipal Hotline	1-888-730-3774
PSE&G: Rep Robert Boerner	516-408-8328
National Grid: Bob Iberger	631-545-3599
SCWA: Rich Bova	631-563-0379
Verizon: Scott Fredriksen	631-219-7910

Emergency Management Contacts

Dept. of Public Safety

Peter O'Leary, Commissioner

Office: 631-451-6900
Cell: 516-769-2991

Daniel Sicilian, Sr. Safety Officer

Office: 631-451-2363
Cell: 631-885-1434

Debris Management Action Plan



Suffolk County
Debris Management Action Plan

Debris Management

06/18/2015

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Summary Data

Debris Management Team

The Debris Management Team (DMT) should be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structure and work out of the EOC or a separate Debris Management Center (DMC). It can include decision-makers from designated local agencies as well as state, federal, and private sector representatives. DMT responsibilities include pre-incident planning such as pre-incident data collection and assignment of roles and responsibilities.

Enter the name of local agency and assigned individual responsible for the following task categories.

DMT Leadership TOB Public Safety / Fire Prevention, TOB Public Safety / OEM, TOB Highway Department, TOB Waste ManagementChief Fire Marshal Merhman, Daniel Sicilian, Superintendnet Losquadro (or designee), Commissioner Miner (or designee)631-451-6262, 631-451-2363, 631-451-9200, 631-451-9100

Public Works and Sanitation Services TOB Highway Department, TOB Waste ManagementSuperintendent Losquadro (or designee), Commissioner Miner (or designee)631-451-9200, 631-451-9100

Transportation and Highway Maintenance Services TOB Highway DepartmentSuperintendent Losquadro (or designee)631-451-9200

Parks Services Town of Brookhaven Parks & RecCommissioner Morris631-451-9100

Fire and Emergency Medical Services To be handled by SC FRES631-852-4818

Police and Sheriff Services Suffolk County Police631-852-2677

Health, Environmental, and Labor Services NYSDECSyed Rahman631-444-0375

Water and Sewer Services SCWA, SCDPWCommisioner Gil Anderson631-589-5200, 631-852-4010

Electric Power PSEG

Treasury, Legal, and Finance and Administration Services Brookhaven Law Department, Brookhaven Finance DepartmentAnnette Eaderesto, Comissioner Wright631-451-6500, 631-451-6680

Other Tasks / Responsible Agencies

Assembling a Team

Establish teams for debris management pre-planning, response, and recovery operations. Assign specific tasks to agencies and organizations.

Planning Support

Identify Planning Team Members and Assignments

The Planning Team is the group of agencies and their representatives who will develop the debris management plan. Responsibilities for different parts of the plan can be assigned to specific agencies or worked as a team. Enter the names of agencies and individuals assigned responsibility for each component of the planning process. (Keep in mind that the Planning Team members may be different than the Debris Management Team, though there is likely to be overlap.)

Lead agency responsible for debris planning project.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Public Safety

Representative:Commissioner O'Leary

Contact Info:631-451-6900

Develop a schedule for plan development and updates.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Public Safety

Representative:Commissioner O'Leary

Contact Info:631-451-6900

Develop a communications plan for the post-incident operational team and public messaging.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven - Public Information Office

Representative:Jack Krieger

Contact Info:631-451-6595

Identify FEMA Public Assistance (PA) eligibility requirements.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Public Safety

Representative:Daniel Sicilian

Contact Info:631-451-6900

Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Finance

Representative:Commissioner Wright

Assembling a Team

Contact Info:631-451-6680

Identify federal, state, and local environmental regulations and requirements for debris management operations.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Waste Management

Representative:Comissioner Miner

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Strategize for disaster debris prevention. Include measures to protect public and private property.

Develop a debris clearance and removal strategy.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Highway Department

Representative:Superintendent Losquardro

Contact Info:631-451-9200

Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Waste Management

Representative:Commissioner Miner

Contact Info:613-451-9100

Establish a processing strategy by debris type.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Waste Management

Representative:Commissioner Miner

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Identify and prepare temporary debris management sites.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Highway Department

Representative:Superintendent of Highways

Contact Info:631-451-9200

Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Waste Management

Representative:Commissioner Miner

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Assembling a Team

Agency:Town of Brookhaven Dertment of Parks and Recreation

Representative:Commissioner Morris

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Identify equipment and administrative needs.
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Department of Public Safety

Representative:Commissioner O'Leary

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Debris Management Team

The Debris Management Team (DMT) should be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structure and work out of the EOC or a separate Debris Management Center (DMC). It can include decision-makers from designated local agencies as well as state, federal, and private sector representatives. DMT responsibilities include pre-incident planning such as pre-incident data collection and assignment of roles and responsibilities.

Enter the name of local agency and assigned individual responsible for the following task categories.

DMT Leadership
Agency:TOB Public Safety / Fire Prevention

Representative:Chief Fire Marshal Merhman

Contact Info:631-451-6262

Agency:TOB Public Safety / OEM

Representative:Daniel Sicilian

Contact Info:631-451-2363

Agency:TOB Highway Department

Representative:Superintendnet Losquadro (or designee)

Contact Info:631-451-9200

Agency:TOB Waste Management

Representative:Commissioner Miner (or designee)

Assembling a Team

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Public Works and Sanitation Services
Agency:TOB Highway Department

Representative:Superintendent Losquadro (or designee)

Contact Info:631-451-9200

Agency:TOB Waste Management

Representative:Commissioner Miner (or designee)

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Transportation and Highway Maintenance Services
Agency:TOB Highway Department

Representative:Superintendent Losquadro (or designee)

Contact Info:631-451-9200

Parks Services
Agency:Town of Brookhaven Parks & Rec

Representative:Commissioner Morris

Contact Info:631-451-9100

Fire and Emergency Medical Services
Agency:To be handled by SC FRES

Contact Info:631-852-4818

Police and Sheriff Services
Agency:Suffolk County Police

Contact Info:631-852-2677

Health, Environmental, and Labor Services
Agency:NYSDEC

Assembling a Team

Representative:Syed Rahman

Contact Info:631-444-0375

Water and Sewer Services
Agency:SCWA

Contact Info:631-589-5200

Agency:SCDPW

Representative:Commisioner Gil Anderson

Contact Info:631-852-4010

Electric Power
Agency:PSEG

Treasury, Legal, and Finance and Administration Services
Agency:Brookhaven Law Department

Representative:Annette Eaderesto

Contact Info:631-451-6500

Agency:Brookhaven Finance Department

Representative:Comissioner Wright

Contact Info:631-451-6680

Other Tasks / Responsible Agencies

Interagency Task Forces

In a large-scale disaster, DMT responsibilities can be divided among Interagency Task Forces (ITFs) that manage particular aspects of debris response. ITF divisions should be established based on incident-specific needs.

Enter the ITF categories you will need and the designated lead agencies or organizations.
ITF Category:
Category Name:Cost Tracking

Assembling a Team

Lead Entity:Deparment of Finance

Category Name:Transportation of Debris

Lead Entity:Highway Department

Category Name:Debris Disposal / Processing

Lead Entity:Department of Waste Management

Category Name:Logistical Support

Lead Entity:Department of Public Safety (OEM)

Meeting Agenda

A DMT and ITF meeting agenda form is provided in the Resource Library.

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Select and complete pre-planning steps for temporary debris management sites. Pre-identification and pre-assessment of temporary sites will expedite decision making at the time of a disaster and help ensure regulatory compliance. *Pre-assessment of sites is particularly important in dense urban areas where options are limited and available properties may pose environmental or other legal concerns.*

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Manorville Compost Facility

Site Address:Papermill Road, Manorville

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:TOB Waste Management

Phone:631-878-0128

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Sanspit Marina

Site Address:Patchogue

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Ed Morris - Comissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Brookhaven Landfill

Site Address:350 Horsblock Road

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Deputy Commissioner Andrade

Phone:631-451-9013

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Calabro Airport

Site Address:Dawn Drive

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Martin Haley - Commissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Shoreham Rec Center

Site Address:Defense Hill Road, Shoreham

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Ed Morris - Commissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Percy Raynor Park

Site Address:RT 347, Setauket

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Ed Morris - Commissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Levitt Ball Field

Site Address:Hawkins Road, Centereach

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Ed Morris - Parks Commissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Boyle Road Park

Site Address:248 Boyle Rd, Selden

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Ed Morris - Comissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Medfor Athletic Complex

Site Address:Horseblock Road, Medford

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Ed Morris - Parks Commissioner

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Holtsville Ecology

Site Address:249 Buckly Rd, Holtsville

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Dan Losquadro / Ed Morris

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:

Site Address:

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Mastic Highway Yard

Site Address:Mastic Beach Road

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Dan Losquadro - Superintendent

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Rocy Point H'way Yard

Site Address:19Merrits Path, Rocky Point

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Dan Losquadro - Superintendent

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Setauket H'way Yard

Site Address:241 Old Town Road, Setauket

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Dan Losquadro - Superintendent

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Coram Highway Yard

Site Address:1140 Old Town Road, Coram

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Dan Losquadro - Superintendent

Phone:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:Barton Avenue H'way Yard

Site Address:100 Barton Ave, Patchogue

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Dan Losquadro - Superintendent

Phone:

Debris Processing and Disposal

Pre-identifying debris processing and disposal sites near the debris source will expedite decision making at the time of a disaster and help ensure regulatory compliance. The quantity and types of debris will determine processing and disposal space requirements and options.

Debris Processing

The following items should be considered when you plan for debris processing. **Obtain further debris processing guidance from relevant state and federal agencies.** Refer to Getting Started & ConOps.

• Segregation of materials at the origin or along the right of way can facilitate faster processing at temporary sites.

• Environmental regulations should be taken into account when determining segregation procedures.

• Debris volume should be reduced when possible - *for instance, before delivering woody debris to composting facilities.*

• The public should be directed to segregate debris as soon as possible after the incident. The most effective way to do this is to set time periods for removal. *For instance, the first 7 to 10 days is set aside for separating and removing clean woody debris only.*

• Reuse and recycling are cost-effective disposal options.

• Hazardous waste and white goods (appliances) require special handling and disposal.

• Monitoring debris removal and processing operations supports accurate tracking. *Monitoring is required for reimbursement under federal grant programs.*

Provide special considerations for debris storage and processing.
File: Bid #13101 - Suffolk County Brake.pdf. Site to be used for "green' wood waste processing via a horizontal grinder. C&D will be processed (shred) via the Hammel (Red Giant).

Notes:

Disposal Methods

Enter chosen disposal method for each type of material listed below. Consider disposal methods for each of the types of debris material you may be faced with and enter information relevant for your jurisdiction's options:

Vegetative Material

*Trees, limbs, and shrubs*To be chipped via Morbark Wood Hog or equal. See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.1 for additional detail.

Construction and Demolition Debris

*Building materials (e.g., concrete, wood, roofing)*To be shred via Hammel and landfilled. See Chapter 4, Section .4.1.3 for additional detail.

Municipal Solid Waste

*Common household garbage and personal belongings*To be tipped as the Town's Transfer Station and

Debris Processing and Disposal

shipped to Covanta Hempstead. See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.2 for additional detail.

Putrescible Waste
*Food waste and other organic matter*To be tipped at te Town's Transfer Station and shipped to Covanta Hempstead. See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.2 for additional detail.

White Goods
*Appliances (e.g., refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners)*To be delivered to the Town's Redsident Drop Off Facility and / or directly to the Town's white goods / scrap metal processor (Gershow Recycling). See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.5 for additional detail.

Household Hazardous Waste
*Household products with corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients (e.g., paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides)*Residents to deliver to the Town's STOP Program at the Landfill. See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.6 for additional detail.

Animal Carcasses
*Livestock, working animals, domestic animals, and wild animals*Landfilled (with NYSDEC permission) or sent to the Town's Transfer Station. See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.13 for additional detail.

Mud, Soil, and Sediment
Wet or dry dirt sand, sludge, and other earthen materials"Contaminated "soils may be directed to te Town's Landfill. See Chapter 4, Section 4.1.11 for additional detail.

Motor Vehicles and Water Craft
*Personal automobiles, commercial vehicles, construction equipment, and boats*Refer to Chapter 4, Sections 4.1.17, 4.1.18 and 4.1.19 for a detailed discussion on how to proceed with this type(s) of equipment.

Selecting Disposal Sites

Selecting Disposal Facilties

Pre-identifying disposal facilities will facilitate movement of debris from temporary sites. Disposal sites may include landfills, recycling centers, composting sites, materials recovery facilities, waste-to-energy plants, or incinerators. Be sure to confirm which types of waste are accepted at a particular facility before making plans.

Landfills:
Site Name: Brookhaven Landfill

Site Address: 350 Horseblock Road

Site Ownership:
[x] Private [ ] Public

Debris Processing and Disposal

Point of Contact Name:Deputy Commissioner Andrade

Phone:631-451-9013

Accepts hazardous waste?
[ ] Yes [x] No

If yes, indicate restrictions:Processed C&D, DEC approved soils, ash from resource recovery facilities

Accepts inert waste (construction and demolition debris, rocks etc.)?
[x] Yes [ ] No

If yes, indicate restrictions:Sudge or hazardous waste are not permitted in the Landfill.

Is public dropoff available?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Recycling Centers:
Site Name: Resident Drop Off

Address: 350 Horseblock Road

Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name:Deputy Commissioner Andrade

Accepts batteries and household hazardous waste?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Is public dropoff available?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts automotive parts?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts electronic waste?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Provide additional information:Drop off include household hazardous waste area and a tank for used oil

Composting Facilities:

Debris Processing and Disposal

Site Name: Manorville Compost

Address: Papermill Road

Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name:Deputy Commissioner Andrade

Phone:631-451-9013

Is public dropoff available?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts animal carcasses?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Size of site (acres or square miles)33 acres

Provide additional information:Part of the site hoses a highway maintenance yard. Solar planned for 6 - 8 acres in 2015.

Site has a scale.

Other:

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 4

Town of East Hampton



TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON

Debris Management Plan

Prepared July 2015

Town Of East Hampton
Debris Management Annex

1.1 INTRODUCTION
- **1.2 Purpose of Town of East Hampton Debris Management Plan**
  - **1.2.1 Types of Natural Disasters**
  - **1.2.2 Objectives**
  - **1.2.3 Phases of Debris Clearance**
    - **1.2.3.1 Phase I**
    - **1.2.3.2 Phase 2**
  - **1.2.4 Contracts**
    - **1.2.4.1 Pre Event Preparation and Planning**
- **1.3 Authorities**
  - **1.3.1 Local Governments**
  - **1.3.2 Suffolk County**
  - **1.3.3 State Authorities**
  - **1.3.4 Federal Authorities**
- **1.4 Plan Maintenance**

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- **2.2 Overview**
- **2.3 Debris Modeling Projections**

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- **3.2 Suffolk County**
- **3.3 Town of East Hampton**
  - **3.3.1 Staff Roles and Responsibilities**
  - **3.3.2 Staffing Organization**
  - **3.3.3 Roles and Responsibilities**
    - **3.2.3.1 Staffing Assignments and Duties**
- **3.4 The Town Role**
  - **3.4.1 Pre Event Planning**
  - **3.4.2 Storm Operations**
  - **3.4.3 Post Storm**
- **3.5 The County Role**
- **3.6 The State Role**
- **3.7 The Federal Role**

4.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT
- **4.2 4.1 Overview**
- **4.3 Solid Waste Management Framework**
  - **4.3.1 Solid Waste Management Plan**
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- **4.4 Approach to Debris Management**
  - **4.4.1 Waste Management**
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6.0 SUMMARY

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 Purpose of the Town of East Hampton Debris Management Plan (TOEH Plan)

The Town of East Hampton in conjunction with other Towns, and Suffolk County, has developed a Debris Management Plan. Each plan is based on individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through pre-established collection and disposal methods. The Town of East Hampton Annex to the County-wide Debris Management Plan (DMP) was developed in a collaborative effort. The experience and knowledge gained through recent debris generating disaster declaration events, Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Hurricane Sandy (DR 4085), was extensively used in the preparation of the overall DMP and this Annex. The Town of East Hampton will follow all of the requirements, concepts, guidance, and operational activities specified in the core plan documents contained in the Executive Summary Section, Plan Chapters 1 – 6, the Appendices, Reference Sections and the Town Annex of the DMP. In addition, specific responsibilities, operations and functions of contributing Town departments are identified in this Annex.

Different waste streams should be maintained as separate operationally and as much as possible following a disaster event to avoid contamination, and reduce the quantity of material to be landfilled by increased recycling.

1.2.1 Types of Natural Disasters – The Town of East Hampton, along with remaining areas of Suffolk County and Long Island are subject to natural disasters including but not limited to hurricane events that can result in high wind and flooding damage, earthquakes and wild fires that can result in large quantities of debris for cleanup. The Town, working with Suffolk County has worked to develop a plan with the most probabilistic debris cleanup scenario. The County and Towns have developed and predicted waste scenarios based on FEMA HAZUS software package utilizing GIS Technology for standard estimating of potential losses from earthquakes, floods and hurricanes.

1.2.2 Objectives – The objective of the Town of East Hampton Debris Management Plan are

- Provide organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by major debris generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Develop tracking and documentation procedures required to allow the reimbursement of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State, and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

1.2.3 Phases of Debris Clearance

1.2.3.1 Phase 1 – Occurs during and immediately after the event. Phase 1 consists of clearing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, such as the inability to access critical infrastructure. This is typically performed by work force labor and equipment, and time and materials contracts.

1.2.3.2 Phase 2 - Typically begins within seven days of the event and consists of removing and disposing of the debris that hinders then orderly recovery of the Town and poses less immediate threats to health and safety, activating pre-positioned contracts and notifying citizens of debris removal procedures.

1.2.4 Contracts

1.2.4.1 Pre Event Preparation and Planning – The Town of East Hampton has planned for, and expects to manage debris removal operations following a major natural disaster. The Town shall utilize existing operational contracts for disposal of MSW, Recyclables, and Construction and Demolition Debris. Following a declared event, in which the Town requires additional resources to manage waste from a natural disaster, the Town shall move to a Notice to Proceed, on in-place Disaster Recovery Contracts (Appendix A)

to assist in waste collection, storage and removal operations. We shall make sure the Town is up to date on Work Force Equipment information and Truck Certification Forms. The Town shall identify and provide training to monitors.

1.3 Authorities

1.3.1 Local Governments – The Town of East Hampton is located within Suffolk County and includes two Villages, in part, or entirely, with its boundaries:

Village of East Hampton
Village of Sag Harbor

The Town of East Hampton offers the use of its Debris Management & Waste Management Facilities to both Villages within its boundaries. In the event of a major event, the Villages coordinate debris collection within their governmental boundaries, when assistance is needed, their DPW heads, communicate and coordinate with the Town of East Hampton who assists them accordingly.

1.3.2 State Authorities- With regard to disasters and debris management, NYS Executive Law provides authority for actions to be undertaken in a "local state of emergency"

1.3.2.1 Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services (NYS DHSES) – Comprised of four offices dedicated to protect New Yorkers, their property, and the State's economic well-being from acts of terrorism and natural and manmade emergencies or disasters. The offices include Counter Terrorism, Emergency Management, Fire Prevention, and Control and Interoperable & Emergency Communications – who coordinate the response of State agencies in support of local government.

1.3.2.2 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) – NYSDEC Is charged with conserving, improving and protecting natural resources of the State. The Town shall work cooperatively with the NYSDEC to further the goals and policies of the Town's Solid Waste Management Plan and under disaster scenarios in which large quantities of debris requires emergency authorizations for increased capacity of existing waste management facilities, and if additional vegetative storage sites are required.

1.3.2.3 New York State's Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan (NYS HMP) – Plan Constituency

– NYS updated its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to meet FEMA guidelines set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA in 2014, is consistent with the NYS HMP. The County wide plan ensures that all Towns, Villages, and Native American Nations, the Suffolk County Water Authority and certain PNPs within the County are eligible to access federal grant funding for mitigation projects to reduce the negative impacts of future events.

1.3.3 Federal Authorities – There are a number of federal agencies vested with varying authorities for debris management activities. These agencies are further discussed in the Main Body of this document.

1.4 Plan Maintenance – The Town of East Hampton section of the Plan shall be reviewed annually by Town Departments to update any changes in debris contractor status, annual contracts, permits, or other short term variable items. The plan in its entirety shall be reviewed every five years by the County, Towns, and NYSDEC, NYS DHSES, FEMA and other agencies to ensure it meets current requirements.

2.1 DISASTER TYPES AND DEBRIS MODELING PROJECTIONS

2.2 Overview – This chapter summarizes the types of natural disasters that could potentially occur in Suffolk County, and the resulting waste summaries for the Town of East Hampton. While this Plan is applicable to both natural disasters and man-made disasters, the focus of this Plan is debris management resulting from natural disasters.

In 2014 Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by FEMA including a complete hazard analyses and risk assessment for natural disasters which may affect the county. The plan utilized a probabilistic approach to quantifying risks and debris projects based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tools.

2.3 Debris Modeling Projections

For planning purposes in this Debris Plan, Suffolk County has used debris projections from Hurricane-winds, Floods, and Earthquakes based on probabilistic occurrences developed in the preparation of the 2014 FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The estimates were derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

The debris projections for the 100 year events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events shown in the tables below.

It should be noted that this debris projection agrees almost exactly with the Major Hurricane debris projection for Suffolk County, of 1,775,000 tons, contained within the *2012 Regional Debris Management Plan*, produced by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. The total was based upon present day modeling that was done to re-create the Storm of '38 for debris projections. The Regional Plan was sponsored by FEMA, and consisted of planning team representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the US ACE, US Department of Agriculture, US EPA. The US ACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model was also independently used to identify the projected debris totals that could be expected if the 1938 hurricane were to strike Suffolk County today. This was done for comparative estimating purposes for identifying and verifying projected debris quantities.

Pre-disaster modeling and projections provide weight/volume estimates for preparation of debris management sites and pre-positioning of resources. For each hurricane or other disaster event, these projections will be reviewed, analyzed, and refined using available modeling formulas and known data.

Debris measurements may be expressed in either weight (tons) or volume (cubic yard) units. This discrepancy can lead to confusion in temporary and long term storage requirements,

Transportation needs, and final disposal costs.

In order to standardize projections and analysis of debris quantities shown in Tables 2.1 – 2.6, the following guidelines should be used:

- For total debris projections from hurricanes, both the hurricane –wind and flood components (as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2) must be combined.
- Footnotes appearing in Tables 2.1-2.6 should be reviewed before using the data for analysis, projections or planning purposes.
- Debris unit conversions factors between tons and cubic yards shall be based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool as follows:
  - For Vegetative and un-compacted tree debris, 10 cubic yards (CY) of un-compacted vegetative debris volume = 1 ton of vegetative debris weight.
  - For Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, 4 cubic yards (CY) of C&D debris volume = 1 ton of C&D debris weight

Tables 2.1-2.3 identify the estimated debris generated for each probabilistic disaster striking the Town of East Hampton.

Tables 2.4-2.6 show the actual debris quantities generated for each of three recent disasters to strike the Town of East Hampton: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR – 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR – 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR – 4085). The totals identified were taken directly from individual Project Worksheets generated by FEMA, NYS OEM and the specific municipality for each of the three disasters. Some types of debris are displayed in both cubic yard and ton measurement units as a result of the Project Worksheet (PW) reporting. There is no duplication in these totals. For clarity and standardization, footnotes identify totals converted to tons.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
East Hampton	42,266	89	1,012	0	76,326	973	250,422	3,404
Suffolk County	**366,663**	**2,264,426**	**5,185**	**77,043**	**541,111**	**694,762**	**2,188,628**	**4,362,392**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

1. **Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 912,959 tons.**
2. **For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from the above with the corresponding Flood event in Table 2.2**

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
East Hampton	66,959	30,138	19,260	17,562	105,564	40,649	33,505	31,410
Suffolk County	**798,181**	**410,684**	**186,491**	**201,006**	**1,201,997**	**517,957**	**326,735**	**357,305**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1
NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 798,181 tons; For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1.

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500 – Year		2,500 - Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
East Hampton	1,507	309	11,167	3,649
Suffolk County	**100,281**	**28,884**	**829,707**	**517,070**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1
NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 129,165 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
East Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Suffolk County	25	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**	**16,984**
Total	**1,820**	**16,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**16,984**

Notes: Total debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 17,166 tons- based on a conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative.

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
East Hampton	10,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	10,406	0
Suffolk County	0	17,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17,814**
Total	**409,816**	**54,172**	**187**	**125**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**410,003**	**54,297**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4020 calculated as 95,342 tons - based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
East Hampton	17,043	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	**0**	**0**	17,043	0
Suffolk County	465,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**465,352**	**0**
Total	**1,458,050**	**71,088**	**14,233**	**61,547**	**0**	**63**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,003**	**1,639**	**1,473,449**	**134,337**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4085 calculated as 284,067 tons – based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

3.1 ROLES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The Town of East Hampton as a local government recognizes the importance of taking a proactive approach to coordinating and managing debris removal operations as part of the Town's overall Emergency management Plan. The Town recognizes that in the event of a large scale disaster, assistance from outside agencies to perform recovery and cleanup will be necessary. In a large scale event the resulting debris in the Town may be so extensive that it can only be successfully managed through adequate pre-planning and the coordinated efforts of the local communities, State and Federal government.

3.2 Suffolk County and Town

Under New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B, the Chief Executive Officer of a Village, Town, County or State may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice

provided to the Chief Executive Officer by staff operating in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Consultation between Village Mayors, Town Supervisors, the County Executive and the NYS Governor may also be conducted in determining the need for a disaster declaration. The potential impact of an emergency event on state and county agency operations as well as local and town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the impacted EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, State, and Federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented

It is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) to activate the Suffolk County EOC and notify all appropriate agencies at their discretion in times of emergency. This can include any emergency, from a weather event, to a Terrorist or WMD attack. For emergencies such as weather events, which are often pre-forecasted, FRES will activate the EOC at the appropriate level to ensure adequate preparation before arrival of the storm. EOC Activation Levels are as follows:

- Level 3: Controlled emergency situation without a serious threat to life, health or property which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will not be utilized.
- Level 2: Limited emergency situation with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to a limited area, often within a municipality or involving a small population. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force may be utilized at the discretion of the Commissioner.
- Level 1: Full emergency situation with a major threat to life, health, or property, involving large populations or multiple municipalities. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will be utilized throughout the duration of operations.

As required by law, Suffolk County FRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government for the duration of recovery operations. FRES shall conduct briefings beginning 72-hours before the expected arrival of gale-force winds, and periodically after that.

FRES will coordinate activities and resource needs through the EOC. SC FRES, in conjunction with the Communications Bureau and with assistance from the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), shall be responsible for monitoring all potential threats, and coordinating disaster recovery activities through the EOC. It will be the responsibility of FRES to ensure that all operations are being conducted in compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering Annex, and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. Coordination of all disaster debris operations shall also be conducted in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident

Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

FRES will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

3.3 The Town of East Hampton internal work force.

3.3.1 Staff Roles and Responsibilities- The Town of East Hampton will incorporate the assistance of many different departments in the management of various quantities of debris resulting from a natural disaster. The Town of East Hampton shall also work to assist the Villages to resolve outstanding debris management issues within those communities. Debris Management Operations will be overseen by several different departments as the recovery process evolves.

3.3.2 Staffing Organization - The Town of East Hampton Emergency Preparedness Coordinator shall direct the Town forces in the event of a natural disaster. The Town of East Hampton has been pro-active in the preparation of a Debris Management Plan and contracts that it has in place for both removing debris of various types to deposition areas and the monitoring of such activities. The Waste Management Division Head shall work as the "Debris Manager" and shall work closely with the Highway Superintendent, Suffolk County Office of Emergency Management (SCOEM) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) during and immediately following a disaster to contact contractors and determine priority areas as included herein which have to be cleared for Emergency Services to Hospitals, Fire Stations, Ambulances, Utilities, Evacuation Centers. The "Debris Manager" shall supervise the "Debris Management Staff" and shall additionally coordinate efforts with the Town's Chief Environmental Analyst and Employee Safety Officer to address environmental and hazardous materials**.**

3.3.3 Roles and Responsibilities - During a natural or man-made disaster, the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator shall remain in communication with the Debris Management Officer to ensure that Debris Management Operations are in compliance with public safety and public assistance programs.

3.3.3.1 Staffing Assignments and Duties

Supervisors Office – The Supervisors Office shall coordinate with the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and Department Heads to initiate Pre-Storm Operations including providing all contact information that is available. Mobilize General Services to coordinate with Employee Safety and Senior Services to make sure Town Staff has appropriate safety gear, and that necessary accommodations for Senior Centers are made. In addition, they will coordinate Public Service Announcements utilizing various media sources.

Police Department – Shall coordinate and assist at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). They shall be in direct contact with the Supervisor's Office, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, and the call center to ascertain the status of the situation. The Police Department oversees the Harbor Masters who patrol the Town of East Hampton Waters. This active line of communication is very effective of alerting appropriate staff & property owners of storm- related issues.

Municipal Works – Shall be actively engaged in pre-disaster planning and preparation, and following the landfall, in the recovery. Staff shall be directed to obtain initial assessments of Town Facilities. Waste Management staff shall be directed to operate debris sites. Municipal Works Force Account Labor includes:

- Director of Municipal Works (DMW) – Oversees Waste Management, Engineering, Facilities Management, Sustainability. Shall work as liaison between DMW divisions and other Town Departments.
- Facilities Management – Shall work with the DMW to assess Town Facility Damage and Debris Management issues on Town Sites.
- Debris Management Team – Shall work with GIS following the event to determine areas that are most damaged by debris. Shall take photographs of areas as documentation of debris damage within the Right of Way.
- Waste Management Division Head – Shall work to direct and oversee debris site monitors, compliance with Emergency Authorizations, coordination of Truck Certifications, and obtaining Monitoring photos from Town Waste Management Camera system, or monitors point and shoot cameras. Oversees waste management operations. Force Account labor shall include:
  - Labor Crew Leader-Oversees Mechanics, Site Crew Leaders and operations
  - Auto Mechanics – ensure tractor trailer, and equipment function properly
  - Site Crew Leaders- oversee Scale Operators, Laborers, Sanitation Helpers. – to work as Site Debris Monitors in event of emergency.
  - Heavy Equipment Operators (HEO) – Deliver Waste and move Compost
  - Scale Operators- Process Residential drop off payments
  - Laborers – Maintain and keep transfer stations clean and help public.
  - Sanitation Helpers – assist Laborers and /or Scale Operators.
  - Recycling Coordinator – compiles all tickets from all transfer facilities, and works with Director to schedule education opportunities.
  - Account Clerk Typist – Prepares purchase orders, processes payment requests, and schedules and time sheets.

Highway Department – Shall be actively engaged in pre disaster planning and preparation. Highway Department shall be engaged in the active event and post event recovery. Highway Staff will participate in the call center and deploy assets as necessary and safe during the event. Highway Department personnel

will work with emergency debris contractors during the 70 hour after event timeline, and the Town and County contractors following the 70 hour event timeline. Force Account labor shall act as Debris Site Monitors and directors of onsite clean up. Highway Department Force Account Labor includes the following:

- Highway Superintendent – manages and directs all Hwy Operations
- Deputy Superintendent of HWYs
  - Highway General Supervisor
  - Assistant General Foreman
  - Administrative Staff of
    - **Wainscott** Operational Staff –
    - **Montauk** Operational Staff –
    - Traffic Safety Sign Shop –
    - **R**epair Shop – .

Parks and Recreation – Shall be actively engaged in pre disaster planning and preparation. The Parks Department shall be deployed following the event to ascertain damage to municipal facilities, and assist in clean-up operations and documentation. The Parks Maintenance Division oversees the Town Beach and other Recreational facilities which tend to be impacted by contaminated sands issues. When a natural disaster hits, there is general damage of beach front facilities including the parking lots, which result in sand/asphalt mixtures which need to be separated and screened for disposal and replenishment.

- Superintendent of Parks – oversees overall department operations.
- Director of Recreation Programs
- Administration Staff
- Sr. Beach Manager – Seasonal
  - Chief Lifeguard
  - Lifeguards
    - Beach Attendants
- Parks Maintenance Supervisor
    - Assistant Crew Leaders
    - Docks and Marinas
  - FT/PT Parks Maintenance Staff
- Administration Staff – The Town of East Hampton has to have a structure in which the on ground staff receives direction and guidance on how to abide by the Town of East Hampton, New York State, and Federal rules and regulations. The Town of East Hampton has made the decision to be pro-active with Disaster Debris Management, and in such has prepared public bidding documents that shall be in place prior to disasters. During the storm tracking period, prior to impact, the Debris Manager will make contact to Contractors with executed contracts to communicate the storm status. Immediately following the storm, the Debris Manager shall

obtain all required bonds for contract so that the Contractor may begin mobilization and work.

- The Town Attorney's Office will lead the review process for all legal matters in the debris pick up and debris management planning process. In addition to advising the debris management planning staff, the office will also review contracts, review all insurance policies, and/or establish policies for accessing private property and building condemnation process.
- The Chief Auditor shall be the lead in the Town's procurement efforts, and contract extensions as required. The Chief Auditor's Office will be the main point of contact for Project Worksheets associated with the disaster and shall be the coordinator of finances.

3.4 THE TOWN ROLE - The Town will be the first responders in a disaster situation. The Town will also be an active participant in the event pre-planning and shall act as a liaison and/or coordinating agent to the Incorporated Villages. These agencies are separate governmental agencies residing within the Town of East Hampton. The Town of East Hampton does not have a curbside pick-up program of MSW and C&D. The Town operates two transfer stations for residential self-haulers to bring waste to. In the event of a natural disaster, the Town shall clean the right of ways of material.

3.4.1 Pre-Event Planning - The Town shall communicate/coordinate pre- event planning action items, distribute information on opportunities as they become available from Suffolk County, New York State, and Federal Agencies.

The Town shall issue a list of emergency contact information for all appropriate staff, while Department/Division Heads shall coordinate emergency contact protocol. The Town shall review inventory of equipment, ensure that all vehicles, generators, and fuel storage areas are filled. Crews shall be assembled and assigned to different areas as appropriate. The Town shall review sites, and make sure that they are prepared, and ensure that facilities have no loose outside materials or items that could be damaged or blown away during a storm. Pre-event photos of temporary debris storage sites will be taken. Provide TDSR information to both SCFRES and NYSDEC (Appendix D). The Town shall brief staff on monitoring requirements, obtaining new Truck Certification forms, and documentation of force account labor and equipment use (Appendix C).

3.4.2 Storm Operations – The Town shall maintain its EOC open and staffed during the storm. There shall be open and active communication through SCFRES and the Town. Town Staff will be included in the Town EOC, and will map incoming calls of trees and utility damage. Highway Maintenance shall perform road clearing so long as it is safe, and take safe harbor when winds become too excessive. Once the storm has passed, Town staff shall assess the damage in Town identifying the worst hit areas and photographing areas. Primary roads will be a priority to clear once all utilities have been cleared. Based on the level of clean up, new staff schedules shall be set, and the waste management program of Transfer Station times, and amnesty shall be discussed, approved, and implemented.

Prior to an immediately following the event, extricating people and providing access to health care facilities are the top priorities; therefore, the major arterial routes are

given priority for the emergency services staff such as police, fire, and ambulance service. Emergency operations infrastructure, such as the emergency operations center and supply distribution centers, normally are the next priority.

Immediately after a disaster, the Town will distribute public service announcements advising the public how to dispose of disaster-related vegetative debris.

3.4.3 Post Storm – internal municipalities also have the opportunity to utilize the Town's Transfer Stations in the event of a catastrophic event. Some incorporated villages have their own resources and facilities in which they could obtain NYSDEC Emergency Authorizations for Debris Site Staging. Others utilize the Town's Transfer Facilities on a regular basis and utilize either Inter Municipal Agreements (IMA) or choose to utilize the charge back program for compensating the Town for the municipal delivery of Construction and Demolition Debris and/or Yard-waste.

The Town shall coordinate and oversee debris contractors working within the Town. The Town shall incorporate debris monitoring techniques later described to reduce contractor abuse of work and pay items. The Town shall coordinate and have prepared Emergency TDSR Authorizations for submittal to NYSDEC either before or immediately following the debris event.

In the event that the Town force account labor, or contracted contractors are insufficient to effectively move and dispose of waste, the Town will coordinate with SCFRES for the use of contracts associated with equipment use, and/or debris related Services and Equipment.

3.5 THE COUNTY ROLE – SCFRES shall work with the Towns upon identification of a potential threat of debris resulting event. The Commission of SCFRES shall activate the EOC at appropriate Levels as referenced in Main Chapter 3.4. SCFRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government for the duration of recovery operations. Town Staff including have participated in training of the E-Team Software system. When the EOC is set up, Town representatives are present in the EOC and coordinate operations with local response teams. The Town will estimate debris amounts during initial assessments following the disaster, and then maintain communication on cleanup efforts.

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has

been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

FRES will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

The Suffolk County Debris Task Force will participate in all preparedness activities and serve as operational representatives when debris management and monitoring activities are undertaken. This team is comprised of Suffolk County's ten towns, FRES, SC DPW, and NYS DEC. Depending on the severity of the situation, NYS DOT, US EPA, US ACE, FEMA, and/or other local, State, and Federal agencies may needed as well. They are responsible for assigning requests to the appropriate agencies by developing task order. The EOC Manager will work in conjunction with the Debris Task Force to determine if additional Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are required to support removal and disposal efforts. Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services shall serve as the core agency in the Debris Task Force.

When activated, the Debris Task Force will conduct pre-scheduled daily conference calls each morning throughout the course of operations lasting no longer than one-hour. These conference calls will cover the current situations of each agency on the team, and address any outstanding concerns or requests. The Debris Task Force will present all information to the EOC Manager and the EOC staff. The Debris Task Force will focus on long-term recovery, addressing concerns such as debris clearance, mitigation, appropriations, loans, and other services that may be necessary for relief efforts. Once activated, the Debris Task Force will be staffed during the day, and will remain activated until the end of operations.

3.6 THE STATE ROLE – The Town shall work with the various state offices in conjunction with Suffolk County to provide information on storm impact, debris management operations, requested help and requested reimbursement. The Town shall provide to and abide by the regulatory requirements of operating waste management sites.

3.6.1 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) - The Waste Management Division shall coordinate with the NYSDEC on providing the information required within the Emergency Authorization for Debris Management Sites, and method of disposal / reduction of wastes.

3.7 THE FEDERAL ROLE –The Town shall coordinate with SCFRES to provide daily updates on debris totals and needs. The Town will also coordinate with SCFRES on meeting with

FEMA Representatives of Debris sites, supplying information required by FEMA and following up with the Project Worksheets for reimbursement.

4.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

4.2 Overview- East Hampton is located on Long Island's South Fork, and is the easternmost Town. East Hampton encompasses 70 square miles and has almost 70 miles of waterfront, on three sides of the Town. There are two villages within its boundaries. This Chapter outlines the local solid waste management framework and the management and disposal of various types of natural disaster debris.

4.3 Solid Waste Management Framework

4.3.1 Solid Waste Management Plan – The Town of East Hampton has updated its Solid Waste Management Program Plan and is filing for a permit renewal with the New York State DEC. This plan outlines current and projected populations, current and future action items pertaining to the Municipal and Private Waste Management Operations occurring within the Town with the overall goal of reducing the amount of landfilled waste, increasing recycling, material reduction and reuse of material. The Solid Waste Management Plan may be viewed at the East Hampton Town website, www.ehamptonny.gov.

4.3.2 Solid Waste Management Infrastructure –

- *Landfills* - The Town of East Hampton has closed (capped) landfills located at the Fireplace Road and Route 27 (Montauk) facilities.
- *Transfer Stations* - The Town of East Hampton currently operates two transfer stations, located in East Hampton and Montauk.
- *Yardwaste Stations* – The Town of East Hampton currently operates two yardwaste facilities located at the East Hampton & Montauk Transfer Stations.

4.4 Approach to Debris Management -

4.4.1 Waste Management - The Town of East Hampton operates transfer stations for residential self haulers, and the Fireplace Road facility is available to Commercial Carters, or private businesses. The Town is permitted to accept residential and municipal construction and demolition debris at the Fireplace Road facility. The Fireplace Road facility is equipped with a scale. The Town does not have a permitted permanent household hazardous collection program. The Town Sanitation Department will monitor and assess the types of waste that result from the natural disaster, and shall coordinate with the County and/or the Town Contractor to determine appropriate disposal areas for Aggregate, Regulated Medical Waste, Asbestos Waste, and Lead Waste.

4.4.2 Highway Department – The Highway Department maintains the Town's Roads including drainage, right of way, winter road maintenance and other associated equipment. The Highway Department has Barns located at three locations in the Town for quick response times.

4.5 Debris Management Strategies –

4.5.1 Waste Management - Immediately prior to a natural disaster, the Town shall coordinate with the NYSDEC for emergency authorizations to accept additional C&D at the Fireplace Road Transfer Station, and additional quantities of vegetative material at the current yardwaste facilities. The Town owns and maintains a yardwaste tubgrinder. Staff puts storm material in windrows that are later reduced. The Town has operating disposal contracts for MSW, C&D, Recyclables (Comingled containers, Scrap Metals) and play the markets for commodities such as paper and cardboard.

4.5.2 Highway Department – The Town of East Hampton Highway Department will be able

to begin the process of clearing critical roadways immediately following the event, working with Contracted Debris Removal Crews following the storm to open up major and minor roadways and begin the process of debris removal. The Highway Department will secondarily take inventory of the Highway maintained parcels for damage and begin work to repair their inventory. The Highway Department shall choose one or two senior level employees in a Crew Leader title to act in the capacity of a Monitoring Site Supervisor.

4.5.3 Parks and Recreation - The Town of East Hampton Parks Department will begin the process of clearing debris from Town improved properties following the storm. Following the debris clearing and removal process, the Parks Department shall assess their facilities, and prepare preliminary damage reports for further inspection and review. Park facilities located at beaches have a primary concern of sanitary system fowling and sand contamination through destruction of paved surfaces. The Town shall coordinate and consider utilizing screens to remove miscellaneous material from the sand and re use on the beach if acceptable to the NYSDEC.

4.5.4 Facilities Management – Shall work to identify debris fall areas on Town managed building sites. They shall coordinate work with the Parks Department to remove material, and perform preliminary damage reports on building facilities for further inspection and review.

4.5.5 Engineering and Damage Assessment – The Engineer and Damage Assessment Teams shall obtain from the EOC areas of largest debris fall and begin photo-documenting areas in a safe and careful manner.

4.5.6 Purchasing & Town Attorney's Office – Immediately following the end of storm, and working with assessments of damage, the Purchasing Department and Town Attorney's Office will work to execute the Debris Management Contractors Notice to Proceed, and have all appropriate bonds and insurances in place. Then the Highway Department may direct them on cleanup activities.

4.6 Storm Unique Debris Types – Unique storm related debris such as the following are discussed in the main document of the plan. The Town of East Hampton shall utilize available assets such as Police Department, Harbor Masters, Natural Resources, and Trustees to identify and coordinate Marine related debris types such as vehicles, boats, or material within the waterways or on private properties. In the event of a large scale event that results in either large quantities, of wildlife, domestic animal remains, and/or human remains, The Town will notify and take direction from law enforcement officials and Suffolk County Department of Health Services.

5.1 PLANNING AND OPERATIONS: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN

5.2 Overview of Chapter – The Town of East Hampton has pre- determined sites to process all activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal and disposal activities following an event. In the event that these are insufficient to handle debris in a timely fashion, the Town shall consider opening up additional Highway Temporary Storage sites.

5.3 Debris Management Sites

5.3.1 Overview – The Town recognizes the importance of having potentially suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites pre-identified and ready for use at all times in the event of a disaster. The location and descriptions of these facilities are located in Appendix D.

5.3.2 Environmental Considerations –After a major disaster occurs, the emphasis is on rapid debris clearance from the public Right of Ways. The TDSR and Vegetative debris sites have been selected as they are not adjacent to surface waters, wetland areas, and have reduced potential to impact the environment.

5.3.3 Site Selection Guidelines for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris Sites – The Town of East Hampton has Emergency Authorization requests prepared and ready for submission pursuant to NYS ECL for additional quantity and temporary storage of storm related debris to include C&D, electronics, and recyclables.

5.3.4 Site Operation of a Debris Management Site – The Town of East Hampton has operational contracts for the disposal of MSW, Recyclables including comingled recyclables, waste oil and scrap metal and white goods. On site storage of these materials will be on asphalt, or impervious pads.

5.3.4.1 Stormwater Controls – Sediment and erosion control measures to reduce and control waste leachate and erosion potential shall be controlled by silt fence, and inlet protection.

5.3.4.2 Volume Reduction Methods - Reducing and/or recycling disaster-related debris has financial and environmental advantages. These operations can decrease the overall cost of a debris removal operation by reducing the amount of material that is taken to a landfill. This diminishes the cost of final disposition in the form of tipping fees. In the case of recycling, potential end-use products for specific markets may offset the cost of

operations even more.

5.3.4.2.1 Compaction – Compaction by Heavy Equipment will be performed

5.3.4.2.2 Grinding and Chipping – Vegetative debris is the most common material reduced by chipping and grinding. The Town currently owns and maintains a tub grinder that it utilized during its operational maintenance and recycling efforts. Chipping and grinding typically reduces the volume of vegetative debris by approximately 75%. The remaining volume of material is generally in either mulch and/or compost.

5.3.4.3 Staffing - The Site Manager shall ensure that the site is set up to the layout pre-described by the Town based on the type of disaster. The Site Manager shall be familiar with the site prior to the event, and have knowledge of the existing facilities and proposed location of monitoring towers and the segregated debris deposition areas.

The site manager is responsible for supervising the overall day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling the environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager has oversight for monitoring the activities of the debris removal contractors and the onsite debris processing contractors to ensure they comply with the terms of their contracts.

5.3.5 Site Remediation / Closure checklist for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and Vegetative Debris Sites -The Town shall coordinate with other departments to conduct the post event clean up and closeout. The Town shall perform close out sampling as required by NYSDEC.

5.4 Concept of Operations Plan for Disaster Debris Management

5.4.1 Overview – Suffolk County has developed a Concept of Operations Plan (COP) for Disaster Debris Management, Activation, and Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts. The Town of East Hampton will also conform with this operations plan. The COP describes the phases of clean up and priorities associated with the clean-up.

5.4.2 Activities Timeline – The Concept of Operations Activities Timeline is segmented into four major operational time periods:

5.4.3 Pre Landfall Phases - -4 to 0 days (day 0 is landfall)

Notice Event Activation of Debris Removal and Monitoring Contractors. When the County Wide Debris Management Recovery Team is activated, the Town will attend all meetings. It shall perform the internal activities, and communicate same to incorporated Villages:

- Identify potential threats and impacts
- Assess available resources
- Discuss potential resource sharing, including personnel and assets; prepare draft task orders
- Identify pre-placed contracts and confirm availability for stand-by or activation
- Coordinate deployment of personnel and pre-positioning of equipment, as appropriate
- Activate Debris Management Branch in Suffolk County EOC, such as FEMA Debris subject matter experts.
- Photograph all TMDLs; inventory on site waste materials and equipment. Move any possible on site material ahead of landfall.
- Repair and fill all available equipment with fuel.

5.4.4 Phase I – Initial Response/Debris Clearance: 0 – 6 days

Phase I is the initial response and consists primarily of clearing disaster debris from the public roads and right of ways that hinders immediate life- saving actions that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. Phase 1 period generally consists of de-energizing downed lines on primary roadways, so that the debris can be removed. The State will clear State roads, the County shall clear County Roads, and the Town shall clear Town roadways. Material is generally moved to the sites of the road in this initial response. The initial clearance will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Support to Search and Rescue and other life-saving resources.
2) Critical life-sustaining facilities (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, other).
3) Additional life-sustaining facilities (i.e., emergency feeding and sheltering sites, Local Distribution Points, other).
4) Critical community support facilities (i.e., police, fire, EMS, and emergency management sites, other).
5) Critical infrastructure facilities (i.e., Electrical Utilities, Telecommunications Utilities, other).
6) Longer- term sustaining facilities (i.e., water treatment facilities,

wastewater treatment facilities, water pumping stations, other).

7) PSEGLI Restoration Operations

8) NYSDOT contractors for Staging Area Reduction

Immediate debris clearing actions on State and local roads and properties should be supervised by the Town of East Hampton using all available resources. The Town of East Hampton shall perform initial assessment of debris removal needs. If appropriate, the Town shall execute debris management contracts to remove debris from the Town. The Town has an executed contract in place for such required times, that is activated based on a notice to proceed (Appendix A). The state and county shall, when appropriate and/or requested provide support of the Town's debris management operations when conditions permit based on feedback. Each impacted municipality shall assess and shall activate their own contracts, and if appropriate request assistance from County and/or State officials.

5.4.5 Phase 2 – Recover/Debris Removal: 7 to 29 days

Phase 2 consists of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. Phase 2 could last up to a year or longer and may involve reassessment of debris quantities, operations of debris staging areas, public education, and debris separation, collection, storage, recycling and disposal activities. The Town shall coordinate and communicate on a regular basis with SC FRES on debris quantity and requested assets. Phase 2 shall progress appropriately from the Phase I priorities such as public roads, bridges, and essential facilities (Police, Hospital, Ambulance, Fire Stations, Water Supply facilities, and communication towers. Following clearing those critical facilities, governmental business facilities followed by recreational facilities.

5.4.6 Post Recovery – Public Assistance, TDSR/Vegetative Debris Site Closure and Quality Assurance: 30 to 180 days

Monitor Town and Village recovery operations and progress, including closeout of temporary debris sites, develop after action reports and revise plans, as appropriate. Prepare and review all necessary documentation and participate in all required aspects of applications for FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

6.1 SUMMARY

6.2 Summary Statement - If a catastrophic storm, such as the 100 year return period probabilistic hurricane-wind and flood event identified in Chapter 2 were to strike the Town of East Hampton, it is estimated that approximately 437,000 tons of debris would be generated and spread across the entire Town as a result. This far exceeds the average annual amount of solid waste processed in East Hampton Town during the year. The debris would block roadways making transportation and access to areas very difficult if not impossible for all residents. Public safety and protection of lives and property would be compromised until the massive quantities of debris could be cleared and removed.

Recovery from recent storms, such as Hurricane Irene and Super Storm Sandy, were effectively carried out because of knowledge and implementation of FEMA guidance documents, County-wide cooperation, multi-jurisdictional planning efforts and effective

debris removal and disposal contracts. This cooperative effort has led to the development of this greater Plan, which includes the pre-positioning of contracts to streamline the contracting process. The Town is now better positioned to effectively work with adjacent municipalities and the County to respond to such a storm event because of these documents in place.

APPENDIX A

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON WASTE CONTRACTS

MSW AND BULK WASTES

RECYCLABLES AND CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS

EWASTE

DISASTER DEBRIS WASTES

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
258 SPRINGS FIREPLACE RD.
EAST HAMPTON, NEW YORK 11937
631-324-0925 / FAX 631-329-3369

STEPHEN K. LYNCH
HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT

KEVIN J. AHEARN
DEPUTY HWY. SUP'T.

2nd. EXTENSION OF CONTRACT - EH Hwy Bid #2013-25
Daily Equipment Rental

THIS AGREEMENT, dated the 2nd of April, 2012 by and between, Bistrian Materials, Inc..... having offices at East Hampton, NY, hereafter the "Contractor" and the Town of East Hampton, a municipal corporation with offices at 159 Pantigo Road, East Hampton, New York 11937 (hereafter the "TOWN"):

WHEREAS, the CONTRACTOR and the TOWN entered into a contract dated the 2nd of April, 2012, whereby the CONTRACTOR agreed to provide goods, materials and/or services to the TOWN for a term to and including April 2, 2012 and

WHEREAS, the aforementioned Contract between the CONTRACTOR and the TOWN contains a provision whereby the Contract may be extended for additional periods upon the same terms and conditions contained in the Contract upon mutual consent of the parties, now, therefore,

IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between the parties as follows:

The CONTRACTOR shall continue to provide to the TOWN the goods/materials/services set forth in the Contract dated April 2, 2012, (hereafter the "CONTRACT"), for an additional period of time ending April 1, 2016, upon the same terms and conditions set forth in the CONTRACT to and including April 1, 2016.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Extension Agreement on the dates indicated:

CONTRACTOR

By: _____ Date: 4/2/15

Title: President

Patrick Bistrian III
(Print Name)

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON

By: _____ Date: 4/2/15
Stephen K. Lynch
Highway Superintendent

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
258 SPRINGS FIREPLACE RD.
EAST HAMPTON, NEW YORK 11937
631-324-0925 / FAX 631-329-3369

STEPHEN K. LYNCH
HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT

KEVIN J. AHEARN
DEPUTY HWY. SUP'T.

SPECIFICATIONS

DAILY EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Per-Day Machine rates to include a skilled operator, fuel and all other daily operating cost for an 8 (eight) hour work day. Prevailing wage applies.

	With Operator Per Hour	With Operator Per diem
1) Multi-purpose loader with multi-purpose bucket, minimum 10,000 lbs. weight class	$ 193.75 per hour	$ 1,550.00 per diem
2) Hydraulic excavator with hydraulic thumb attachment, minimum weight class 54,000 lbs.	$ 250.00 per hour	$ 2,000.00 per diem
3) Front end payloader with 5.5 cy bucket capacity, minimum weight class 52,000 lbs.	$ 250.00 per hour	$ 2,000.00 per diem
4) Laborer to perform miscellaneous tasks	$ 87.50 per hour	$ 700.00 per diem
5) Dump Truck minimum 20 cy capacity	$ 168.75 per hour	$ 1,350.00 per diem

BIDDER: Bistrian Materials, Inc.

ADDRESS: 175 Springs-Fireplace Road

East Hampton, NY 11937

SIGNATURE: [signature] Fed. ID # 11-3359771

DATE: April 26, 2013 TELEPHONE # 324-7950

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
258 SPRINGS FIREPLACE RD.
EAST HAMPTON, NEW YORK 11937
631-324-0925 / FAX 631-329-3369

STEPHEN K. LYNCH
HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT

KEVIN J. AHEARN
DEPUTY HWY. SUP'T.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

2 nd. EXTENSION OF CONTRACT - EH Hwy Bid #2013-25
Daily Equipment Rental

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF SUFFOLK **)ss:**

On the 2 **day of** APRIL **in the year 2015 before me, the undersigned, personally appeared,** PATRICK BISTRIAN III **, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name(s) is(are) subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the individual(s), or the person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument.**

NOTARY PUBLIC

Jill James
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01JA5043224
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires May 8, 20 15

Client#: 8365 PATRBIS

ACORD™ CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY) 3/30/2015

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER 1802 Cook Maran & Associates 461 Pantigo Road East Hampton, NY 11937	CONTACT NAME: PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): 631 324-1440 FAX (A/C, No): E-MAIL ADDRESS:
INSURED Patrick Bistrian Jr., Inc. Bistrian Materials, Inc. 175-179 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, NY 11937	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE — NAIC # INSURER A : Rochdale Insurance Co. INSURER B : INSURER C : INSURER D : INSURER E : INSURER F :

COVERAGES CERTIFICATE NUMBER: REVISION NUMBER:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSR	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
	GENERAL LIABILITY						EACH OCCURRENCE	$
	COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY						DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)	$
	CLAIMS-MADE OCCUR						MED EXP (Any one person)	$
							PERSONAL & ADV INJURY	$
	GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER:						GENERAL AGGREGATE	$
	POLICY PRO-JECT LOC						PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$
								$
	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY						COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	$
	ANY AUTO						BODILY INJURY (Per person)	$
	ALL OWNED AUTOS / SCHEDULED AUTOS						BODILY INJURY (Per accident)	$
	HIRED AUTOS / NON-OWNED AUTOS						PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	$
								$
	UMBRELLA LIAB OCCUR						EACH OCCURRENCE	$
	EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE						AGGREGATE	$
	DED RETENTION $							$
A	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? Y / N [N] N/A (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below			RWC3367678	04/01/2015	04/01/2016	X WC STATU-TORY LIMITS / OTH-ER	
							E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	$100,000
							E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	$100,000
							E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$500,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (Attach ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, if more space is required)

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

Town of East Hampton
159 Pantigo Road
East Hampton, NY 11937

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Leonard Scuscia

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ACORD 25 (2010/05) 1 of 1 The ACORD name and logo are registered marks of ACORD
#S735503/M735492 KL3

Town of East Hampton

Purchasing department
159 Pantigo road
East Hampton, New York 11937
TEL: 631-324-4183 / Fax: 631-324-7895

NOTICE OF AWARD

BID # EH12-038

BID NAME: Transportation & Disposal of Non-Recyclable Solid Waste, Used Tires & Construction & Demolition Debris

CONTRACT PERIOD: March 1, 2015 through January 31, 2016

VENDOR NAME:
Winter Bros. Hauling of Long Island 516.937.0900
1198 Prospect Avenue
Westbury, New York 11590

Email: pmcass48@gmail.com

CONTACT:
Peter Casserly

VENDOR #: 7135

FEDERAL ID #: 37-1749568

PRICING: As per attached sheets

NOTES: This order requires a purchase order

RESOLUTION: #2014-1477 & #2015-243

ADDITIONAL NOTES: PRC #2012901072 – Certified payrolls must be included with invoice for payment

RATES FOR CONTRACT PERIOD 02/01/2014 – 01/31/2015:
NRW - $84.69 per ton
Tires - $164.52 per ton
C&D - $81.15 per ton

APPENDIX B

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS AND

NYS DEC SITE REGISTRATIONS

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Airport Staging Site
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Wainscott, NY 11975

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Airport Staging Site and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Atlantic Ave Beach Parking Lot
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Amagansett, NY 11930

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Atlantic Ave Beach Parking Lot and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Camp Hero Residential Area Site
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Montauk, NY 11954

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Camp Hero Residential Area Site and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Ditch Plains Parking Lot
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Montauk, NY 11954

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Ditch Plains Parking Lot and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water controls,

installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Eddie Ecker Park
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Montauk, NY 11954

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Eddie Ecker Park and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Maidstone Park Baseball Field
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Springs, NY 11937

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Maidstone Park Baseball Field and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Stephen Hands Path Recreational Fields
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Wainscott, NY 11975

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Stephen Hands Path Recreational Field and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Town Auxiliary Barn-Stephen Hands Path
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) Not Applicable
Address or location: Town of East Hampton
Wainscott, NY 11975

Contact Person and Information: Stephen Lynch, Superintendent of Hwy
(631-324-0925 SLynch@ehamptonny.gov

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: Not Applicable
Throughput (CY or tons per day): Not Applicable
Storage (CY): Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Applicable

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: Temporary Storm Related Vegetative Debris Staging
Throughput (CY or tons per day): _____
Storage (CY): _____
Hours of Operation: 00:00 to 24:00 (24 Hours a Day as allowed by local noise regulation

Timeframe for Request: 30 day period _____ to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Use of this facility will consist of the temporary storage of vegetative storm debris as a result of a storm or emergency event. Vegetative storm debris will be collected from Town Right of Ways (ROWs). Collected vegetative storm debris will be transported to the Town Auxiliary Barn-Stephen Hands Path and then reloaded onto haul trucks for processing at the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility. Or the vegetative debris could be chipped on site and then hauled to the Town of East Hampton Springs Fireplace Road Recycling Facility.

2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See Attached Map

3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: This site will be used when either the Town, Suffolk County, the NYS Governor, or a Federal Agency Declares a State of Emergency. Vegetative Storm Debris can pose a safety/health hazard and threaten the general welfare of the residents of the Town of East Hampton.

4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Best Management Practices will be implemented and any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions. Best Management practices include at a minimum, storing vegetative debris on a temporary basis, installation and maintenance of storm water

controls, installation of fencing to minimize windblown debris offsite, and daily housekeeping.

5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: NONE

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent of Highway
Date: _____

APPENDIX C

TOWN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR SUMMARY RECORD	PAGE _____ OF _____	*O.M.B. No. 1660-0017* *Expires December 31, 2011*

APPLICANT	PA ID NO.	PROJECT NO.	DISASTER
LOCATION/SITE		CATEGORY	PERIOD COVERING
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED			

NAME / JOB TITLE	DATES AND HOURS WORKED EACH WEEK								COSTS				
	DATE								TOTAL HOURS	HOURLY RATE	BENEFIT RATE/HR	TOTAL HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												

TOTAL COSTS FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR REGULAR TIME	$
TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR OVERTIME	$

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ABOVE WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROLL RECORDS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

CERTIFIED	TITLE	DATE

FEMA Form 90-123, FEB 09

-10 2014 Chevrolet 3500 1GC3KZC8XEF123631
11 2014 Chevrolet 1GNSK4EOXER104881
TAHOE
12 2006 CHEVROLET 1GCHK29D36E216032 PICKUP
13 2005 DODGE 3D7KS26C35G753742 PICKUP
14 2006 CHEVROLET 1GCHK24DXGE234440 PICKUP
15 2008 CHEVROLET 1GCHK34608E205393 PICKUP
16 2002 DODGE 3B7KF26692M288907 PICKUP
17 2014 CHEVROLET 3500 1GC3KZC85EF121625
18 2003 DODGE 3D7KU26623G790735 PICKUP
19 2006 CHEVROLET 1GCHK29D16E239129 PICKUP
20 2003 DODGE 3D7KA26623G790520 PICKUP
21 2002 DODGE 3B7KF26602M288908 PICKUP
22 1998 DODGE 3B6MF3661WM269311 SHOP TRUCK
23 1998 INT'L 1HTSCAAN6WH518014 DUMP
24 1998 INT'L 1HTSCAAN6WH518015 DUMP
25 2006 INT'L 1HTWAAAR96J240793 DUMP
26 1987 GMC 1GDM8C1YOHV512433 STETCO BASIN
27 2004 INT'L 1HTWAAAR64J079770 DUMP
28 1999 INT'L 1HTSCAAR3XH640317 DUMP
29 2004 INT'L 1HTWAAAR64J079771 DUMP
30 2008 PETERBUILT 2NPRHN8X18M753106 DUMP
31 2008 PETERBUILT 2NPRHN8XX8M753105 DUMP
32 2001 INT'L 1HTSCAAR31H348304 SANDER
33 2000 GMC 1GDM7H1COYJ516204 BUCKET TRUCK
34 1995 INT'L 1HTSCAANOSH649689 DUMP
35 1997 INT'L 1HTSCAANOSH649648 DUMP
36 1995 INT'L 1HTSCAAN9SH649688 DUMP
37 1999 INT'L 1HTSCAAMXWH604627 SWEEPER
38 1995 INT'L 1HTSCAANOSH649692 DUMP

39 1993 INT'L 1HTSDPNNOPH526721 LEAF TRUCK not in service
40 1995 INT'L 1HTSCAAN9SH649691 DUMP
41 1995 INT'L 1HTSCAAN9SH649690 DUMP
42 1999 INT'L 1HTSCAAN3XH665313 DUMP
43 1999 INT'L 1HTSCAAN2XH640645 DUMP
44 1995 INT'L 1HTDAAN75H243728 CHIPPER TRUCK
45 2002 INT'L 1HTSCABN52H553054 DUMP
46 2001 INT'L 1HTSCAAN22H408006 DUMP
47 2001 INT'L 1HTSCAAN02H408005 DUMP
48 1999 INT'L 1HTSCAAR5XH640318 DUMP
49 1995 INT'L 1HTSCAAN6TH262193 DUMP
50 1996 INT'L 1HTSCAAR2TH262081 SANDER
51 1997 INT'L 1HTSCAAN9VH419444 DUMP
52 1997 INT'L 1HTSCAAN7VH445914 DUMP
53 1991 GMC/AUTOCAR 4V2SCBDF6MU508463 DUMP
54 2001 INTL 1HTGCADT61H271974 BASIN CLEANER
55 1996 INT'L 1HTGCAAT5TH419491 FLATBED
56 1979 WALTER NCBS006940 PLOW OUT OF SERVICE
57 1980 WALTER NCUS776843PLOW
58 1984 WALTER NCBL 1W9NCBE85025F001 PLOw-OUTsvc.
59 1984 WALTER NCBL 1W9NCBE85025F002 PLOW-OUT
60 2003 INT'L 1HTMMAAN53H559476 SWEEPER
61 1999 INT'L 12HTSDAANOXH679148 DUMP TRUCK
62 2004 INT'L 1HTMPAFN64H663959 SWEEPER
63 2005 INT'L 1HTMPAFN45H118733 SWEEPER
64 2002 NEW HOLLAND 881253921 TRACTOR
65 2011 BOBCAT A3L939807 S-185 SKID STEER

66 2006 THOMAS LN004505 SKID STEER
67 2004 NEW HOLLAND HJE008074 TRACTOR
68 2004 BOBCAT 525212652 SKID STEER
69 1998 FORD 116804 TRACTOR
70 2009 JCB SLP215TC9VO912575 BACKHOE
71 1993 ELGIN PELICAN PO998S
72 2004 NEW HOLLAND HSE008130 TRACTOR
73 2011 HYUNDAI HH1HLNO1CB0000199 LOADER
74 1995 JOHN DEERE DW544GD561226 PAYLOADER
75 1995 2013 HYUNDAI HHKHLM01CD0000667 LOADER
76 1995 KOMATSU 202661 ROAD GRADER
78 2013 MORBARK M-15 25348 CHIPPER
77 1972 FWD 5703966 SNOW BLOWER
79 2007 SAKAI VSW2930220 ROLLER
80 1998 CRAFTCO MELTER 1C9EP1226V1418080
81 2003 SPAULDING T4DRO31002234 ASPHALT TRAILER
82 2006 FALCON P46002NY178 ASPHALT TRAILER
83 2003 JACOBSEN 94671300755 MOWER
83A 2013 HUSTLER MOWER 3700 12081543
84 2002 JACOBSEN 94171300682 MOWER
85 2005 JACOBSEN 94671302119 MOWER
86 2006 JACOBSEN 94671302257 MOWER
86 T 1991 ZIMMERMAN TRAILER 1Z9FH21CWN108716
87 2013 JACOBSEN 628D 94671402550 MOWER
88 2001 JACOBSEN 94671300179 MOWER
89 2012 JACOBSEN 06917606187 MOWER
90 2006 TENNANT VAC 4300-1740 LITTER VACUUM
91 2012 TENNANT LITTER VAC 4300-3398
92 2005 TIGER ACP244078 BOOM MOWER
93 2004 TENNANT VAC 4300-2265 LITTER VACUUM
94 2002 STEPP OIL DISTRIBUTOR STRD1000P600141

95 2001 VERMEER 0570 STUMP GRINDER
96 1992 BOMBARDIER 11920235 SIDEWALK PLOW
97 1990 BANDIT 200 3136 WOOD CHIPPER
98 2001 TIGER 148952B BOOM MOWER
99 2013 RAVO SWEEPER 1027612
100 1996 BANDIT 250 6194 WOOD CHIPPER
101 2002 BANDIT 280 4FMVS16182R000805 WOOD CHIPPER
102 1985 INGERSOLL- RAND MW250C-5116 PAVMENT MILLING MACHINE
103 2006 APPALACHIAN 1SPHF14226S004597 TRAILER
104 2006 APPALACHIAN 1SPHF14216S004638 TRAILER
105 2006 APPALACHIAN 1SPF162546S004596 TRAILER
106 2004 CRONKITE TRAILER 47331182X41110493 TRAILER
107 2009 HEAVY HAULER 1B79VF22289C301022 TRAILER
110 1995 FREIGHTLINER 1FCUMZB6SP662079
111 1992 FREIGHTLINER 1FUCMZ84NP521113
112 2010 AM GENERAL 1UTSH6681ES001887
113 2010 AMGENERAL 1UTSH6681ES001874
114 2010 AMGENERAL 1UTSH6686ES002002
115 2010 AMGENERAL 1UTSH6689ES001877
116 2001 FREIGHTLINER 1FVXAU0012PK01116
117 2001 FREIGHTLINER 1FVXAU0032PK01117
118 1997 FREIGHTLINER 1FUCMZYB3VP597048 NOT REGISTERED awaiting modifications
119 1997 FREIGHTLINER 1FUCMZYB1VP597050 NOT REGISTERED awaiting modifications
120 1984 AM GENERAL 1VT5H6685ES001469 NOT REGISTERED awaiting modifications

LL 2 TARCO LEAF MACHINE NO SERIAL NUMBER
LL 5 TARCO LEAF MACHINE N22L01903NI291
LL 9 TARCO LEAF MACHINE N2212XX6376MO1C
LL 10 GIANT VAC LEAF MACHINE NO SERIAL NUMBER
LL 11 TARCO LEAF MACHINE N20125422NO1199
LL 12 TARCO LEAF MACHINE N22LO1904N01291
LL 13 TARCO LEAF MACHINE N2212XX7011MOIC601
LL 14 DINKMAR LEAF MACHINE 1P9PS253540004
LL 15 TARCO LEAF MACHINE N201205421101199
LL 16 DINKMAR LEAF MACHINE 1P9PS253540005
LL 17 AMERICAN ROADS LEAF MACHINE JD9038970028
LL 18 DINKMAR LEAF MACHINE NO SERIAL NUMBER
LL 19 AMERICAN ROADS LEAF MACHINE JD9039979892

Town of East Hampton			
FEMA Declaration Number			
Load Ticket		Ticket No.	
Town		Prime Contractor:	
Truck Information			
Truck No.		Capacity	
Druck Driver (print legibly first and last name)			
Loading Information			
Loading	Time	Date	Inspector/Monitor
Location (Address or Cross Streets)			
When Using GPS Coordinates use Decimal Degrees (N xx,xxxx)			

N W

Unloading Information

Debris Classification		Estimated % CYs, or Actual Weight
	Vegetation	
	C&D	
	White Goods	
	HHW	
	Soil, Mud & Sand	
	Vehicles and Vessels	
	Putrescent Debris	
	Infectious Waste	
	Animal Carcus	
	Other* See below	

Unloading	Time	Date	Inspector/Monitor
DMS Name and Location			

*Other Debris Explanation	Original: Town of East Hampton
	Copy 1:
	Copy 2:
	Copy 3:

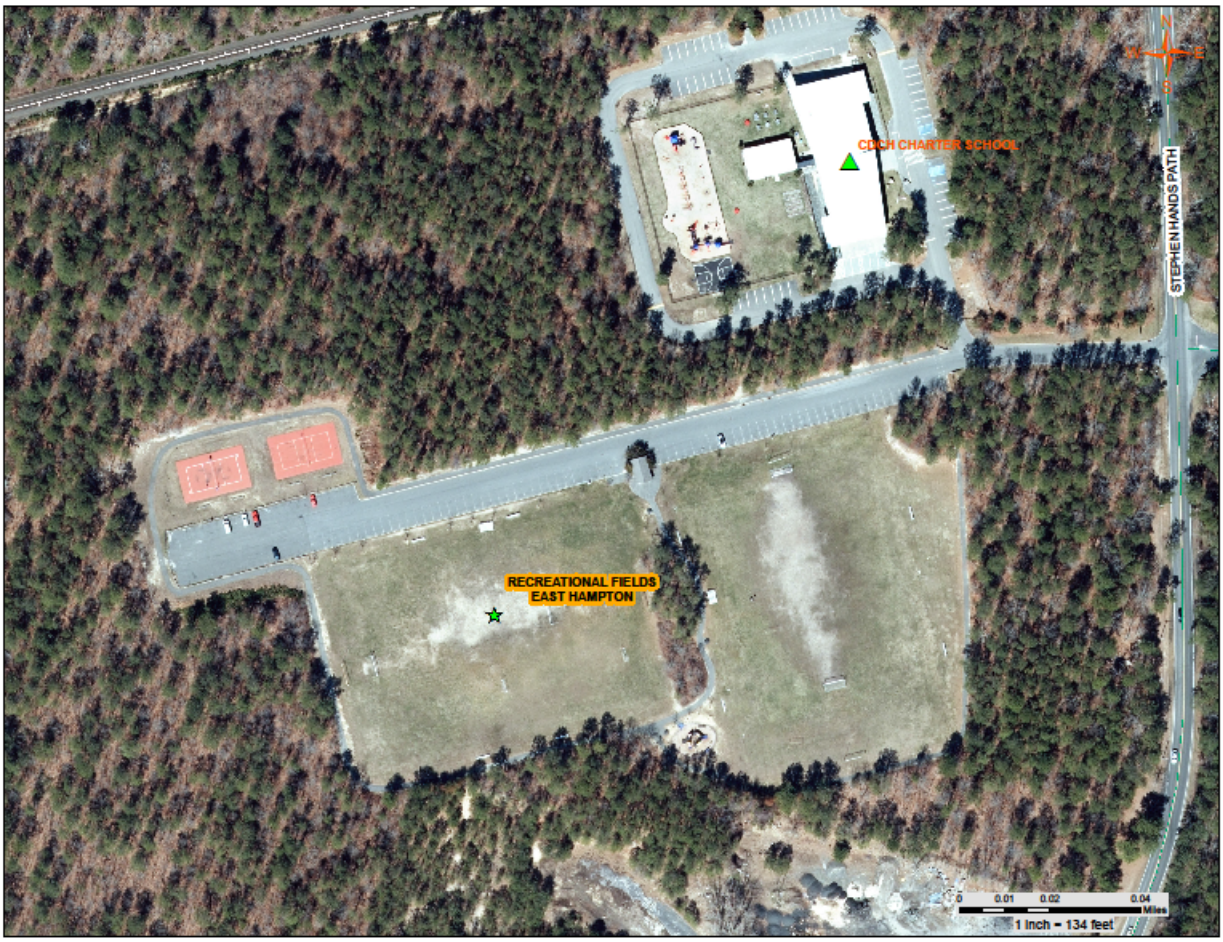
APPENDIX D
TEMPORARY DEBRIS STORAGE & REDUCTION SITES
Town of East Hampton

Solid Waste Management Facility	260 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, N.Y. 11937
Sanitation Facility	260 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, N.Y. 11937
Montauk Transfer Station	365 Montauk Highway Montauk, N.Y. 11954
East Hampton Airport	200 Daniels Hole Road Wainscott, N.Y. 11975
Stephen Hands Path Recreational Fields	Stephen Hands Path East Hampton, N.Y. 11937
Town Auxiliary Barn	Stephens Hands Path , North of Montauk Highway East Hampton, N.Y. 11937
Maidstone Baseball Field	Maidstone Park Road East Hampton, N.Y. 11937
Atlantic Avenue Beach Parking Lot	Atlantic Avenue Amagansett, N.Y. 11930
The Edward Vincent Ecker, Sr. County Park	200 Navy Street Montauk, N.Y. 11954
Camp Hero Housing Development	Madison Hill Drive Montauk, N.Y. 11954
Ditch Plains Beach	Ditch Plains Road Montauk, N.Y. 11954


241
SPRINGS FIREPLACE RD
242
239
236
405
OHIO AV
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
East Hampton
N
W
E
S
0 0.01 0.02 0.04
Miles
1 Inch = 125 feet


N
W
E
S
NATURE PRESERVE RD
MONTAUK TRANSFER STATION
MONTAUK
0 0.0275 0.055 0.11
Miles
1 Inch = 321 feet


WAINSCOTT NORTHWEST RD
DANIELS HOLE RD
CLOUVLAND BROWNS TRNASPRTN
EAST HAMPTON AIRPORT
WAINSCOTT
HAMPTONS CHARTER SCHOOL
East Hampton
27
114
N
W
E
S
0
0.0275
0.055
0.11
Miles
1 Inch = 309 feet

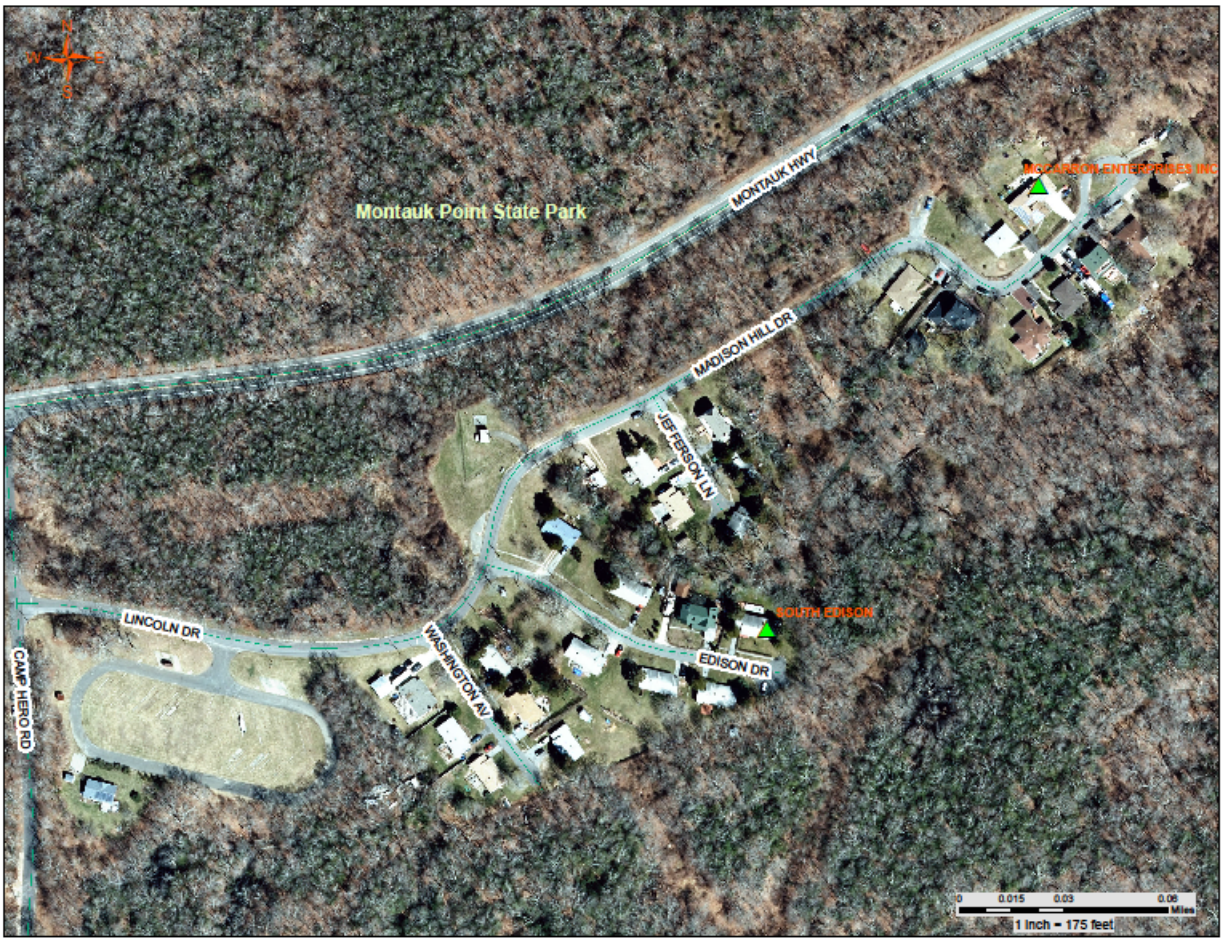

CDCH CHARTER SCHOOL
STEPHEN HANDS PATH
RECREATIONAL FIELDS
EAST HAMPTON
0 0.01 0.02 0.04
Miles
1 inch = 134 feet


Town Auxiliary Barn
STEPHEN HANDS PATH
Stephen Hands Path
Montauk Highway
MONTAUK HWY
Ramp


N
W
E
S
Maidstone Park Road South
Maidstone Park
MAIDSTONE BASEBALL FIELD
EAST HAMPTON
Gaskin Lane
Maidstone Park Road
Maidstone Park Road South
14
13
15
2
32
30
0 0.005 0.01 0.02
Miles
1 inch = 73 feet


N
W
E
S
ATLANTIC AV
BEACH AV
ATLANTIC AVENUE BEACH PARKING LOT
AMAGANSETT
Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge
0 0.01 0.02 0.04
Miles
1 inch = 113 feet


N
W
E
S
THE EDWARD VINCENT ECKER SR COUNTY PARK
MONTAUK
HITHER WOODS PRESERVE RD
NAVY RD
0 0.015 0.03 0.06
Miles
1 inch = 175 feet


Montauk Point State Park
MONTAUK HWY
MADISON HILL DR
JEFFERSON LN
EDISON DR
SOUTH EDISON
LINCOLN DR
WASHINGTON AV
CAMP HERO RD
1 inch = 175 feet


MILLER AV
DITCH PLAINS RD
DEFOREST RD
DITCH PLAINS BEACH
MONTAUK
Rheinstein Estate Park
0 0.005 0.01 0.02
Miles
1 inch = 80 feet

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 5

Town of Huntington

This Debris Management Plan has been prepared by the Town of Huntington to serve as an aid for managing debris clearance operations in support of disaster recovery operations.

Debris Management Plan 2015

Town of Huntington, New York

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Town of Huntington, New York, Disaster Debris Management Plan (DMP) is intended to facilitate rapid response and recovery efforts during potential disasters such as flooding, earthquakes, and wind, and snow storms. Debris generated during these types of events can obstruct roadways, cause power outages, and interrupt essential services. Through this plan, the Town of Huntington intends to provide a coordinated and effective effort for managing debris, in order to reduce the impacts on our communities, economy, and the environment, in the event of a future disaster.

Section 1 identifies the many sources of information consulted and the agencies and organizations involved in the preparation of this plan.

This Plan has been prepared with the primary intent of being easy to use by those who play integral roles in assisting the Town of Huntington with responding to any emergency or disaster, be it natural or manmade. The Plan is based on a weather-related emergency; however, the basics of the Plan can be adapted to other emergency situations. The Plan appendices address other such incidents.

1.2 Mission

This Debris Management Plan provides direction to facilitate and coordinate the management of debris following a disaster in order to:

- Identify and address planning and staff training needs prior to a debris-causing event ;
- Mitigate against potential threats to the lives, health, safety, welfare, and economic and environmental well-being of the impacted area ;
- Expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area ;
- Identify threats of significant damage to improved public or private property.

1.3 Scope

This Debris Management Plan outlines the process for managing response and recovery following a debris-causing event within the boundaries of Town of Huntington, and in coordination with the four incorporated villages of Lloyd Harbor, Huntington Bay, Asharoken, and Northport, through local inter-municipal agreements regarding disaster debris management. It also covers additional tasks required to maintain town-wide readiness, in support of future regional events, including staff training, exercises, and plan maintenance.

1.4 Alignment with Other Plans

The Town of Huntington utilizes the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as part of its Incident Command Strategy (ICS). NIMS / ICS is part of the National Response Framework (NRF) developed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which outlines the operations for federal response to disaster events by listing the responsibilities for each federal agency and outlining how federal agencies will interact with other public-sector agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

This Debris Management Plan aligns with the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation. These ESFs support the NRF by providing for coordination of disaster debris operations through all levels of government using the National Incident Management System organization structure.

Huntington All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan

The Town of Huntington maintains an All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which delineates the operations and roles of town agencies, and the town-wide response to disaster events. The plan lists the responsibilities for town staff and outlines how Town of Huntington agencies coordinate operations with other regional and local public-sector agencies. This plan aligns with the CEMP ESF "Part 3: Functional Resources and Responsibilities" and "Part 4: Debris Clearance and Removal", by providing operational instructions to organize disaster debris operations at the local level[3].

Other Plans

This Debris Management Plan has been prepared to complement the initiatives presented within the Town of Huntington *2015 Local Solid Waste Management Plan*. Implementation of these plans will assist the town in fulfilling its commitment to recycling as much disaster debris as possible to minimize the amount of debris disposed of in regional landfills, after a disaster event.

Suffolk County

This plan also compliments the *Suffolk County Debris Management Plan (2015).* The Suffolk County Debris Management Plan establishes a framework for County agencies and municipalities to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster. The goal is to facilitate prompt and efficient recovery through emergency waste management practices that are both reasonable and cost-effective and, at the same time, are protective of human health and the environment. Implementation of the *Debris Management Plan* will be coordinated through the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES).

New York State

This Plan represents the New York State's efforts to approach mitigating the effects of disasters on a multi-hazard basis, and shifts from a disaster-response driven system to one based on effective hazard mitigation planning. The related strategies and activities outlined in this Plan provide a guide to assist New York in working towards achieving these goals that will be implemented or initiated during the time period encompassing this Hazards Mitigation Plan update. NYS believes in the importance of hazard mitigation planning and strategies that will need to be developed. The adoption of this HMP allows eligible NYS agencies, local governments and certain private non-profits (PNPs) to access federal recovery funds after a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA in 2014, is consistent with the NYS HMP. This county-wide plan ensures that all Towns, Villages, and Native American Nations within the County, who have adopted the SC Plan, are eligible to access federal grant funding for mitigation projects.

http://www.dhses.ny.gov/oem/mitigation/documents/2014-shmp/2014-SHMP-full.pdf

1.5 Plan Maintenance and Update

This Debris Management Plan was assembled by the Town Supervisor's Office with support from the Department of Planning & Environment, the Department of General Services, The Department of Environmental Waste Management, and the Superintendent of Highways. The plan was coordinated through the Emergency Management Committee, at the direction of the Town Supervisor.

Plan Revisions

This Debris Management Plan will be reviewed annually by the Debris Plan Manager (DPM), for the Department of Environmental Waste Management, prior to the storm season, and will be updated as needed. In the event a revision is required outside of the normal review period, it is the responsibility of the Debris Plan Manager to ensure that revised pages are promptly posted on the *Town of Huntington Debris Management Plan* web site. Additionally, each of the many Web site links provided as part of this plan will be regularly tested by the Department of Information Technology, to ensure that each link is still current.

1.6 Plan Adoption

This Debris Management Plan was officially adopted by the governing body in July 2015.

Section 2: Situation and Assumptions

This section provides an overview of the types of natural or human-caused events that could affect the Town of Huntington. This section also describes the methods and best practices for calculating debris volumes, which result from a disaster event.

2.1 Types of Hazards

The Town of Huntington is situated at the center of Long Island's North Shore. With its proximity to the Long Island Sound, New York City, and the Atlantic Ocean, the town is susceptible to a variety of natural or human-caused events that may create disaster debris. The table below includes potential debris-causing events and the most common types of debris, which might be associated with that event. In some cases, these events may generate special wastes, which could require special handling, treatment, and disposal due to their hazardous potential.

Possible Disaster Events

Event	Debris Characteristics	Regional Probability	Debris Impact
Windstorm	Primarily vegetative. Prolonged power outages may result in additional household and commercial wastes.	High	Moderate
Flooding	Vegetative waste, household goods, C&D debris, white goods, and putrescible wastes; may be mixed with special wastes.	High	Moderate
Earthquake	Primarily construction/demolition debris and municipal solid waste intermixed with special wastes.	Moderate	High
Wild Fires	Charred woods, Vegetative debris, burned C&D.	Moderate	Moderate
Ice Storm	Primarily vegetative debris, with potential for C&D.	Moderate	Moderate
Landslide	C&D mixed with sediments, possible other special wastes.	High	High

Plant Disease	Variable amounts of vegetative debris that might include special wastes.	Low	Moderate
Animal Disease	Variable amounts of putrescible waste that might include special waste.	Low	Moderate
Nuclear, Chemical, Biological Incident	Contaminated soils, water and construction debris. Municipal solid waste requires special handling.	Moderate	Moderate

Seattle UASI Region Disaster Debris Management Plan (2009)
Town of Huntington All Hazards Management plan (2012)

2.2 Debris Estimates

Every disaster event is unique. Each event is experienced differently by municipalities. The magnitude, duration, and intensity of an incident, all contribute to the volume of debris the town may expect to handle during the recovery period. For illustrative purposes, the potential impacts resulting from two different debris scenarios were considered when creating this Debris Management Plan. The first scenario is based primarily on the Hurricane of 1938, commonly referred to the "Long Island Express".

Scenario 1: Debris Estimates from a *Long Island Express* "Like" Event

Due to its low lying areas, and proximate to Long Island Sound, Huntington is vulnerable to flooding. Even small amounts of flooding , can create a low to medium volume of debris made up of vegetative waste, household goods, construction and demolition debris, white goods, and putrescible wastes.

In consultation with the Suffolk County Department of Fire Rescue and Emergency Services, the preparation of this Debris Management Plan included debris projections based on FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. The projections for both Hurricanes and Flood disasters used in this Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

The 1938 hurricane produced a storm surge that was between 30 and 50 feet above mean sea level and winds clocked at 180 mph. Debris estimates, derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool were used to recreate the storm as if it struck today. The hurricane wind damage resulting from this scenario resulted in a projected debris total over 926,000 tons, with over 609,000 tons being woody vegetation and the remainder being mostly brick, treated wood, concrete and metal. This compares almost exactly with the 100 year probabilistic hurricane wind debris projection shown in Section 2.3, Table 1.

The Storm of '38 is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario.

Scenario 2: Debris Estimates from an Earthquake Event

While the least likely of the natural disasters to occur in Suffolk County, the County experienced a minor earthquake in 2010. Earthquakes are caused by shock waves and earth movements along fault lines. Secondary damages, such as fires and explosions, may result from the disruption of utility systems. Debris consists of building materials, personal property, and sediment caused by landslides.

Earthquakes, although very low in probability of occurrence, could cause major damage and generate significant amounts of debris. The probabilistic debris projections for both 500 year (0.2%) and 2,500 year (0.04%) return period earthquakes are shown in Table 2.

Scenario 3: Nor' Easter Event

A Nor'easter is a cyclonic storm that moves along the East Coast of North America with damaging winds that blow from a northeasterly direction. Nor'easters can occur any time of the year, but are most frequent and strongest between September and April. These storms usually develop between Georgia and New Jersey within 100 miles of the coastline and typically move from southwest to northeast. In order to be called a Nor'easter, a storm must have the following conditions:

- Must persist for at least a 12-hour period;
- Have a closed circulation;
- Be located within the quadrilateral bounded at 45°N by 65° and 70°W and at 30°N by 85°W and 75°W;
- Show general movement from the south-southwest to the north-northeast; and
- Contain wind speeds greater than 23 miles per hour (mph).

A Nor'easter event can cause storm surges, waves, heavy rain, heavy snow, high winds, beach erosion, and coastal flooding. They have diameters that can span 1,200 miles, impacting large areas of coastline. The forward speed of a Nor'easter is usually much slower than a hurricane, so with the slower speed, it can linger for days and cause tremendous damage to those areas impacted. Approximately 20 to 40 Nor'easters occur every year, with at least two considered severe. The intensity of a Nor'easter can rival that of a tropical cyclone, and on the occasion it stalls over a coastal area, the prolonged storm conditions and resulting damages can be severe.

Long Island and New York City are particularly vulnerable to Nor'easters. Because Suffolk County is primarily surrounded by coastal waters, Nor'easters affect the entire area,

particularly communities along the north and south shores of the County. Multiple sources have documented that Suffolk County has been impacted by many Nor'easters, and has felt both the direct and indirect effects, including major snow accumulations, high winds, heavy rains, flash and coastal flooding, and significant beach erosion.

Scenario 4: Tornadoes

Damage from tornadoes is caused by high velocity rotating winds. Damage is generally confined to a narrow path extending up to half a mile wide and from a hundred yards to several miles long. Tornado debris includes damaged and destroyed structures, vegetative debris, and personal property.

Scenario 5: Wildfires

Debris from wild fires consists of burned out structures, cars and other metal objects, ash, and charred wood waste. Large-scale loss of ground cover may lead to mud slides, resulting in clogged drainage structures and possible damage to homes and bridges.

2.3 Situation and Assumptions

Situation

The following known facts or observations (situation factors) were considered when developing this Debris Management Plan:

- Natural and human-caused disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, flooding, industrial accidents, and terrorist attacks precipitate a variety of debris that includes, but is not limited to, trees and other vegetative organic matter, building/construction material, appliances, personal property, mud, and sediment.
- The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.
- The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed will have a direct impact on the type of removal and disposal methods used to address the debris problem, including how quickly the problem can be addressed, and the associated costs that will be incurred.
- After a disaster, debris removal and disposal will be directly impacted by the disaster's damage to the region's transportation system.

Assumptions

The following assumptions were considered during the development of the Debris Management Plan:

- A major natural disaster may require the removal of debris from public or private lands;
- The amount of debris resulting from a major natural disaster may exceed town-wide capacity for removal and disposal capabilities;
- If a debris-causing event should occur, an accurate assessment of the nature and volume of the debris resulting from the disaster must be made as soon as practicable
- Local, state, and federal agencies may have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal in the Town of Huntington.

Table 1 Debris Estimates

Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete / Steel (tons)		Trees (tons)		Tree Volumes (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
	9,241	1,138,613	0	44,595	22,696	316,221	148,804	1,986,039
Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event	100 - Year Flood Event				500 - Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
	69,959	30,138	19,260	17,562	105,564	40,649	33,505	31,410
Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event	500 Year				2,500 Year			
	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete / Steel (tons)		Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete / Steel (tons)	
	14,335		4,300		123,348		78,878	

Source: Suffolk County FRES (2015)

2.4 Debris Forecasting Tools

In addition to using the debris forecasting methods, the Town of Huntington GIS staff has received HAZUS Model training from FEMA. This training will assist debris planning staff in preparing debris estimates for planning purposes and as part of recovery efforts after an emergency or disaster in the Town of Huntington.

Section 3: Regulations

The Town of Huntington, in coordination with Suffolk County Fire Rescue Office, has conducted an estimate of potential debris volumes and approximate locations, which may be impacted by an event. These estimates contributed to the planning assumptions that were used to develop this Debris Management Plan. The Town has reviewed specific regulatory regimes, which will affect policy within this plan.

3.1 Federal policies Impacting Debris Operations

During post-disaster operations, the Town of Huntington shall comply with all federal and state environmental regulations, unless otherwise directed by the appropriate authority. In special cases, the Town may be required to need to respond in an expedited manor, to preserve of public health and safety. The Town may also consider special conditions, when the Governor of the State of New York and FEMA invoke "special exemptions" to regulations during the response phase of a disaster. Once debris operations have transition to the response to recovery phase, all applicable federal, state, and local regulations should be followed.

The President of the United States, and the EPA Administrator, are permitted to waive, suspend, or modify existing federal requirements. Such waivers are provided on a case-by-case basis for emergencies, disasters, or matters of national security, or if the action is of paramount importance to the country (American Bar Association 2005). The Stafford Act exempts immediate response actions from National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. In addition, all the federal laws listed below provide specific exemptions that can be invoked in the aftermath of disasters.

Environmental Regulations during the Recovery Period

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other applicable federal regulations must be addressed if any of the following conditions occur:

- Debris disposal other than to a permitted landfill;
- Projects whose footprint differs from pre-disaster conditions;
- Public assistance projects with hazard mitigation proposals;
- Projects affecting a historic or potentially historic site or structure;
- Projects affecting a current or proposed threatened or endangered species;
- Projects affecting a wetland;
- Projects affecting a floodplain;
- Cleanup and/or disposal of oil and hazardous materials;
- Projects with known or suspected environmental concerns.

The following actions, whether approved by New York State or FEMA, must undergo an environmental review by FEMA before construction can begin:

- Improved projects;
- Alternate projects;
- Other projects in which the already approved scope of work has been changed.

A federally proclaimed disaster, for which FEMA provides federal funding, requires applicants to comply with federal environmental and historic preservation laws. New York State has complimentary legislation for many of these federal environmental laws (state statutes modeled after federal statutes typically incorporate the federal requirements). These laws include:

Stafford Act

The **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act** (Stafford Act) (as amended by Public Law 106-390 in 2000) is designed to simplify the process of providing federal assistance to state and local governments in the event of a natural disaster. The Stafford Act is an amended version of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, which allows a Presidential Disaster Declaration in the case of an emergency. This declaration triggers financial and disaster response activities through FEMA.

The **Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000** added a new provision to the Stafford Act. This provision emphasizes mitigation planning, and requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program funds. Mitigation planning is defined by FEMA as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event."

Excerpt from Stafford Act Regarding Statutory Exemptions to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):

In responding to emergencies and major disasters, existing provisions of the Stafford Act or CEQ's regulations either statutorily exempt certain activities from NEPA or allow for alternative means of complying with CEQ's regulatory provisions. Certain response actions specifically excluded from NEPA by the Stafford Act (at 42 U.S.C. § 5159) include:

- The provision of certain federal resources or assistance essential to meeting immediate threats to life and property resulting from a major disaster. (See actions specified under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170a and 5170b.)
- The repair, restoration, and replacement of public facilities or certain private non-profit facilities, damaged or destroyed by a major disaster. (See 42 U.S.C. § 5172.)
- Debris removal from public or private land after a major disaster. (See 42 U.S.C. § 5173.)

3.2 New York State Policy and its Impact on Debris Operations

The Governor of New York State may alter "normal" procedures in the event of an emergency (Article 2B, New York State Executive Law). This regulation authorizes the governor to proclaim a "State of Emergency," which then allows for expeditious resource procurement and directs maximum use of state assets. Recommendations for a proclamation of emergency are generally made by the Department of Homeland Security or from a state agency through the state Emergency Management Division. Many local jurisdictions have similar ordinances for expediting emergency resources procurement in the event of a locally proclaimed disaster. Article 2B is covered in greater detail in Appendix A.

Article 2B also authorizes and empowers the governor to create, amend, and rescind the necessary orders, rules, and regulations to carry out the provisions in the event of a proclaimed emergency, with due consideration of the plans of the federal government. In comparison, state agencies have the authority to suspend rules stipulated in the plans, which they have promulgated, but do not have the authority to waive statutes.

New York State Solid Waste Management Act of 1988

In the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988, the Legislature established our *State Solid Waste Management Policy*. The following are the solid waste management priorities in New York State:

> (a) first, to reduce the amount of solid waste generated;
>
> (b) second, to reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or to recycle material that cannot be reused;
>
> (c) third, to recover, in an environmentally acceptable manner, energy from solid waste that cannot be economically and technically reused or recycled; and
>
> (d) fourth, to dispose of solid waste that is not being reused, recycled or from which energy is not being recovered, by land burial or other methods approved by the department (from New York State Environmental Conservation Law 27-0106.1).

Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting has great benefits including:

- energy savings;
- pollution reduction

- reducing the ultimate volume of waste requiring disposal in landfills and WTE facilities;
- fostering an environmental ethic among citizens;
- increased carbon sequestration; and
- Conservation of natural resources.

3.3 Local Legislation

Legal Authority

In accordance with *New York State Executive Law, Section 24: Local State of Emergency; Local Emergency Orders by Chief Executive,* local jurisdiction possess emergency powers to proclaim an emergency in the event of a major disaster in the region. The Town Supervisor is charged with directing the overall recovery efforts and ensuring that all state laws and county ordinances are enforced.

Response

To provide for efficient management of emergency debris, the Town of Huntington, in collaboration with the County of Suffolk, has prepared this Debris Management Plan. During emergency response and recovery, the roles within the Town of Huntington solid waste system remain the same. This means that the Department of Waste Management will continue to accept municipal solid waste at the transfer stations to the extent possible and will maximize recycling capacity when possible.

The debris created by a larger event, such as a hurricane or earthquake, would likely consist of materials that may be recycled, such as concrete, metal, and wood. This Debris Management Plan is coordinated with emergency plans prepared by other local municipalities, with a goal for maximizing the recycling of these materials.

In the event of an emergency, waste management services may be suspended in the short term. Town of Huntington waste management priorities shall focus on:

- Ensure the safety of staff and customers;
- Confirm the structural integrity of facilities and environmental control systems;
- Coordinate with the Suffolk County Fire Rescue and Emergency Services to determine any immediate needs for staff or equipment;
- Resume service.

The Departments of Waste Management, Highway, and General Services will initiate preparation of pre-identified Debris Management Sites during the response phase of a disaster. The preliminary plan for reducing, recycling, and disposing of debris will be based on general

estimates of the type of material generated by the event. The site preparation activities will be initiated by the Debris Plan Manager. The Debris Plan Manager will contact their counterparts within neighboring municipalities to coordinate efforts to implement the rules and regulations that will affect operations at the Debris Management Site.

Recovery

The Town of Huntington shall enact emergency operations measures at its facilities, such as increased staffing or hours. If some transfer facilities are closed or damaged as a result of the event, customers will be rerouted to remaining stations, and commercial haulers may be routed directly to other sites. The Debris Manager may also establish temporary Debris Management Sites where debris can be collected until it can be sorted for recycling or proper disposal. Potential sites shall be identified in advance of an emergency. The acceptance policies at these sites would be determined in response to the nature of the event and the debris that is generated.

Air Quality Regulation

The Department of Environmental Conservation is announcing the promulgation of 6 NYCRR Part 212. The changes incorporated in the new rule will align Part 212 and the permitting program by establishing consistent terminology between Part 212 and Parts 200 and 201. The new rule allows for more regulatory certainty for the regulated community while ensuring a consistent public health policy statewide. Also, this rulemaking clarifies the interaction between Part 212 and the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) program for consistency.

Parts 227-3, 237, and 238 have become obsolete and have been superseded by other regulations, most notably 6 NYCRR Part 243, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program; Part 244, CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program; and Part 245, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program. Therefore, the Department has repealed Parts 227-3, 237, and 238 to remove redundancy from the State's environmental regulations. As a result, repeal of Parts 227-3, 237, and 238 will de-clutter and streamline DEC's regulations, with zero impact on the regulated community and the people of the State of New York.

Part 227-3 established a NO_x emissions budget in NYS for fossil-fuel-fired boilers or indirect heat exchangers with a maximum heat input capacity equal to or greater than 250 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), and any electric generating devices with a rated output equal to or greater than 15 megawatts.

3. Regulations

More about Air Pollution Proposed, Emergency, and Recently Adopted Regulations:

- Adopted Part 482-2 Operating Permit Program Fee - fee to be paid by all facilities subject to requirements of Title V
- Adopted Part 212, Process Operations - The Department is repealing and replacing Part 212 to streamline and update its provisions and to align those provisions with the Department's permitting regulations. These changes will provide regulatory certainty for the regulated community, and ensure public health and welfare.
- Adopted Parts 227-3, 237, 238 and 200 - After CAIR was adopted in 2007, Parts 227-3, 237, and 238 were rendered inoperable and are currently obsolete. As a result, repeal of Parts 227-3, 237, and 238 will de-clutter and streamline DEC's regulations, with zero impact on the regulated community and the people of the State of NY.
- Adopted Section 200.1, Definitions - The definition of "nonattainment area" in 6 NYCRR Section 200.1 was revised to remove the counties of Suffolk, Nassau, Richmond, Kings, Queens, New York, Bronx, Westchester, Rockland and Orange from the list of counties designated nonattainment for fine particulate matter (PM2.5).

Section 4: Concept of Operations

Section 4 describes how the Town of Huntington will facilitate disaster debris management operations after an emergency event. This section will identify Huntington's response levels, its emergency management organization, staff roles and responsibilities, and public communication and outreach strategies.

4.1 Debris Management: Response / Plan Activation

In accordance with the Emergency Operations Plan, the Town of Huntington categorizes its debris management into three response levels. These levels are based the geographic scope and impact of an anticipated incident. During the post incident assessment period, the Incident Commander will establish the response level, in consultation with the Town Highway Superintendent, and or the designated Debris Manager. This Debris Management Plan will be used by Town Emergency Management staff in response to a debris-causing incident that has been proclaimed as an emergency by the Town Supervisor, the Suffolk County Executive, or the Governor of the State of New York, or the President of the United States[9].

Level One: Routine Debris Management Operations

A "Level One" incident refers to a contained emergency, which require minimal coordination or assistance. These can include small landslides, minor flooding, or a building collapse. These incidents can usually be effectively supported with existing resources, and may not require a declaration from the Town.

Level Two: Medium Impact Debris Management Operations (Minor Disaster)

A "Level Two" incident refers to a situation, which requires coordination and assistance, from other agencies and may involve multiple jurisdictions. These include incidents such as moderate earthquakes, minor or moderate flooding in multiple locations, and winter storms with snow, ice, or high winds. The situation may require mutual aid or contract resources, and it may require the Town Supervisor, or Suffolk County Executive to declare a local emergency.

Level Three: High Impact Debris Management Operations (Major Disaster)

A "Level Three" incident requires significant coordination between agencies and jurisdictions. This type of incident will typically involve requests for state and federal assistance. Incidents within this category will range from large earthquakes, severe flooding, to severe winter storms. In most cases, this type of emergency will have already been proclaimed by the Suffolk County Executive.

4.2 Debris Management Operations Phases

Response to emergency and disaster debris management event are characterized by the three phases described below:

Increased Readiness

At the Direction of the Town Supervisor, or the "designated" Incident Commander, the agencies of the Town of Huntington will move to the increased readiness phase when it is determined that an impending incident threatens the town or any of its incorporated villages.

During this time, Emergency Management staff will initiate these tasks:

1. Review and update plans, standard operating procedures, generic contracts, and checklists relating to debris, storage, reduction, and disposal operations.
2. Review potential Debris Management Sites in the town, which can be used in the response and recovery phases in the context of the impending threat.
3. Prepare appropriate personnel, facilities, and equipment to be ready and available for emergency debris removal work from the town "Priority Roads".
4. Review resource listing of private contractors who may assist in debris removal process from transportation routes.

Response

During the response phase, Town Emergency Management Staff will initiate the following tasks:

1. Activate the Debris Management Plan and coordinate with the Highway Department Operations Center;
2. Begin documenting costs associated with the recovery effort, and debris clearance;
3. Coordinate and track resources (public and private) related to debris management operations;
4. Establish priorities regarding allocation and use of available resources related to debris operations;
5. If necessary, prepare to activate Debris Management Sites and/or neighborhood collection sites;
6. Keep the public informed through the designated Public Information Officer (PIO), the Public Information Strategy, and the Town Web site.

During this time, Town of Huntington Highway Staff will complete the following tasks:

- Begin debris clearance from priority routes and debris removal priorities.
- Begin documenting debris removal costs.
- Coordinate and track resources (public and private).
- Establish priorities regarding allocation and use of available resources related to their operations.
- Continue to keep the public informed through the designated Public Information Officer.

Recovery

During the recovery phase, Debris Management staff will initiate the following task[10]:

- If necessary, activate Debris Management Sites and/or neighborhood collection sites;
- Monitor the collection, storage, reduction, and disposal of debris generated from the event. Preference is for cost-effective and environmentally responsible methods, such as recycling, that also meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement requirements;
- Document costs associated with debris clearance operations;
- Upon completion of debris management mission, close out Debris Management Sites by developing and implementing site restoration actions, if needed.
- Work through the Emergency Operations Center to submit claims for federal assistance.

During the recovery phase, Town Highway staff will initiate the following tasks:

- Monitor the clearance and removal of debris generated by the event from transportation routes maintained by the Town of Huntington and take steps to exclude municipal solid waste;
- Document debris removal costs.
- Work through the Emergency Operations Center to submit claims for federal assistance.

4.3 Incident

As defined within the Town Emergency Operations Plan, the Town will use the Incident Command System to structure debris management response. Based on the size and scope of the incident, debris management staff may be required to act in multiple roles, and additional staff may be required to augment operations within other town agencies.

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Town of Huntington Departments and Divisions

Supporting disaster debris management operations involves multiple departments and divisions of the Town of Huntington. In addition, town resources may be called upon to assist neighboring municipalities, the County of Suffolk, the State of New York, and the federal Government, with their recovery efforts, after a disaster.

Debris Management Team

Once the Town Supervisor has declared an emergency in accordance with New York State Law, Article 2-A, the Town shall automatically activate its Incident Command System for the emergency. The incident command system implemented by the Huntington OEM will comply with the town Emergency Operations plan. The Emergency Management Staff and Debris Management Staff will support this plan, through the Emergency Operations Center.

Immediately following a disaster event, the Incident Commander, will request that the Highway Department, and the Department of Environmental Waste Management, establish a Disaster Debris Management Team (DM). This team will work under the Incident Command System to facilitate successful coordination following a disaster event. Each member of the team will be responsible for implementing debris operation in accordance with the planned goals and objectives, and in compliance with federal, state, county, and other local laws. The Debris Management Team will be led by the Superintendent of Highways, who shall serve as the Debris Management Group Leader. Assignment of staff to this team will be determined by the extent of the disaster's damage, the nature of the debris. The list of staff who could participate as part of the Debris Management Team is provided in Appendix H, Debris Resources.

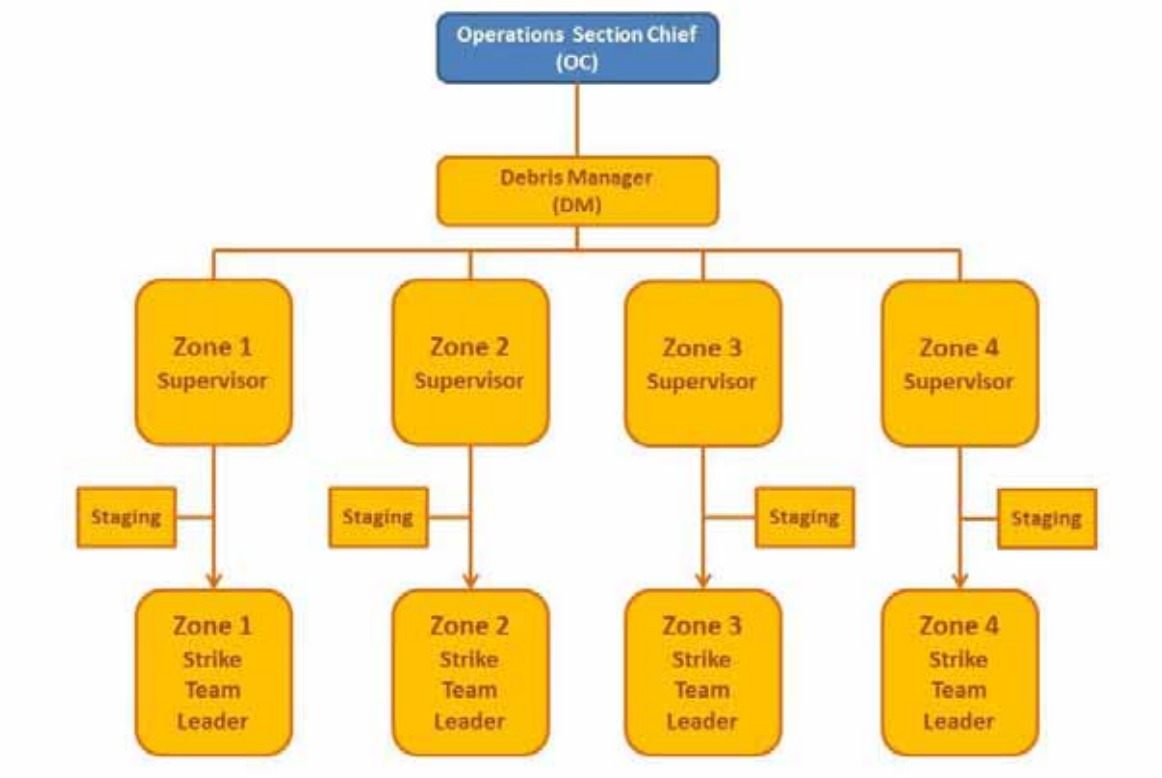


Figure 1 Debris Management Team Structure

Incident Commander / Operations Chief

1. Assumes responsibility for the overall response and recovery operations by the municipality.
2. Approves the EOC manning assignments recommended by the Emergency Manager
3. Establishes a public disaster assistance program.
4. Approves press releases to the media.
5. Oversees the Damage Assessment program.

Debris Manager *(Typically the Superintendent of Highways)*

1. Coordinate and task all support functions, including agencies, Federal partners, non-governmental organizations, private sector stakeholders, and subject matter experts;
2. Identify gaps and deficiencies in support functions;
3. Activate/establish necessary Interagency Task Forces;
4. Receive relevant information and operational issues from Field Supervisors;
5. Report to the assigned ESF;
6. Represent local jurisdiction in the Operational-level Regional Emergency Conference calls.

Department of Highways

The Town Highway Department will be responsible for reporting damages to the public infrastructure which is normally under its purview, including bridges and roadways. Reporting will be made through the Highway Operations Center, which will relay information to the Town EOC. The Highway Department will coordinate efforts in the area of debris clearance and removal, with the Town EOC.

The Town Highway Department will coordinate the assistance provided by the sources listed below, and make assignments for the use of their personnel and equipment in clearing and removing debris. In collaboration with the Town EOC, the Highway Department will also coordinate the following external resources as part of the town-wide strategy:

1. **Suffolk County Resources:** Access to Suffolk County Department of Public Works debris clearance resources can be made through the County EOC. Pools of labor can also be provided by the County Labor and Sheriff's Departments, through the County EOC.

2. **State Resources:** Requests for National Guard assistance in debris clearance and removal will be made through the County EOC to the State Office of Emergency Management. Once their resources are committed, Guard personnel will work directly with the Town of Huntington to coordinate its local response activities.

3. Other potential sources of debris clearance assistance include the Department of Transportation, the Thruway Authority, and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The requesting and coordination of support from these agencies will be handled in the same manner as with the National Guard: the County EOC requests through SOEM, and the Town handles the logistics with the assisting agency.

4. **Private Contractors:** Assistance from private contractors in the forms of equipment, with or without personnel, and supplies will be coordinated by the Highway

Department.

Department of Environmental Waste Management

1. Coordinate and task all support functions, including agencies, Federal
2. partners, non-governmental organizations, private sector stakeholders, and
3. subject matter experts;
4. Identify gaps and deficiencies in support functions;
5. Activate/establish necessary Interagency Task Forces;
6. Receive relevant information and operational issues from Field Supervisors;
7. Report to the assigned ESF;
8. Represent local jurisdiction in the Operational-level Regional Emergency Conference calls.

Emergency Operations Center

The Town of Huntington will coordinate activities and resource needs through the Town EOC. In the Recovery Phase, the EOC is responsible for coordinating and preparing the preliminary damage assessment. The EOC is also serves coordination center for FEMA reimbursement and as the lead agency for organizing and conducting damage assessment after a disaster. The roles of other town agencies and divisions during emergencies and disasters are described in the *Town of Huntington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.

4.5 Contractors and Vendors

Contractors and vendors may be used to augment local resources in support of disaster debris management operations.

Solid Waste Collection Companies

Solid waste collection companies are private entities that provide scheduled solid waste collection services, under contract with the town. During disaster debris-causing incidents, these companies are tasked with maintaining existing solid waste service as contracted. At the discretion of the Debris Manager, these entities may be tasked with providing additional contract resources to assist with debris clearance, processing, and disposal activities.

Appendix C, Existing Contracts and Pre-Approved Contractors, contains a list of pre-established contracts with companies that can provide disaster debris collection, for the Town of Huntington.

Debris Management Contractors

Debris management contractors provide additional resources to assist with debris clearance, removal, separation, and disposal during debris-causing incidents. These contractors have been put under contract to ensure efficient response during or after an actual incident or event. The Department of Finance, maintains several on-call contracts for debris management services.

4.6 Additional Resources

This section lists additional resources that are available to support Town of Huntington debris management and clearance efforts.

Mutual Aid Assistance: Local, County, and State Resources

Through mutual aid assistance agreements additional resources may be available from neighboring municipalities and Suffolk County as well as New York State.

Federal Resources

The Town of Huntington is situated on the southern border of Fairfield, Connecticut. In the event of an emergency in Long Island Sound, there may be a limited possibility that the Town of Huntington may be requested to react as part of a regional effort. Such scenarios could include chemical spills, which may require shoreline protection measures. When an impacted government does not have the regional capability required to respond to a Presidential disaster declaration, a request for technical or direct federal assistance may be made. The approved request is called a Mission Assignment, and can only be requested by the State of New York. A Mission Assignment is a work order issued by FEMA to another federal agency directing completion of a specific assignment in anticipation of, or response to, a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency. There are two ESFs that perform debris-related activities under FEMA Mission Assignments[11]:

- **ESF #3 – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Public Works and Engineering** is responsible for infrastructure protection, emergency repair, and restoration. This group provides engineering services and construction management, and serves as a critical infrastructure liaison. The USACE is the lead agency for ESF #3.
- **ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response** is responsible for responding to oil and hazardous material issues, environmental safety, and short- and long-term cleanup. The two most commonly deployed agencies that deal with these debris-related activities are the EPA and the USCG.

All Mission Assignments have the following requirements:
The community must demonstrate that required disaster-related efforts exceed state and local resources.

The scope of work must include specific quantifiable measurable tasks.
FEMA must issue the Mission Assignment.

4.7 Emergency Communications Strategy

In the event of a disaster, the Town of Huntington Disaster Debris Management staff shall implement communication methods as outlined in the *Town of Huntington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*. The communications strategy will be managed by the Public

Information Officer. The strategy shall include the following communications methods during a debris-causing event include:

1. Local radio and television stations, including New12, WALK, WBLI, will be provided information regarding debris clearance efforts, and solid waste collection and disposal.
2. The CODERED resident notification system shall be employed to provide residents with pre-disaster information, and post-disaster recovery reports. Code Red shall convey this information through SMS text messaging, telephone, and e-mail alerts.
3. The Department of Information Technology shall activate the *Town of Huntington Emergency Operations Web-site*. This web-site can be used by residents via smartphone, tablet or PC. The web-site will convey information related to recovery efforts, including debris management. The web-side will also incorporate a GIS map, with debris collection zones, and resident recovery information.

4.8 Health and Safety Strategy

During the debris clearance and collection phase, Debris Clearance Supervisors shall remain conscious of hazards to health and safety of town workers. Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment to move and process various types of debris. These actions pose safety hazards to emergency response and recovery personnel as well as the general public. In addition, the exposure to certain types of debris, such as building materials that may contain asbestos and mixed debris that contains hazardous materials, can pose potential health risks to emergency workers.

All debris operations shall be done in compliance with the health and safety requirements found in the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission's Debris Clearance Task Force: Debris Clearance Plan.

http://www.dhses.ny.gov/oem/safety-info/documents/DPCHighEmerTF.pdf Compliance with the practices found within this plan, will reduce the incidence of accidents during debris management operations, and protect workers from exposure to hazardous materials.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS - CHECK LIST

The Concept of Operations Checklist provides a general timeline of typical debris management activities in the phases of Preparation, Response & Clearance, Clearance & Removal, Removal Operations and Final Disposal & Close-Out that can be customized to describe the tasks that will be necessary in your jurisdiction and who will carry them out.

Complete the activity details, times and assignments with the input of your Debris Planning Team members and using the guidance documents in the Dozer Resource Library and other information gathered to complete the Dozer planning worksheets. The list provided here is not exhaustive and you may identify many more activities that should be documented in your "ConOps" to ensure preparedness for a debris generating event.

Activity	Days/Hours	Days/Hours	Responsible Party (Agency/Dept./Org.)	Notes
No Immediate Threat				
1. Update and revise the debris management plan.				
2. Ensure key stakeholders are aware of their debris-related roles and responsibilities.				
3. Coordinate key personnel for training and exercises.				
4. Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions for mutual aid.				
5. Review capabilities of contingency contractors for resources and personnel.				
6. Review existing contracts for debris management and disposal.				
Pending Event				
1. Activate debris management plan, Debris Management Team (DMT), and Interagency Task Forces (ITFs).	**-4/0**			
2. Identify the Debris Manager.				
3. Conduct internal planning meeting and begin preparations for mobilization.				
4. Request data from GIS.				
5. Identify available force account resources.				
6. Determine resource requirements from debris estimations and models.				
7. Review emergency policies and contracts.				

8. Identify possible critical areas of concern, major transit systems, historic districts, environmental issues, critical infrastructure, and vulnerable populations.				
9. Provide press release to Public Information Officer.				
10. Review debris management sites.				
11. Coordinate with environmental agency for permitting procedures.				
12. Review private property, gated communities, and drop-off sites.				
13. Confirm staging location and begin mobilization of resources.				
14. Review list of priority roads. Determine Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) segments and the operational plan for documentation.				
15. Coordinate with stakeholders.				
Immediate Response & Clearance: 0 -72 Hours Post Incident				
1. Conduct preliminary damage assessments.				
2. Determine emergency priority roads.				
3. Review debris volume and collection cost assessment.				
4. Determine resource needs based on damage assessments.				
5. Coordinate with the state and region (via debris operations regional emergency calls) for information sharing and assistance requests.				
6. Begin 70-hour emergency push.				
7. Maintain accurate documentation for force account labor.				
8. Begin recruiting and training debris monitors and administrative staff.				
9. Issue notice-to-proceed with cost cap.				
10. Initiate contractors and prepare for debris removal operations.				
11. Conduct windshield and aerial survey of debris estimate.				
12. Develop estimate cost model.				
13. Log equipment and labor hours of contractor and equipment.				
14. Develop map of impacted areas (GIS support).				
15. Meet with environmental and historical liaison to identify any damaged areas of special significance or considerations before debris collection begin.				

16. Begin truck certification process.				
Clearance & Removal Operations: 72Hours – 2 Weeks Post-Incident				
1. Coordinate with state and region via debris operations regional emergency calls for information sharing and assistance requests.				
2. Coordinate with environmental agency to prep and activate debris management sites.				
3. Begin right of way collection.				
4. Inspect field documents (timesheets, tickets, truck certifications) for accuracy.				
5. Provide debris management hotline.				
6. Provide adequate resources for field staff.				
7. Determine eligibility for additional programs (Public Protection and Disaster Relief [PPDR], Leaner / Hanger / Stumps, Waterways, etc.				
8. Coordinate with FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator.				
9. Coordinate representatives from federal agencies to discuss reimbursement (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], FHWA, etc.).				
10. Initiate recycling and reduction methods.				
11. Coordinate with end users for final debris disposal.				
12. Maintain separate documentation for FHWA ER and FEMA PA funded roads.				
13. Coordinate with state and region (debris operations regional emergency calls) for information sharing and assistance requests.				
14. Coordinate with environmental agency to prepare and activate debris management sites.				
15. Begin right of way collection.				
16. Inspect field documents (timesheets, tickets, truck certifications) for accuracy.				
17. Provide debris management hotline.				
18. Provide adequate resources for field staff.				
19. Coordinate with FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator.				
20. Coordinate representatives from federal agencies to discuss reimbursement (NRCS, FHWA, etc.).				
21. Activate and monitor public drop-off sites.				
22. Initiate recycling and reduction methods.				
23. Coordinate with end users for final debris disposal.				
24. Maintain separate documentation for FHWA ER				

	and FEMA PA funded roads.			
	Removal Operations: 2 Weeks – 30 Days Post-Incident			
1.	Coordinate with state and region (debris operations regional emergency calls) for information sharing and assistance requests			
2.	Ensure field documentation scanning and data entry.			
3.	Initiate contractor invoice reconciliation process.			
4.	Generate initial payment recommendations.			
5.	Conduct final reconciliation.			
6.	Attend FEMA Public Assistance project kickoff meeting.			
7.	Begin special projects including C&D, leaners/hanger/stumps, waterway debris removal, wildlife management areas / parks, private property debris removal, household hazardous waste, demolition projects.			
8.	Initiate haul out projects.			
9.	Maintain adequate documentation for special programs			
10.	Maintain adequate documentation for special programs.			
11.	Begin documentation process for long term recovery programs.			
	Final Disposal and Close-Out: 30 Days Post-Incident Recovery			
1.	Coordinate with state and region via debris operations regional emergency calls for information sharing and assistance requests.			
2.	Continue invoice and data reconciliation process.			
3.	Begin deactivating contract crews as needed.			
4.	Compile backup documentation for federal reimbursement.			
5.	Ensure the proper final disposal of debris with end users.			
6.	Document mitigation strategies.			
7.	Identify additional grant programs for additional recovery assistance including Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) for buy out and demolition projects.			
8.	Coordinate with environmental agency for proper close out of debris management sites.			

Section 5: Current Resources

This section identifies the staff roles, and resources available for disaster debris clearance, removal, and disposal. Clearance refers to the initial moving of debris off driving surfaces to the shoulders or rights of way.

5.1 Staff

The Town of Huntington Department of Highways, at the direction of the Superintendent of Highways, is responsible for disaster debris clearance and removal operations on the rights of way for roads within the Town of Huntington. During a declared emergency, Town of Huntington agencies may support its incorporated villages with their debris clearance efforts, when directed to do so by the Incident Commander.

The disposal vegetative debris is the responsibility of the Town of Huntington Department of Highways. The disposal of solid waste articles is the responsibility of the Town Department of Environmental Waste Management, as specified in the town comprehensive solid waste management plan. This plan requires that all avenues for recycling be pursued before disaster debris is disposed, using contracted waste hauling companies.

Debris clearance and removal staff likely will comprise a combination of Highway Department personnel, Department of Environmental Waste Management personnel, and staff from the Department of General Services. At the direction of the Incident Commander or Debris manager, contractors may augment this town workforce.

An emergency contact list is included in Appendix O, Employee Emergency Contact List. This list provides the job titles and telephone contacts for town staff with emergency debris management responsibilities. Questions about information included in this list can be addressed to the Town of Huntington Emergency Manager at 631-351-3001.

It is likely that, Town of Huntington staff may be needed to assume one or more roles concerning disaster debris management including the following:

- **Debris Manager**: The Debris Manager coordinates the debris clearance and removal activities on roads in the Town of Huntington. As outlined within the Town Emergency Operations Plan, the Superintendent of Highways will serve as the Debris Manager. However, this role may be filled by staff designated by the Incident Commander or the Highway Superintendent. The Debris Manager acts in accordance with the incident

command structure and may direct the other members of the Disaster Management Team. The Debris Manager may also communicative information related to road debris clearance, removal status, and associated activity to the Incident Command Staff and disseminate information to clearance and removal personnel.

- **Debris Collection Supervisor**: A Debris Collection Supervisor oversees collection (clearance and removal) activities on town roads prior to debris arrival at the disposal site and coordinates debris routing, staffing, and field reporting activities. This function is performed by the Highway Department Operations Manager (631) 351-3074).

- **Debris Site Supervisor**: The Debris Site Supervisor (DSS) is responsible for managing a Debris Management Site. Each selected site shall have a Debris Site Supervisor, and a relief Supervisor. The DSS shall supervise waste separation and provide the Debris Manager with daily reports. Each DSS will be selected by the Debris Manager. The DSS is also responsible for all documentation of vehicles and debris deliveries entering their site.

- **Debris Team - Finance, Administration, and Logistical Staff:** These positions track time for personnel, equipment, and incident costs related to debris management within each department or division. These positions also assist with contracting and purchasing resources, completing documentation required for reimbursement of expenses, and providing check-in for demobilizing debris management resources. The Debris Manager shall designate these staff.

Additional specialized staff may be needed to act as technical specialists during planning, response, and recovery for a disaster debris-causing event. These include the following:

- **Debris Management Subject Matter Expert (SME):** A Debris Management SME provides information and advice to command staff working in the operations and planning sections to help guide disaster operations. The Department of Environmental Waste Management has staff capable of serving in this role is needed.

- **Quality Assurance Personnel**: Quality Assurance Personnel are important for ensuring that town-wide debris operations are cost effective and that the debris is collected, removed, and disposed in compliance with federal, state, and local laws. This is accomplished by monitoring the type and amount of debris during collection, sorting, reduction, and disposal. The Incident Command Staff shall supervise quality assurance activities, with support from Environmental Waste Management / Highway Department Staff[17].

- **Security:** It is important that security be present at each site on a twenty-four (24) hour rotation. Providing highly visible security presence will reduce the possibility of

unauthorized dumping at the site. Staff from the Department of public Safety and the Bay Constables Office may be employed to provide security at sites at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

- **Legal Staff**: The Town Attorney's Office shall provide an attorney to assist the Debris Manager when needed. This staff will review and manage all legal matters in the disaster debris management process. In addition to advising the debris management planning staff, the Town Attorney's Office may also perform the following tasks in support of efforts by the Incident Command Staff. These tasks may include:
    - Contract review
    - Rights-of-way analysis
    - Municipal liability
    - Indemnification analysis
    - Condemnation and Eminent Domain options
    - Land acquisition for Debris Management Site
    - Site closure/restoration and insurance
- **Public Information Officer**: The Public Information Officer (PIO) is part of the Incident Command Staff. The Debris Manager shall regularly coordinate with PIO in regards to all debris related public messages. A uniform message will be necessary to keep the public informed about all debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities and schedules. Immediately after a disaster and throughout the clearance, removal, and disposal operation, the PIO is responsible for arranging for public notification of all ongoing and planned activities.

5.2 Equipment

During and after a disaster, equipment such as trucks, rubber tire loaders, graders, chippers, chain saws, small cranes, dozers, and backhoes may be needed for debris clearance and removal operations. Most often these resources will be used for debris clearance from town owned properties and public rights of way.

Equipment that may be used for emergency debris clearance is managed by the Highways Department and is listed in Appendix Q, Equipment – Town of Huntington Highways Department. This list is maintained and updated by staff assigned to the Highway Central Office (631) 351-3074.

Equipment that may be used for debris disposal is managed by the Department of Environmental Waste Management and is listed in Appendix R, Equipment – Town of

Huntington Department of Waste Management. This list is maintained and updated by staff assigned to the Department of Environmental Waste Management (631) 351-3186.

Equipment needs for disaster debris management will depend on the debris-causing incident and will be dictated by the Debris Management team during and after the incident. The Town Emergency Operations Center will assist with logistics and coordination of resource needs for debris management operations.

5.3 Technology

Huntington's most important technological resource for assisting with debris operations is Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping and Modeling. GIS mapping and modeling is used to estimate debris volumes and distributions, plan debris clearance operations, and identify debris clearance priorities.

The Town of Huntington Geographic Information Systems Section maintains data on Huntington town and its villages, which can be used for a variety of analysis. The Town GIS is also integrated with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) HAZUS-Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. The HAZUS-MH program uses historical disaster data coupled with building permit information and GIS to produce estimates of disaster debris.
The Town GIS Manager is part of the Incident Command Staff, and can be reached at the Town EOC.

The Town of Huntington GIS also maintains the following capabilities in support of Debris Clearance Operations:

- **Q-Send Constituent Services:** The Q-Send application allows residents to report disaster related issues from their mobile phone. This information is vital for post-event analysis and planning. Once a request is made, it can be incorporated into the town-wide debris assessment. Contact the EOC for guidance in using this application.
- **EOC Common Operation Portal:** The Common Operations Portal was developed as a result of Super storm Sandy (2012). This web based GIS service provides a central GIS application for coordinating operations between town agencies, villages, and the EOC. This application incorporates ALL town service requests, resource and vehicle tracking, and constituent calls into a single map application. Incident managers and agency staff can direct resources in real time. This application can be accessed using town network credentials, from the following URL:

  http://geo.huntingtonny.gov/helix/snowcop

- **Disaster Debris Planning Module:** This is a secure GIS application is designed to assess resident and agency reporting throughout the Town of Huntington and its villages. After a disaster event, the Town GIS Staff will provide post-disaster imagery and situational awareness of debris clearance operations, which will aid the Debris Manager with their analysis. The Debris Manager can use this tool to identify high volume areas, and to plan clearance operations. This tool is available on tablets and smart phone. Contact the EOC for guidance in using this application.
- **Debris Site Management Tool:** This GIS tool provides Debris Site Supervisors with a tablet based tool, for managing their sites. The application allows managers to report site specific data back the EOC in real time. Contact the EOC for guidance in using this application.
- **Debris Reporting Collector**: This tool is a derivative of the *Collector for GIS* application currently in use by Town agencies for performing infrastructure reporting. This tool has been tailored for each Town agency to use during post disaster operations. After a disaster, each agency shall deploy staff with mobile phones using the Collector application. Staff can use this application to inspect town owned or private facilities, for damage, infrastructure in need of replacement, or hazardous situations. The Town GIS staff has a plan for combining the collector application with PSE&G Long Island field reporting data. This collaboration allows Town Debris Clearance crews, and PSE&G Long Island repair crews to coordinate activities safely, and to alert their respective EOC's of hazards and needs for assistance. Contact the EOC for guidance in using this application.

5.4 Contract Resources

During a disaster debris-causing incident, it may be necessary to contract with other resource providers to augment the town debris management staff and equipment. These resources can be used to assist with specific tasks such as debris clearance or management of a Debris Management Site, or can be hired to manage the entire debris removal and disposal process.

Regular service for curbside is two trash collections per week, one recycling collection per week and 42 yard-waste collections per year. The local solid waste hauling companies are large companies with a broad regional presence from which they could draw additional containers, trucks, drivers, and management.

Section 7, Contracted resources, of this Debris Management Plan provides instructions for contracting additional resources prior to and during an incident. In addition, Appendix P, Existing and Pre-Approved Contractors, includes a list of contract resources established by the Town of Huntington Purchasing Department for debris operations, as well as other emergency-related work.

5.5 Mutual Aid and Inter-Municipal Agreements

The Town of Huntington maintains a variety of agreements in place that can be enacted to ensure adequate resources and staffing are available during a debris incident. In addition the Incident Commander may direct additional staff to serve in debris clearance roles, if necessary. Agreements applicable to a debris-causing incident include details on how the agreement is activated and what requirements are placed on both parties.

In addition, the State of New York administers the Intrastate Mutual Aid Program ("IMAP"). This program provides municipalities with additional opportunities for sharing resources. IMAP is covered in detail within Chapter 11 of the Debris Management Plan, and within Appendix Q.

5.6 Disposal Facilities

During a debris-causing event, it may be necessary to use a variety of resources to dispose of different types of debris. Appendix N, Debris Resources, includes a list of regional disposal resources that can be used during debris operations.

Municipal solid waste that is non-recyclable material would be disposed at the East Northport Landfill. This is a thirteen (13) acre town-owned facility, with a capacity to process approximately seven hundred and fifty (750) tons of material per-day. The landfill is located at:

East Northport Landfill
99 Town Line Road
East Northport, NY 11731
(631) 754 - 1100

As of April 2015, the permitted capacity at the town of Huntington resource recovery center is approximately 13,000 cubic yards.

The East Northport Landfill is an “Energy-from-Waste”, which is operated by Covanta Energy. The Covanta facility maintains three 250 ton-per-day water-wall furnaces with Martin® reverse reciprocating grates and ash handling system. The facility also contains air pollution control equipment including, semi-dry flue gas scrubbers, fabric filter bag-houses, nitrogen oxide controls, mercury control system, and a continuous emissions monitoring (CEM) system.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Due to the importance of maintaining operations at the Covanta facility, it may be necessary to provide assistance to Covanta, so that Covanta Staff may remain at their duty stations. At the discretion of the Incident Commander, the Town of Huntington may provide Covanta with assistance, including but not limited to, temporary sheltering, meals, and gasoline for private vehicles, to Covanta employees, who have been identified as being “essential” to the continuity of operations for this facility. Prior to an impending disaster event, the Debris Manager or designee shall contact Covanta’s facility management, to identify any needs, in which the town may assist.

5.7 Recycling and Composting Facilities

During a debris-causing event it may be necessary to use a variety of resources to recycle, compost, or otherwise reduce different types of debris. These resources provide a means for diverting waste from disposal in landfills and may provide additional economic and environmental benefits. Appendix N, Debris Resources, includes a list of regional debris processing resources that can be used during debris operations. Note that the types of waste each facility accepts or is approved to accept may change based on the magnitude and severity of the event.

Section 6: Planning & Operations

This section provides information on response and recovery operations, including debris estimation, debris collection, and the establishment of Debris Management Sites. This section incorporates best practices from other jurisdictions, as well as past practices used by the Town of Huntington during Tropical Storm Irene (2011), and Superstorm Sandy (2012). This Chapter discusses the planning components to be considered with regard to establishing TDSR sites and the Concept of Operations Plan.

6.1 Debris Assessment and Damage Estimates

The Post-Disaster Damage Assessment is the first activity used to gathering information about the locale, type, and severity of damage sustained during the incident. The Town of Huntington has developed a strategy for conducting field surveys and damage assessments for town facilities and infrastructure. This is accomplished using *Global Positional Systems (GPS),* the *Mobile Responder* application and the *Collector for ArcGIS Application: Damage Assessment***.** Through this process, the staff at the EOC can determine the need for repairs and effects on services, and can quickly identify estimated debris volumes and geographic distribution, using this process. The Town Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to assist in estimating debris volumes.

During Hurricane Sandy, the Town also utilized GIS / GPS to facilitate the inspection of private property. This damage assessment can identify hazardous structure, which may need to be demolished. As a general rule, the town has the capacity to inspect approximately three hundred and fifty (350) residences over a twenty four (24) hour period.

6.2 Debris Clearance and Removal Guidelines

The Town of Huntington has prioritized debris removal as follows:

1. Life / Safety
2. Stabilization
3. Environmental Protection
4. Property Protection
5. Economic Stability / Recovery

These guidelines will dictate planning, response, and recovery during debris-causing events.

6.3 Debris Removal Priorities

The Town of Huntington has developed priorities for debris clearance. (Circumstances may require a delay of debris clearing during disaster operations until approval can be obtained from local or federal law enforcement officials. The EOC will provide guidance during such events).

1. **Clear Emergency Access Routs – "Priority Roads".** The Highway Department maintains an inventory of critical roads within the town. These roads provide access for emergency responders, alternate and evacuation routes, and damage assessment routes. The priority roads also include areas identified for potential staging, temporary shelters, and other resources available in the community that support emergency response. The Town GIS contains a "Priority Roads" layer for use by emergency planners.

2. **Clear Access to Critical Facilities.** Critical facilities and infrastructure possess assets, systems, and networks that are so vital to recovery efforts, and the continuity of government. These facilities include Huntington and Northport Veterans hospitals, local fire stations, police stations, and the Town EOC.

3. **Clear Minor Arterial Routs.** These routes include those portions of the public transportation network that receive moderate traffic flows, but are not included in one of the previous categories.

4. **Clear Local Routes.** These areas include those portions of the public transportation network in residential neighborhoods that are not included in one of the previous categories.

6.4 Debris Operations

Debris-clearing and removal operations focus predominately on public roads and other critical infrastructure. They are prioritized based on the methodology listed in Section 6.3 of this plan.

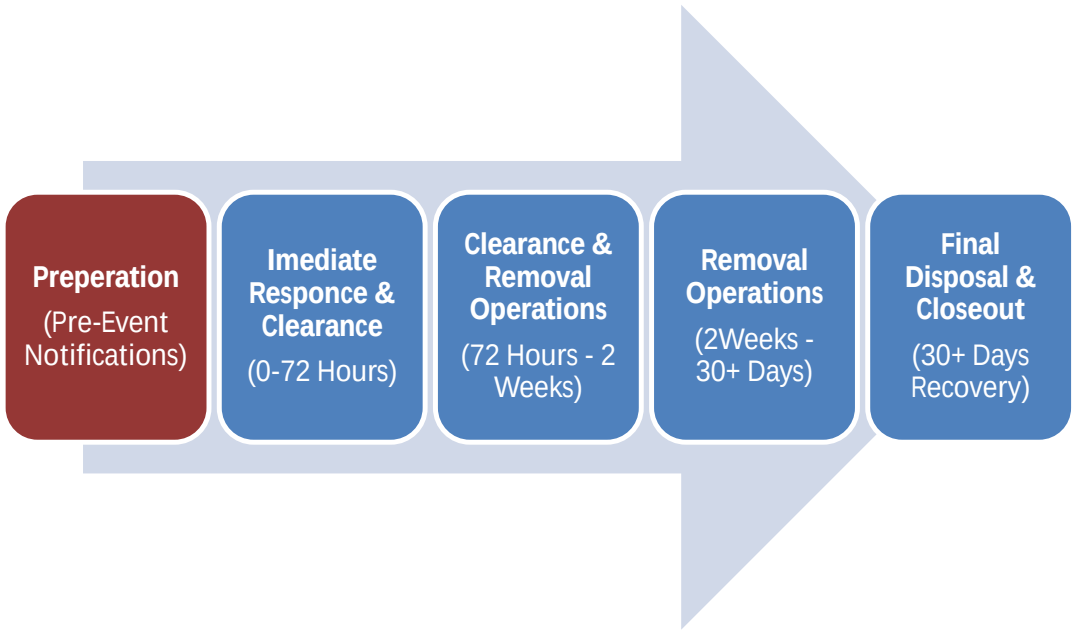


Figure 1 Operational Activity Timeline

Debris Clearance

Under the direction of the Debris Manager, initial debris clearance will focus on removing debris from public property based on the priorities listed in Section 6.3. At the discretion of the Incident Commander, additional debris clearance from private or commercial property may be authorized if the debris presents a severe health or safety risk to the community, or if the removal of such debris, provides essential, or convenient facilitation of Town operations.

Items to be considered during debris clearance and collection include the following:

- **Debris composition:** Prevent or reduce commingling of recyclable and non-recyclable materials during debris collection operations.

- **Location of debris:** The Town of Huntington Debris Management Plan focuses on the disposal of debris from town roadways and facilities. The Town cannot remove debris from property without the permission of the property owner. Removal of debris from private property must be authorized by the Incident Commander.

Collection Methods

Based on the types and distribution of debris, several collection methods are available during a debris-causing event:

- **Permanent Solid Waste Handling Facilities:** After a disaster has been declared, the Debris Manager will submit to the Incident Commander, a recommendation for the staffing of existing transfer facilities. In the event a transfer facility is damaged as a result of the disaster, commercial haulers may be routed directly to a contingency site, identified prior to debris clearance operations.
- **Temporary Debris Sorting and Management Sites:** It may become necessary to establish temporary Neighborhood Collection and Debris Management Sites where debris can be collected and sorted for recycling or proper disposal. In the event such measures are necessary, each site should be clearly identified as part of the incident communication strategy.
- **Return to Normal Operations:** At the conclusion of each operating shift, the Debris Management Team and Emergency Management Team will assess conditions around the Town. The object of these assessments is to determine areas throughout the Town, which can return to normal collection operations, or modified collection operations.

6.5 Temporary Debris Management Sites

The Town of Huntington has identified two classes of temporary sites for use during disaster debris management operations:

- A Neighborhood Collection Site is a temporary solid waste handling site used to consolidate debris within a local jurisdiction or area for transfer to a Debris Management Site or a permanent solid waste handling facility.
- A Debris Management Site is a temporary solid waste handling site used to collect, sort, and reduce debris, including special waste, prior to final recycling or disposal.

Site Management

A Site Manager (SM), debris monitoring personnel, and safety personnel should be assigned, during the operational period of each site. The primary objective of Section

6.5 is to maintain the integrity of each site. Appendix N, Debris Resources, lists town personnel, which possess specific training and experience for staffing of each of these positions, with responsibilities as follows:

- **Site Manager:** The Site Manager is responsible for supervising day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager shall be responsible for all activities related to debris removal by town staff and contractors and the onsite.
- **Monitoring Staff:** Monitoring staff shall quantify debris loads, issue load tickets, and check loads for waste acceptance.
- **Safety Personnel:** Safety personnel are responsible control traffic on the site and ensuring that site operations comply with local, state, and federal occupational safety regulations.

Establishment and Operations Planning

The Town of Huntington has established Debris Management Sites. These sites contain Site Management Plans, which are available as an appendix of this plan, and as a GIS layer. Appendix I, Temporary Debris Storage Site Maps, contains an operating plan template for potential Debris Management Sites. Debris Management Sites are approved by the Incident Commander, prior to the activation of debris clearance operations. Sites may be opened or closed at the discretion of the Incident Commander (IC).

Debris Management Site Locations

Debris Management Site(s) for use during disaster debris operations that meet the criteria discussed below are identified in Appendix I, Temporary Debris Storage Site Maps. This Appendix also includes documentation for the initial Debris Management Site identified for disaster debris operations for the Town of Huntington.

Town of Huntington	
Mill Dam Park	Mill Dam Road Halesite, NY 11743
Peter A. Nelson Park	Oakwood Road Huntington, NY 11743
Half Hollow Park	Old South Path Huntington Station, NY 11746
Dix Hills Ice Rink	575 Vanderbilt Parkway Dix Hills, NY 11746

Locating Debris Management Sites

When there is a necessity to identify Debris Management Sites, the Emergency Management Staff shall consider sites that already have solid waste handling permits and, secondly, other town facilities. Town-owned sites such as parks, vacant lots, or sports fields may be considered as well. In the event that a park may be required to support debris activities, Department of Planning Staff will review the management plan for the specific site, to ensure environmental compliance. Additional selection considerations for Debris Management Sites shall include the following:

- Proximity to the sources of disaster debris. Consult GIS analysis;
- Site storage area;
- Surface that is hard and preferably non-porous, such as a paved parking lot;
- Proximity to main transportation routes with access that can accommodate heavy truck traffic. Consult GIS analysis;
- Distance from environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetlands or well-fields;
- Potential for reuse and recycling;
- Sited outside of 25-year flood plain.

NYSDEC recommends the following guidance for operating a TDSR based on FEMA guidance. Sites should have:

- Visible, demarcated buffer areas at the 300 foot (tidal wetlands) or 100 foot (freshwater wetlands) setback line.
- Only debris and waste generated from the storm may be received at TDSR site.
- Storm water controls, such as silt fences, to prevent discharge of contaminated runoff into water bodies where such discharge may cause violations of State regulations.
- Leachate control measures must be implemented and maintained completely around all non-vegetative waste piles and unloading/loading areas. These leachate control measures must adequately prevent the migration of leachate from waste management areas.
- Some method to control the off-site migration of dust, wood chips, or other debris residuals from vehicular traffic and from the handling of debris shall be implemented.
- An adequate supply of water to ensure that the debris is adequately wet to prevent risk of fire and/or dust migration shall be made available.
- No sorting or on-site processing of non-vegetative debris is allowed under emergency authorization. No pulverizing or grinding of wastes or materials is allowed. Also, no disassembly of electronic components is allowed at the site.
- The site must have an attendant on duty whenever the facility is in operation. The site must be secured during non-operational hours. Adequate access control must be in place to prevent unauthorized dumping and scavenging.
- The site attendant(s) must control dust, noise, vectors and other

potential nuisances. The site must be monitored for wind-blown debris and cleaned up daily.

- The site must be monitored to correctly identify and segregate waste types, especially hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, for appropriate management.
- Secondary containment for portable fuel tanks, drums, and other fluids for operating equipment and vehicles shall be provided.
- All non-vegetative waste must be removed from the site within seven days of receipt.
- Collected E-waste, white goods, HHW, and any incidental putrescible wastes must be kept in covered containers. All other wastes must be received and managed exclusively on asphalt paved surfaces.
- Records must be maintained for all materials received including date, quantity and type. Records must also be kept for all outbound shipments including date, wastes; these records must be submitted to NYSDEC in electronic format.
- Incidental MSW, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing materials may only be received if such waste or material was mixed with construction-demolition debris during or as a result of storm.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used by all workers who directly or indirectly handle storm debris.
- Fire protection and detection equipment shall be provided in accordance with local laws and ordinances.
- NYSDEC may rescind the approval at any time for failure to comply with any of the above requirements or the approved activity is causing an unacceptable impact to public health or the environment.
- Closure of the site, lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed within thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than 30 days from expiration. Notify the NYSDEC Regional office 1 as to the schedule of the closure. The site shall be restored to pre-project conditions.
- The local municipality or the site owner is responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

Site Preparation

Site closure and restoration will be considered during preparation. Site preparation will identify responsibilities for gathering and documenting initial baseline data and developing an operational plan, including a closure plan. In extreme disaster situations, the appropriate regulating authority may grant exemptions to site preparation requirements. At the direction of the Debris Manager, site preparation may be performed by either Town staff, or a contractor.

Site Layout

Significant accumulation of debris should not be allowed to occur at Debris Management Sites because of environmental and safety concerns, such as the risk of fire. Permits for such sites would specify maximum capacity restrictions. FEMA recommends 100 acres as the minimum size for Debris Management Sites. The figure below shows an example of a Debris Management Site layout developed by FEMA.

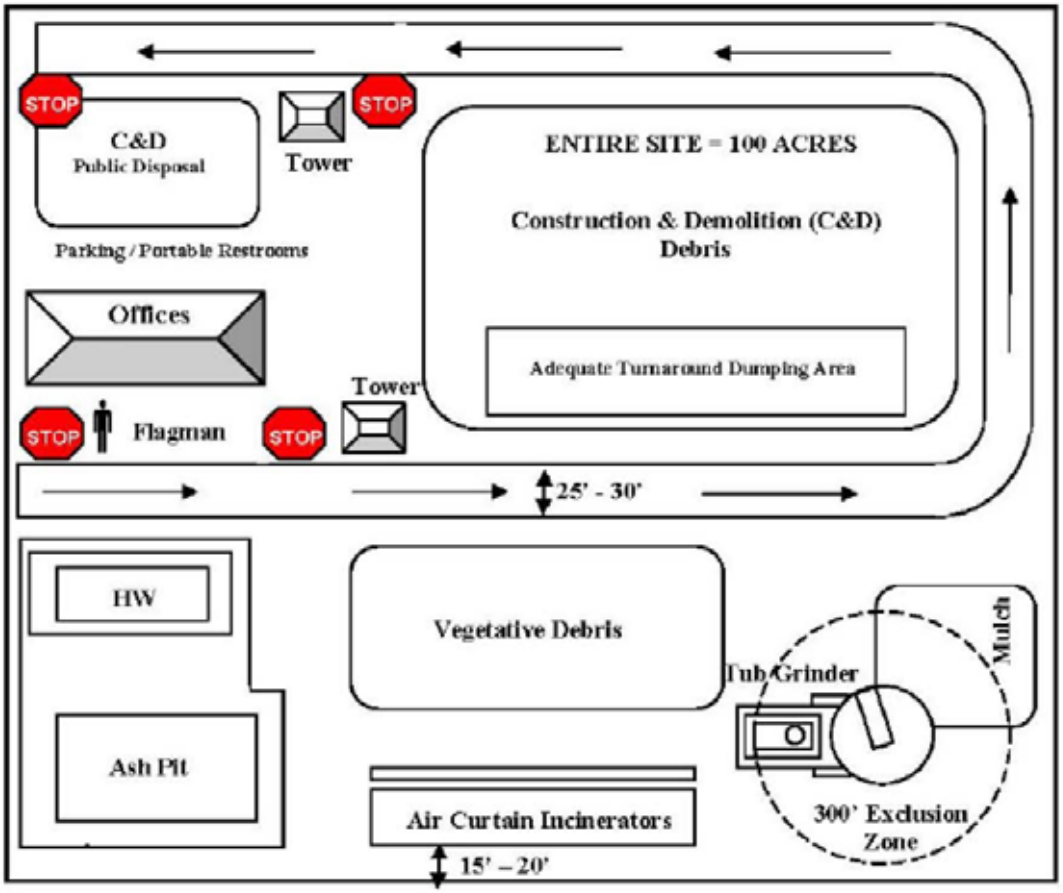


Figure 2 - Sample Site Layout

Operational Boundaries

Operational boundaries define the different use areas within a Debris Management Site. This aids traffic circulation and keeps the backlog of debris to a minimum. Each site contains a Debris Management Site Plan, which provides a map of each predefined area within the site. These maps are also available through the Disaster Debris Planning Module (Section 5.3), which provides GIS enable debris planning tools for Debris Management Staff and Site Managers.

Operational areas within each Debris management Site may include the following:

- Recycling
- Tipping areas (unloading)
- Loading areas for processed debris to go to its final disposition
- Drop-off centers for the public (this may include vegetative, recycling, or construction and demolition debris)
- Household hazardous waste storage
- Monitoring tower and/or scale locations at both the ingress and egress points
- Equipment, fuel, and water storage

As operations proceed, these areas may change with the various types of debris. This plan recommends, that to the greatest extent possible, each area should remain separate, in order to reduce the possibility of contamination. Each site plan, should also take into consideration, the needs equipment, which is staged at the site, or which may be engaging in debris processing activities.

Drop-off Areas

Depending on debris operations, each Debris Management Site may create an area for General Public "Drop off". These public use areas will be designed for passenger vehicle traffic and public safety and to account for the weights or volumes of all materials received to ensure the maintenance of accurate and complete records for all debris received at the site by source.

Household Hazardous Waste is not anticipated to be collected or sorted at Debris Management Sites. The public should be instructed to take their Household Hazardous Waste to the established Household Hazardous Waste system so that qualified personnel can process the waste appropriately.

Equipment Staging Areas

Equipment and fuel will have a designated storage area with signs posted appropriately. The fuel storage areas need to be designed to contain spills. For dust and fire suppression, water will be readily available throughout the site at all times and must be identified appropriately.

Vehicle Dismantling Facilities

VDFs are governed in New York State by Article 27, Title 23. In addition to providing operating conditions for the dismantling and processing requirements, these rules provide direction for the storage of end of life vehicles. Though the temporary storage of storm damaged vehicles may not meet the definition of vehicle dismantling under Article 27, Title 23, these storage requirements may be considered best management practice for any similar activities. Storage activities should including the following:

- Vehicles arriving at the storage location should be inspected upon arrival for leaking fluids. Leaks should be remedied or contained to avoid releases of fluids to the environment. Fluids must not be intentionally released on the ground or to surface water.
- Any vehicles received that are leaking fluids or are determined to be of concern for likely potential fluid leaks should be segregated in a storage area or areas capable of being bermed to contain any potential fluid leaks and remedied as soon as identified.
- The storage location should be maintained so as to prevent or control on-site populations of vectors using techniques appropriate for protection of human health and the environment and prevent the facility from being a vector breeding area.
- The storage location should have a contingency plan which includes a description of the actions to be taken by employees in the event of a fire, a spill or release of vehicle waste fluids, or unauthorized material is received with the vehicles.

In addition, potential damage to parking lot surfaces may be sustained due to these activities. Financial surety for any associated parking lot damage would be appropriate.

Traffic Patterns

Signs, barricades, and flaggers may aid in directing traffic. The designed traffic pattern may allow trucks to enter and exit through different access points, as long as each is monitored.

Environmental Monitoring Program

Data will be collected during site operations to support site closeout and quality assurance. The data will be compared to the previously established information in order to determine any remediation that may be necessary. The Town has developed an environmental reporting tool, which is based on the *Collector for ArcGIS* application. This application can be accessed through iPhone or Android mobile device. During recovery operations, this tool is activated from the EOC. Site Managers will be responsible for using this tool to mark out debris staging areas, hazards, and environmental issue for their respective Debris Management Sites. This information can be viewed from the EOC. Contact the Planning Chief for further instructions.

If the site is also an equipment staging area, Debris Management Site operators will monitor fueling and equipment repair to prevent and mitigate spills (e.g., petroleum products and hydraulic fluids). Site management plans (and/or contracts) will require immediate cleanup of any spills by the Debris Management Site operators[25].

Debris Management Site Closure

After site operations are complete, the property must be restored to its pre-activity environmental condition. Site closure must comply with closure requirements of the New York State DEC and FEMA.

Restoration of a site involves removing all traces of the operations and possible remediation of any contamination that may have occurred during the operations. Debris, processing equipment, storage tanks, protection berms, and other structures constructed on the site will be removed from the site upon completion of all operations.

The following broad guidelines apply to the closure of these sites:

- Owner/operators of the TDSR or Vegetative debris site will be responsible for closure of the site in accordance with NYSDEC requirements, including environmental sampling, if needed.
- All disaster related debris must be removed by the expiration of the Emergency Authorization and/or General Permit, unless otherwise authorized by NYSDEC.
- Mulch and wood chips produced from processing uncontaminated green waste may be left on-site if prior approval is obtained from NYSDEC. NYSDEC will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis.

Site Evaluation and Restoration

A Final restoration of the landscape must be approved by the Director of General Service, who will then submit a final closeout report, and photo-documentation, to the Emergency Manager Team, for inclusion to reimbursement activities. Debris Management Site designers will plan the landscape restoration as early as possible.

Areas that were used to stage mixed debris will normally require environmental sampling after the debris is removed, unless there is reason to believe that no contamination in the area occurred (e.g., the area is paved with asphalt or concrete and there is no visible evidence of staining or known contaminant releases). Areas that were used to stage household hazardous waste and hazardous waste will require environmental sampling after all material has been removed from the site.

When sampling of soils and groundwater is needed, it should typically include at least four soil samples and one groundwater sample collected from a monitoring well or direct sampling method in areas showing significant visible staining or areas believed to be impacted by the staged waste or ash. Unless otherwise approved by NYSDEC, these samples should normally be analyzed for total Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds using approved USEPA methods and NYSDEC protocols. NYSDEC may also require other approaches to conducting environmental sampling at staging areas on a case-by-case basis.

The final environmental site evaluation is an extension of the environmental monitoring program. Testing, similar to that which is done for the baseline study, will be conducted to confirm that the site has been returned to its pre-activity state. Test samples will be taken at the same locations as those of the initial assessment and monitoring program. However, if warranted, additional test samples may be needed

at other locations on, or adjacent to, the site. Based on the results of the testing, additional remediation may be required before the owner takes final acceptance of the site.

Neighborhood Collection Sites

In addition to Debris Management Sites, there may be a necessity to establish Neighborhood Collection Sites to support disaster debris operations. Guidelines for locating and establishing Neighborhood Collection Sites have been developed by the Town Emergency Management Team.

Generic Checklist for Quality Assurance at Closeout

NYSDEC presents a generic checklist for Quality Assurance (QA) that should be considered at the close-out of each TDSR site. The Responsible Party for the site is responsible for closure in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local requirements. The generic checklist includes, but is not limited to, the verification of the following:

6.6 Debris Reuse, Reduction, and Disposal Methods

The Town of Huntington has available, a variety of methods for reducing debris at its Debris management Sites.

Recycling and Reuse

Trained Town of Huntington or contactor staff will monitor disaster debris to identify items for diversion and recycling and to ensure that the disaster debris sent to the solid waste facility complies with established waste acceptance requirements.

Trained Town of Huntington staff shall collect data on the volumes of disaster debris diverted and disposed. This reporting and data collection will be designed under the direction of FEMA staff assigned to the specific disaster to ensure that this documentation complies with the current FEMA requirements and expectations. The EOC will provide direction, regarding FEMA requirements, at the start of debris operations.

The recycling and reuse of disaster debris may be limited to metals, soils, and construction and demolition debris. Appendix C, List of Pre-approved Contractors, contains a list of contractors who can provide these services during an event.

Volume Reduction Methods

The volume of disaster debris may be reduced using a number of methods, such as chipping or grinding wood for landscaping. Appendix P, List of Pre-approved Contractors, contains a list of contractors that can provide these services after a

disaster. The Debris Manager may coordinate with Covanta Energy, regarding the incineration of selected debris, which meets the requirements.

Problem Waste Processing and Disposal

During debris processing, unacceptable or problem waste will be removed and stored in a secure location until it can be recycled or disposed of properly. Because of their prevalence during debris-causing events, several types of waste require particular attention:

- **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):** The Public Information Strategy will instruct the public to dispose of their HHW using the established HHW system.
- **White Goods:** White goods will be recycled. Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and other appliances that contain refrigerants will be processed by a qualified recycler to remove the refrigerant before being recycled. Food waste must be removed before the appliance will be accepted for recycling.
- **Electronic Waste (E-waste):** E-waste will be separated from other waste and recycled by an E-waste processor.
- **Treated Wood:** Treated wood may be disposed at a construction and demolition debris receiving facility designated by the Town of Huntington. Treated wood may not be chipped, shredded, mulched, composted, or incinerated.
- **Gypsum Drywall:** Gypsum drywall may be recycled, or disposed at a construction and demolition debris receiving facility designated by the Town of Huntington.
- **Asbestos:** Regulations for asbestos handling are well established by several different local, state, and federal agencies, including the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The Debris Manager Staff shall provide guidance, regarding Asbestos products, after consulting with state and federal debris management staff.

Based on the recommendation of this plan, the Town of Huntington shall attempt to separate hazardous substances from the waste stream as early in processing as possible. This will prevent contamination of larger amounts of waste. In the event that, the Town cleanup effort are required to include hazardous waste, the Debris management staff will consult with the Suffolk County Department of Health (SCDHS), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ensure the protection of public health. A list of contractors who process and dispose of special waste is included in Appendix C, List of Pre-approved Contractors.

Debris Sorting and Diversion

When establishing and operating Debris Management Sites and Neighborhood Collection Sites, the site manager is responsible for ensuring that appropriate staff are available to monitor debris and to ensure that debris is sorted into appropriate categories for recycling, reuse, special waste processing, and disposal.

6.7 Debris Management Operations Monitoring

Monitoring of Debris Management Operations shall be maintained at all times, in order to document the debris collection and processing activities. Monitoring will be required to ensure that debris removal contractor(s) are performing the scope of work required by the contract, and to determine eligibility for FEMA reimbursement. The Department of Public Safety shall provide, upon the Emergency Manager's direction, security personnel. These security personnel shall be deployed at each debris site to conduct perimeter security, traffic management and site control. Debris monitoring can be accomplished by Town of Huntington staff, or by a debris monitoring contractor hired by the Town of Huntington.

The Debris Manager shall assign trained staff to use the forms in Appendix E, Debris Monitoring Reports, to verify the amounts and types of materials diverted and disposed in accordance with FEMA reimbursement requirements. The key elements that the assigned staff will observe and record when monitoring and documenting debris operations include:

- Type of debris collected
- Amount of debris collected
- Original collection location
- Amount (volume) processed and the final disposition location for each type of debris (reuse, recycle, special waste, etc.)

Documentation and Reporting Requirements

During the operation of Debris Management Sites, any operations that may have a bearing on site closeout will be documented, such as spills at fueling sites; hydraulic fluid spills during equipment breakdowns; discovery of household hazardous waste; and storage and disposal of commercial, agricultural, or industrial hazardous and toxic wastes. This information will be used during site closeout operations.

6.8 Debris Management Contractor Monitoring

The purpose of this plan is to protect the Town's financial interest, with respect to debris removal, and reimbursement. The use of contractors for town debris clearance and management operations depends on the scale of the event. Town resources may be stretched too thin for larger scale events that have multiple TDSR sites for the Town to effectively monitor the debris. However smaller scale events with only a couple of active TDSR's could easily be monitored by Town staff. Monitoring debris removal operations achieves two objectives:

- Verify that the work completed by the contractor is in the contract scope of work
- Document justification, as required, for FEMA reimbursement

Contractor monitoring can be accomplished by Town Debris Management staff, or by a separate contract company. Failure to document eligible work and costs may jeopardize FEMA reimbursement. In federally declared disasters, FEMA periodically validates a region's monitoring efforts to ensure that eligible debris is being removed and processed efficiently.

Considerations for Unit Price Contracts

A unit price contract requires that all trucks be accurately weighed, or measured and numbered, and that all truckloads be documented. Full-time trained contract monitors are usually necessary for this type of contract to keep an accurate account of the actual quantities of debris transported (in either cubic yards or tons). Monitors must be available at debris pickup locations to ensure the debris being picked up is eligible. In addition, this type of contract requires the contractor to provide or construct an observation stand at all reduction and disposal sites so the contract monitor can certify the load. If scales are used, monitors must also ensure that proper weights are registered before and after trucks have been emptied. The following conditions for unit price payments also apply:

- If unit price payments are based on weight, a truck scale must be available at the disposal site for weighing trucks. The weight of an empty truck must also be confirmed.
- If unit price payments are based on volume, monitors must verify truck capacities and inspect trucks for proper loading and compaction.

Load Tickets

The term "load ticket" refers to the primary debris-tracking document, which is used for tracking debris loads in transport, by contractors. A load ticket system tracks the debris from the original collection point to the Debris Management Site or landfill. By positioning debris monitors at each point of the operations, the eligible scope of work can be properly documented. This process enables the Debris Management Staff to document and track debris from the initial collection location, to the Debris Management Site, and to final disposal locations. When the town uses contract haulers, this ticket verifies hauling activities and can be used for billing purposes. Load tickets should be multi-copy and sequentially numbered. All copies of load tickets presented for payment must match in order for payments to be made. A sample load ticket is included in Appendix H, Debris Monitoring Reports.

Truck Certification and Periodic Recertification
Prior to beginning contract work, each truck must be certified. Certification should include a record of the following:

- Volume of the truck bed in cubic yards or empty truck weight
- Truck license number
- Any identification number assigned by the owner
- A short description of the truck

A listing of certified trucks should be maintained by debris monitors to ensure that truck identifications have not been altered. A sample truck certification form is included in Appendix H, Debris Monitoring Reports.

Awareness of Improper Unit Price Contractor Strategies
Monitors must be aware of the following techniques, which have been used by contractors to take advantage of unit price contracts during the debris cleanup process:

- Reporting improper truck volumes
- Adding improper debris to a load to increase weight (i.e., steel, boulders, excess soil, or concrete)
- Soaking debris with water
- Tipping half of the load
- Switching a truck number
- Using trucks with large fuel tanks that are almost empty on initial weigh-in and full when delivering debris
- Adding steel plates or other weights to the bottom of the truck bed

Only FEMA has the authority to make debris eligibility determinations, not the contractor.

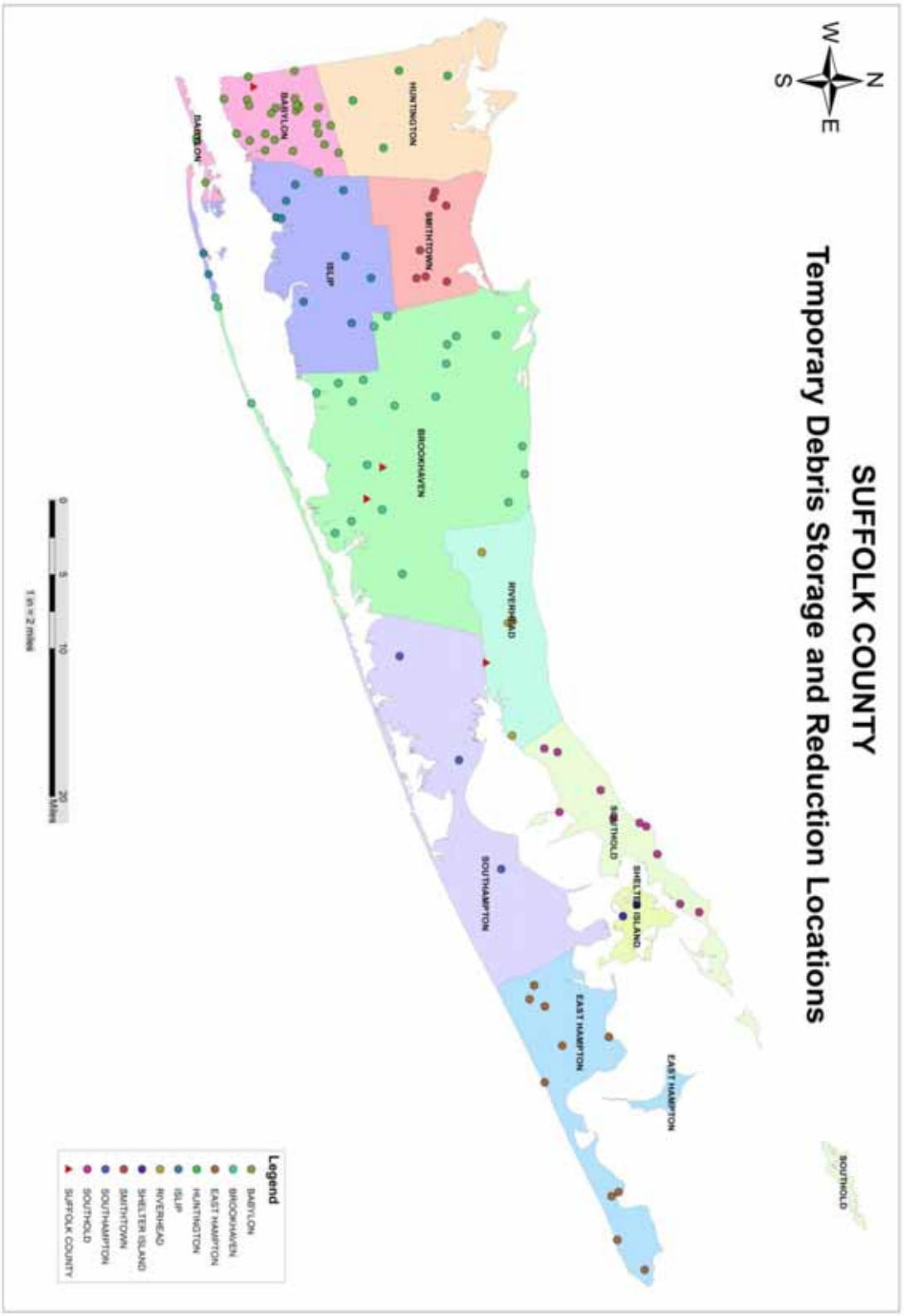
Considerations for Time and Materials Contracts
The Town is required to document the duration in which equipment and personnel are used, in order to ensure that equipment and personnel are being used efficiently. FEMA does not reimburse for "down time" of equipment or personnel. A sample Time and Materials Contract is included in Appendix C, Example of a Time and Materials Contract for Debris Removal.

Considerations for Debris Monitoring Contracts
Debris monitoring contractors can be used to monitor and document debris operations. When developing scopes of work for debris management contractors, or when evaluating their performance, the following should be considered and evaluated:

- Documentation of the type of debris collected
- Documentation of the amount of debris collected
- Documentation of the original collection location
- Measurement and certification of truck capacities (recertify on a regular basis)
- Completion and physical control of load tickets (in monitoring towers and the field)
- Validation of hazardous trees, including hangers, leaners, and stumps (use appropriate documentation forms)
- Confirmation that trucks are accurately credited for their load
- Confirmation that trucks are not artificially loaded to maximize reimbursement (e.g., debris is wetted or debris is fluffed instead of compacted)
- Confirmation that hazardous waste is not mixed in with loads
- Confirmation that all debris is removed from trucks at the Debris Management Site
- Notification to Project Manager if improper equipment is mobilized and used
- Notification to Project Manager if contractor personnel safety standards are not followed
- Notification to Project Manager if general public safety standards are not followed
- Notification to Project Manager if completion schedules are not on target
- Confirmation that only debris specified in the scope of work is collected and identification of work as potentially eligible or ineligible
- Monitoring of site development and restoration of the Debris Management Site
- Confirmation that daily loads meet permit requirements
- Confirmation that work stops immediately in an area where human remains or potential archeological deposits are discovered
- Notification to project manager if debris removal work does not comply with all local ordinances, as well as state and federal regulations
- Completion of a pre- and post-event environmental assessment of each Debris Management Site

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Temporary Debris Sites for Town of Huntington
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1
2
4 Miles
N
Mill Dam Park
Peter Nelson Park
Dix Hills Ice Rink
Half Hollow Park
Caumsett State Park
LLOYD NECK
Huntington Bay
Northport Bay
Crab Meadow Park
Northport
EAST NECK
Lloyd Harbor
Cold Spring Harbor
Huntington
East Northport
Greenlawn
Elwood
Commack
Syosset
Woodbury
West Hills
South Huntington
Dix Hills
West Hills County Park
HALF HOLLOW HILLS
Plainview
Old Bethpage
Wheatley Heights
Wyandanch
Bethpage State Park
Bethpage
Long Island National Cemetery
Northern Pkwy
I-495-E
I-495-W
RT-135-N
NASSAU
SUFFOLK
Sagtikos Pkwy
Jericho Tpke
Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community


SUFFOLK COUNTY
Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations
W
N
S
E
BABYLON
HUNTINGTON
SMITHTOWN
ISLIP
BROOKHAVEN
RIVERHEAD
SOUTHOLD
SHELTER ISLAND
SOUTHAMPTON
EAST HAMPTON
0
5
10
20
Miles
1 in = 2 miles
Legend
BABYLON
BROOKHAVEN
EAST HAMPTON
HUNTINGTON
ISLIP
RIVERHEAD
SHELTER ISLAND
SMITHTOWN
SOUTHAMPTON
SOUTHOLD
SUFFOLK COUNTY

Section 7: Contracted Resources

During a debris-causing event, it may be necessary to contract with other resource providers to augment Town of Huntington staff and equipment. Through pre-contracted services, the Debris Manager may employ vendors to assist the debris clearance effort with specific tasks. This section identifies the process for contracting debris removal services.

7.1 Existing Contracts for Debris Management

Appendix C, Contracts and Pre-Approved Contractors, lists contracts, which are available for use by the Town of Huntington, to augment its resources during a debris-causing event. Solid waste collection and hauling in the town will continue to be provides by private collection companies operating under contract with the Town. These companies have contracts with the Town to provide solid waste removal for specific franchise areas. For debris planning purposes, the "Carting Areas" can be identified in the Town GIS, as part of the "Operational Layers" dataset. If a company is unable to provide resources to collect disaster debris during an emergency, Debris Management Team has several options at their disposal, including contract with another company for debris collection, or modification of the garbage pick-up schedule.

7.2 Contract Debris Management Resource Needs

Depending on the severity of the disaster, the Debris Manager may require additional resources, which may be needed in an emergency[27]:

Right of Way (ROW) vegetative debris removal

- ROW construction and demolition debris removal
- ROW household hazardous waste collection and disposal
- ROW tree trimming and clearing
- Debris collection and removal from Town owned or managed properties
- Debris collection and removal from Neighborhood Collection Sites
- Debris processing and reduction
- Debris Management Site management
- Debris monitoring and inspection

7.3 Emergency Contracting

The Town of Huntington has pre-established contracts for the disaster debris management resources that would most likely be needed to support response and recovery operations. These contracts are included in Appendix C, Existing Contracts and Pre-Approved Contractors.

The Town emergency contract implementation process will comply with the following Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) stipulations[28]:

- FEMA does not certify, credential, or recommend debris contractors.
- Huntington will not execute debris removal or any other contracts until they have been reviewed by the Huntington Prosecuting Attorney's Office and received written approval from that office.
- Contractors cannot be awarded pre-disaster/stand-by contracts with mobilization costs or unit costs that are significantly higher than what they would be if the contract were awarded post-disaster.

If emergency contracts for unanticipated emergency work have to be established during an event, the following general emergency contract rules apply:

- The Contractor is Licensed and Bonded, and possesses adequate insurance;
- The contract must comply with state and federal procurement standards including provisions of 44 CFR Part 13 *http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2011-title44-vol1/CFR-2011-title44-vol1-part13/content-detail.html*

Types of Contracts

The type of contract used to supply debris management services will vary depending on the type of work to be performed and how soon after the event the work is to be performed.

- **Unit Price Contract:** A unit price contract is based on weight (tons) or volume (cubic yards) of debris hauled. This kind of contract should only be used when the scope of work is not well defined. It requires close monitoring of debris collection, transportation, and disposal to ensure that quantities are accurate. A unit price contract may be complicated by the need to separate debris for disposal.
- **Lump Sum Contract:** A lump sum contract is used when the scope of work is clearly defined and the areas of work are specifically quantified.
- **Time and Materials Contract:** Under a time and materials contract, the contractor is paid based on time spent and resources used in accomplishing debris management tasks. Time and materials contracts are extremely flexible and especially suitable for early debris right-of-way clearance and removal. For FEMA reimbursement purposes, the use of time and materials contracts is limited to the first 70 work hours after a disaster[29].

The following types of contracts **SHALL NOT** be used, as they do not meet FEMA contracting guidelines:

- **Cost Plus Percentage of Cost:** A cost-plus-percentage-of-cost contract is one whereby the contractor is compensated for work performed, such as a time and materials contract, but also compensated an additional percentage of that compensation.

- **Conditional upon Federal Reimbursement:** This kind of contract only reimburses contractors if the region receives federal funding and is not an eligible contract under FEMA guidelines.

Section 8: Debris Removal

Removing disaster debris from residential and commercial properties can be challenging. Using Town of Huntington resources is generally not permitted, except in the case of emergencies. In addition, private property demolition and debris removal is generally not eligible for reimbursement under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Program. However, under specific circumstances, demolition and removal of disaster debris from private property may be reimbursed by FEMA.

This section provides information on the process to demolish and remove disaster debris on private property, with or without owner consent, and outlines the procedure, can be used by the Debris Manager, should the need arise. The Town of Huntington is committed to complying with all state laws, related to private properties rights, before electing to facilitate a "public option" for debris clearance on private property.

8.1 Debris Removal and Demolition Permitting and Procedures

During Hurricane Sandy (2012), some municipalities found it necessary to enter private property to demolish structures made unsafe by disasters in order to eliminate immediate threats to life, public health, and safety. During an emergency, the Incident Commander possesses the authorities to access private property in order to mitigate hazards posed to the community as a whole. After an event, it may become necessary for the Debris Manager to develop a plan for mitigating further risks, from properties, which were made unsafe during the event. The Town of Huntington has identified the following conditions for facilitating such operations:

1. The Division of Engineering Services must first identify that a specific structure is unsafe and poses an immediate threat to the public. An unsafe structure is so damaged or structurally unsafe that partial or complete collapse is imminent.
2. The Town Attorney shall advise the Debris Management Team, in regards to the legal authorities, responsibilities, and liabilities of the town. The legal basis for this responsibility must be established by law, ordinance, or code at the time of the disaster and must be relevant to the post-disaster condition representing an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety, not merely defining the applicant's uniform level of services.
3. A legally authorized official has ordered the demolition of unsafe structures and removal of demolition debris.

The condemnation and demolition of structures must comply with existing New York State law regarding condemnation and demolition procedures unless expedited procedures are in place due to the severity of the incident.

Demolition Documentation

The following documents would be collected and/or completed prior to demolition in order to comply with New York State law and to conform to FEMA reimbursement guidelines:

- **Verification of ownership** ensuring that the proper site and owner are identified and that the owner is aware of the nature of the scheduled building assessment.
- **Right-of-entry form** if signed by the property owner, allowing Town of Huntington Building Department officials to enter the property to complete the assessment. This grant also contains a Hold Harmless agreement that documents the property owner's promise that he or she will not bring legal action against Town of Huntington if there is damage or harm done to the property. The Director of Buildings and Engineering shall consult with the Town Attorney, regarding the Right-of-entry agreement, prior to consummation of the agreements.
- **Building official assessment** that documents the damage to the structure and the description of the threat to public health and safety. In the first forty-eight (48) hours of an event, the Building Department will conduct the preliminary assessment of properties, using the Town GIS, and reports made from the public. This assessment may contain a determination if the structure should be condemned, repaired, or demolished. This may be in the form of an official structural assessment.
- **Verification of insurance information** allowing the Town of Huntington to pursue financial compensation if the property owner's homeowner insurance policy covers demolition and debris removal.
- **Archeological review** outlining the archeological low-impact stipulations for demolition and debris removal activities; it also highlights the implications, should the Town of Huntington fail to comply with the guidelines. The Town GIS includes the Town-wide Historic Property Inventory data, for historic structures, surveyed by the Town of Huntington. Prior to the preparation of condemnation, the EOC staff will analyze the condemnations, against the Historic Inventory data.
- **Environmental review** ensuring that adverse impacts to protected environmental resources are minimized or avoided when removing debris from the proposed site. These reviews should be acceptable to Suffolk County Planning & Development, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and all appropriate resource agencies depending on the specifics of the particular property. Wetland and other water resources, hazardous materials, and habitats of endangered species are among the resources of most frequent concern.
- **New York State Historical Preservation Office Review** confirming that the New York State Historic Preservation Officer has been notified and correspondence has been

received to absolve the area of any historic significance. The Incident Management Team is prepared to coordinate the confirmation with NYSHPO.

- **Photographs** documenting the disaster-damaged condition of the property prior to the beginning of the demolition work. This is generally one or more labeled photographs that confirm the address and identified scope of work on the property. If it is determined that a structure needs to be demolished, additional documentation may be required for the applicant's legal protection as well as the public's health and safety during the demolition and debris removal operations.
- **Letter or notice of condemnation** that outlines the specific threat to public safety and health and is prepared under the guidance of the Town Attorney's Office and signed by the Chief Building Official has been determined to have the appropriate authority for that specific property.
- **Notice of demolition** to inform the property owner when the demolition will begin; it must be posted in advance to provide a reasonable period of time for personal property to be removed.
- **Notice of intent to demolish** is normally provided for the public health and safety of neighboring residents. This notice is conspicuously posted on the structure to be demolished. CODE can be used to target specific residential neighborhoods, for notification.

Inspections

A few days prior to the demolition, the Building Department shall conduct an inspection of the site. The inspector shall take photographs at each site visit for their records. These inspections and verifications generally include the following:

- **Water and sewer/septic tank inspection** to verify the utilities have been terminated and isolated from the proposed sphere of influence during the demolition operations. The inspector should verify that all other utilities have been terminated during the same visit.
- **Occupancy inspection** conducted immediately prior to demolition to ensure that no one is physically in the building.
- **Open void inspection** performed if the structure has a basement that is to be filled. This inspection will be conducted once the above-grade structure is gone and the inspector can visually see the entire below-grade excavation.
- **Post-demolition inspection** completed once the structure is demolished, the debris is removed, and the site is graded.

Debris Removal and Demolition of Private Property without Owner Consent

If a privately owned structure meets the requirements for demolition, but consent of the owner is not obtained, an abbreviated and expedited procedure may take place. The procedure must comply with New York State law, and include the followin:

- A notice describing the area and/or parcel of land where debris removal will take place shall be published in a local newspaper at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the beginning of the debris removal. During this seven (7) day period, property owners shall have the right and opportunity to go upon their property and remove such items as they deem appropriate.
- A notice shall be clearly posted in the area where debris removal will take place. The media will be advised of this action so as to give the broadest public notice. The notice shall contain the following information:
    1. A general description of the area where debris removal shall take place.
    2. The date and time when debris removal will begin.
    3. The name and telephone number of the office where the property owner can secure information with regard to the debris removal.
    4. A statement of the reason for the debris removal.

- In addition to the requirement of publishing the above-referenced notice, an attempt must be made to identify and contact the owner of the structure. (Attempt to contact shall only be required to consist of those measures reasonable and possible based upon the state of available records and communication channels, which may have been severely diminished as a consequence of the disaster).

- A determination by the Chief Building Official that the structure is unsafe, unfit for human habitation, or presents a danger to the public in its existing state;

- The posting of a notice of condemnation on the structure containing a telephone number and physical address where the owner can contact Town Attorney's Office, designating the date of posting of the condemnation notice, and stating the time period available prior to demolition for contacting the Town of Huntington;

- A waiting period of seven (7) days from the posting of the notice for a property owner to contact the Town of Huntington and present compelling evidence stating why the condemned structure should not be removed.

- At the next Town Council meeting following said seven (7) day period, a public hearing shall be held. Upon confirmation of adjudication of condemnation of a structure, the structure shall be demolished.

An owner aggrieved of this process may appeal to the Town Council by written notice prior to the demolition of the structure. Building Department officials should make every effort to schedule demolitions so as to allow time for such an appeal. No appeal shall be allowed to jeopardize the health and safety of the rest of the citizens by causing a postponement of demolition beyond the next Town Council meeting following the filing of such an appeal, unless postponement is required by New York State law or Town of Huntington, Town Code.

8.2 Special Considerations

Navigation Hazard Removal
Marine debris removal will be coordinated through the Department of Maritime Services (DMS). Debris removal may also include assistance from marine salvage contractors, commercial divers, and certified surveyors to ensure that navigation hazards are removed safely and efficiently. Maritime Services shall collaborate with the Geographic Information Systems Manager to document and map navigational hazards in GIS/GPS format. Once a survey of damages to town waterways has been completed, the GIS information shall be incorporated into the damage assessment, and shall be provided to the appropriate State and Federal authorities.

The two main challenges with navigation hazards are 1) locating the debris, and 2) finding the legal owners. Marinas can be visually inspected by helicopter or by boat. Sonar or dive teams may need to be employed for submerged vessels. A location or flotation marker may be helpful in order to keep vessel positions documented. The legal owner's information may be obtained by using a vessel's registration number and marina records.

Vehicles and Vessels
The Town of Huntington shall follow all local and state laws that apply to the impoundment and the resulting salvage or sale of the vehicle or vessel. The Town has identified the following procedure to impound and handle abandoned vehicles.

- The Emergency Manager shall establish a grace period for residents to collect their vehicles. Depending on the size of the disaster, this period may vary from 24 to 72 hours. During this period, debris assessment team shall identify hazards posed by private vehicles and property. Documentation shall be made, and each hazard shall be tagged appropriately.

- Abandoned vehicles shall be tagged with a readily visible notification sticker. The sticker shall contain the following information:

    1. The date and time the sticker was attached.

2. The identity of the individual tagging the vehicle.
3. A statement that if the vehicle is not removed within a specified number of hours from the time the sticker is attached; the vehicle may be taken into custody and stored at the owner's expense.
4. The address and telephone number where additional information may be obtained.

- If the vehicle has current New York State registration, the Department of Public Safety shall verify New York State Department of Motor Vehicles records to identity the last owner of record and shall make a reasonable effort to contact the owner by telephone in order to give the owner the information on the notification sticker.

- If the vehicle is not removed within the specified number of hours from the time the notification sticker is attached, the Town shall take custody of the vehicle and provide for the vehicle's removal to a safe location. This location may include an impound yard or the yard of a registered tow-truck operator.

After a vehicle has been impounded, Department of Public Safety shall make an attempt to notify and inform the registered and legal owner, that the vehicle has been declared abandoned in accordance with Town Code, Section 6. If the registered or legal owner fails to contact the Town of Huntington within the number of days required in accordance with New York State Vehicles and Traffic law: Article 33, Section 1224, the vehicle or vessel will either be junked, or sold at auction. The town shall advertise the number of days required to make the appropriate notification, as part of the public information strategy.

8.3 Eligibility of Private Property Demolition and Debris Removal Costs

In some cases, the costs of performing demolition of private structures may be eligible for FEMA reimbursement. FEMA will consider alternative measures to eliminate threats to life, public health, and safety posed by disaster-damaged unsafe structures, including fencing off unsafe structures and restricting access, when evaluating requests for FEMA reimbursement for demolition work. FEMA staff must also concur that the demolition of unsafe structures and removal of demolition debris are in the public interest.

Eligible costs for FEMA reimbursement associated with the demolition of private structures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Capping wells
- Pumping and capping septic tanks
- Filling in basements and swimming pools

- Testing and removing hazardous materials from unsafe structures, including asbestos and household hazardous wastes
- Securing utilities (electric, telephone, water, sewer, etc.)
- Securing permits, licenses, and title searches (fees for permits, licenses, and titles issued directly by the applicant are not eligible unless it can be demonstrated that the fees are above and beyond administrative costs)
- Demolition of disaster-damaged outbuildings, such as garages, sheds, and workshops determined to be unsafe

Ineligible costs associated with the demolition of private structures include:

- Removal of slabs or foundations, except in very unusual circumstances, such as when disaster-related erosion under slabs on a hillside causes an immediate public health and safety threat
- Removal of pads and driveways

Structures condemned as safety hazards before the disaster are not eligible for demolition and subsequent demolition debris removal under FEMA authority.

FEMA Reimbursement and the Removal of Vehicles

For the removal of vehicles and vessels to be eligible for FEMA reimbursement, the following conditions must be demonstrated:

- The vehicle or vessel presents a hazard or immediate threat that blocks ingress/egress in a public-use area;
- The vehicle or vessel is abandoned, e.g., the vehicle or vessel is not on the owner's property and ownership is undetermined;
- The Town of Huntington followed local ordinances and state laws listed above by securing ownership;
- The Town of Huntington verified chain of custody, transport, and disposal of the vehicle or vessel.

Commercial Property

The removal of debris from commercial property and the demolition of commercial structures are generally not eligible for FEMA reimbursement. It is assumed and expected that these commercial enterprises retain insurance that can and will cover the cost of debris removal and/or demolition. However, in some cases, as determined by the Federal Coordinating Officer, the removal of debris from private commercial property and/or the demolition of private commercial structures by a state or local government may be eligible for FEMA reimbursement when such removal is in the interest of the public.

Duplication of Benefits

FEMA is prohibited from approving funds for work that is covered by any other source of funding. The Town of Huntington shall take reasonable steps to prevent such an occurrence and will verify that insurance coverage or any other source of funding does not exist for private property debris removal work and the demolition of private structures.

If the property owner indicates that insurance will cover all or part of the cost for debris removal and structure demolition, the insurance proceeds must be used as the first source of funding. FEMA reimbursement may cover the remainder of the cost of the eligible work after insurance proceeds are recouped from the property owner.

Section 9: Public Information Strategy

A public information strategy has been created to ensure that residents have access to accurate, timely, and helpful information before, during, and after a disaster. Regular distribution of this information will allow Huntington's residents to prepare for a disaster. After a disaster event, this strategy will be used to inform residents of recycling and disposal services available for disaster-related debris.

9.1 Public Information Officer

As detailed within the *Town of Huntington Emergency Operations Plan (2010),* the role of the Public Information Officer (PIO), is to distribute information and educate citizens about debris operations. Section 5, *Current Resources*, contains a description of the role and responsibilities of a PIO. Town of Huntington employees who may be designated to assume this position in the event of an emergency are listed in Appendix O, Employee Emergency Contact List.

9.2 Communications and Public Education Strategy (Prior-to-Event)

The Town of Huntington has developed a public information strategy around disaster debris-causing events. This strategy shall be a coordinated effort, between agencies, for provide resource information to the public, other public agencies, and stakeholders prior to, during, and after a debris-causing incident. The information included within "Official Messages" shall include information regarding how to prepare for certain disasters (floods, snow and windstorms, earthquakes, etc.) to reduce contamination and disaster-related debris; emergency telephone numbers and resources during an emergency; and what to do and where to go with disaster-related debris. The public information strategy includes the following elements[34]:

1. Message mapping (to identify likely questions the public and media will have)
2. Prior to an event, the Debris Management Team shall development pre-scripted messages and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for use in media communications, public outreach materials, Web sites, and call centers. These pre-scripted messages will be forwarded to the Emergency Operations Center;
3. A library of materials translated into other languages and interpretive resources shall be created throughout the year;
4. Contact lists for media outlets (including ethnic media), regional PIOs, and private partner customer service representatives, shall be regularly maintained by the PIO.

5. Identification of Debris Management Liaisons for the Suffolk County Fire Rescue & Emergency (FRES), Debris Coordination Center (Appendix O);

- The Town of Huntington website, *WWW.HUNTINGTONNY.GOV* , shall serve as the "one-stop" information and linkages and public alerts.
- **CODERED** is used by the Town Supervisor, and the Public Information officer, to make announcements regarding the Debris Management Plan.

Message Mapping

Message mapping is a process by which the Debris Management Team can develop questions, which will likely to be asked by the public, the media, and others. In preparation for an incident, the Town of Huntington should have prepared answers to anticipated questions along with supporting information. Effective message delivery is practiced before a disaster occurs. Appendix U, Communication Resources, contains message maps developed for use in disaster-related debris management operations[35].

Special Waste Considerations

Special waste items are those needing special handling, treatment, and disposal due to their hazardous potential, large volumes, or other problematic characteristics. Pre-scripted messages have been developed to provide the public with information on:

- How to identify special waste
- Why special waste should be separated from other debris
- How and where to dispose of special waste
- See Appendix V, Hazardous Waste Management, a reference guide for residents and businesses.

9.3 Public Information Strategy (During-Event)

ALL public communications, issued by the town, will be coordinated through the Town of Huntington Emergency Operations Center. Town issued public information will be coordinated by the Public information Officer.

If a Suffolk County Joint Information Center is established during a debris-causing incident, the Incident Commander may direct a Town of Huntington debris liaison or technical specialist to report to the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center to assist in creating public messages and responding to media inquiries. The debris liaison will provide current information on such topics as:

- Cleanup instructions

- Status of cleanup
- Locations of drop-off or collection sites
- How to source-separate waste
- Waste acceptance policies
- Handling procedures
- Illegal dumping provisions
- Addressing complaints regarding debris piles or illegal dumping

Employees who can act as a debris liaison or technical specialist are included in Appendix O, Employee Emergency Contact List.

Pre-scripted Information
Debris management public information products should use various types of information vehicles (print, radio, internet, etc.) and include pre-scripted information concerning topics, such as:

- Disposal methods and ongoing actions to comply with federal, state, and local environmental regulations
- Disposal procedures for self-help and independent contractors
- Restrictions and penalties for creating illegal dumpsites
- Public drop-off locations for all debris types
- Process for answering the public's questions concerning debris disposal

Appendix U **-** Communication Resources, contains a sample of pre-scripted messages for debris management communications.

Distribution Strategy
The public information strategy should include methods to disseminate the prepared information. The following are suggested vehicles for dissemination of information :

Media – Local television, radio, newspapers, or community newsletters (including ethnic media outlets)

Internet Sites – *www.huntingtonny.gov* (Town of Huntington home page).

Public Forums – Interactive meetings at libraries, shopping malls, or other public spaces

9. Public information Strategy

Direct Mail Products – Door hangers, direct mail, fact sheets, fliers within billings, and billboards

Town of Huntington Transfer Facilities – Posters, fliers, and customer service from facility staff.

Section 10: Training & Exercises

Town of Huntington staff participating in disaster debris management operations is required to participate in emergency management and position-specific training, depending on their expected role. For further information on Town of Huntington exercises and training, consult the Town Supervisor's Office, Emergency Manager. Exercise and Training Plan (Appendix 4 of the *Town of Huntington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*).

10.1 Types of Hazards

General emergency management training requirements are developed as part of the Town of Huntington Incident Command Structure, which is compliant with the National Incident management System (NIMS). The online courses and additional NIMS and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) courses and information can be found at http://training.fema.gov/.

The following NIMS courses are required for all Town of Huntington Emergency Management Staff representatives, per the Town of Huntington Disaster Preparedness Plan (2011). It is recommended that town employees, within the Department of Waste Division Management, and assigned to participate within the Town EOC during a proclaimed emergency or disaster complete the following courses:

- IS-700 NIMS: An Introduction (available online at http://training.fema.gov/IS/)
- IS-800 NRF: An Introduction (available online at http://training.fema.gov/IS/
- ICS-100: Introduction to NIMS ICS for Operational First Responders (available online at http://training.fema.gov/IS/)
- ICS-200: Basic All-Hazards NIMS ICS for Operational First Responders (available online at http://training.fema.gov/IS/)

10.2 Position-Specific Training

If there is staff turnover in Debris Management positions, the new staff will be expected to complete this course during their initial year of employment and prior to November when the winter storm season begins. Specific training is available for staff that will support debris management operations, including:

- **E-170 HAZUS-MH for Hurricane:**

  Course Description: This course provides in-depth discussion of the HAZUS-MH hurricane model through a combination of lectures and hands-on exercises. The course begins with a review of the basics of the hurricane model components. It then proceeds to provide instruction on the organization of and processes for updating of the general building stock as well as site-specific facility inventory. This is followed by a detailed discussion on the definition of the hurricane hazard including a review of the key components that drive the hazard analysis and the damage models that generate the analysis output. The course provides participants with an understanding of the means by which HAZUS-MH can be applied in response and recovery activities; techniques for conducting more effective shelter, debris, and economic loss modeling; and applications of HAZUS-MH for mitigation benefit analysis. It concludes with a review of model uncertainties and the means by which to address those uncertainties within the analysis process[i].

- **IS-632: Introduction to Debris Operations in FEMA's Public Assistance Program:** This class provides an introduction to local debris management operations and the FEMA public assistance program. It is well suited for any staff who will be participating in debris management operations, including Debris Plan Managers, Debris Management Site Managers, debris monitors, and finance and administration staff supporting debris operations. The class is available online through the FEMA Emergency Management Institute.

- **IS-631A Introduction to Debris Operations:** This course is designed to familiarize participants with general debris removal operations and identify critical debris operations issues. After taking the course, participants should be able to: List the eligibility criteria for participation in the Public Assistance Program. Identify the organizational structure for managing debris removal operations. Describe the types of debris generated by disasters. Explain strategies for debris removal. Describe procedures for debris removal. Discuss the special issues associated with debris removal operations.

- **E-201 Debris Technical Specialist:** This course provides the basic knowledge and tools necessary for FEMA PA Staff to perform the duties and responsibilities associated with disaster debris operations.
- **E-202 Debris Management:** This class provides in-depth training on a variety of debris management topics. The course is delivered in a classroom setting and is provided through a variety of sources, including the FEMA Emergency Management Institute.

10.3 Exercises

Conducting annual training and exercises will assist the Town of Huntington in determining the total effectiveness of its Debris Management Plan. Huntington regularly conducts training for its emergency management staff, which considers a variety of disaster scenarios. At minimum, operational exercises involving the Debris Management Plan will be conducted each year, and the plan shall be modified accordingly. Exercises will be developed and executed individually and through collaboration with other regional stakeholders. Regional stakeholders that will be considered include:

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Ecology
- Department of Public Health

State Agencies

Department of Transportation
Department of Environmental Conservation
State Emergency Management Office
New York State Forestry Service
Department of State

Suffolk County and Neighboring Jurisdictions

- Nassau County Office of Emergency Management
- Town of Oyster Bay

Suffolk County Departments and Agencies

- Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services, Office of Emergency Management
- Department of Health
- Department of Transportation
- Suffolk County Police Department
- Department of Planning, Environment and Energy

[i] https://training.fema.gov/emicourses/crsdetail.aspx?cid=E170&ctype=R

Section 11: Intrastate Mutual Aid Program

The Intrastate Mutual Aid Program ("IMAP") is resource-sharing mechanism created in § 29-h of the NY State Executive Law that allows local governments to share resources during a declared local state of emergency. The major benefit of the program is that it allows for mutual aid during a locally declared disaster without the need to enter into individual intergovernmental agreements or memoranda of understanding prior to, or during an event. Not only does the statute authorize you to share resources with other local governments, it also provides for reimbursement, and specifies which local government is responsible for liability and workers' compensation coverage when personnel are shared through this program. Enclosed with this letter is a packet of information that provides more detail on the program and explains the resource request process that must be followed in order to benefit from the statutory provisions. Additional information regarding IMAP can be found on the DHSES website at

www.dhses.ny.gov/oem/imap.

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services is responsible for overseeing the program and managing the participant contact list. As a participant, the Town of Huntington is provided with an updated contact list annually. Pursuant to New York State Executive Law § 29-h (7), the Emergency Management Team shall provide DHSES with the name and contact information for town's main point of contact, (the Logistics Chief), or the designated individual with the authority to approve the sending/receiving assets (these terms are defined more fully in Appendix Q).

11.1 Requesting Assistance

A request for assistance through IMAP may be made after the local chief executive of the requesting local government has declared a state of emergency pursuant to Executive law § 24, or is for the purpose of conducting multi-jurisdictional or regional training, drills or exercises. Such request may be initiated only by the Authorized Representative from the Requesting local government. All requests for assistance shall be documented by promptly filing a Request Form with DHSES. The Request Form shall be signed by the Authorized Representatives of both the requesting and assisting local governments. Mutual Aid requests that cross county jurisdictional lines may be facilitated through the DHSES Regional Director ("RD"). The RD may provide assistance to an RLG or ALG by facilitating communications and dissemination their request for mutual aid assistance and provide instruction as to the proper completion of Mutual Aid Resource Request Forms. The role of the RD is addressed in section V. of this document.

Mutual Aid requests for assistance that remain within the county's jurisdiction will be handled by the local Emergency Manager or the Authorized Representative. The local Emergency Manager will submit mutual aid request forms to the County Emergency Manager who will then submit a copy of the request to the RD for filing with the State. It will be the responsibility of the RD to, examine the forms for accuracy and completeness prior to entering them into the DHSES/OEM State Incident Management System ("SIMS").

11.2 Responsibilities of local Governments

Each participating jurisdiction should formulate internal procedural plans so that it may be prepared to request or provide mutual aid under IMAP. At a minimum, jurisdictions should consider internal procedures that address the following:

1. Identify and affirm the authority of local government emergency management officer
2. (authorized representative) who can place requests for and commit/deploy assistance under IMAP;
3. Procedures for requesting and receiving assistance under IMAP;
4. Procedures for utilizing mutual aid resources to fill MAP requests;
5. Familiarize personnel with IMAP request, provision, and reimbursement procedures;
6. Processes for utilizing mutual aid resources from assisting local governments;
7. Pre-identify and inventory current services, equipment, supplies, personnel, and other
8. resources related to the response and recovery activities of the local jurisdiction;
9. Pre-deployment briefing processes for personnel assigned to IMAP missions in another
10. jurisdiction;
11. Processes for requesting and receiving assistance under IMAP for the purpose of conducting multi-jurisdictional or regional training, drills or exercises;
12. Develop plan for receiving assistance, to include lists of potential staging areas and points of contact;
13. When deployed pursuant to an IMAP request, emergency response personnel of an assisting local government shall continue under the administrative control of their home jurisdiction;
14. Where permissible and not prohibited by existing statute or other authority, emergency
15. response personnel of an assisting local government shall be under the operational direction and control of the appropriate officials within the incident management system of the requesting local government;
16. Assets and equipment of an assisting local government shall continue under the ownership of the assisting jurisdiction, but shall be under the operational direction and control of the appropriate officials within the incident management system of the requesting jurisdiction;
17. During multijurisdictional or regional trainings, drills or exercises, the assisting jurisdiction will maintain coverages and be responsible for liability, workers' compensation and any immunity, their assisting personnel are afforded within their home jurisdiction.

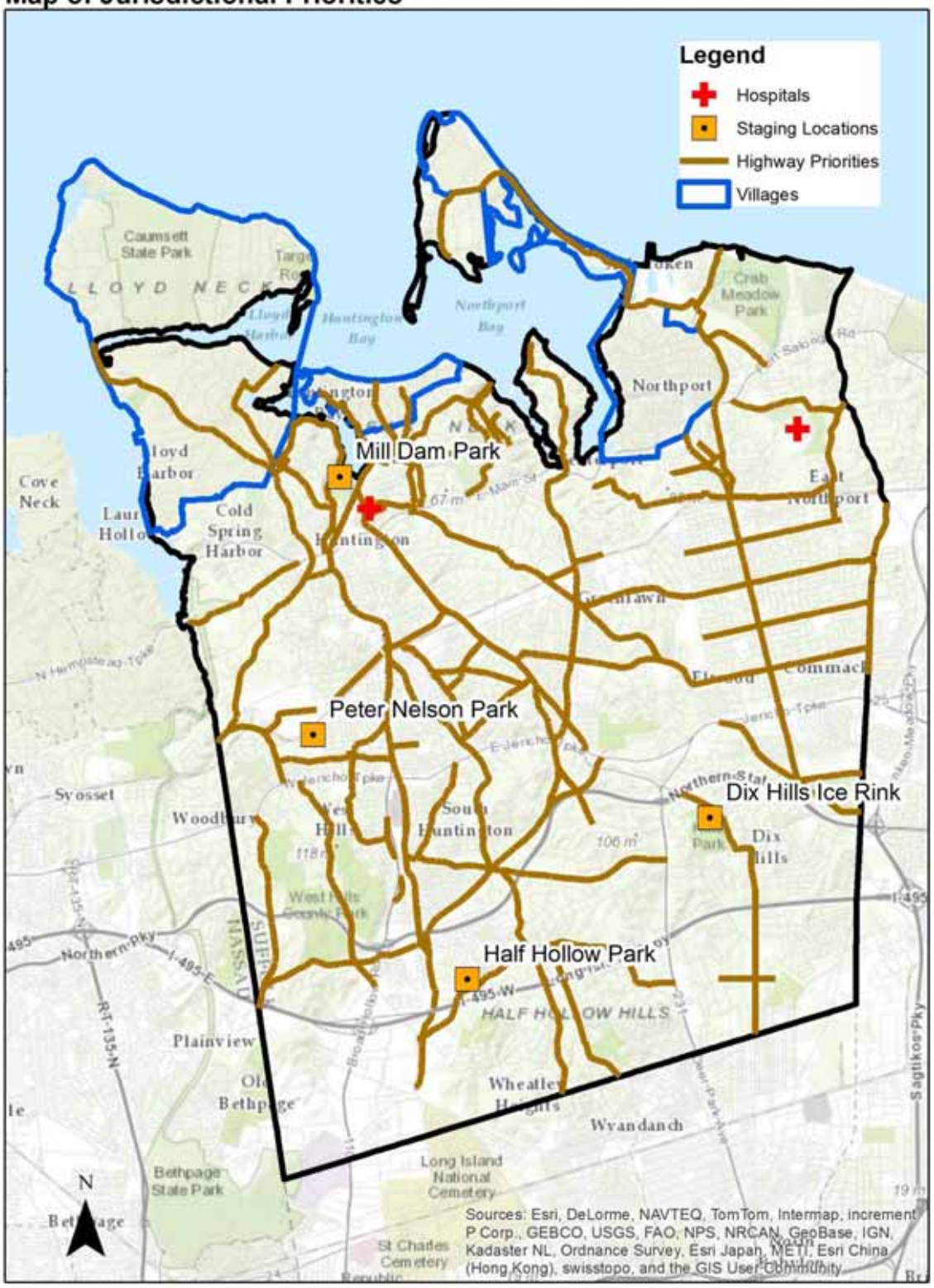
11.3 Procedure for Executing a Request for Assistance

The Town of Huntington participation in the IMAP program shall be managed at the Town EOC, by the Emergency management Team. The Incident Commander or the designated Logistics Chief is the responsible representatives, who are empowered to make official requests through the IMAP program.

Participating jurisdictions may request and provide assistance verbally and in writing, but verbal agreements made between Authorized Representatives must be confirmed by completing the Request Form within 5 days of the verbal request. All parties should communicate directly, clearly, and concisely when negotiating the terms of the Request Form (IMAP RF01) to ensure a clear understanding of what is being requested and provided and that the terms of assistance are clearly understood by all parties.

Appendix A – Map of Jurisdictional Priorities

Map of Jurisdictional Priorities



Appendix B Intentionally left blank at this time

Town of Huntington Debris Removal and Equipment Rental Contracts

Equipment	Landtek Group	Looks Great Services	Prime Time Trucking	Posillico Civil
Knucle Boom Truck	$ 900	$ 800		
Knucle Boom Truck (Self Loading)	$ 1,200	$ 800		
Brush Grinder (Excess 125 Tons)	$ 540	$ 800		$ 675
Excavator	$ 540	$ 800		$ 675
Excavator / Rotating Grapple	$ 360			$ 280
Wheel Loader / 50,000 lbs.	$ 315	$ 800		$ 235
Wheel Loader / 4-Way	$ 275	$ 800		$ 275
50' Bucket Truck	$ 900	$ 800		
Ten Wheel Truck	$ 190	$ 800	$ 175	$ 165
Tracktor Trailer 30 CU.	$ 250	$ 800	$ 235	$ 200
Tracktor Trailer 60 CU.	$ 375	$ 800	$ 235	$ 265

Contact Information

Service	Resolution	Vendor	Activation	Contact
Debris Removal / Equipment	2014 - 349	The Landtek Group	10/1/2014	631 - 691 - 2381
Debris Removal / Equipment	2014 - 349	Looks Great Services	10/9/2014	631 - 223 - 2368
Debris Removal / Equipment	2014 - 349	Prime Time Trucking	10/1/2014	631 - 249 - 1872
Debris Removal / Equipment	2014 - 349	Posillico Civil, Inc.	10/3/2014	631 - 586 - 4950

Load Ticket 1

Looks Great Services, Inc.
Licensed & Insured

DEBRIS LOAD TICKET

TO BE COMPLETED BY FIELD MONITOR

CLIENT NAME:	DISASTER NO:	TKT NO. 14067
CONTRACTOR NAME:		
DRIVER NAME:	TRAILER/TRUCK NO: (assigned)	MEASURED CAPACITY: CY
LOADING DATE: / /	LOADING TIME: am/pm	
LOADING LOCATION:	LOADING ZONE:	
FIELD MONITOR: (please print)	FIELD MONITOR: (please sign)	

TO BE COMPLETED BY DISPOSAL SITE MONITOR:

DEBRIS STAGING/REDUCTION/DISPOSAL SITE

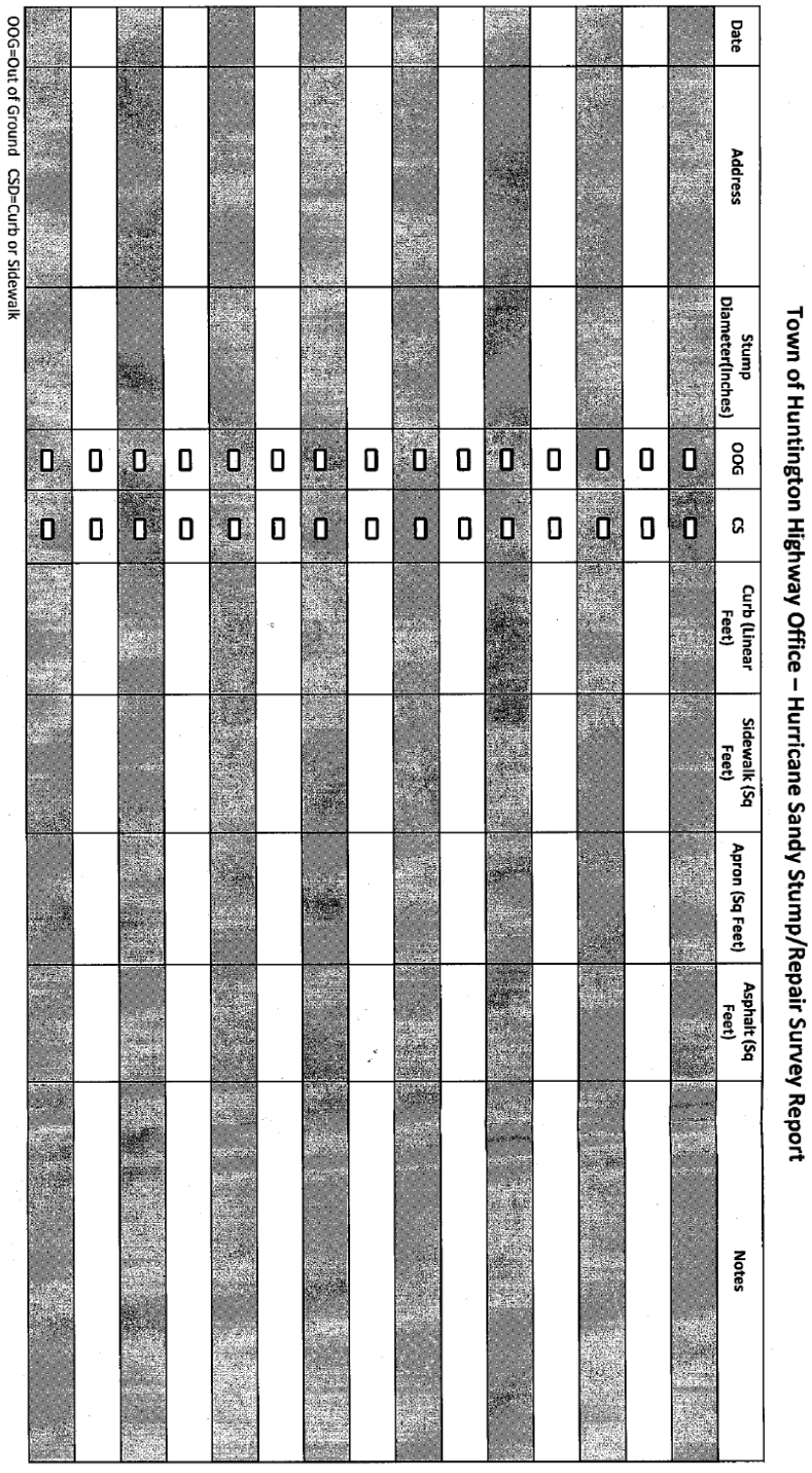
ARRIVAL DATE: / /	ARRIVAL TIME: am/pm			
REDUCTION/DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION:			SITE #: (if applicable)	
ACTUAL LOAD QUANTITY: CY	% FULL:		TONS (if applicable)	
DEBRIS TYPE	☐	VEGETATIVE	☐	C & D
	☐	WHITE GOODS	☐	OTHER_____
STUMPS	☐	SMALL		"
	☐	MEDIUM		"
	☐	LARGE		"
DISPOSAL SITE MONITOR: (please print)	DISPOSAL SITE MONITOR: (please sign)			

REPRESENTATIVES

PRIME CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVE: (please print)	PRIME CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVE: (please sign)
CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE: (please print)	CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE: (please sign)

WHITE -Prime Contractor Office *GREEN -Client(city, state, county, etc.)*
YELLOW -Contractor *PINK -FEMA* *GOLDENROD -Driver*

Load Ticket 2



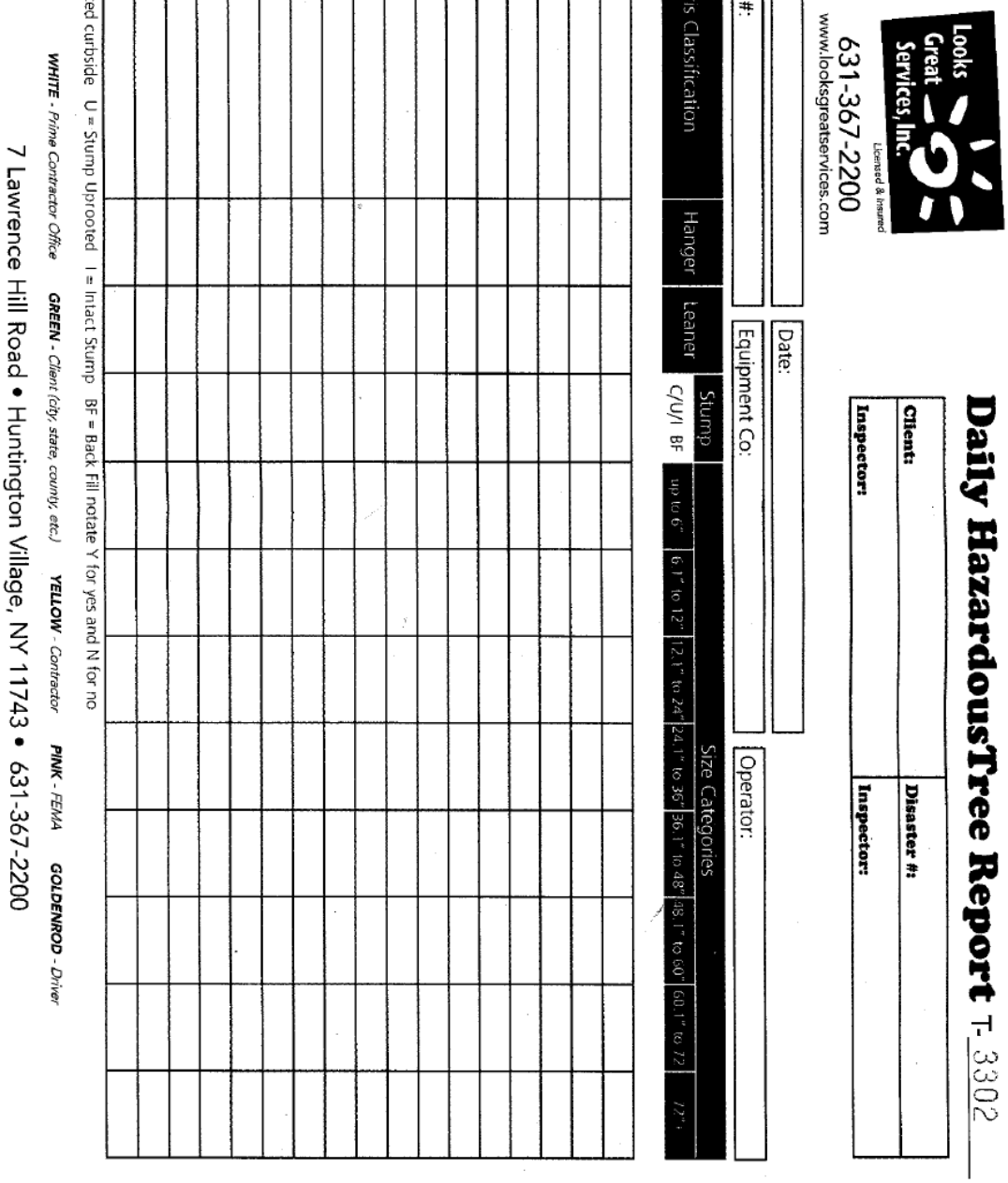
Town of Huntington Highway Office – Hurricane Sandy Stump/Repair Survey Report

Date	Address	Stump Diameter(Inches)	OOG	CS	Curb (Linear Feet)	Sidewalk (Sq Feet)	Apron (Sq Feet)	Asphalt (Sq Feet)	Notes
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					
			☐	☐					

OOG=Out of Ground CSD=Curb or Sidewalk

Appendix D – Load Tickets

Load Ticket 3



Looks Great Services, Inc.
Licensed & Insured
631-367-2200
www.looksgreatservices.com

Daily Hazardous Tree Report T- 3302

Client:	Disaster #:
Inspector:	Inspector:

Zone:
Equipment #:
Date:
Equipment Co:
Operator:

Debris Classification			Stump	Size Categories								
	Hanger	Leaner	C/U/I BF	up to 6"	6.1" to 12"	12.1" to 24"	24.1" to 36"	36.1" to 48"	48.1" to 60"	60.1" to 72"	72"+
Address:												

Debris Monitoring Report 1

Town of Huntington Stump Repare and Survey Report

Date	Address	Stump Diameter	DOG	CS	Curb (Linear Feet)	Side Walk (SQ Feet)	Apron (SQ Feet)	Asphalt (SQ Feet)	Notes

Debris Monitoring Report 2

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Debris Monitoring Report 3

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Appendix F Intentionally left blank at this time

New York State Executive law, Article 2B

§ 20. Natural and man-made disasters; policy; definitions

1. It shall be the policy of the state that:
   a. local government and emergency service organizations continue their essential role as the first line of defense in times of disaster, and that the state provide appropriate supportive services to the extent necessary;
   b. local chief executives take an active and personal role in the development and implementation of disaster preparedness programs and be vested with authority and responsibility in order to insure the success of such programs;
   c. state and local natural disaster and emergency response functions be coordinated using recognized practices in incident management in order to bring the fullest protection and benefit to the people;
   d. state resources be organized and prepared for immediate effective response to disasters which are beyond the capability of local governments and emergency service organizations; and
   e. state and local plans, organizational arrangements, and response capability required to execute the provisions of this article shall at all times be the most effective that current circumstances and existing resources allow.

2. As used in this article the following terms shall have the following meanings:
   a. "disaster" means occurrence or imminent threat of wide spread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made causes, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, high water, landslide, mudslide, wind, storm, wave action, volcanic activity, epidemic, air contamination, terrorism, cyber event, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, radiological accident, nuclear, chemical, biological, or bacteriological release, water contamination, bridge failure or bridge collapse.
   b. "state disaster emergency" means a period beginning with a declaration by the governor that a disaster exists and ending upon the termination thereof.
   c. "municipality" means a public corporation as defined in subdivision one of section sixty-six of the general construction law and a special district as defined in subdivision sixteen of section one hundred two of the real property tax law.
   d. "commission" means the disaster preparedness commission created pursuant to section twenty-one of this article.
   e. "emergency services organization" means a public or private agency, voluntary organization or group organized and functioning for the purpose of providing fire, medical, ambulance, rescue, housing, food or other services directed toward

relieving human suffering, injury or loss of life or damage to property as a result of an emergency, including non-profit and governmentally-supported organizations, but excluding governmental agencies.

f. "chief executive" means: (1) a county executive or manager of a county; (2) in a county not having a county executive or manager, the chairman or other presiding officer of the county legislative body; (3) a mayor of a city or village, except where a city or village has a manager, it shall mean such manager; and (4) a supervisor of a town, except where a town has a manager, it shall mean such manager.

g. "Disaster emergency response personnel" means agencies, public officers, employees, or affiliated volunteers having duties and responsibilities under or pursuant to a comprehensive emergency management plan.

h. "Emergency management director" means the government official responsible for emergency preparedness, response and recovery for a county, city, town, or village.

§ 23. Local comprehensive emergency management plans

1. Each county, except those contained within the city of New York, and each city, town and village is authorized to prepare comprehensive emergency management plans. The disaster preparedness commission shall provide assistance and advice for the development of such plans. City, town and village plans shall be coordinated with the county plan.
2. The purpose of such plans shall be to minimize the effect of disasters by (i) identifying appropriate local measures to prevent disasters, (ii) developing mechanisms to coordinate the use of local resources and manpower for service during and after disasters and the delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from a disaster, and (iii) providing for recovery and redevelopment after disasters.
3. Plans for coordination of resources, manpower and services shall provide for a centralized coordination and direction of requests for assistance.
4. Plans for coordination of assistance shall provide for utilization of existing organizations and lines of authority.
5. In preparing such plans, cooperation, advice and assistance shall be sought from local government officials, regional and local planning agencies, police agencies, fire departments and fire companies, local emergency management agencies, commercial and volunteer ambulance services, health and social services officials, community action agencies, the chief administrator of the courts, organizations for the elderly and the handicapped, other interested groups and the general public. Such advice and assistance may be obtained through public hearings held on public notice, or through other appropriate methods.
6. All plans for comprehensive emergency management developed by local governments or any revisions thereto shall be submitted to the commission by

December thirty-first of each year to facilitate state coordination of disaster operations.

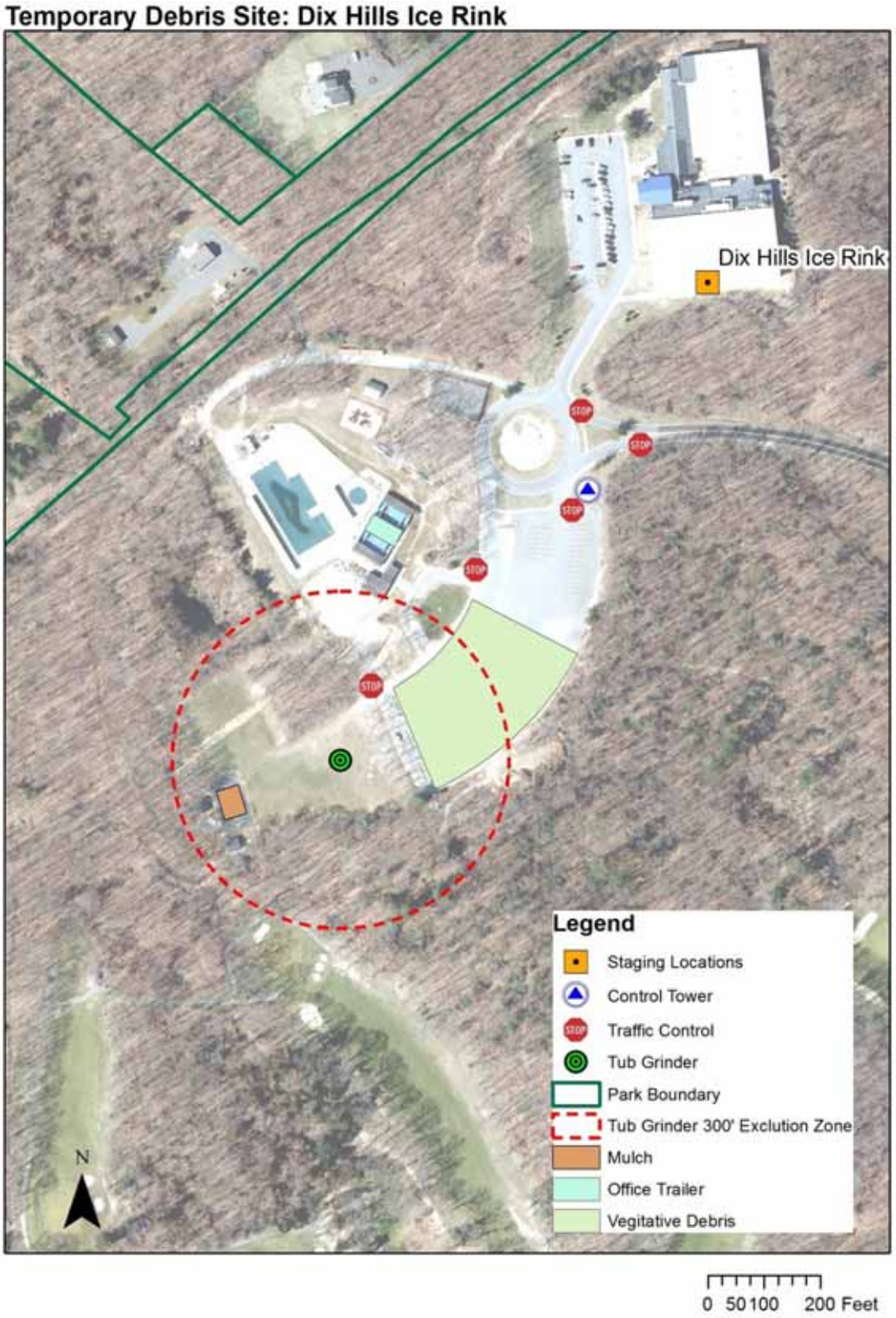
7. Such plans shall include, but not be limited to

§ 24. Local state of emergency; local emergency orders by chief executive

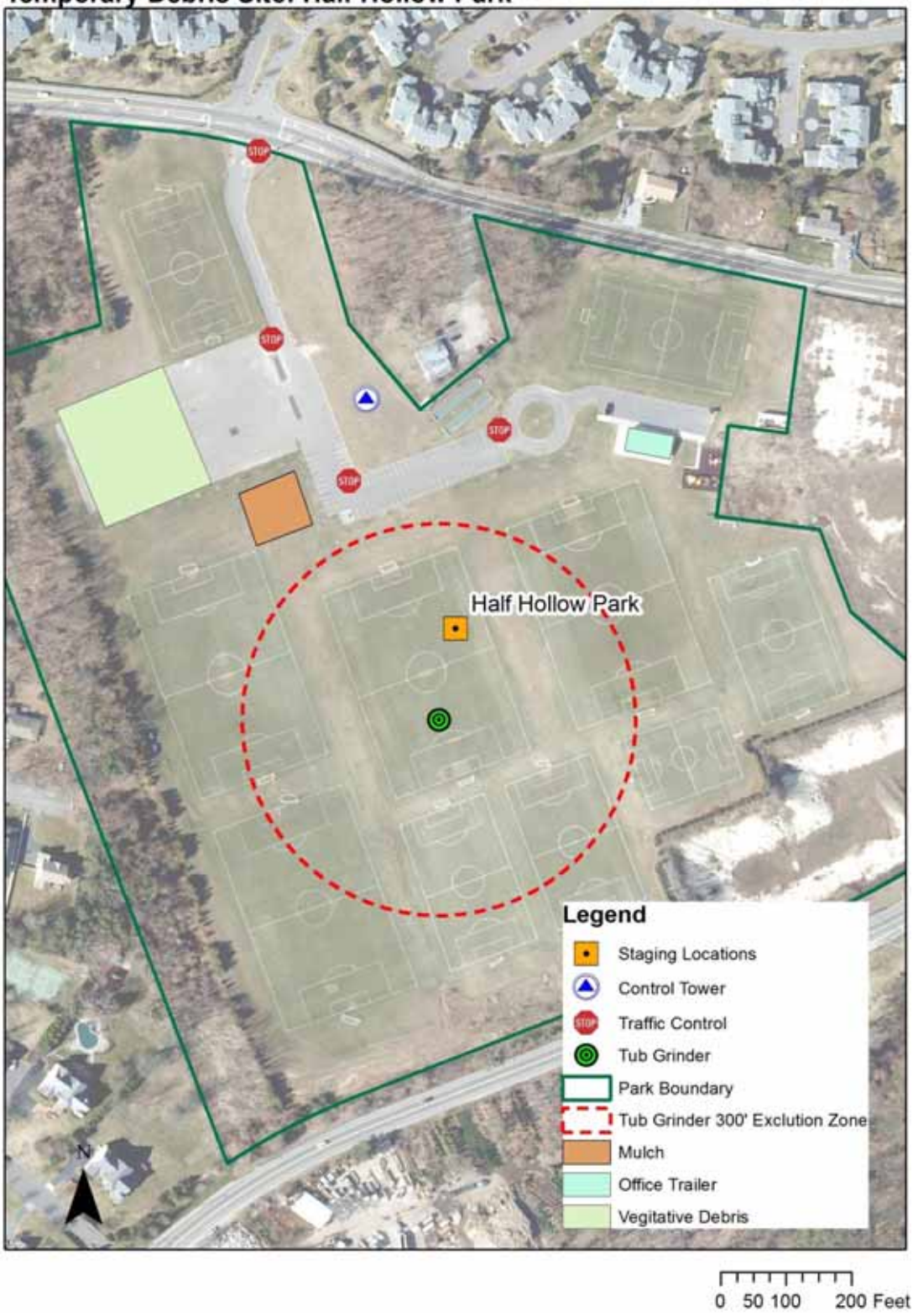
1. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, general or special, in the event of a disaster, rioting, catastrophe, or similar public emergency within the territorial limits of any county, city, town or village, or in the event of reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof, and upon a finding by the chief executive thereof that the public safety is imperiled thereby, such chief executive may proclaim a local state of emergency within any part or all of the territorial limits of such local government; provided, however, that in the event of a radiological accident as defined in section twenty-nine-c of this article, such chief executive may request of the governor a declaration of disaster emergency. Such proclamation shall remain in effect for a period not to exceed thirty days or until rescinded by the chief executive, whichever occurs first. The chief executive may issue additional proclamations to extend the state of emergency for additional periods not to exceed thirty days. Following such proclamation and during the continuance of such local state of emergency, the chief executive may promulgate local emergency orders to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation under control. As illustration, such orders may, within any part or all of the territorial limits of such local government, provide for:

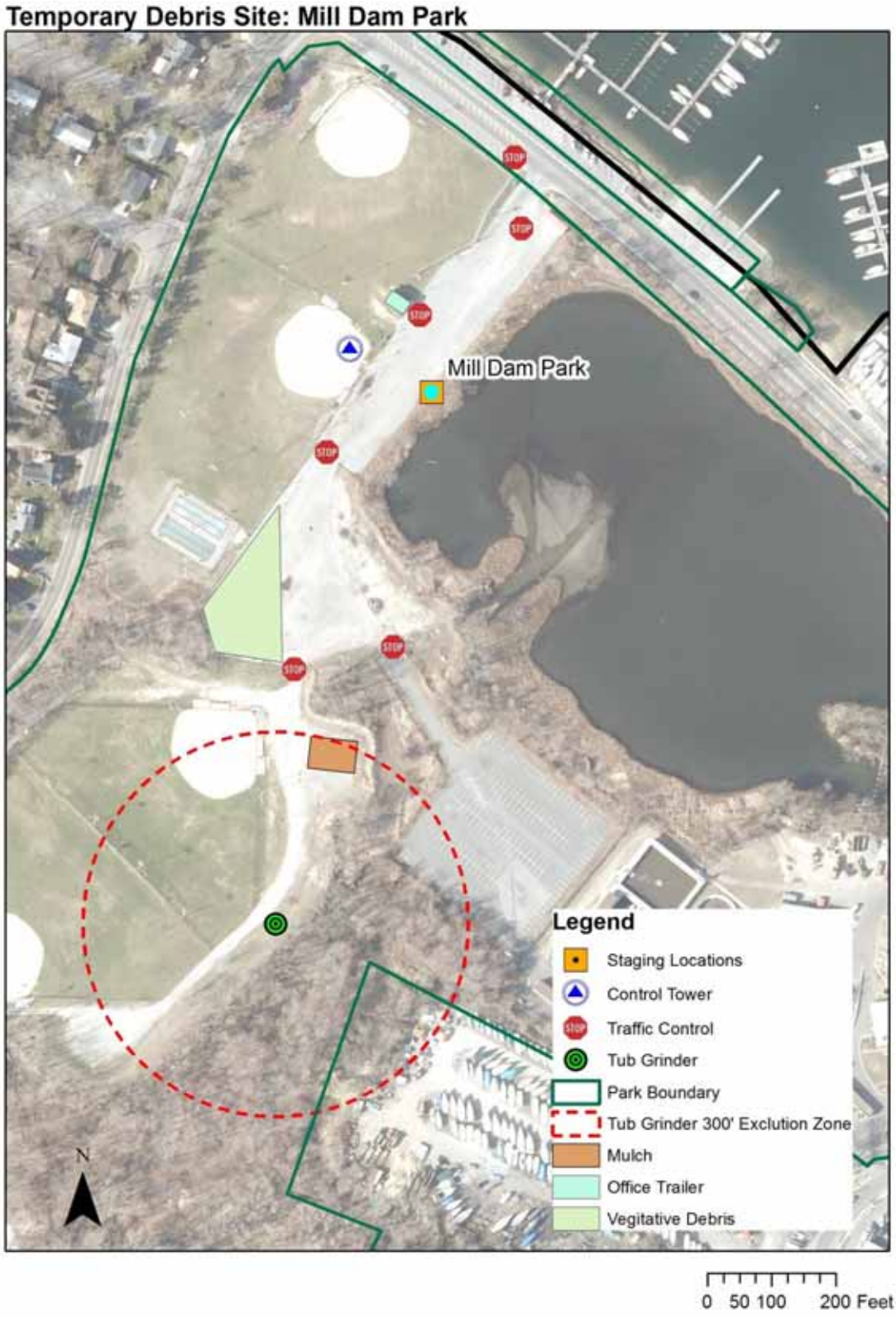
   a. the establishment of a curfew and the prohibition and control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, except essential emergency vehicles and personnel;
   b. the designation of specific zones within which the occupancy and use of buildings and the ingress and egress of vehicles and persons may be prohibited or regulated;
   c. the regulation and closing of places of amusement and assembly;
   d. the suspension or limitation of the sale, dispensing, use or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and flammable materials and liquids;
   e. the prohibition and control of the presence of persons on public streets and places;
   f. the establishment or designation of emergency shelters, emergency medical shelters, and in consultation with the state commissioner of health, community based care centers.

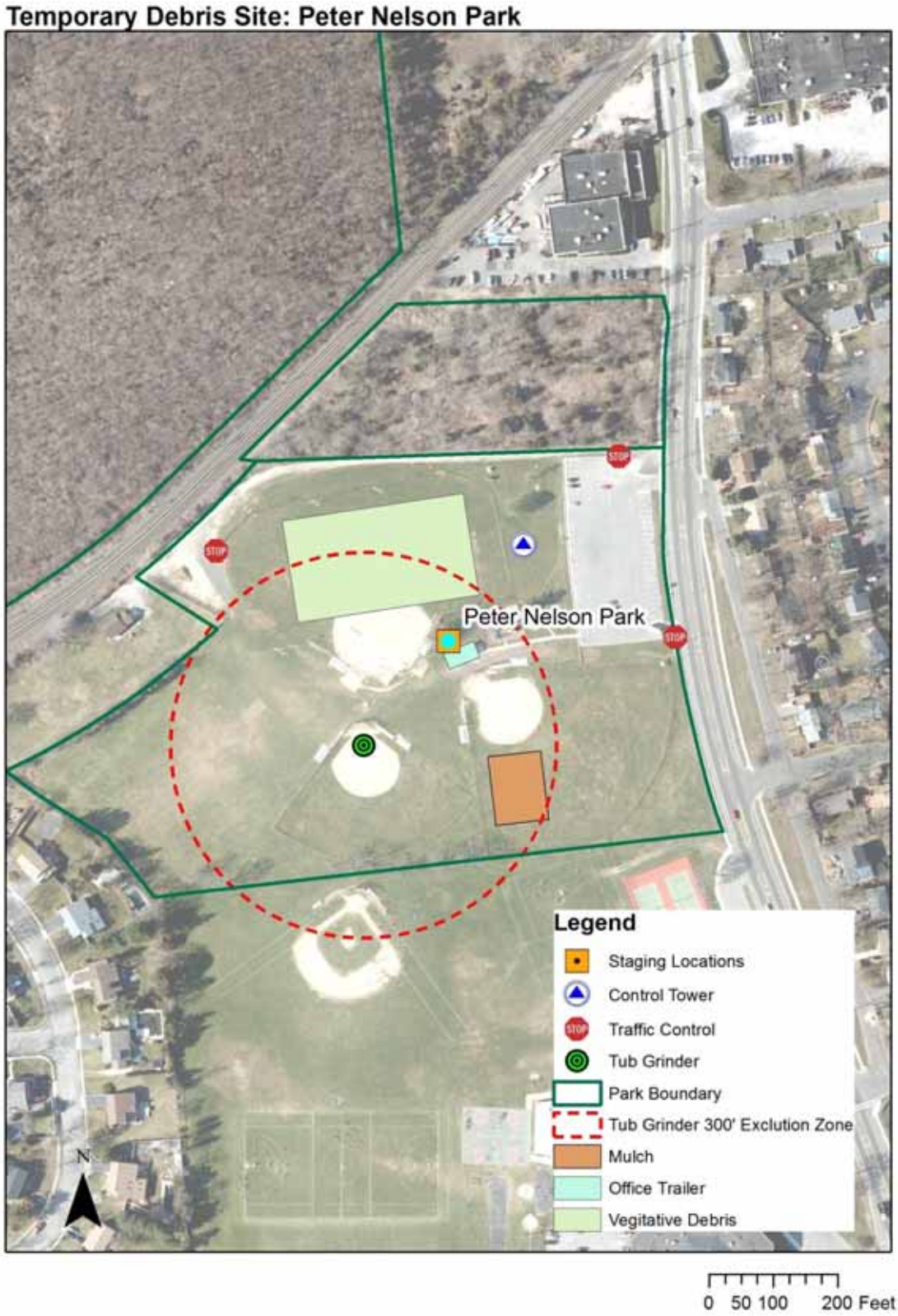
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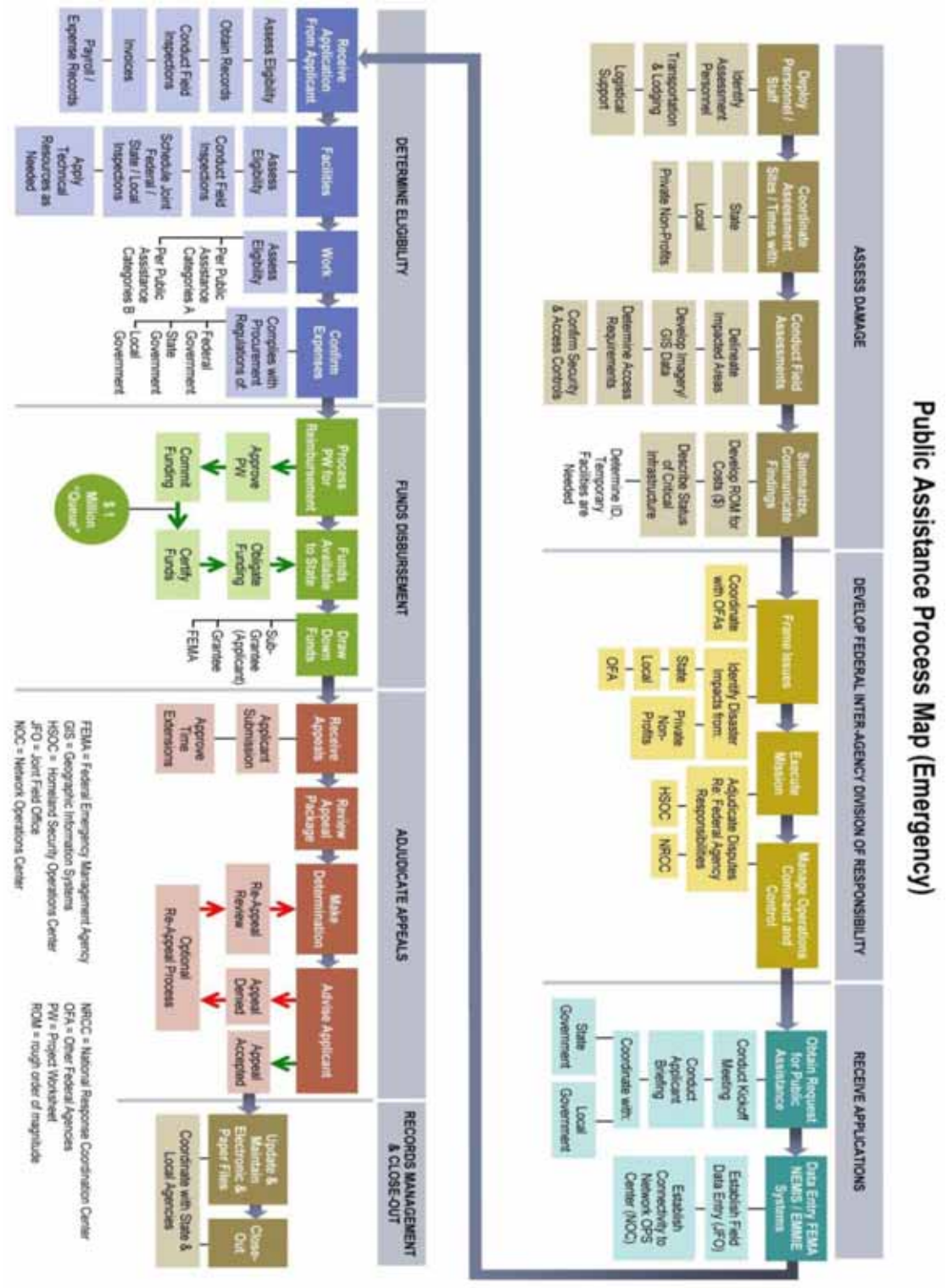

Temporary Debris Site: Dix Hills Ice Rink
Dix Hills Ice Rink
STOP
STOP
STOP
STOP
STOP
Legend
Staging Locations
Control Tower
Traffic Control
Tub Grinder
Park Boundary
Tub Grinder 300' Exclution Zone
Mulch
Office Trailer
Vegitative Debris
N
0 50100 200 Feet

Temporary Debris Site: Half Hollow Park




Temporary Debris Site: Mill Dam Park
Mill Dam Park
Legend
Staging Locations
Control Tower
Traffic Control
Tub Grinder
Park Boundary
Tub Grinder 300' Exclution Zone
Mulch
Office Trailer
Vegitative Debris
N
0 50 100 200 Feet


Temporary Debris Site: Peter Nelson Park
Peter Nelson Park
STOP
STOP
STOP
Legend
Staging Locations
Control Tower
Traffic Control
Tub Grinder
Park Boundary
Tub Grinder 300' Exclution Zone
Mulch
Office Trailer
Vegitative Debris
N
0 50 100 200 Feet


Public Assistance Process Map (Emergency)
ASSESS DAMAGE
DEVELOP FEDERAL INTER-AGENCY DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY
RECEIVE APPLICATIONS
DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY
FUNDS DISBURSEMENT
ADJUDICATE APPEALS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT & CLOSE-OUT
Deploy Personnel / Staff
Identify Assessment Personnel
Transportation & Lodging
Logistical Support
Coordinate Assessment Sites / Times with:
State
Local
Private Non-Profits
Conduct Field Assessments
Delineate Impacted Areas
Develop Imagery/ GIS Data
Determine Access Requirements
Confirm Security & Access Controls
Summarize, Communicate Findings
Develop ROM for Costs ($)
Describe Status of Critical Infrastructure
Determine ID, Temporary Facilities are Needed
Frame Issues
Coordinate with OFAs
Identify Disaster Impacts from:
State
Local
Private Non-Profits
OFA
Execute Mission
Adjudicate Disputes Re: Federal Agency Responsibilities
HSOC
NRCC
Manage Operations Command and Control
Obtain Request for Public Assistance
Conduct Kickoff Meeting
Conduct Applicant Briefing
Coordinate with:
State Government
Local Government
Data Entry FEMA NEMIS / EMMIE Systems
Establish Field Data Entry (JFO)
Establish Connectivity to Network OPS Center (NOC)
Receive Application From Applicant
Assess Eligibility
Obtain Records
Conduct Field Inspections
Invoices
Payroll / Expense Records
Facilities
Assess Eligibility
Conduct Field Inspections
Schedule Joint Federal / State / Local Inspections
Apply Technical Resources as Needed
Work
Assess Eligibility
Per Public Assistance Categories A
Per Public Assistance Categories B
Confirm Expenses
Complies with Procurement Regulations of:
Federal Government
State Government
Local Government
Process PW for Reimbursement
Approve PW
Commit Funding
$1 Million "Overuse"
Certify Funds
Funds Available to State
Obligate Funding
Draw Down Funds
Sub-Grantee (Applicant)
Grantee
FEMA
Receive Appeals
Applicant Submission
Approve Time Extensions
Review Appeal Package
Make Determination
Re-Appeal Review
Optional Re-Appeal Process
Appeal Denied
Appeal Accepted
Advise Applicant
Update & Maintain Electronic & Paper Files
Coordinate with State & Local Agencies
Close-Out
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS = Geographic Information Systems
HSOC = Homeland Security Operations Center
JFO = Joint Field Office
NOC = Network Operations Center
NRCC = National Response Coordination Center
OFA = Other Federal Agencies
PW = Project Worksheet
ROM = rough order of magnitude

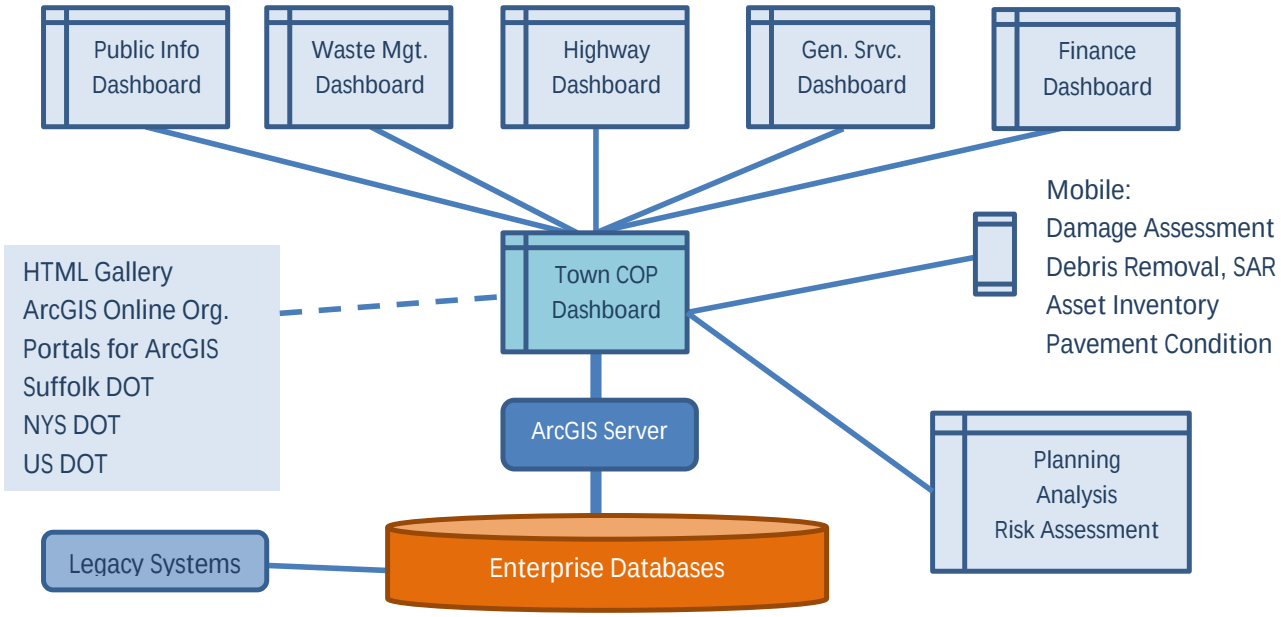
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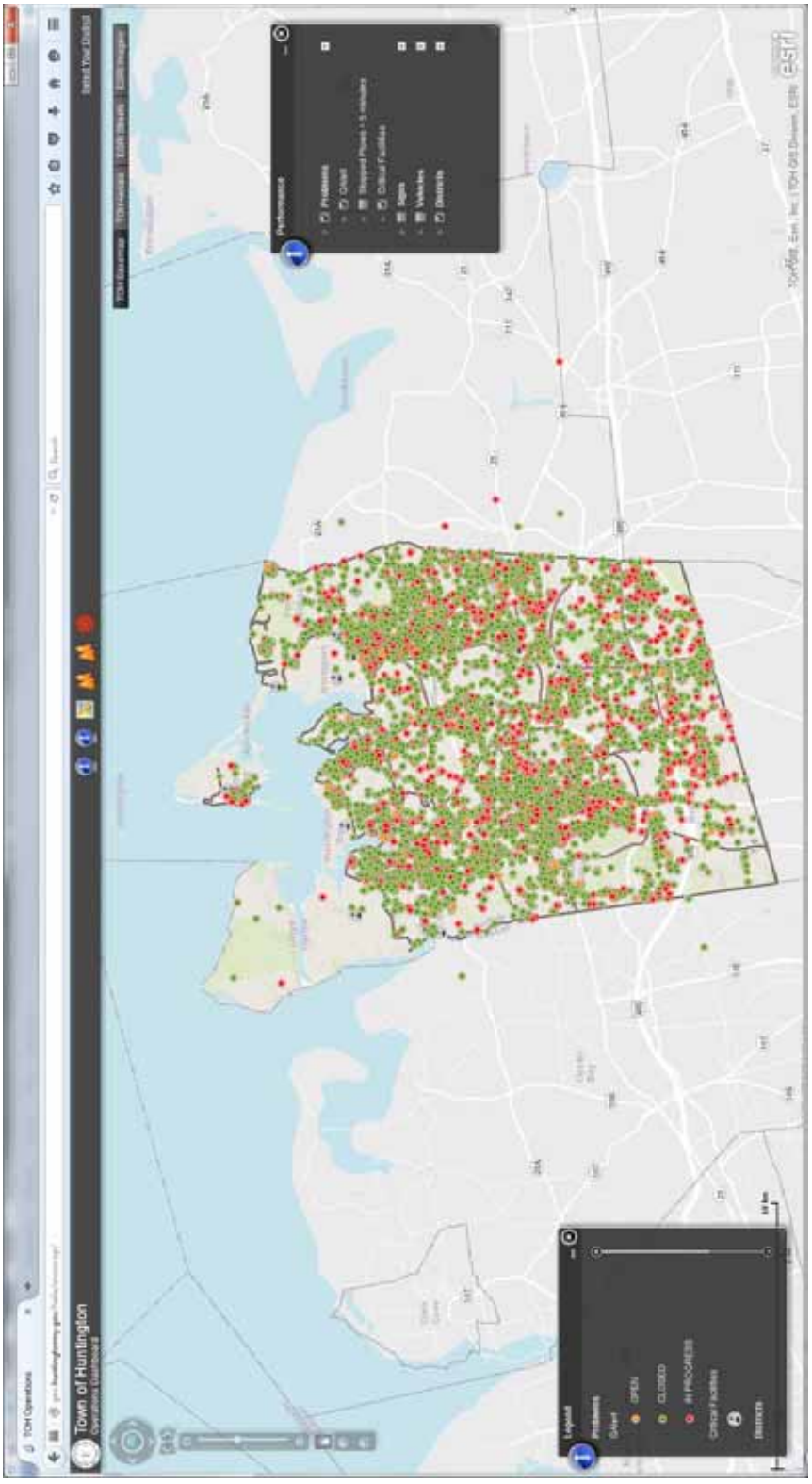
The Town of Huntington has developed a "operational dashboard", for providing a Common Operational Picture "COP" to every town agency. This web application is supported by the Town ArcGIS Server and ArcGIS Viewer, and is targeted for use by the Departments of General Services, Highway, Waste Management and Street Lighting. The Town COP application brings together a variety of town-wide operating data, which can be viewed by the staff within each department, in real time.

This COP provides the Town of Huntington Emergency Operations Center with complete situational awareness, for emergency management. The application also will provide town managers with the ability to monitor snow events, capital program progress, utility usage, disaster responses and garbage collection, and will assist staff in determining which streets or areas within a local government aren't getting enough attention.

The Town COP Dashboard is an interactive web application, which allows all department managers and district operation managers to correlate citizen complaints, disaster response assignments, current vehicle locations, and planned response activities to maximize the deployment of resources when participating in an emergency or routine operations. As information is collected from throughout the town, the data is centralized within the Town GIS server. This allows for real-time actionable intelligence to be provided at the Town Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This analysis can then be applied to address issues throughout the entire jurisdiction.

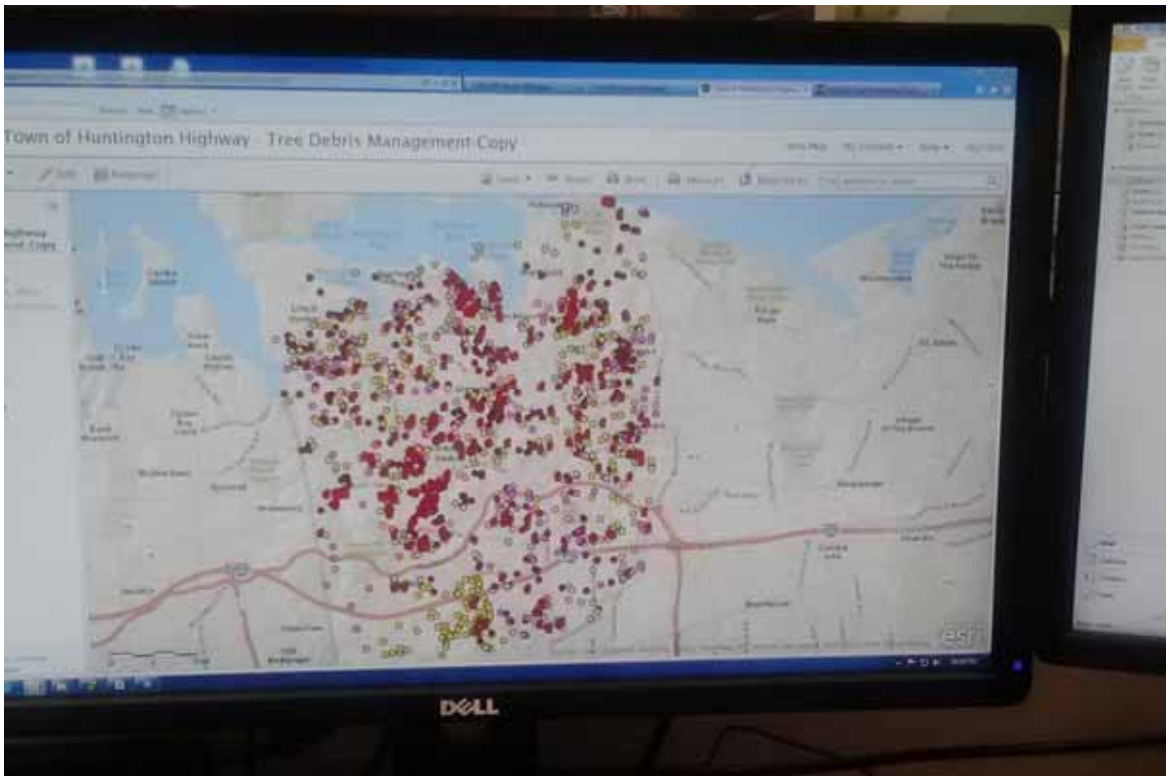
The Town of Huntington, Common Operating Picture Dashboard Configuration





Screen Shot of the Town of Huntington Common Operating Picture Dashboard

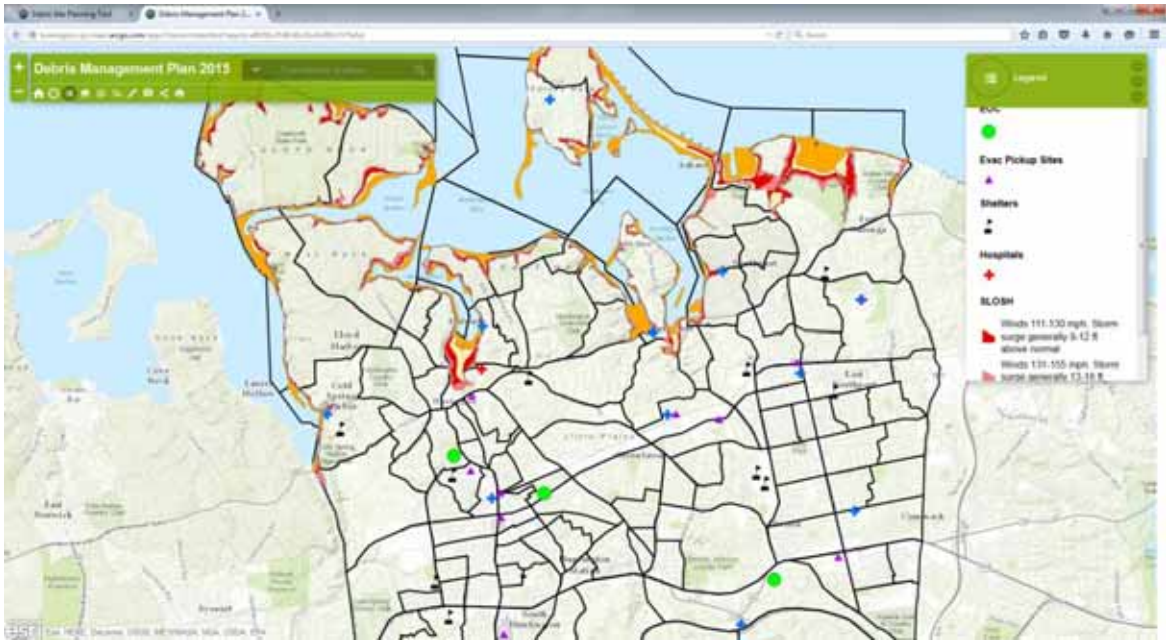
During a Declared Emergency, Town Employees with designated Emergency Management Responsibilities are provided access to the dashboard, through the HELIX / GIS Portal. Log on using regular IT credentials. The Planning Chief can provide additional credentials when necessary.



Disaster Debris Planning GIS Module during Hurricane Sandy 2012

The Disaster Debris Planning GIS Module provides emergency managers to ability for analyzing, modeling, and displaying community vulnerabilities, before a disaster occurs. When hazard locations can be viewed along with critical infrastructure, critical values at highest risk factors become more apparent. Models can be processed to determine potential impacts and appropriate mitigation requirements. When events occur, response preparedness is more comprehensive. The basic foundation of developing an emergency management program is the analysis of risks and hazards to determine values at risk and operations necessary to reduce exposure, respond effectively, and recover quickly. This application is available to the staff at the Emergency Operations Center, and for the Debris Management Team.

Appendix N – Disaster Site Management Tool

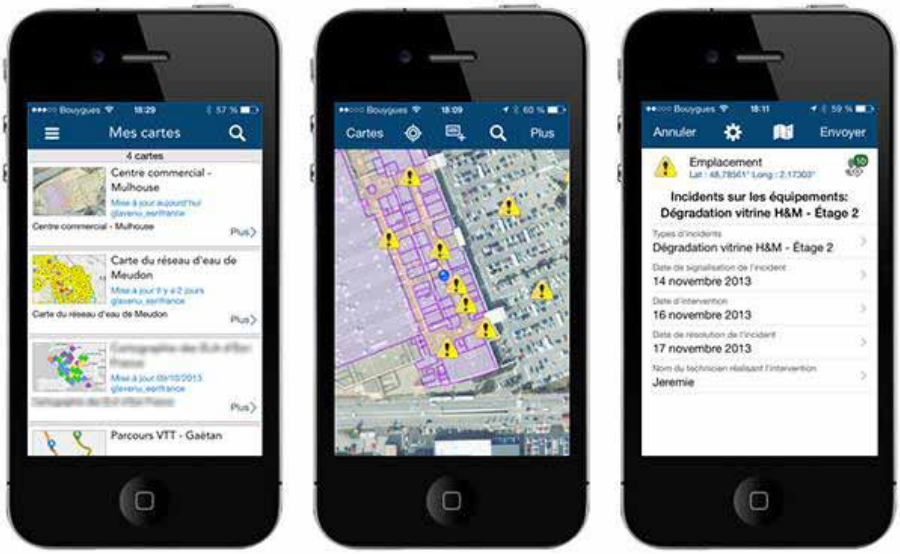


The Debris Site Management Tool is available through the Town GIS Portal. This tool can be accessed through mobile devises to plan, and manage each debris site. The application contains pre-planning information for each Emergency Operations site within the Town of Huntington. The log can be accessed through the following url:

http://huntington-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=a88781a7fd0140c2bc0c669c7475efa1

Contact the EOC for the Plan of the Day.

Appendix O – Debris Reporting Collector



Collector for ArcGIS improves the efficiency of field work forces and increases the accuracy of data collection, for incorporation with the town enterprise geographic information system (GIS). Collector for ArcGIS utilizes GIS data services from a variety of public and municipal GIS data-servers. The application is deployable with iOS or Android devices, and will allow field crews to collect and update information in the field, whether connected or disconnected.

From damage reports and service requests to places within flood inundation zones, Collector for ArcGIS, creates data that matters most during recovery operations. This data can then be presented within the GIS to produce Operational Dashboards, web-based maps, and reports. Other advantages to this application include:

- Finding places, planning inspection routes and getting directions.
- Take maps and data offline, and syncing collected information to the local municipal GIS server, once reconnected.
- Improve data quality with map-driven forms.
- Provides the ability to captured photos and videos, with GPS positioning.
- Can be easily configured to adapt to organizational workflows.
- Provides data for display in the Operations Dashboard, at the EOC.

Because Collector for ArcGIS is a feature of ArcGIS Online, the town can utilize the application through the Town of Huntington ArcGIS Online Organizational Account. This creates a secure cloud based environment for transferring data to and from the Collector application. Since ArcGIS Online for Organizations is a cloud based environment, the data will be maintained with a higher degree of resiliency for localized events.

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 6

Town of Islip





TOWN OF ISLIP

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN ANNEX 2015



TOWN OF ISLIP
DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN ANNEX

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OVERVIEW

The Town of Islip Annex to the county-wide Debris Management Plan (DMP) was developed in a collaborative effort by the Town departments with direct involvement in debris management operations. The experience and knowledge gained through recent debris generating disaster declaration events, Hurricane Irene (DR4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) was used in the preparation of this Annex.

Town of Islip will follow the requirements, concepts, guidance and operational activities specified in the Suffolk County Debris Management Plan. In addition, specific responsibilities, operations and functions of contributing Town departments are identified in this Annex.

Under New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B, the Town Supervisor may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The Town Supervisor's decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice provided to them by staff operating in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The potential impact of the emergency event on Town agency operations as well as Town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, state, and federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented.

Agency Roles

The Town of Islip Department of Public Works (DPW) is the lead agency for debris clearance and management after a natural or manmade disaster in the Town of Islip.

The Department of Environmental Control (DEC) are the technical experts on handling and processing solid waste (Debris) after a natural disaster. They coordinate with NYS DEC for approval of the Temporary Debris Storage Sites. They support and assist management of sites by DPW.

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is the Town of Islip coordinator and overseer of the debris clearance and debris management programs. This department coordinates with Town Supervisor and Town Board the status of debris management operations. The OEM provides information to the Town's Public Information Department, who in turn, provides information to the Executive Officer and the public. The OEM also coordinates and communicates with the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for support (via E-Team) and exchange of information.

DEFINITIONS OF DEBRIS

Construction and Demolition Debris is any debris resulting from structural damage to buildings that will require demolitions as a result of the disaster event, and will include items such as aggregate (concrete, brick, block), wood (both clean and treated), roofing and siding materials, wall board, metals, carpeting and flooring insulation, glass, tile, window coverings, plastic pipe, heating and ventilating and air conditioning systems and their components, light fixtures, and any type of solid waste resulting from land-clearing operations, the construction of new buildings or remodeling structures or the demolition of any building or structure pursuant to NYSDEC Regulations.

Green Waste and Land Clearing Debris, that portion of clean wood waste stream consisting of vegetative debris including all portions of damaged or downed trees to include stump, limbs and other brush.

Putrescent Municipal Waste, is the putrescent portion of MSW primarily food spoilage and contaminated recyclables. Garbage, all organic waste, (consisting of the residue of animal, fruit or vegetable matter, resulting from the preparation, cooking, handling, or food storage), exclusive of human or animal feces.

Hazardous Waste, any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, contained gaseous or semisolid form which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may:

- Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or

- Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, those that are persistent in nature, assimilated, or concentrated in tissue or which generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. The term does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or solid dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges, which are point sources subject to state or federal permits.

Industrial Waste, any liquid, gaseous, solid or other waste substance or a combination thereof; resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or from the development of any natural resources.

White Goods are a category of scrap metal and include appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, microwaves, air conditioners, and other similar types of appliances.

Aggregate (Fill Materials), clean uncontaminated brick, block, concrete, and asphalt, etc.

Scrap Metal, is ferrous metals such as structural steel and steel framing members and nonferrous metals such as wiring/conduit, plumbing (pipes and fixtures), and HVAC materials (ductwork, motors, etc.)

Electronic Waste includes items such as stereos, televisions, DVDs, computers, and peripheral accessories such as telephones and other electronic devices.

Soil, Silt and Sediment (Uncontaminated, Contaminated), Contaminated soil is the residuals deposited by receding flood waters which may include historical sediment from nearby water bodies, soil from yards, road and construction debris and other materials.

Recycling

- **Storm Debris** - The intent of the Town is to recycle as much of the storm debris generated in a storm as feasible.

- **Vegetative Debris** – volume reduced, processed yard trash/vegetative storm debris will be transported to Compost Facility for use as a soil amendment in accordance with DEC policies.

- **Illegal Dumping** - Dumping garbage, rubbish, etc. on open lots is prohibited. No garbage, refuse, abandoned junk, solid waste or other offensive materials shall be dumped, thrown onto or allowed to remain on any lot or space within the Town of Islip. This includes those defined materials that were in place before enactment of this article.

PURPOSE

- To provide organizational structure, guidance, and standardized procedures for the clearance, removal and disposal of debris caused by a major debris-generating event.

- To establish the most efficient and cost effective methods to resolve disaster debris removal and disposal issues.

- To expedite debris removal and disposal efforts that provide visible signs of recovery designed to mitigate the threat to the health, safety and welfare of residents.

- To coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State and Federal agencies involved with debris management responsibilities.

- To implement and coordinate private sector Debris Removal and Disposal contracts to maximize cleanup efficiencies.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and flooding precipitate a variety of debris that include, but are not limited to, such things as trees and other vegetative organic matter, building/construction material, appliances, personal property, mud and sediment. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.

Assumptions

A major disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands and waters could occur at any time. The amount of debris resulting from a major disaster will exceed the removal, recycling and disposal capabilities. The Town will contract for additional resources to assist in the debris removal, reduction, recycling and disposal processes. The Governor will declare a State of Emergency that will authorize State, County resources to assist in removal, recycling and disposal of debris. The Governor will request a Presidential Disaster Declaration if the disaster exceeds both local and State resources.

Permits

All debris management sites are regulated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and Emergency Authorization will be requested and received prior to the operation of these facilities.

Solid waste generated within the Town of Islip shall be disposed of only at a disposal facility unless otherwise provided herein.

It shall be unlawful for any person to collect, remove or transport any solid waste generated within the Town of Islip for disposal, processing, sorting or any other purpose to any location other than a disposal facility, except by condition of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 21 of Town code or with the approval of the Environmental Commissioner pursuant to § 21-10 of Town Code. The Commissioner of Environmental Control shall have the authority to designate a disposal facility for all waste generated within the Town of Islip and for the use of all persons licensed to provide solid waste services.

TOWN OF ISLIP AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The **Commissioner of Public Safety Enforcement (PSE)** serves as the Incident Commander of all emergency operations supported by a Town Incident Management Team. The Town of Islip EOC will be activated under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Safety Enforcement in advance of an emergency or upon an occurrence of an emergency. The EOC will be organized in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and managed in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS). Emergency communication plans will be established. Health and Safety procedures in accordance with OSHA regulations will be adhered to. Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery through communication and coordination with DPW, DEC, and PSE staff. OEM will monitor all procurement procedures and debris contracts with the support of DPW and DEC staff.

Removal of debris on private property is the responsibility of the landowner. Only debris on the Town public right of way and roads will be removed. **Town of Islip Department of Public Works (DPW)** is the Town operations leader for removal of all debris. The Town is divided into four (4) debris management zones identified as Division A, B, C & D (see map).

DPW Division Coordinator for each Division (A, B, C, D) will manage debris removal and establish priorities for essential transportation routes and private and governmental supplied services (firehouses, schools, police precincts, hospitals, etc.) The coordinator will manage debris removal in accordance with established priorities and strategies. Division coordinator will supervise Town and Contractor resources.

DPW will provide a representative to the Town EOC to coordinate situational information on debris collection, removal, recycling, and disposal operations and field operations to the EOC, to the executive staff, to the public information to the public. Any problems that arise will be reported directly to the EOC.

Islip Department of Environmental Control (DEC) will design and set up satellite debris management sites and will request required approvals from New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for all Town debris management sites in advance of need (See Appendices). DEC will coordinate all required information on debris operations and debris management of debris satellite sites directly to NYSDEC as required by NYSDEC emergency authorizations or issued permits. DEC will coordinate non-vegetative debris collection and management with DEC staff, and if needed, will contract with outside contractors. DEC will continue to manage and operate all existing Town solid waste facilities and oversee all Town normal waste collections (household and recycling).

Town of Islip Parks and Recreation (PR) will be responsible to clean up and clean all debris at Town park facilities. PR will provide equipment and staff to DPW to assist in removal of debris from Town roads and right-of-ways under the direction of DPW.

Town of Islip Planning Department (PD) will prepare maps of debris management sites and all impacted debris areas to support DPW and DEC operations. PD staff will perform community field inspections as needed.

Town of Islip Supervisor's Office will develop public shelter activations as needed and will coordinate information regarding debris management to the public via Public Information Office.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Pre-Storm – 72 to 96 Hours prior to Storm Event

PSE/OEM will establish contact and communications with Suffolk County EOC. Town EOC will be opened and staffed as needed with appropriate Town agencies. DPW/DEC will provide information to OEM regarding potential debris clearing operations which will be coordinated with Town Supervisor's Office and Public Information Office. Involved agencies will begin size-up and assignment of required Town equipment and staff and contractor equipment and staff. Commissioner of PSE (IC) will set up Town Incident Management Team (IMT) at EOC and begin developing ICS structure, organization, and Incident Action Plan (IAP) for pre-storm, storm and post-storm activities/assignments.

Storm

EOC and IC will continue to coordinate with involved Town and County agencies to ensure adequate resources are available upon cessation of storm to commence organized debris removal and management operations.

Post-Storm

IC and IMT will prepare IAP with support of involved Town agencies at EOC that will:

- Eliminate immediate threat to life, public health and safety;
- Eliminate immediate threat and significant damages and to improve public and private property;
- Ensure economic recovery of impacted areas.

Involved Town agencies and contractors will be activated and conduct debris clearing and management in accordance with daily IAP supported by all involved Town agencies in their roles and responsibilities.

Post-Storm Department Actions

Town of Islip Department of Public Works (DPW)

Commissioner of DPW will coordinate and supervise the assigned work resources in each Division consisting of Town resources and contracted resources for the clearing of Vegetative Debris on Town primary and secondary roads. Commissioner of DPW will coordinate and supervise the assignment work resources in each Division of consisting of Town resources and contracted resources for the clearing of Vegetative Debris on Islip Town Road Right-of-Ways.

DPW will coordinate clearing operations with all involved utilities (PSEG, LIPA, National Grid, Verizon, Cablevision etc). DPW will transport all vegetative debris to NYSDEC approved facilities (compost centers) and/or NYSDEC emergency authorized facilities (satellite sites, debris management sites). Vegetative Debris deposited at all debris management sites will be recorded by truck load with approved paperwork (documents) and transposed to a daily report by site to IC and EOC. DPW will document all expenses regarding this vegetative debris management operation (fuel use, staff time, equipment time, supplies purchased, etc. for Town and contracted

resources). DPW will be responsible to document and process all payment vouchers, accumulation of insurances and certified payrolls. DPW will be responsible to ensure all contracted resources are in compliance with associated Town contracts. DPW will supervise and utilize assigned Town Parks and Recreation staff and equipment as required. DPW will coordinate removal and vegetative debris disposal operations with involved municipalities including Suffolk County, Villages, and New York State and Federal agencies as required. DPW will assign a staff member to the Town EOC who may also be assigned to Town IMT.

Department of Environmental Control (DEC)

Commissioner of DEC will be responsible for all non-vegetative debris operational collection (Household Hazardous Waste (HWW), White Goods, Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D), electronic waste, etc. DEC will coordinate and supervise assigned resources (Town and contractors) in each Division and DEC will develop a Divisional time/work schedule for pick-up and disposal of Non-Vegetative Debris (NVD) with NYS DEC approved contractors/facilities. DEC will coordinate all time/work schedules to EOC and IC. DEC will set up and manage all debris satellite sites for vegetative and non-vegetative debris in accordance and approval of NYS DEC rules and regulations as required. DEC will document by truckload tickets all NVD at each debris management site and transcribe to a daily report to IC and EOC. DEC will assign a staff member to EOC for coordination and communication purposes. This staff member may also be a member of the Town IMT. DEC will continue normal waste and recycling collections in accordance with existing schedules. DEC will coordinate all required debris management reporting to NYS DEC as required by emergency authorization and existing permits. DEC will ensure debris segregation policy or plan (separation of vegetative debris, household hazardous waste, white goods, construction and demolition debris, e-waste, etc.) is communicated to involved debris management resources and public, and adhered to.

Department of Parks and Recreation (PR)

Commissioner of PR shall be responsible to clear all debris from Town park facilities. PR staff will assess and document damages to all Town park facilities including Town marinas. Marinas will be secured to ensure safety of boat owners and Town residents. All debris cleared and collected at Town facilities will be transported to appropriate debris management site and documented in accordance with Town established standards. PR will be responsible to document all involved staff time and equipment time and supplies on a daily basis by facility. A PR staff member will be assigned to EOC and this staff member may also be a member of the Town IMT. This staff member will be responsible to communicate and coordinate with assigned field resources as needed. Daily progress reports will be provided to IC and EOC by the EOC assigned PR staff member. Upon completion of PR responsibilities, excess staff and equipment resources will be assigned to DPW Divisions as needed under the direct supervision of the DPW Commissioner designee.

Department of Public Safety Enforcement (PSE)

Commissioner of PSE will supervise the Office of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center and will act as the Incident Commander for the Town of Islip Incident Management Team (IMT). PSE will coordinate with Suffolk County EOC and Suffolk County FRES

with E-Team for additional resources as needed. PSE will coordinate all reported date and information to Town Supervisor and Public Information Officer (PIO). PSE will coordinate required information directly to PIO regarding debris segregation and debris pick up schedules. PSE is responsible for leading and managing the Town IMT and preparing a daily Incident Action Plan (IAP) for debris management. PSE will operate and manage call center to gather information to assist Town residents. PSE will coordinate support with other Town agencies (Planning, Comptroller, Code Enforcement, etc.) as needed to assist debris management operations. PSE will conduct an After-Action Review upon completion of debris management operations.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES (DMS)

All DMS will take into consideration:

- Presence of tidal and freshwater wetlands, protected streams, endangered plant and animal species;
- Presence of historical and archeological significant sites;
- Flat topography
- Ability to contain storm run-off;
- Ingress and egress to site and ability to control traffic;
- Location distance to developed community residences.

All of the following functions will be implemented in designing and managing the DMS:

- Point of contact, site organization chart;
- Site ingress and egress;
- Site preparation, including clearing, erosion control grading, existing infrastructure type and condition;
- Traffic control management procedures;
- Site security;
- Site safety;
- Site layout plan, contractor work area, inspection tower and safety zone clearance;
- Environmental mitigation plan for dust traffic, safety buffer zone, storm water run-off, historic preservation, wetland and streams, and endangered species as required;
- Receive NYS DEC emergency authorization/permits prior to any use of sites;
- Documentation
- Vehicle identification/placard including certificate of load carrying capacity;
- Load tickets;
- Daily site report;
- Employee check-in forms/timesheets;
- Equipment check-in forms/timesheets;
- Debris management site setup and closeout guidelines (See Appendix A)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Town of Islip uses a Debris Prediction Model based on Army Corps of Engineers Debris Model to calculate the approximate amount of storm debris that will be generated as a result of a Category 1 Hurricane. The Town of Islip estimated debris would be approximately as follows:

Brick/wood:	560,915 tons
Concrete/steel:	6,012 tons
Tree volume (CY):	544,859 cubic yards

Household Hazardous Waste – Contractors will be directed to separate HHW at curb and not haul to debris management sites. DEC will identify HHW drop-off locations in each Town Division (A, B, C, D).

Utility Debris – PSEG, Verizon, NY Telephone, AT&T, and National Grid will be responsible for removal of all utility related debris (power transformers, utility poles, cable and other utility materials).

All contracting/procurement procedures will be in compliance with current TOI contractors/procurement procedures in addition to New York State and FEMA contracting and procurement procedures.

Removal of debris from private property is not the responsibility of the Town of Islip and will not be conducted. Private property debris requests may be received by the Town but would be provided to FEMA for whether or not it is permissible to remove requested debris. FEMA protocols/documentation will be utilized only after preliminary approval is issued by FEMA to Town of Islip.

Pre-Qualified Contractors

All pre-qualified contractors will be qualified in accordance with Town of Islip, New York State and FEMA contracting procedures for use of equipment and/or other resources in the debris management operations.

Pre-Negotiated Debris Management Contracts

There are currently no pre-negotiated debris management contracts by the Town of Islip. Utilization of Suffolk County, New York State and FEMA pre-negotiated contracts would be used if needed.

APPENDIX A

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITE SETUP AND CLOSEOUT GUIDELINES

Debris Management Site Setup

The topography and soil/substrate conditions should be evaluated to determine best site layout. When planning site preparation, think of ways to make restoration easier.

The following site baseline data checklist should be used to evaluate a site before a contractor begins operations and used during and after to ensure that site conditions are properly documented.

Debris Management Site Baseline Data Checklist Before Activities Begin

-- Take ground or aerial photographs and/ or video.
-- Note important features, such as structures, fences, culverts, and landscaping.
-- Take random soil samples.
-- Take random groundwater samples.
-- Take water samples from existing wells.
-- Check the site for volatile organic compounds.

After Activities Begin

- Establish groundwater-monitoring wells.
-- Take groundwater samples.
-- Take spot soil samples at household hazardous waste, ash, and fuel storage areas.

Progressive Updates

- Update videos/photographs.
-- Update maps/sketches of site layout.
-- Update quality assurance reports, fuel spill reports, etc.

Debris Management Site Operations

Lined temporary storage areas should be established for ash, household hazardous waste, fuels, and other materials that may contaminate soils and groundwater. Plastic liners should be placed under stationary equipment such as generators and mobile lighting plants. These actions should be included as a requirement in the contract scope of work. If the site is also an equipment storage area, fueling and equipment repair should be monitored to prevent and mitigate spills of petroleum products and hydraulic fluids.

Be aware of and lessen the effects of operations that might irritate occupants of neighboring areas. Establishment of a buffer zone can abate concerns over smoke, dust, noise, and traffic.
Consider on-site traffic patterns and segregate materials based on planned volume reduction methods.
Operations that modify the landscape, such as substrate compaction and over excavation of soils when loading debris for final disposal, will adversely affect landscape restoration.

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Debris removal/disposal should be viewed as a multi-staged operation with continuous volume reduction.

There should be no significant accumulation of debris at temporary storage sites. Instead, debris should be constantly flowing to grinders, or recycled with the residue and mixed construction and demolition materials going to a landfill.

Debris Management Site Closeout Inspection

Each Debris Management sites will eventually be emptied of all material and be restored to its previous condition and use. The Contractor is required to remove and dispose of all mixed debris, construction and demolition debris, and debris residue to approved landfills. Appropriate Town inspectors will monitor all closeout activities to ensure that the Contractor complies with the Debris Removal and Disposal Contract. Additional measures may be necessary to meet local, State, and Federal environmental requirements because of the nature of the Debris Management sites operation**.**

Debris Management Site Closeout Planning

The Contractor must assure the Town that all Debris Management sites are properly remediated. There will be significant costs associated with this operation as well as close scrutiny by the local press and environmental groups. Site remediation will go smoothly if baseline data collection and site operation procedures are followed**.**

Debris Management Site Closeout Steps

1. Contractor responsible for removing all debris from the site.
2. Contractor conducts an environmental assessment with SWA and landowner.
3. Contractor develops a restoration plan.
4. Restoration plan reviewed by SWA, landowner, and appropriate environmental agency.
5. Restoration plan approved by the appropriate environmental agency.
6. Contractor executes the plan.
7. Contractor obtains acceptance from SWA, appropriate environmental agency, and the landowner.

Debris Management Site Remediation **(as appropriate)**

During the debris removal process and after the material has been removed from each of the Debris Management sites, environmental monitoring will be needed to close each of the sites. This is to ensure that no long-term environmental contamination is left on the site. The monitoring should be done on two different media: soil, and groundwater.

- Soil. Monitoring of the soils should be by portable inspection methods to determine if any of the soils are contaminated by volatile hydrocarbons. The Contractors may do this if it is determined that hazardous material, such as oil or diesel fuel was spilled on the site. This phase of the monitoring should be done after the stockpiles are removed from the site.

- Ground Water. The monitoring of the groundwater should be done to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through the stockpile areas.

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Debris Management Site Closeout Coordination

The Contractor will coordinate the following closeout requirements through the DEC staff:

--Coordinate with local and State officials responsible for construction, real estate, contracting, project management, and legal counsel regarding requirements and support for implementation of a site remediation plan.

--Establish an independent testing and monitoring program. The Contractor is responsible for environmental restoration of both public and leased sites. The Contractor will also remove all debris from sites for final disposal at landfills prior to closure.

--Reference appropriate and applicable environmental regulations.

--Prioritize site closures.

--Schedule closeout activities.

--Determine separate protocols for soil and water testing.

--Develop decision criteria for certifying satisfactory closure based on limited baseline information.

--Develop administrative procedures and contractual arrangements for closure phase.

--Inform local and State environmental agencies regarding acceptability of program and established requirements.

--Designate approving authority to review and evaluate Contractor closure activities and progress.

--Retain staff during closure phase to develop site-specific remediation for sites, as needed, based on information obtained from the closure checklist shown below.

Debris Management Site Closure Checklist

-- Site number and location.
-- Date closure complete.
-- Household hazardous waste removed.
-- Contractor equipment and temporary structures removed.
-- Contractor petroleum spills remediated.
-- Comparison of baseline information to conditions after the contractor has vacated the temporary site.
-- Appendices.
Closure documents.
Contracting status reports.
Contract.
Testing results.
Correspondence, Narrative responses.

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Site Closeout

Once a site is no longer needed, it should be closed in accordance with the following guidelines. Closeout is not considered complete until the following occurs:

Material Removal
1. All processed and unprocessed vegetative material and inert debris shall be removed to a properly approved solid waste management site.

2. Tires must be disposed of at a scrap tire collection/processing facility; white goods and other metal scrap should be separated for recycling.

3. All other materials, unrecoverable metals, insulation, wall board, plastics, roofing material, painted wood, and other material from demolished buildings that is not inert debris (see #1 above) as well as inert debris that is mixed with such materials shall be removed to a properly permitted C & D recycling facility, C & D landfill, or municipal solid waste landfill.

Temporary Construction and Demolition Staging / Transfer Site Guidelines

General
The following guidelines should be considered when establishing staging/transfer sites for Construction & Demolition (C&D) and C&D recycling treatment and processing facilities. These guidelines apply only to sites for staging/transferring C&D storm debris (roof shingles/roofing materials, carpet, insulation, wallboard, treated and painted lumber, etc.).Arrangements should be made to screen out unsuitable materials, such as household garbage, white goods, asbestos containing materials (ACM's), and household hazardous waste.

Selecting Temporary Staging / Transferring Sites
Locating sites for staging/transferring C&D waste can be accomplished by evaluating potential sites and by revisit sites used in the past to see if site conditions have changed or if the surrounding areas have changed significantly to alter the use of the site. The following guidelines are presented in locating a site for "staging/transferring" and are considered "minimum standards" for selecting a site for use:

1. Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known flood plain and flood prone areas; consult Town OEM for the location in our town to verify these areas. Due to heavy rains associated with hurricanes and saturated conditions that result, flooding may occur more frequently than normally expected.

2. Unloading areas for incoming C&D debris material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters of the state. "Waters of the state" includes but is not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

3. Storage areas for incoming C&D debris shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries, on-site buildings, structures, and septic tanks with leach fields or at least 250 feet from off-site residential dwellings, commercial or public structures, and potable water supply wells, whichever is greater.

4. Materials separated from incoming C&D debris (white goods, scrap metal, etc.) shall be at least 50 feet from site property lines. Other non-transferable C&D wastes household garbage, larger containers of liquid, household hazardous waste shall be placed in containers and transported to the appropriate facilities as soon as possible.

5. Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site, verification by the NYS DEC office will be necessary to delineate areas of concern. Once areas are delineated, the areas shall be flagged and a 100-foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities on going at the site or as required by NYS DEC emergency authorization.

6. Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks/trailers used to haul debris, and underground utilities need to be identified due to the potential for site disturbance by truck/equipment traffic and possible site grading.

7. Sites shall have an attendant(s) during operating hours to minimize the acceptance of unapproved materials and to provide directions to haulers and private citizens bringing in debris.

8. Sites should be secure after operating hours to prevent unauthorized access to the site. Temporary measures to limit access to the site could be the use of trucks or equipment to block entry. Gates, cables, or swing pipes should be installed as soon as possible for permanent access control, if a site is to be used longer than two weeks.

9. When possible, signs should be installed to inform haulers and the general public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation, and who to contact in case of afterhours emergency.

10. Final written approval is required to consider any debris management site to be closed. Closeout of processing/recycling sites shall be within one (1) year of receiving waste. If site operations will be necessary beyond this time frame, permitting of the site by the State may be required. If conditions at the site become injurious to public health and the environment, then the site shall be closed until conditions are corrected or permanently closed. Closeout of sites shall be in accordance with the closeout and restoration of temporary debris management sites guidelines and NYS DEC authorization and permits.

C&D Treatment & Processing/Recycling Sites

Management of C&D debris and source separated materials to be recycled shall be in accordance with the following additional conditions:

1. Contact the Suffolk County Health Department for information on managing asbestos containing materials (ACM's) or materials that are considered regulated asbestos containing materials.

2. Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known flood plain and flood prone areas; consult OEM for the location to verify these areas. Due to heavy rains associated with hurricanes

and saturated conditions that result, flooding may occur more frequently than normally expected.

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3. Storage areas for incoming debris should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters of the Town, County and state. "Waters of the Town County and state" includes but is not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

4. Storage areas for incoming debris shall be located at least 100 feet from property boundaries and on-site buildings/structures.

5. Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site verification by the NYS DEC office or will be necessary to delineate areas of concern. Once areas are delineated, the areas shall be flagged and a 100-foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities on-going at the site or as required by NYSDEC Emergency Authorization/Permits.

6. Storage areas for incoming C&D debris shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries, on-site buildings, structures, and septic tanks with leach fields or at least 250 feet from off-site residential dwellings, commercial or public structures, and potable water supply wells, whichever is greater.

7. Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks / trailers used to haul debris.

8. Provisions should be made to prevent unauthorized access to facilities when not open for use. As a temporary measure, access can be secured by blocking drives or entrances with trucks or other equipment when the facilities are closed. Gates, cables, or other more standard types of access control should be installed as soon as possible.

9. When possible, post signs with operating hours and information about what types of clean up waste may be accepted. Also include information as to whether only commercial haulers or the general public may deposit waste.

10. Final written approval is required to consider any debris management site to be closed. Closeout of processing / recycling sites shall be within six (6) months of receiving waste. If site operations will be necessary beyond this time frame, permitting of the site by the State may be required. If conditions at the site become injurious to public health and the environment, then the site shall be closed until conditions are corrected or permanently closed.

Temporary Vegetative Debris Management Site Guidelines

General
When preparing temporary facilities for handling debris resulting from the cleanup efforts due to hurricane damage, the following guidelines should be considered when establishing Temporary Debris Management sites. These guidelines apply only to sites for staging or burning vegetative storm debris (yard waste, trees, limbs, stumps, branches, and untreated or unpainted wood). Arrangements should be made to screen out unsuitable materials.

The two method (s) of managing vegetative and land clearing storm debris is "chipping/grinding" for use in landscape mulch, compost preparation.

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Chipping and Grinding Sites

Locating sites for chipping/grinding of vegetative and land clearing debris will require a detailed evaluation of potential sites and possible revisits at future dates to see if site conditions have changed or if the surrounding areas have changed significantly to alter the use of the site.

The following guidelines are presented in locating a site for "chipping/grinding" and are considered "minimum standards" for selecting a site for use:

1. Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known flood plain and flood prone areas; consult OEM for the location to verify these areas. Due to heavy rains associated with hurricanes and saturated conditions that result, flooding may occur more frequently than normally expected.

2. Storage areas for incoming debris should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters of the Town, County and state. "Waters of the Town County and state" includes but is not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

3. Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries and on-site buildings/structures. Management of processed material shall be in accordance with the guidelines for reducing the potential for spontaneous combustion in compost/mulch piles.

4. Storage areas for incoming debris shall be located at least 100 feet from residential dwellings, commercial or public structures, potable water supply wells, and septic tanks with leach fields.

5. Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site, verification by the NYS DEC office will be necessary to delineate areas of concern. Once areas are delineated, the areas shall be flagged and a 100-foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities on-going at the site.

6. Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks/trailers used to haul debris, and underground utilities need to be identified due to the potential for site disturbance by truck/equipment traffic and possible site grading.

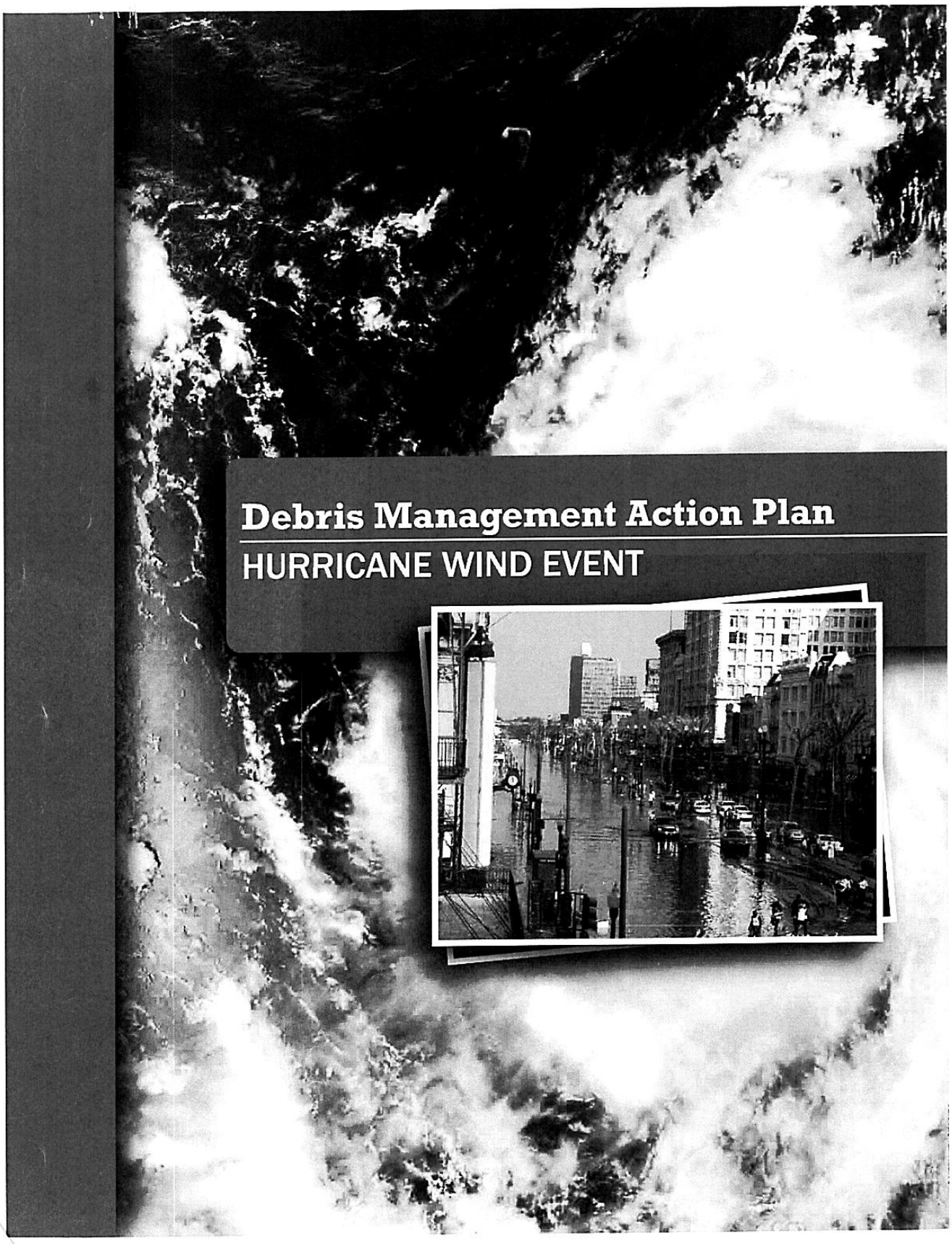
7. Sites shall have an attendant(s) during operating hours to minimize the acceptance of unapproved materials and to provide directions to haulers and private citizens bringing in debris.

8. Sites should be secure after operating hours to prevent unauthorized access. Temporary measures to limit access to the site could be the use of trucks or equipment to block entry. Gates, cables, or swing pipes should be installed as soon as possible for permanent access control if a site is to be used longer than two weeks. Sites should have adequate access that prohibits traffic from backing onto public rights-of-way or blocking primary and/or secondary roads to the site.

9. When possible, signs should be installed to inform haulers and the general public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation, and who to contact in case of an after-hours emergency.

10. Grinding of clean wood waste such as pallets and segregated non-painted/non-treated dimensional lumber is allowed.

11. Final written approval is required to consider any debris management site to be closed. Closeout of staging and processing sites shall be within six (6) months of receiving waste. If site operations will be necessary beyond this time frame, permitting of the site may be required. If conditions at the site become injurious to public health and the environment, then the site shall be closed until conditions are corrected or permanently closed. Closeout of sites shall be in accordance with the closeout and restoration guidelines for temporary debris management sites.


Debris Management Action Plan
HURRICANE WIND EVENT

Suffolk County

Debris Management Action Plan

Town of Islip Annex

July 23, 2015

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Summary Data

Debris Management Team

The Debris Management Team (DMT) should be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structure and work out of the EOC or a separate Debris Management Center (DMC). It can include decision-makers from designated local agencies as well as state, federal, and private sector representatives. DMT responsibilities include pre-incident planning such as pre-incident data collection and assignment of roles and responsibilities.

Enter the name of local agency and assigned individual responsible for the following task categories.

DMT Leadership DPW, DECCommissioner or Designee, Commissioner or Designee631-224-5610, 631-595-3391

Public Works and Sanitation Services DPW, DECCommissioner or Designee, Commissioner or Designee631-224-5610, 631-595-3391

Transportation and Highway Maintenance Services DPWCommissioner or Designee631-224-5610

Parks Services Parks & RecreationCommissioner or Designee631-224-5411

Fire and Emergency Medical Services Public Safety and EnforcementChief Fire Marshall631-224-5477

Police and Sheriff Services Public SafetyCommissioner or Designee631-224-5548

Health, Environmental, and Labor Services Safety Office, DEC, PersonnelCommissioner or Designee, Commissioner or Designee, Director or Designee631-224-5636, 631-595-3391, 631-224-5520

Water and Sewer Services Suffolk County Sewer Dist, Suffolk County Water Dist, Suffolk Cty Water-watermain breaks onlyDesignee, Designee, Designee631-854-4150, 631-589-5200, 631-665-0663

Electric Power PSEGKaren Kemp-Smith800-490-0025

Treasury, Legal, and Finance and Administration Services Comptroller's Office, Town Attorney's OfficeComptroller, Town Attorney631-595-3840, 631-595-5550

Other Tasks / Responsible Agencies

Assembling a Team

Establish teams for debris management pre-planning, response, and recovery operations. Assign specific tasks to agencies and organizations.

Planning Support

Identify Planning Team Members and Assignments

The Planning Team is the group of agencies and their representatives who will develop the debris management plan. Responsibilities for different parts of the plan can be assigned to specific agencies or worked as a team. Enter the names of agencies and individuals assigned responsibility for each component of the planning process. (Keep in mind that the Planning Team members may be different than the Debris Management Team, though there is likely to be overlap.)

Lead agency responsible for debris planning project.
Agency:Office of Emergency Management

Representative:Director

Contact Info:631-224-5730

Develop a schedule for plan development and updates.
Agency:Office of Emergency Management

Representative:Director

Contact Info:631-224-5730

Develop a communications plan for the post-incident operational team and public messaging.
Agency:Public Information

Representative:Public Information Officer

Contact Info:631-224-5485

Identify FEMA Public Assistance (PA) eligibility requirements.
Agency:Office of Emergency Management

Representative:Director

Contact Info:631-224-5730

Identify federal, state, and local environmental regulations and requirements for debris management operations.

Assembling a Team

Agency:NYS DEC

Representative:Regional Director

Contact Info:631-444-0345

Strategize for disaster debris prevention. Include measures to protect public and private property.
Agency:Department of Environmental Control

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Agency:DPW

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Develop a debris clearance and removal strategy.
Agency:DPW

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Agency:DEC

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Establish a processing strategy by debris type.
Agency:DPW

Representative:Commissioners or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Agency:DEC

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Identify and prepare temporary debris management sites.

Assembling a Team

Agency:Dept. of Environmental Control

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Identify equipment and administrative needs.
Agency:DPW

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Agency:DEC

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Debris Management Team

The Debris Management Team (DMT) should be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structure and work out of the EOC or a separate Debris Management Center (DMC). It can include decision-makers from designated local agencies as well as state, federal, and private sector representatives. DMT responsibilities include pre-incident planning such as pre-incident data collection and assignment of roles and responsibilities.

Enter the name of local agency and assigned individual responsible for the following task categories.

DMT Leadership
Agency:DPW

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Agency:DEC

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Public Works and Sanitation Services
Agency:DPW

Assembling a Team

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Agency:DEC

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Transportation and Highway Maintenance Services
Agency:DPW

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5610

Parks Services
Agency:Parks & Recreation

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5411

Fire and Emergency Medical Services
Agency:Public Safety and Enforcement

Representative:Chief Fire Marshall

Contact Info:631-224-5477

Police and Sheriff Services
Agency:Public Safety

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5548

Health, Environmental, and Labor Services
Agency:Safety Office

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5636

Assembling a Team

Agency:DEC

Representative:Commissioner or Designee

Contact Info:631-595-3391

Agency:Personnel

Representative:Director or Designee

Contact Info:631-224-5520

Water and Sewer Services
Agency:Suffolk County Sewer Dist

Representative:Designee

Contact Info:631-854-4150

Agency:Suffolk County Water Dist

Representative:Designee

Contact Info:631-589-5200

Agency:Suffolk Cty Water-watermain breaks only

Representative:Designee

Contact Info:631-665-0663

Electric Power
Agency:PSEG

Representative:Karen Kemp-Smith

Contact Info:800-490-0025

Treasury, Legal, and Finance and Administration Services
Agency:Comptroller's Office

Representative:Comptroller

Contact Info:631-595-3840

Agency:Town Attorney's Office

Assembling a Team

Representative:Town Attorney

Contact Info:631-595-5550

Other Tasks / Responsible Agencies

Interagency Task Forces

In a large-scale disaster, DMT responsibilities can be divided among Interagency Task Forces (ITFs) that manage particular aspects of debris response. ITF divisions should be established based on incident-specific needs.

Enter the ITF categories you will need and the designated lead agencies or organizations.
ITF Category:
Category Name:Vegitative Debris

Lead Entity:DPW

Category Name:White Goods

Lead Entity:DEC

Category Name:C&D Debris

Lead Entity:DEC

Category Name:Hazard Waste

Lead Entity:Hazmat Team

Meeting Agenda

A DMT and ITF meeting agenda form is provided in the Resource Library.

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Select and complete pre-planning steps for temporary debris management sites. Pre-identification and pre-assessment of temporary sites will expedite decision making at the time of a disaster and help ensure regulatory compliance. *Pre-assessment of sites is particularly important in dense urban areas where options are limited and available properties may pose environmental or other legal concerns.*

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:see attached list

Site Address:see attached list

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Commissioner, DEC or Designee

Phone:631-595-3391

Debris Processing and Disposal

Pre- Identifying debris processing and disposal sites near the debris source will expedite decision making at the time of a disaster and help ensure regulatory compliance. The quantity and types of debris will determine processing and disposal space requirements and options.

Debris Processing

The following items should be considered when you plan for debris processing. **Obtain further debris processing guidance from relevant state and federal agencies.**

-segregation of materials at the origin or along the right of way can facilitate faster processing at temporary sites.

-Environmental regulations should be taken into account when determining segregation procedures.

-Debris volume should be reduced when possible. *For instance, before delivering woody debris to composting facilities*

-The public should be directed to segregate debris as soon as possible after the incident. The most effective way to do this is to set time periods for removal. *For instance, the first 7 to 10 days is set aside for separating and removing clean woody debris.*

-Reuse and recycling are cost-effective disposal options.

-Hazardous waste and white goods (appliances) require special handling and disposal.

-Monitoring debris removal and processing operations supports accurate tracking. *Monitoring is required for reimbursement under federal grant programs.*

Provide special considerations for debris storage and processing.

The uploaded document has been added to this report as **Appendix 2**. Waste Facility Info.

Attached as the first page in **Appendix 1** is a Waste Facility info sheet from the DEC Commissioner.

Disposal Methods

Enter chosen disposal method for each type of material listed below. Consider disposal methods for each of the types of debris material you may be faced with and enter information relevant for your jurisdictions options:

Vegetative material- Trees, limbs, and shrubs composting after chipping or grinding. C&D Clean fill

Construction and Demolition Debris- Building materials (e.g., concrete, wood, roofing). C&D Clean fill

Municipal Solid Waste- Common household garbage and personal belongings. Waste to Energy Facility

Putrescible Waste- Food waste and other organic matter. Waste to Energy Facility

Debris Processing and Disposal

White Goods
*Appliances (e.g., refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners)*recycle

Household Hazardous Waste
*Household products with corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients (e.g., paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides)*recycle

Animal Carcasses
*Livestock, working animals, domestic animals, and wild animals*incineration

Mud, Soil, and Sediment
*Wet or dry dirt sand, sludge, and other earthen materials*reuse at landfill cover material

Motor Vehicles and Water Craft
*Personal automobiles, commercial vehicles, construction equipment, and boats*recycle or reuse scrap metals, tires fuel oils

Selecting Disposal Sites

Selecting Disposal Facilties

Pre-identifying disposal facilities will facilitate movement of debris from temporary sites. Disposal sites may include landfills, recycling centers, composting sites, materials recovery facilities, waste-to-energy plants, or incinerators. Be sure to confirm which types of waste are accepted at a particular facility before making plans.

Landfills:
Site Name: Blydenburgh Resourse Recovery Facility

Site Address: 440 Blydenburgh Road, Hauppauge

Site Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name:Commissioner DEC

Phone:631-224-5644

Accepts hazardous waste?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Accepts inert waste (construction and demolition debris, rocks etc.)?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Debris Processing and Disposal

Is public drop off available?
[ ] Yes [x] No. Free to residents in a passenger vehicle.

The uploaded document has been added to this report as **Appendix 1**.

Provide additional information: Facility accepts construction and demolition debris and is permitted by NYSDEC

Recycling Centers:
Site Name: Multi-purpose Recycling Facility (WRAP Center)

Address: 1155 Lincoln Ave., Holbrook

Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name: Commissioner DEC

Phone: 631-224-5644

Accepts batteries and household hazardous waste?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Is public drop off available?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts automotive parts?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts electronic waste?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Size of site (acres or square miles) 10.5 Acres. 39.4 total property acres

The uploaded document has been added as the last page in **Appendix 1**

Provide additional information: Facility accepts recyclables, white goods and Household Hazardous Materials

Composting Facilities:
Site Name: MacArthur Compost Facility

Address: 1101 Railroad Ave, Ronkonkoma

Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Debris Processing and Disposal

Point of Contact Name: Commissioner DEC

Phone: 631-224-5644

Is public drop off available?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Accepts animal carcasses?
[ ] Yes [x] No

The uploaded document has been added to this report as **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2**.
Provide additional information: Facility would accept vegetative debris and is permitted by NYSDEC

Obtaining Assistance

This section documents debris management resources that you may need and any related contracts and agreements to access resources you do not have in your jurisdiction. Debris management contracting should be in place *before* an incident to ensure proper procurement processes, qualified vendors, and fair rates.

Your need for and use of the information provided in this section will depend on the specifics of the incident. You may not be able to use all of this information during the planning phase (prior to an event) and may need to return to this section during or after the debris-generating event.

Public Assistance

The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program helps state and local governments, federally recognized tribes, and eligible private non-profit organizations in disaster response and recovery following a *presidentially-declared disaster.* A PA process chart is provided in the Resource Library.

PA provides assistance for debris removal, implementation of emergency protective measures, and restoration of eligible facilities and infrastructure. ***There are basic eligibility criteria and many other programmatic requirements for successful PA qualification and reimbursement. Be sure that local personnel are familiar with the regulations, review FEMA's PA handbook and check their website for recent changes, and consult your state's PA Liaison to ensure your jurisdiction is following every required step correctly.***

PA responsible agency:Office of Emergency Management, Director, 631-224-5730

Provide any relevant PA document.
n/a at this time

Contracting

A large-scale disaster will likely require support from private vendors. Pre-contracting may provide cost and budgeting advantages and help ensure that services will be available when needed. Sharing contracting information with neighboring jurisdictions may offer cost-sharing opportunities and reduce competition for services at the time of an incident.

Compliance with federal contracting requirements is essential to ensure qualification for expense reimbursement under federal programs such as the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program.

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION
Contractor Information
Name of Contractor:see attached list

Obtaining Assistance

Potential services:
[x] Clearing

[x] Collection and Hauling

[x] Collection, hauling, dumping, reducing, disposing

[ ] Other

The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 9. This is the contractor list.

Notes:See attached contractor information.

Describe emergency contracting and procurement proceduresSee attached.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements between agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions facilitate quick access to personnel, equipment, and other resources. Mutual aid agreements should address:

- Request and response procedures
- Types of resources covered
- Cost negotiation and payment process
- Training, certification, and credentialing standards
- Liability responsibilities

A mutual aid agreement template is provided in the Resource Library and can be tailored to your jurisdiction's particular needs.

EMAC Model Mission Ready Packages

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is an interstate mutual aid agreement. EMAC facilitates efficient resource-sharing between states during an emergency. Refer to the EMAC website for more information.

EMAC Mission Ready Packages are developed before an emergency. **EMAC requests are submitted by state EMAC coordinators when a state cannot meet the needs of its local jurisdictions, but a local jurisdiction can be prepared to facilitate a request if the Logistics Section personnel are familiar with the EMAC packages.** Sample EMAC support packages are provided in the Resource Library.

Obtaining Assistance

Mission ready models for debris removal may include debris assessment and planning, debris removal assistance, and road clearance and equipment.

Provide a list of mission ready models prepared by your Logistics Section.

Trucks and Equipment

It is important to identify sources and type of debris equipment available. Consult your Logistic Section to get this information.

Pickup Trucks:

See appendix 6+7

Quantity available: 160

Low Boys:

See appendix 6

Quantity available: 2

Wheel Loaders:

See appendix 6+7

Quantity available: 32

Tandem Dump Trucks:

See appendix 6+7

Quantity available: 16

Chainsaws:

See appendix 7

Obtaining Assistance

Description:attached sheets

Quantity Available:75

Hand Tools
Source:See attached

Description:shovels, rakes, pole saws, etc

Quantity Available:750

Other
Other:n/a

Communications Equipment

It is important to identify sources and type of debris equipment available. Consult your Logistics Section to get this information.

Cell Phones
Source:See attached

Quantity Available:100

Walkie Talkies
Source:See attached portable radio list

Quantity Available:350

Satellite Phones
Source:See attached

Description:communication

Quantity Available:2

Other
Other:See attached vehicle radio list

Obtaining Assistance

Other Resources

It is important to identify sources and type of debris equipment available. Consult your Logistics Section to get this information.

Water and Fluids

Source:bottle water

Description:cases

Quantity Available:50

Safety Equipment

Source:Safety Office

Description:Safety vests, hard hats, goggles, gloves, etc

Quantity Available:250

Personal Protective Equipment

Source:Safety Office

Description:chaps and safety shoes

Quantity Available:25

Obtaining Assistance

Food

Source:EOC

Description:MRE

Quantity Available:50

Sanitation

Source:Custodial

Description:plastic bags, brooms, mops, etc

Quantity Available:200

Tracking Progress

The information in this section will depend on the specifics of the incident. You may not be able to fill in the necessary information during the planning phrase (prior to an event) and will need to return to this section during or after the debris-generating event.

The responsible agencies for this data:

DPW, Commissioner or Designee, 631-224-5610

DEC, Commissioner or Designee, 631-595-3391

Debris and Clearance Routes

Indicate progress on clearing priority routes.

Incident Data- Locations and Facilities

Enter information here to document progress at debris sites or facilities. You can update the information and upload tracking forms, progress reports or other records that document operations for the incident.

Temporary Debris Management sites documented in **Appendix 1**

Town of Islip Highway Yards are documented on the last page in **Appendix 1**

Town of Islip Map is documented in **Appendix 5**

Incident Date-Operational Zones

It is important to designate zones for debris removal

Appendix 4 Provides the Town of Islip Map-3 districts & Fire Island.

Tracking Progress

Incident Data-Assets

Enter the information here to document equipment in use for debris operation. You can update the information and upload tracking forms, progress reports or other records that document operations for the incident

Trucks and Equipment

Appendix 6 shows equipment for the 3 DPW yards

Appendix 7 shows equipment for the airport

Appendix 8 shows code enforcement vehicle fleet

Note: Equipment location is subject to change upon certain requests.

Overall Progress

Enter information here to document overall progress of debris operation. You can update the information and upload tracking forms, progress reports, or other records that document operations for the incident. A sample Debris Management Progress Report is provided in a resource library.

Critical Locations and Areas Cleared

Overall Clearance Progress

Overall Removal Progress

Overall Processing Progress

Job Duration Calculator

Use the job calculator below to estimate job duration with available trucks and determine whether additional equipment and crews will be needed to meet timeline objectives:

Tracking Progress

Formulas

Job duration (weeks) = total debris volume / weekly removal capacity

Weekly removal capacity = # of trucks x truck capacity x trips per day x work days per week

Truck capacity is typically 18 cubic yards.
Trips per day will depend on travel and queuing times.

CALCULATION: WEEKLY REMOVAL CAPACITY

Number of trucks:

Capacity per truck (cubic yards):15

Truck trips per day:10

Work days per week:7

WEEKLY REMOVAL CAPACITY:

CALCULATION: JOB DURATION

Total debris volume:6,556,000.00

Weekly removal capacity:

WEEKS:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:see attached list

Site Address:see attached list

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:Commissioner, DEC or Designee

Phone:631-595-3391

Site Details

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

PRIVATE SITES

Is there a pre-existing lease term?

What is the expiration date of lease?

PUBLIC SITES

Is a memorandum of understanding in place with the owner agency?

Memorandum document?
The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 1. TOI Satellite Debris Sites.

ALL SITES

Does the site have good ingress and egress?

Is the site in close proximity to good transportation arteries?

Does the site offer barge or rail access?

What are the site drainage characteristics?impervious

Is the site fenced and gated?

How much space is available for debris storage and reduction?see attached list

Have you avoided the following areas in selecting this site?

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Coastal Zone?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Wetlands?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Public water supplies?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Surface water?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Groundwater wells?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Threatened or endangered species?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Rare ecosystems?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Historic sites?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Sensitive surroundings (residences, schools, churches, etc.)?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Provide additional comments regarding this site's selection.

Site Conditions & Documentation

PRE-USE DOCUMENTATION

Has this site been reviewed by the Safety Office, Commissioner or Designee, 631-224-5636, DEC, Commissioner or Designee, 631-595-3391, Personnel, Director or Designee, 631-224-5520?

Have environmental regulatory agencies been consulted regarding required site documentation?

Have you obtained the following?
Aerial videos or photographs?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Ground videos or photographs?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Documentation of important features (e.g., structures, fences, culverts)?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Spot soil samples?

Finding Space – Debris Management Sites

Provide a map or sketch of the site.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as **Appendix 1**.

Site Layout

In planning your site layout, delineate space for the following:

- Reduction
- Recycling
- Tipping areas
- Loading areas for processing debris ready for final disposal
- Household hazardous waste storage
- Monitoring tower locations at both entrance and exit points
- Equipment, fuel, and water storage
- Public drop-off centers

A sample site layout is included in the Reference Library.

Provide site layout maps.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as **Appendix 1**. Islip Disposal Facilities.

Site Closeout and Remediation

Temporary sites need to be returned to their original condition after use following site closeout and remediation procedures. This includes removing equipment and remediating contamination resulting from site operations. *Post operations testing and comparison with baseline data will confirm that the site has been adequately restored.*

A sample site closeout checklist is included in the Reference Library. Note: Consult with your local environmental protection agency for additional guidance on relevant regulations.

Appendix 1

TOWN OF ISLIP DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

November 1, 2012

401 MAIN STREET • ISLIP, NEW YORK 11751 • (631) 595-3630

Mr. Syed Rahaman
NYSDEC
50 Circle Road
Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409

Re: Request for Temporary Satellite Debris Sites

Dear Mr. Rahaman:

The Town of Islip hereby requests permission to establish five (5) temporary Satellite Debris Storage sites within the boundaries of the Town of Islip for the storage of debris from Hurricane Sandy. These sites will be for the storage of yard waste and brush type material only as generated from residential homes and town facilities.

The following are the locations that the town is submitting for permission to use under this request:

- Bay Shore Marina at the southern base of Clinton Ave. – Attachment 2
- Byron Lake Park off Bayview Ave in Oakdale – Attachment 1
- DPW Yard located off South Technology Drive, Central Islip – Attachment 4
- Ronkonkoma Lake Park off Rosevale Ave. Ronkonkoma – Attachment 5
- Casamento Park off Muncey Road – Attachment 3

The Town would deliver materials to these locations utilizing town personnel and outside contractors for staging and ultimate transfer to the MacArthur Compost Facility for final processing. Where feasible, the town will be utilizing outside grinding equipment to size reduce the materials prior to transfer to the compost facility. Transfer of materials will be performed by either outside contractors or town owned equipment.

These locations will be supplementing the capacity at the MacArthur Compost Facility and it is estimated that these facilities can store approximately 100,000 cubic yards of unprocessed materials.

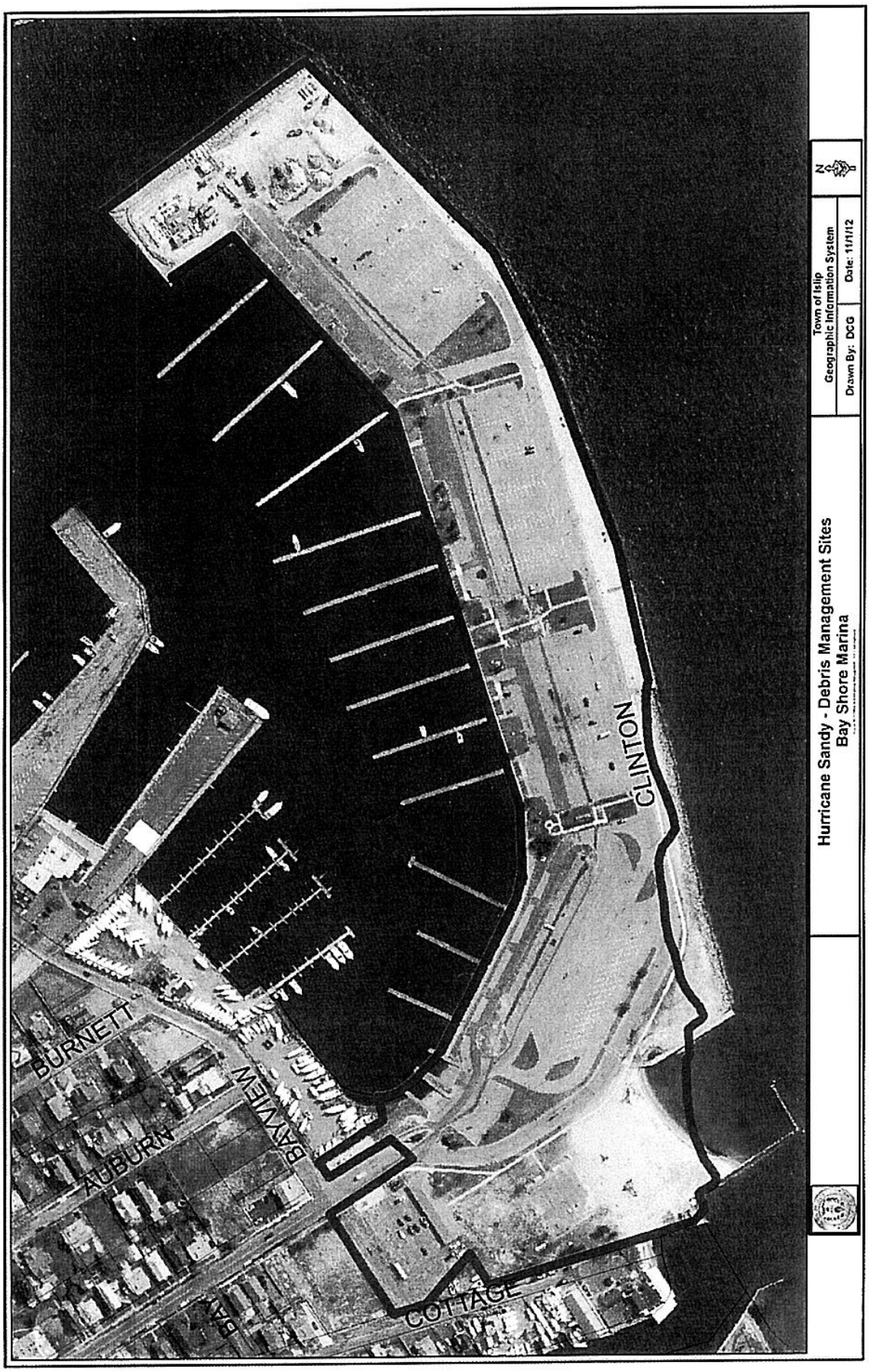
Finally, this office is requested said approval for a period of 90 days.

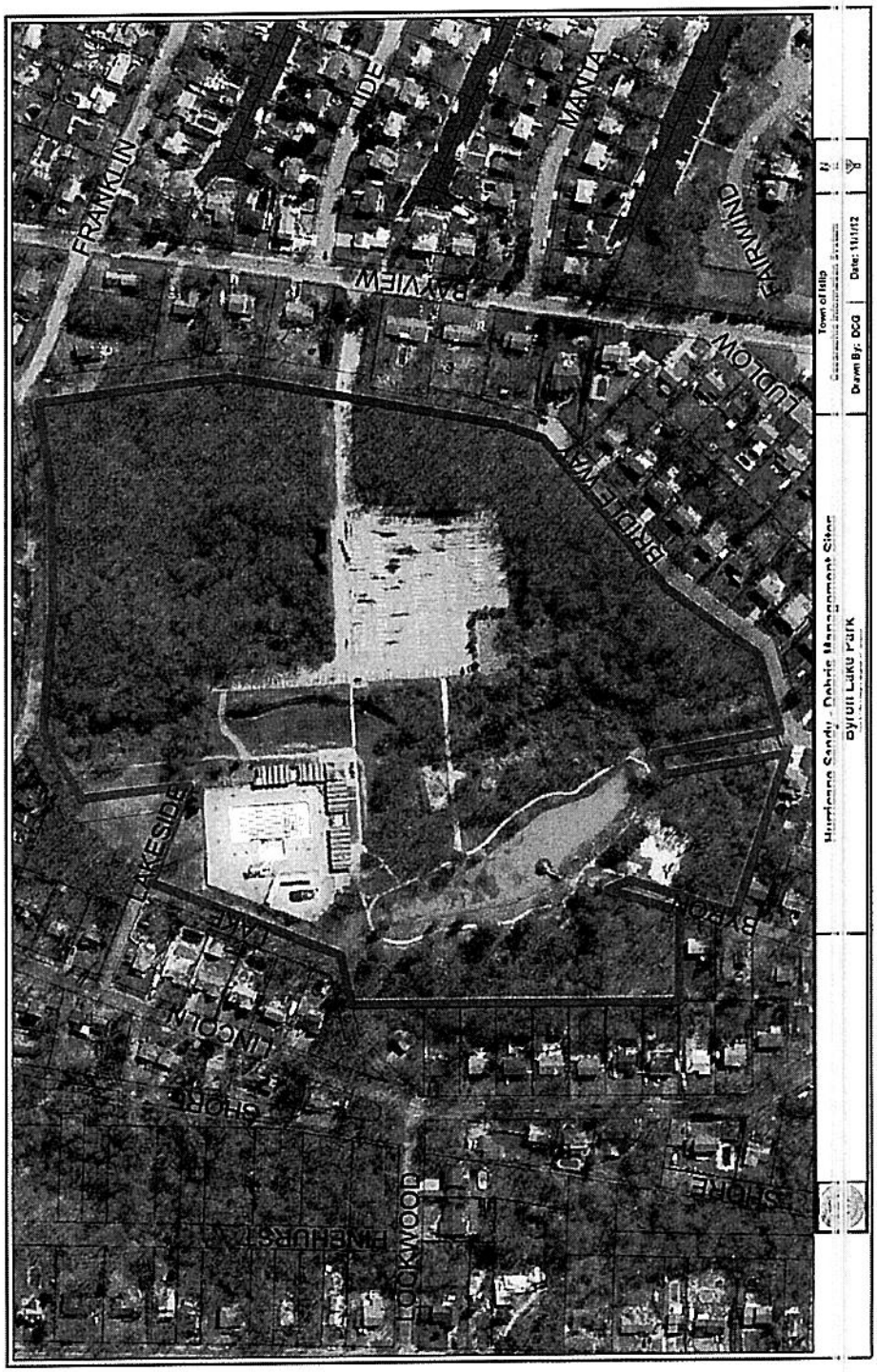
Thank you for your anticipated cooperation regarding this matter.

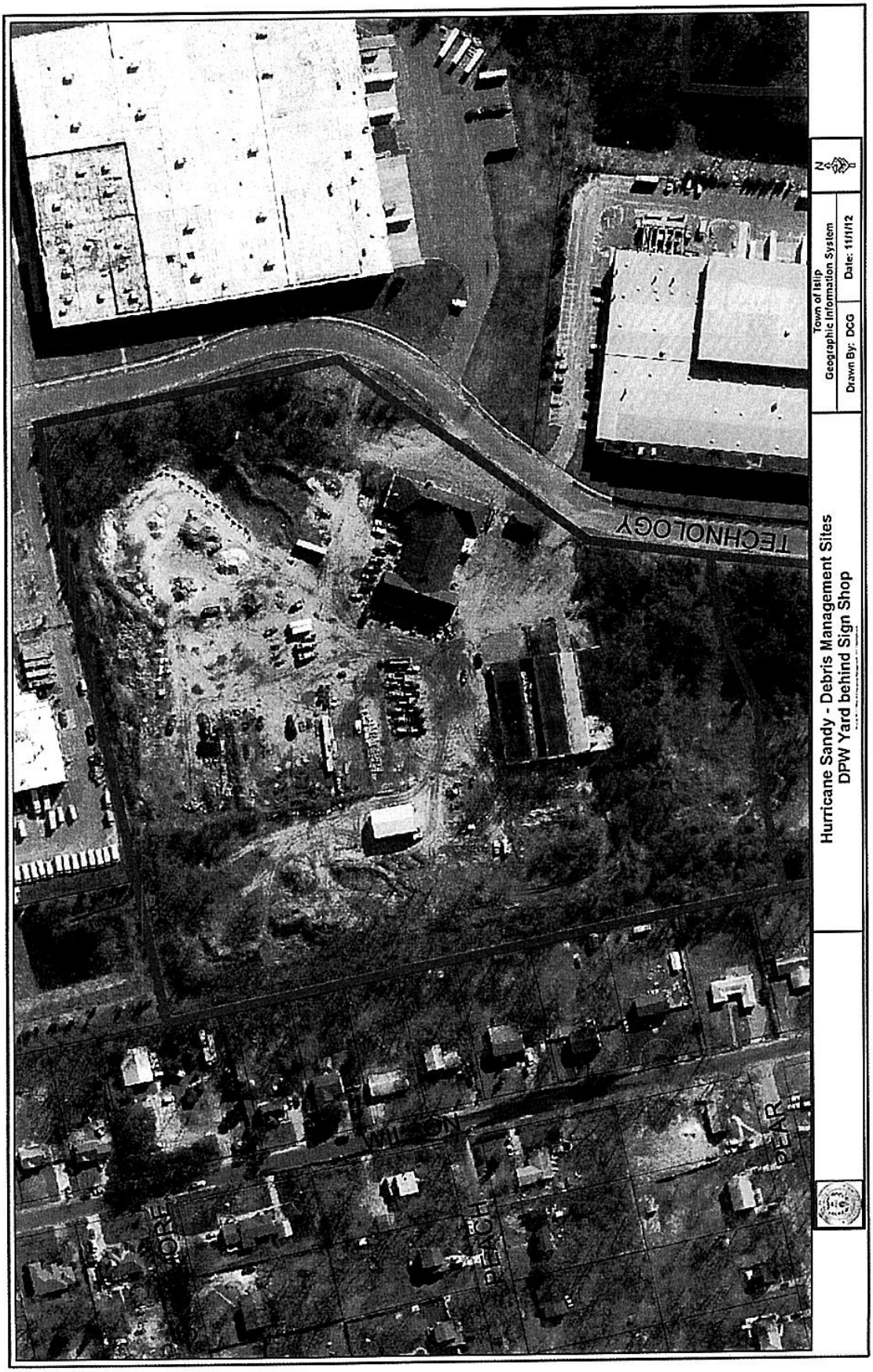
Sincerely,

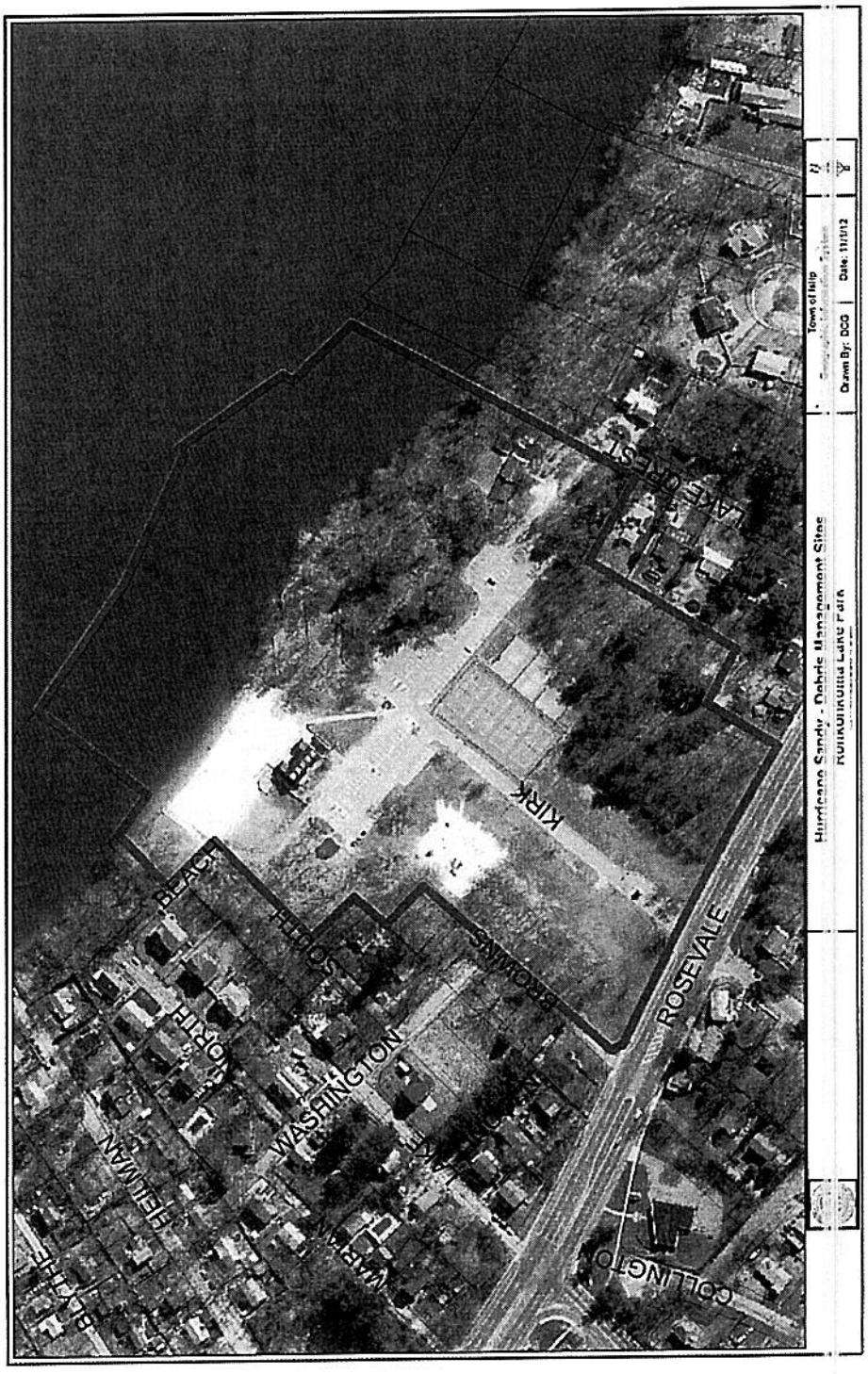
Eric M. Hofmeister
Commissioner

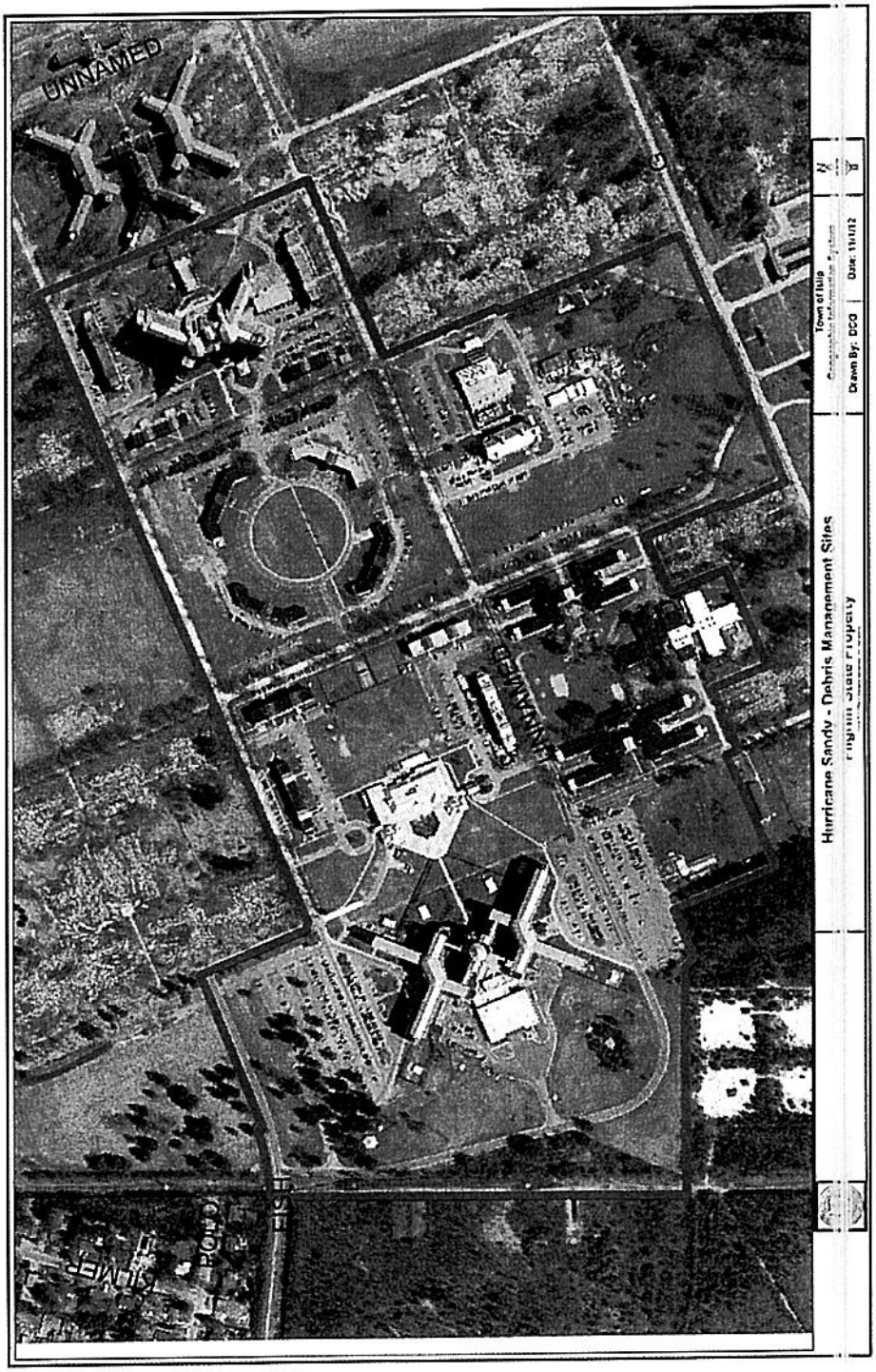
cc: Rick Gimbl, Director TOI EOM
Tom Croci, Supervisor
Tom Owens, Commissioner - DPW


Hurricane Sandy - Debris Management Sites
Bay Shore Marina
Town of Islip
Geographic Information System
Drawn By: DCG
Date: 11/1/12
N
CLINTON
BURNETT
AUBURN
BAYVIEW
COTTAGE
BAY


FRANKLIN
PARKVIEW
MANITA
FAIRWIND
LUDLOW
BAYVIEW
LAKESIDE
LINCOLN
SHORE
LOCKWOOD
PINEHURST
Town of Islip
Drawn By: DCG
Date: 11/1/12
Hurricane Sandy - Debris Management Sites
Bylott Lake Park


TECHNOLOGY
WILSON
Hurricane Sandy - Debris Management Sites
DPW Yard behind Sign Shop
Town of Islip
Geographic Information System
Drawn By: DCG
Date: 11/1/12
N


Hurricane Sandy - Debris Management Site
Rollingwood Lake Park
Town of Islip
Drawn By: DCG
Date: 11/1/12
LAKE FOREST
KIRK
BEACH
HIBBS
BROWNS
ROSEVALE
HIRON
WASHINGTON
HELMAN
COLLINGTON


UNNAMED
Hurricane Sandy - Debris Management Sites
Town of Islip
Drawn By: DCO
Date: 11/1/12

NYS DOT CONTRACTORS – DEBRIS LOCATION INFORMATION

LOCATION	BYRON LAKE STATE PARK 76 BAYVIEW DRIVE, OAKDALE, NY 11769 (40.736630, -73.131161)
GPS COORDINATES	N40° 44.2949', W073° 7.8604'
TOWN CONTACT/ CELL #	THOMAS OWENS, COMMISSIONER TOWN OF ISLIP DPW 401 MAIN STREET ISLIP, NY 11751 OFFICE #: 631-224-5610 CELL #: 631-741-1717
APPROX. SIZE OF PILE (TONS, ETC.)	3,000 YD^3
DESTINATION	MACARTHUR COMPOSTING FACILITY 1101 RAILROAD AVENUE RONKONKOMA, NY 11779
TIPPING FEES	RESPONSIBILITY OF TOWN


Byron Lake Park
Byron Lake
Byron Lake Park
76 Bayview Drive
Oakdale, NY 11769
BRIDLE WAY
LAKESIDE DR
BYRON WAY
LINCOLN DR
LOCKWOOD AV
LAKE RD

NYS DOT CONTRACTORS – DEBRIS LOCATION INFORMATION

LOCATION	CASAMENTO PARK 65 MUNCEY ROAD, BAY SHORE, NY 11706
GPS COORDINATES	N40° 43.7525', W073° 16.9988'
TOWN CONTACT/ CELL #	THOMAS OWENS, COMMISSIONER TOWN OF ISLIP DPW 401 MAIN STREET ISLIP, NY 11751 OFFICE #: 631-224-5610 CELL #: 631-741-1717
APPROX. SIZE OF PILE (TONS, ETC.)	15,000 YD^3
DESTINATION	MACARTHUR COMPOSTING FACILITY 1101 RAILROAD AVENUE RONKONKOMA, NY 11779
TIPPING FEES	RESPONSIBILITY OF TOWN


Casamento Park
65 Muncey Road
Bayshore NY 11706
Casamento Park
HYMAN AV
SUNRISE HWY
State Hwy 27
RT 27 OFF RAMP - ROBERT MOSES
SUNRISE SERVICE RD
MUNCEY RD
Muncey Rd
ROBERT MOSES CSWY
State Pkwy 908J
RT 27 SRV RD RAMP - NB RMC
RMC RAMP - XRM1W

NYS DOT CONTRACTORS – DEBRIS LOCATION INFORMATION

LOCATION	RONKONKOMA LAKE PARK 299 ROSEVALE AVENUE, RONKONKOMA, NY 11779 (40.823170, -73.129619)
GPS COORDINATES	N40° 49.3865', W073° 7.7268'
TOWN CONTACT/ CELL #	THOMAS OWENS, COMMISSIONER TOWN OF ISLIP DPW 401 MAIN STREET ISLIP, NY 11751 OFFICE #: 631-224-5610 CELL #: 631-741-1717
APPROX. SIZE OF PILE (TONS, ETC.)	0 YD^3
DESTINATION	MACARTHUR COMPOSTING FACILITY 1101 RAILROAD AVENUE RONKONKOMA, NY 11779
TIPPING FEES	RESPONSIBILITY OF TOWN


Ronkonkoma Lake Park
299 Rosevale Ave
Ronkonkoma 11779
RENWICK RD
HEATHERWOOD LN
WILLIS AV
RONKONKOMA AV
Ronkonkoma Ave
CARLSON RD
LAKE TERRACE RD
LAKE SHORE RD
Lake Ronkonkoma

NYS DOT CONTRACTORS – DEBRIS LOCATION INFORMATION

LOCATION	BAY SHORE MARINA 150 SO. CLINTON AVENUE, BAY SHORE, NY 11706
GPS COORDINATES	N40° 42.7129', W073° 14.6327'
TOWN CONTACT/ CELL #	THOMAS OWENS, COMMISSIONER TOWN OF ISLIP DPW 401 MAIN STREET ISLIP, NY 11751 OFFICE #: 631-224-5610 CELL #: 631-741-1717
APPROX. SIZE OF PILE (TONS, ETC.)	5,000 YD^3
DESTINATION	MACARTHUR COMPOSTING FACILITY 1101 RAILROAD AVENUE RONKONKOMA, NY 11779
TIPPING FEES	RESPONSIBILITY OF TOWN


Bay Shore Marina
150 So. Clinton Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
SAETAIRE BAY SHORE FERRY
KISMET BAY SHORE FERRY
FAIR HARBOR BAY SHORE FERRY
ATLANTIQUE BAY SHORE FERRY
Great South Bay
BAY SHORE MARINA
Bay Shore Marina
AUBURN AV
BAYVIEW AV
CLINTON AV
BAY AV
COTTAGE AV

NYS DOT CONTRACTORS – DEBRIS LOCATION INFORMATION

LOCATION	DPW YARD/SIGN SHOP – DPW DRIVE, CENTRAL ISLIP, NY 11722
GPS COORDINATES	N40° 45.8203', W073° 11.9986'
TOWN CONTACT/ CELL #	THOMAS OWENS, COMMISSIONER TOWN OF ISLIP DPW 401 MAIN STREET ISLIP, NY 11751 OFFICE #: 631-224-5610 CELL #: 631-741-1717
APPROX. SIZE OF PILE (TONS, ETC.)	1,500 YD^3
DESTINATION	MACARTHUR COMPOSTING FACILITY 1101 RAILROAD AVENUE RONKONKOMA, NY 11779
TIPPING FEES	RESPONSIBILITY OF TOWN


DPW Yard/Sign Shop
DPW Drive, Central Islip, NY 11722
HOPPEN DR
COURT HOUSE DR
CARLETON AV
Carleton Ave
DPW DR
TECHNOLOGY DR

Town of Islip Highway Yards

Bay Shore Highway Yard
145 Second Ave.
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Central Islip Highway Yard
299 DPW Drive
Central Islip, NY 11722

Sayville Highway Yard
1200 Lincoln Ave.
Holbrook, NY 11741

Appendix 2

ISLIP DISPOSAL FACILITIES

MACARTHUR COMPOSTING FACILITY

Debris Type: Grass, brush, branches, trees, shrubs, other vegetative debris & .

NOT ACCEPTED: LUMBER, FENCING, RAILROAD TIES, PLANTERS

Facility is free* for residents using a passenger vehicle.

*Repeated trips and/or use of non-passenger vehicles by residents require prior authorization from an Inspector. Please call 595-3630 to schedule an appointment.

RESIDENTS CAN PICK UP FREE COMPOST AND MULCH. BRING SHOVELS AND BAGS/PAILS.

1101 Railroad Ave., Ronkonkoma

631-467-3343

Monday-Friday 7:00am-2:45pm

(Open Saturdays during high volume seasons, call to confirm)



MULTI-PURPOSE RECYCLING FACILITY (MRF)

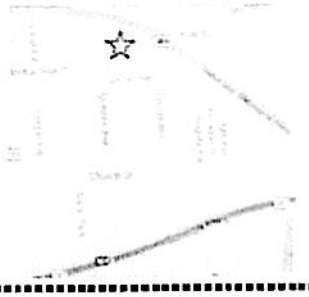
Debris Type: Recyclables, Metals, Electronic Waste, Hazardous Materials, Motor Oil, Rubbish & Garbage

Please call for fee information.

1155 Lincoln Ave., Holbrook

631-595-3422

Monday-Friday 7:00am-2:45pm



HAUPPAUGE CLEANFILL

Debris Type: construction & demolition debris only

Please call for fee information.

440 Blydenburgh Rd., Hauppauge

631-436-6172

Monday-Friday 7:00am-2:45pm



www.townofislip-ny.gov 6 631-595-3630

Appendix 3

DEBRIS REMOVAL SUPPORT PACKAGE

A. Purpose: Provide assistance to state and local governments in Debris Removal in a disaster area.

B. Mission: Debris removal support.

C. Limitations: Knowledge of local disaster area
State/Local Debris Management Plan

D. Personnel: Team Leader, Tandem Dump Truck CDL Operators, Articulating Rubber Tire Loader Operator, Chain Saw Operators.

E. Equipment: (1) 4X4 Truck, (1) Laptop Computers, (1) Cell Phones, (1) GPS Units, (1) Cameras, Debris Management PA Forms, All weather equipment and clothing, OSHA required Protective Gear, (2) Tandem Dump Trucks, (1) Articulating Rubber-tired Loader, (1) Crew Truck with equipment; (3) Chainsaws with gas cans, spare chain and bars, files, oils and PPE.

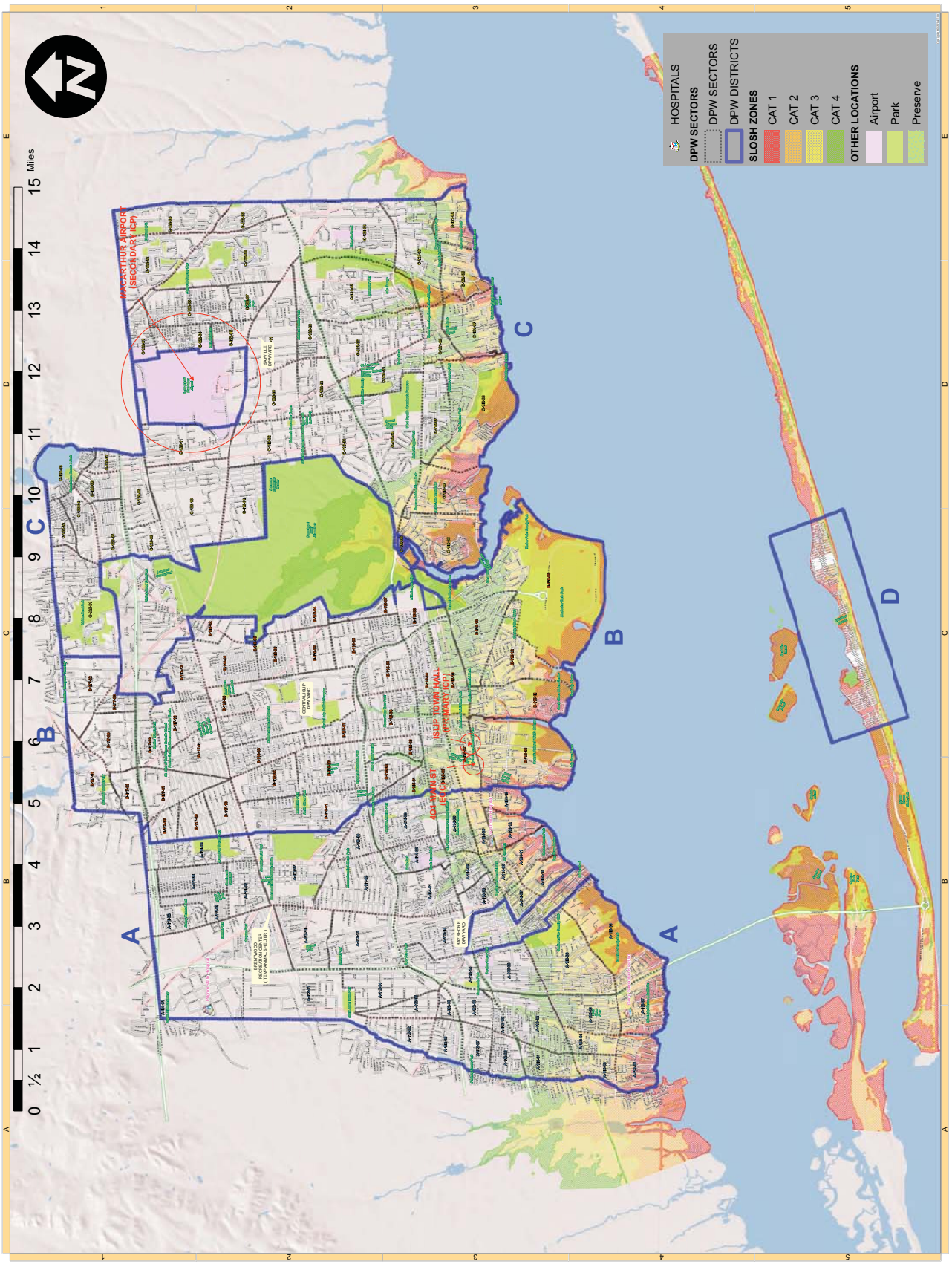
F. Required Support: Need required billeting and meal support, need for vehicles and equipment, need of disaster area.

G. Special Instructions: Must be self-supporting for up to 72 hours, Interface with local/state/federal operations. 14 day deployment.

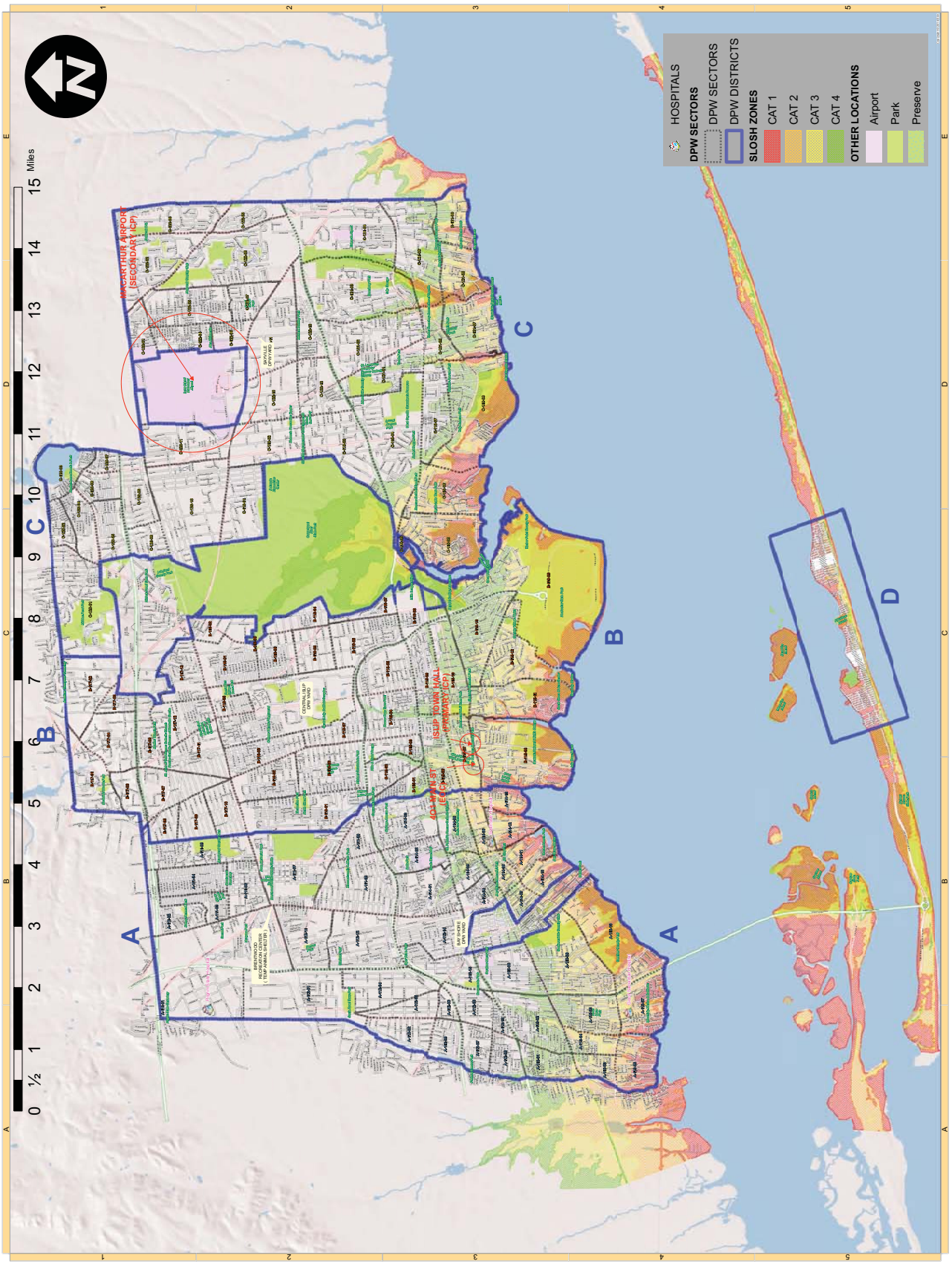
Estimated Cost Per Day:

Personnel:	$1,800.00
Equipment:	$5,042.40
Total:	$6,842.40

Appendix 4


HOSPITALS
DPW SECTORS
DPW SECTORS
DPW DISTRICTS
SLOSH ZONES
CAT 1
CAT 2
CAT 3
CAT 4
OTHER LOCATIONS
Airport
Park
Preserve
MACARTHUR AIRPORT (SECONDARY EOC)
ISLIP TOWN HALL (PRIMARY EOC)
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Miles
A
B
C
D

Appendix 5


HOSPITALS
DPW SECTORS
DPW SECTORS
DPW DISTRICTS
SLOSH ZONES
CAT 1
CAT 2
CAT 3
CAT 4
OTHER LOCATIONS
Airport
Park
Preserve
MACARTHUR AIRPORT (SECONDARY EOC)
ISLIP TOWN HALL (PRIMARY EOC)
A
B
C
D
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Miles

Appendix 6

4/22/2015

EQUIPMENT LIST
BAY SHORE HIGHWAY YARD - DISTRICT "A"
COORDINATOR ZONE - JAMES MULLEN (V596)

VEHICLE I.D.	EQUIPMENT TYPE	PLOW SIZE
FOREMAN TRUCKS		
MIKE IZZO (P170)	PICK UP	8 ft Plow
KEN LIPTON (P169)	PICK UP	8 ft Plow
ROBERT CURRY (P171)	PICK UP	8 ft plow
ROBERT RACHUTA (P501)	PICK UP	8 ft plow
BRIAN MADEN (V914)	VAN	
D094	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D103	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D304	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D306	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D521	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D522	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D530	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D532	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D549	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D550	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D551	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D568	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D573	6 WHEELER	10 ft Plow
D850 (550)	6 WHEELER	Mini 9 ft
D851 (550)	6 WHEELER	Mini 9 ft
H549 (FLAT NOSE MACK)	SNOW COMMANDER	10 ft Plow
H579	ROLL-OFF	10 ft Plow
J547	PACKER	
L715	MINI PAYLOADER	
L723	MINI PAYLOADER	
L534	PAYLOADER (380)	
L697	PAYLOADER (400)	
L704	BACKHOE	
M095	CHIPPER	
M200	CHIPPER	
M440	CHIPPER	
Q146	TREE TRUCK	
Q510	ORANGE PEEL	10 ft Plow
Q522	ORANGE PEEL	10 ft Plow
Q524	ORANGE PEEL	10 ft Plow
R326	ROLLER- SEAL MASTER	
R327	ROLLER	
S342	SWEEPER	
S345	SWEEPER	
S346	SWEEPER	
S350	SWEEPER	
S352	SWEEPER	
S355	SWEEPER	
S360	SWEEPER	
S101	SWEEPER	
SP1	SUPER PUMP	
SP2	SUPER PUMP	
M086	SUPER PUMP	
H547	BRINE TRUCK	10 ft Plow
Q514	BRINE TRUCK	10 ft Plow
S358	BRINE TRUCK	10 ft Plow

S:\PAM\2015 YARD LISTS\2015 YARD LISTS\2015 Hwy Equipment List **Page 1 of 1**

4/1/2015

EQUIPMENT LIST
CENTRAL ISLIP HIGHWAY YARD - DISTRICT "B"
COORDINATOR ZONE - DAVE FRANCHI (V597)

AREA 115	EQUIPMENT TYPE	
D524	6 WHEELER	*Possibly retiring this truck
D548	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
D553	6 WHEELER	10Ft. Plow/Spreader
M152	HOT BOX	
P172	PICK UP	
Q515	ORANGE PEEL	10 Ft. Plow

AREA 116	EQUIPMENT TYPE	
D523	6 WHEELER	*Possibly retiring this truck
D576	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
J546	PACKER	10 Ft. Plow
M073	HOT BOX	
P173	PICK UP	

AREA 117	EQUIPMENT TYPE	
D303	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
D533	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
D566	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
Q525	ORANGE PEEL	10 Ft. Plow
P174	HOT BOX	
P099	PICK UP	

AREA 118	EQUIPMENT TYPE	
D305	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
D554	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
D567	6 WHEELER	10 Ft. Plow/Spreader
M153	HOT BOX	
P175	PICK UP	
Q521	ORANGE PEEL	10 Ft. Plow

DRAINAGE CREW	EQUIPMENT TYPE	
E404	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E423	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E424	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E425	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E528	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E529	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E548 (BRINE UNIT)	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
E825	10 WHEELER	11 Ft. Plow/Spreader
P506	PICK UP	

M060	HOT BOX (SPARE)

4/1/2015

EQUIPMENT LIST
CENTRAL ISLIP HIGHWAY YARD - DISTRICT "B"
COORDINATOR ZONE - DAVE FRANCHI (V597)

TRUCKS IN YARD	EQUIPMENT TYPE	
D579	BRINE TRUCK	
D852	F-550 W/SPREADER	8 Ft. Plow/Spreader
D853	F-550 W/SPREADER	8 Ft. Plow/Spreader
Q511	BRINE TRUCK	
Q692	BRINE TRUCK	

I345	GONDOLAS
I346	GONDOLAS
I344	LOW BOY
I416	LOW BOY
I498	LOW BOY

I849	SMALL TRAILER
I844	SMALL TRAILER

L546	EXCAVATOR
L688	EXCAVATOR
L714	BACKHOE
L689	PAYLOADER (5 yd bucket)
L690	PAYLOADER (5 yd bucket)
L707	PAYLOADER (5 yd bucket)
L717	MINI LOADER (3.5 yd bucket)
L722	MINI LOADER (3.5 yd bucket)

H584	HORSE
H586	HORSE
H588	HORSE

M070	HUSTLER

M860	DIESEL COMP

R313	ROLLER
R324	ROLLER
R325	ROLLER

S102	SWEEPER
S344	SWEEPER
S356	SWEEPER
S357	SWEEPER
S361	SWEEPER
S364	SWEEPER

U922	DOZER

W519	TANKER
W522	TANKER
W520	TANKER

4/23/2015

EQUIPMENT LIST
SAYVILLE HIGHWAY YARD - DISTRICT "C"
COORDINATOR - ANTHONY DESIMONE

AREA 119	EQUIPMENT TYPE	ATTACHMENTS
D098	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
D301	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW
D856	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
P176	PICK UP (F250)	8 FT PLOW
Q517	ORANGE PEEL (POOL TRUCK)	10 FT PLOW
D855	6 WHEELER 550	9 FT PLOW W/SANDER

AREA 120	EQUIPMENT TYPE	ATTACHMENTS
D547	6 WHEELER TRUCK	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
D578	6 WHEELER EPOKE BRINE TRUCK	10 FT PLOW
P177	PICK UP F250	8 FT PLOW
Q528	ORANGE PEEL (POOL TRUCK)	10 FT PLOW
D854	6 WHEELER F550	9 FT PLOW W/SANDER

AREA 121	EQUIPMENT TYPE	ATTACHMENTS
D531	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
D556	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
J545	PACKER	10 FT PLOW
Q512	6 WHEELER BRINE	10 FT PLOW

AREA 122	EQUIPMENT TYPE	ATTACHMENTS
D101	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
D302	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
D534	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
D555	6 WHEELER	10 FT PLOW W/SANDER
P178	PICK UP F250	8 FT PLOW
Q527	ORANGE PEEL (POOL TRUCK)	10 FT PLOW

SWEEPERS
S-362
3-343
S-348
S-354
S-366
S-103

TRUCKS IN YARD	EQUIPMENT TYPE
L691	LOADER WA420 (5 yd. Bucket)
L716	MINI LOADER WA150 (3.5 yd. Bucket)
L721	MINI LOADER WA150 (3.5 yd. Bucket)
Q512	6 WHEELER BRINE TRUCK
S363	6 WHEELER BRINE TRUCK

RENTAL EQUIPMENT
KOMATSU WA380 LOADER

Appendix 7

Long Island Macarthur Airport

Snow and Ice Control 139.313

A. The snow removal and ice equipment listed below is available on the airport.

Town I.D.	Call Sign	Manufacturer	Year
Snow Plow			
K328	SP 1	Mack w/plow & scraper blade	1991
K326	SP2	Mack w/plow & scraper blade	1991
K329	SP3	Mack w/plow & scraper blade	1991
K327	SP4	Mack w/plow & scraper blade	1991
K331	SP5	Mack w/plow & scraper blade	1996
K330	SP6	Mack w/plow & scraper blade	1996
P519	SP 27	Ford F350	2001
Sanders			
K100	Sander 51	GMC Runway sander	1990
K101	Sander 52	GMC Runway sander	1990
S365	Sander 53	IZUZU Runway Sander	1990
I347	Sander 54	Ford F350 Runway Sander	1987
E426	Sander29	International Dump 10 Wheel	1996
Loaders			
L464	Loader 1A	Dresser 540 + Articulating Blade	1990
K008	Loader 3	Komatsu 400 + Articulating Blade	2006
L463	Loader 4	Dresser 520 + Articulating Blade	1989
L681	Loader 5	Dresser w Bucket 520 Sand Loader	1988

L466	Loader 6	Dresser 520 + Articulating Blade	1994
L696	Loader 7	Komatsu 420 + Articulating Blade	2002
L698	Loader 8	Komatsu 400 + Articulating Blade	2005
L009	Loader 9	Komatsu 400 + Articulating Blade	2006
L709	Loader 1	Komatsu 430	2007
L710	Loader 2	Komatsu 430	2007
L708	Loader 50	Komatsu 150	2005

Blowers

K003	Snow Blower 1	OSHKOSH Blower	2004
K004	Snow Blower 2	OSHKOSH Blower	2004
K613	Snow Blower 3	OSHKOSH Blower	1998
K612	Snow Blower 4	OSHKOSH Blower	1998

Brooms

K001	Snow Broom 37	OSHKOSH Broom	2002
K002	Snow Broom 36	OSHKOSH Broom	2002
K005	Snow Broom 39	OSHKOSH Broom	2004
K006	Snow Broom 38	OSHKOSH Broom	2044

Deicing Vehicles

W833	Ice Man 1	Tyler Ice	Mack 2010

B Vehicles

(a) All snow removal and ice control vehicles operating on aircraft movement areas are equipped with a two-way radio or will be under the direct control of a vehicle that is so equipped. Radios are capable of monitoring the ground control frequency assigned by the Airport Traffic Control Tower or the Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF) at all times.

(b) All vehicles operating in movement areas must be equipped with the necessary lights and warning signals for night operation in accordance with **Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5210-5B or current edition. Painting, Marking, and Lighting of vehicles used on Airports.**

(c) A current list of airport owned equipment normally utilized for snow removal and ice control on movement areas is shown on page 1-2 and 2-6.

TOWN VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT AT L.I. MACARTHUR AIRPORT

Management Cars

2 – LTD Fords (2001) – 0618, 0619
3 – Ford Explorer (2002) - V921, V922, V928
1 – Ford Explorer (1997) – V829
1 – Ford Explorer (1995) – V897

Maintenance Vehicles

1 – Ford Pick-up (2003) – P010
1 – Ford Pick-up (2003) – P009
1 – Ford Pick-up (2001) – P536
1 – Ford Pick-up (1997) – P471
1 – Ford Escort (1990) – O509
2 - Ford Pick-ups (1987) – P404, P425
1 – Ford Pick-up (1995) – P405
1 – Ford Pick-Up (2001) – P518
1 – F/350 Ford 4X4 Pick-Up (2000) – P519
1 – Ford Pick-Up (1990) – P601
1 – Ford Pick-Up (1993) - P616
1 – Ford Pick-Up (1986) – P614
1 – Grumman Van (1994) – V530
1 – International Crane (1973) – Q775
1 – International Bus (1975) – Q611
1 – Grumman Van (1989) – (Haz-Mat) – Q377

2 – Sweepers – International (2001) – S339, S340

1 – Tractor – Ford (1992) – T721 – Equipped with Mower
1 – Tractor – Ford (1992) – T734 – Equipped with Mower
2 – Tractors – Ford (1997) – T738, T739 – Equipped with Mower
2 – Tractors – Ford (1987) – T624, T640 – Equipped with Mower

6 – STIHL Chain Saws
1 – Homelite Chain Saw
1 – Echo Chainsaw
6 – Weedwackers
2 – Leaf Blowers
6 – Lawn Mowers

Snow Equipment

4 – Mack Snow Plows (1990) – K326, K, 327, K328, K329
2 – Mack Snow Plows (1996) – K330, K331

2 – Oshkosh Sweepsters (2002) – K001, K002
1 – Beilach Blower (1976) – K618
1 – Oshkosh Snow Blowers (1997) – K612, K613
1 – Dresser Loader (1988) – L681
1 – Dresser Loader (1990) – L464
1 – Dresser Loader (1986) – L460
1 – International Loader (1987) – L680
1 – Dresser Loader (1989) – L463
1 – Komatsu Loader (2003) – L696
1 – Dresser Loader (1994) – L466

2 – GMC Sanders (1990) – K100, K101
1 – International Plow and Sander (1986) – D428
1 – Isuzu Dump Truck and Sander (1990) – S365
1 – Ford Dump Truck and Sander (1987) – I347
1 – Ford F/350 4X4 Pick-up and Plow (1987) – P514
1 – International 10 Wheel Dump Truck and Sander (1995) – E426

Security

2 – Ford LTD Patrol (1995) – O567, O568
2 – Ford LTD (2000) – O604, O605
1 – Ford LTD (1997) – O570
1 – Ford Bronco (1990) – V303

Fire Rescue

1 – Ford Van (1992) – V870
1 – Ford Van (2001) – V906
1 – Oshkosh Fire Rescue Truck (1992) – F606
1 0 Oshkosh Fire Rescue Truck (2001) – F609
1 – Emergency One Fire Rescue Truck (1984) – F611
1 – Mack Tanker (1994) – F603

MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

4 – Paint Sprayers
1 – Portable Diesel Powered Arc Welder
1 – Portable Electric Arc Welder
1 – Mig Welder
1 – Toro Grounds Master Mower
1 – Hustler Riding Mower
1 – Hustler Mower/Sweeper Combination
1 – Generator – Fire Rescue
1 – Generator – Maintenance Building
1 – Yale Fork-lift
1 – Pride Fork-lift
2 – Portable Generators
2 – Pressure Washers
1 – 200 Gallon Water Tank with Gasoline Pump
1 – 200 Gallon Chemical Sprayer
1 – CimLine Crack Sealing Machine
1 – Maintain Ford Escort (1990) for Summit Security
1 – Kent Floor Cleaning Machine
6 – Sidewalk Snow Blowers

Appendix 8

TOWN OF ISLIPDEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ENFORCEMENT2015 EQUIPMENT LISTDIVISION: Code Enforcement

TOI VEHICLE #	MAKE	MODEL	TYPE	CAPACITY/SIZE	LOCATION/OFFICE
v559	Ford	Interceptor	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0205	Ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0199	ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0210	ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V600	Ford	Interceptor	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V043	ford	Escape	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0207	Ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V552	Ford	Interceptor	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V044	Ford	Escape	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0198	Ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V549	Ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0204	Ford	Interceptor	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
Pool Vehicles					
0670	ford	crown vic	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0622	ford	Taurus	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0688	ford	focus	sedan	4	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V026	ford	Explorer	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0604	ford	crown vic(vr)	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0628	Ford	Taurus (vr)	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
V013	ford	Explorer (vr)	SUV	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0620	ford	Taurus	sedan	5	28 Nassau Ave., Islip
0627	ford	Escort (Tom k)	sedan	4	401 Main St., Islip

Appendix 9

HURRICANE "SANDY"
CONTRACTORS UTILIZED FOR STROM CLEAN-UP

CONTRACTOR NAME	ADDRESS	OFFICE TEL. #	TELEPHONE #	FAX #	CONTACT PERSON	E-MAIL
Astro Masonry & Supply	879 Long Island Ave., Deer Park NY 11729	631-242-2567	631-741-0225	631-242-3081	Anthony Giaquinto/Luanne	agiaquinto@gmail.com
Bove Industries	16 Hulse Rd, East Setauket, NY 11733	631-331-8500	631-331-8523			info@boveindustries.com
Darr Construction Equipment Corp	870 Sylvan Ave., Bayport NY 11705	631-419-1801	631-419-1801	631-419-1807	Roy/A.J.	darradmin@darrcons.com
Emerald Isle Paving & Landscaping Inc.	36 E Madison St., East Islip NY 11730	631-224-4969	631-445-6009		Shamis	
Grace Industries LLC	11 Commercial St., Plainview NY 11803	516-336-6720	646-315-2135	516-336-6722 or 6724	Bill Haugland/Giovanna	gpeters@graceindustriesllc.com
Hall Enterprises Inc.	52 Bayview Ave., E Patchogue NY 11772	631-665-1744	516-383-2841		Charlie/Samantha	info@hallenterprises.com
Hall Enterprises Inc.					Samantha	SSaunders@hallenterprises.com
Intercounty Paving	385 West John St., Hicksville, NY 11801	516-827-6900	516-250-3037		Jim/Jeanette	jbrown@intercountypaving.com
Lunatl Paving & Construction Inc.	1600 Harrison Ave., Bay Shore NY 11706	631-569-5302, 631-831-1649	631-940-9690	631-569-5303	Ralph Lunati	ralphlunati@lunatipaving.com
Parkline Asphalt Maintenance Inc.	1877 Montauk Hwy., Brookhaven NY 11719	631-286-4726	631-903-1432	631-286-4763	Richie/Celia	parklinecelia@optonline.net
Quintal Contracting Corp.	PO Box 427, 359 Main St., Ste 1B, Islip NY 11751	631-665-0429	631-665-0429	631-665-0223	Anthony Quintal/Kathy	kbartow@quintalgroup.com
Riley Excavating & Constracting, Inc.	195 S. Denver Ave., Bay Shore NY 11706	631-665-0420	631-665-0420	631-665-8581	Linda	lindagrecossp@att.net
Rosemar Construction	56 Pine St., East Moriches NY 11940	631-878-2323	631-878-2323	631-878-2465	Tom/Stacey	smanfre@rosemar.com
Schlegel Construction of Middle Island, Inc.	PO Box 669, Remsenburg NY 11960	631-325-0973	631-325-0973	631-325-0973	Frank/Gail	
South Bay Asphalt	PO Box 146, Sayville, NY 11782	631-589-0069	631-589-0069	631-256-6006	Harold Thompson/Elaine	etcreation@optonline.net
Suffolk Asphalt Corp	30A Dunton Ave., Medford NY 11763		631-698-1791	631-698-4736	Lou/Donna/Joe Arpino	joesp@optonline.net
Watral Bros	45 S. 4th St., Bay Shore, NY 11706		631-586-8300	631-586-8335	Barbara	
Zorn Industries, Inc.	1612 Fifth Ajve., Bay Shore NY 11706	631-581-8011	516-805-2725		Billy/Christine	
Metcalf	Fire Island	631-665-8088	516-398-1722		Bruce Metcalf/Danny	metcalfcarting@optonline.net

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 7

Town of Riverhead

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SUFFOLK COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (SC FRES) along with its planning partners: Suffolk County Department of Public Works (DPW); Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation; and Suffolk County's ten Towns (Babylon, Brookhaven, East Hampton, Huntington, Islip, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Smithtown, Southampton and Southold), working in conjunction with NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES), NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and PSEG – Long Island, developed the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of Suffolk County's citizens in the event of a major natural disaster pursuant to the authorities of the SC FRES Commissioner. The Suffolk County Debris Management Plan establishes the framework for the County and Towns to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster; i.e., hurricane, flood, earthquake, etc. Implementation of the Debris Management Plan will be coordinated through the Suffolk County Office of Emergency Management, utilizing local, Town, County, State, and federal agencies as required. The Plan will be activated for implementation in conjunction with the Activation Level of the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

In 2014, Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was updated as scheduled and approved by FEMA. The HMP includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. The projections for both Hurricane and Flood disasters used in this Debris Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

Although Suffolk County has not had a major hurricane directly strike us in recent years, local municipalities and federal agencies such as FEMA are concerned that the danger of a significant hurricane making landfall here is likely to occur. The 1938 hurricane, also known as the Long Island Express, and the flooding of 1955 that resulted from heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of two hurricanes are recorded as the worst natural disasters to strike Suffolk County.

The '38 Storm is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario. A HAZUS analysis of this storm, if it were to strike the County now, results in almost identical debris estimates as in the 100 year probabilistic hurricane-wind projections noted in Chapter 2. Similarly, it also compares with both the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team's debris projections in their 2012 Regional Debris Management Plan as well as the US ACE report that was based on a re-creation of the '38 Storm.

Super Storm Sandy, one of the most recent federally declared disasters to strike Suffolk County, touched

down on October 29, 2012. The County experienced maximum wind gusts between 66 mph in East Hampton and 96 mph in Eaton's Neck. The storm surge reached several feet along the entire coast of the county, measuring at over 6 feet in the Village of Lindenhurst and over 5 feet in the Hamlet of Montauk. The peak storm tide in the Hamlet of Hampton Bays was 6.53 feet on October 30th. The aftermath of Sandy resulted in prolonged power outages from downed wires, school and business closings, flooding, fuel shortages, and downed trees across the County. County-wide debris totals of approximately 284,100 tons resulted from this storm as noted in Table 2.6. As a direct result of this storm, FEMA issued disaster declaration DR - 4085 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County. Lessons learned across the County with regard to managing storm debris from both 2011's Hurricane Irene and 2012's Super Storm Sandy have been incorporated into this Plan.

The types of debris resulting from massive storms and other natural disasters include: green waste/vegetative debris; putrescent municipal solid waste; household hazardous waste; hazardous waste; construction and demolition debris (C&D) from structures; aggregate (fill materials); scrap metal; white goods; electronic waste; contaminated soil, silt, and sediment; animal carcasses; vehicles and boats; waste tires; and utility related debris.

Objectives of the Disaster Debris Management Plan

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Provide an organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by major debris-generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Develop tracing and documentation procedures required to allow for Federal reimbursement (Public Assistance, PA) of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a declared disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with Towns, State, and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

Suffolk County's Approach to Debris Management

The Towns within Suffolk County follow their own approved individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Local municipalities and Towns recognize that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Suffolk County where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

Suffolk County's *Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan* functions within the framework of the NYS DEC Storm Debris Management guidelines and is consistent with FEMA guidance in that the

overall approach used in managing disaster debris is as follows:

- Divert as much material from disposal as possible through recycling, composting and other legitimate diversion options. The types of materials that could be diverted from disposal could include: vegetative waste (clean wood from brush and trees); building materials (asphalt, brick and concrete); recyclable metals (i.e., abandoned vehicles, white goods; scrap metals); and household hazardous wastes.
- Utilize approved volume reduction techniques to improve debris management efficiencies and minimize impacts on landfill capacities;
- Utilize small capacity vegetative debris volume reduction techniques at local levels to minimize potential double handling of material.
- Use disposal capacities as efficiently as possible for disposal of disaster debris, recognizing that most mixed debris is transferred out-of-state for disposal;
- Allow for temporary tonnage increases at permitted in-state solid waste facilities on an emergency basis with the approval of the NYS DEC;
- Rely on permitted Transfer Stations (see listing in Appendix Section) to transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Rely on permitted or authorized C&D Processing Facilities (see listing in Appendix Section) to reduce and transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (i.e., recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Consider alternative technologies for managing portions of the debris waste stream, in-state or out-of-state, such as biomass facilities;
- Use approved Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative debris sites for temporary storage and subsequent transfer of debris for recycling and disposal.

Roles and Responsibilities

Local governments: Towns (with their inclusive Villages) involved in planning include:

- Town of Babylon
- Town of Brookhaven
- Town of East Hampton
- Town of Huntington
- Town of Islip
- Town of Riverhead
- Town of Shelter Island
- Town of Smithtown
- Town of Southampton
- Town of Southold

County Agencies: There are a number of primary and supporting Suffolk County Agencies that are responsible for some aspect of disaster debris management. The primary agencies that have lead responsibilities with regard to disaster debris management are presented below:

- Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services
- Suffolk County Department of Public Works
- Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation
- Suffolk County Police Department

Each of the ten Towns and the County itself has prepared a Disaster Debris Management Plan as an annex to this Multi-Jurisdictional Plan. Each Annex can also be appended to an existing Emergency Management Plan and includes identification of potentially suitable TDSR's and Vegetative Debris staging sites, availability of labor and heavy equipment, and a command structure for debris removal operations, in addition to pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal and monitoring of debris removal operations. These individual Town and County specific plans can be found in the Annex Section to this Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan.

State: There are a number of primary and supporting State Agencies that are responsible for some aspect of disaster debris management. The primary agencies that have lead responsibilities with regard to disaster debris management are presented below:

- Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Department of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
- Department of Transportation

Federal: There are a number of federal agencies invested with varying authorities for debris management activities. These agencies include the US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, US ACE, US EPA, United States Coast Guard (USCG), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Transportation. The Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act (PL 93-288, as amended, and referred to as the Stafford Act) is the federal legislation that created a national program for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

FEMA is the lead federal agency that responds to disasters and emergencies to help save lives and protect the public health, safety, and property. FEMA operates under specific regulations, which are found in Title 44 of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Stafford Act and the CFR use the term debris removal in a broad sense to encompass the entire process of removing, handling, recycling, and disposing of debris. This regulation declares debris removal to be in the public interest, not only to protect life, public health, and safety, but also to ensure economic recovery of the affected community.

FEMA's most visible role in disaster recovery and debris management is in administering the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program. The Program provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance to eligible applicants which include states, local governments, and certain non-profit organizations for debris removal and disposal. The Program is administered through a coordinated effort among FEMA, the affected state, and the applicants. Communication and coordination among all of these agencies are important. After an emergency event, the State assumes the role of grantee and is responsible for administering the federal grant. Eligible applicants may receive PA funds for debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations.

Pre-event Preparation, Planning and Operations

All activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities depend upon pre- event preparation and planning, and efficient operations. Important components include: separate contracts in-place for debris removal and the monitoring of debris removal contractors' day-to-day operations; the identification of TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites; and debris management operations. Summaries on contracts and phases of cleanup are provided below:

Contracts:
State Contracts: NY State has established contracts that may be used for the removal and disposal of debris.

County Contracts: Suffolk County DPW has pre-established contracts for Disaster Services and Equipment. These contracts enable the County, and any municipality within its borders that desires, to utilize the pre-identified terms and rates.

Town Contracts: Town governments are responsible for all peoples and property within their boundaries and jurisdictions to the limits of their resources. Each Town is required to make provisions for the safe and sanitary disposal of all solid wastes generated within its boundaries and to make provisions for the separation, collection, processing, and marketing of designated recyclables generated within its boundaries. FEMA recommends having pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal as well as monitoring. These contracts must exhibit full and open competition where an adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. It is recommended that Towns or other jurisdictions consult the FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet 9580.212 Public Assistance Grant Contracting FAQ for contract guidance.

Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative Debris Sites:
It is important to have TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites pre-identified and ready for use in the event of a disaster event. It can be expected that Suffolk County's solid waste management infrastructure will be quickly overwhelmed during a catastrophic natural disaster, such as a modeled probabilistic storm as detailed in Chapter 2. Therefore, TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites serve as the additional space needed to accommodate the debris generated. In addition, these sites provide a place to segregate and process vegetative waste subject to the solid waste management hierarchy that mandates recycling as the preferred approach to managing the waste stream. Upon request, NYS DEC will issue an Emergency Authorization for site activities related to the management of debris. It is required that municipalities notify the NYS DEC of the site location, and NYS DEC in turn will act upon their request for an Emergency Authorization.

Critical to the County and Town's debris management operations, is the establishment of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites to be used for debris originating from highways and roads as well as other public properties. TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites are those sites that have been pre-identified by the Towns and municipalities, and which have been evaluated and approved by the DEC for the purposes of collection, volume reduction, and transfer to final permitted disposal and recycling facilities. NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites (by issuance of an Emergency Authorization), as well as ensuring that they are properly closed out.

Municipalities must identify their own TDSR and Vegetative debris staging locations either on municipally-owned land or through an agreement on non-municipally owned land. NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites by issuance of an Emergency Authorization. Riverhead Town is responsible for the set-up, operations, and closeout of their TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, consistent with the requirements of the contract documents and relevant state and federal laws. For any future disaster, sites will be chosen based on past storm experiences so that previously used sites may be used again or new sites may be chosen depending on impact areas, amount of debris, and availability of public and private sites, within minimal transportation distance of the damaged areas. Based on the projections of the amount of debris that could be generated and area impacted, sites will be selected by the Town officials.

Suffolk County's Concept of Operations Plan (ConOps) for Debris Management, Activation and

Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts:
This Plan details the steps that will be taken by the County, Towns, contractors, and other parties so as to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural disaster, such as a modeled 100 year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2. This ConOps is tied to the activation and use of the County and Town contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

The debris management strategy for the County and the Towns is divided into four major operational time periods following the Initial Preparation and pre-event activities: Immediate Response and Clearing; Clearance and Removal Operations; Removal Operations; and Final Disposal and Closeout. Immediate Response through Clearance, Removal and Final Disposal are major operational areas. The initial response typically occurs during the first 24 to 70 hours following an event, and consists primarily of pushing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety out-of-the right of way along major roadways. Continued operations for clearance, removal and final disposal, which can last up to a year or longer, consist of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. The County and Town contracts may be initiated as early as the Initial preparation and pre-event activities if it is determined that the storm event may overwhelm local emergency response and County resources.

Federal - Financial, Direct and Technical Assistance

When the response and recovery efforts are beyond the capacity of the Towns, the County and the State, the Governor may request federal assistance, in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. Assistance is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster related costs (for example, a 75 percent Federal/ 25 percent State cost share). FEMA can also provide direct and technical assistance. It is prudent to be familiar with FEMA eligibility and reasonable costs guidelines during the planning stage in order to appropriately plan for critical issues such as contracting, monitoring and preparing appropriate documentation to support requests for funding. FEMA and the Public Assistance Program are governed by the Stafford Act (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and regulations. These laws and regulations provide the criteria for determining eligibility of debris activities for reimbursements. This includes: Stafford Act, Sections 403, 407, 502; 44 CFR, Sections 206.224, 206.225; and FEMA Policies.

Summary

By preparing the *Suffolk County Debris Management Plan*, establishing inter-municipal agreements, and establishing contracts for debris removal operations and monitoring of the debris, Suffolk County and its ten Towns have positioned themselves to be responsive to meet the emergency needs of the County. At the same time, the Plan and the contracts will expedite enhanced federal assistance to the County and the Towns in the event of a disaster.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Debris Management Plan (the Plan)

The Town of Riverhead effectively manages its normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. The Town's solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. The Town recognizes that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Suffolk County where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

This *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan* (the Plan) establishes a framework for County agencies and municipalities to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster. The goal is to facilitate prompt and efficient recovery through emergency waste management practices that are both reasonable and cost-effective and, at the same time, are protective of human health and the environment. Implementation of the *Debris Management Plan* will be coordinated through the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) along with all participating agencies.

The Plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of the Town of Riverhead, the County of Suffolk and representatives from the nine (9) other Towns within the County. Additional assistance was provided by subject matter experts from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Environmental Protection agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team, Public Service Enterprise Group – Long Island as well as other agencies and organizations as needed.

The Town of Riverhead's Annex to the County-wide plan was developed in accordance with State and Federal requirements, Plan concepts, guidance and operational activities as they pertain to the Town of Riverhead and as specified in the core plan documents contained in the Executive Summary, Plan Chapters 1 – 6, the Appendices and the References Section of the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan.

1.1.1 Types of Natural Disasters

This Plan addresses natural disasters such as: hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, wild fires, ice storms, catastrophic animal mortalities, and catastrophic vegetative waste. Natural disasters cause a variety of different types of debris including, but not limited to, trees, stumps, construction and demolition materials, vehicles, vessels, and other personal property, putrescent food waste, soil, sand, silt and sediment. For the purposes of this Plan, Riverhead Town and its planning partners have

adopted debris projections based upon information contained within the 2014 FEMA approved Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. HAZUS is FEMA developed software using GIS technology for standardized estimating of potential losses from earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. The projections for both Hurricanes and Flood disasters used in this Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

Depending on the type and magnitude of the disaster, the debris field can extend for miles over a large area and be extremely difficult to manage because of the variety and intermingling of the various debris types. While this Debris Management Plan is written to address natural disaster events, it may also serve as guidance to managing debris resulting from man-made disasters. However, such management may be superseded by other jurisdictions due to the presumption of criminal activity.

1.1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the *Suffolk County Debris Management Plan* are:

- Provide an organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by major debris-generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Develop tracing and documentation procedures required to allow the reimbursement of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State, and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

1.1.3 Outline of the Plan

The Plan is based on guidance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (www.fema.gov), United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) (www.epa.gov), United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE) (www.usace.army.mil/), and lessons learned from past storms, such as Tropical Storm Irene and Super Storm Sandy. The Plan outlines the DEC's processes to consider, approve or disapprove requests for authorizations, variances, and waivers as needed for rapid and environmentally sound waste management, specifically with regard to managing the natural-disaster debris waste stream. In addition, this Plan outlines debris monitoring roles and responsibilities, and presents an overview of eligible federal reimbursable costs resulting from debris clean up and monitoring. Suffolk County agencies and municipalities will be the primary users of this Plan. Riverhead Town in particular, can make use of the information for planning pre-positioned contracts with waste haulers, as well as identifying disaster TDSR and Vegetative debris sites that may be called into use during disaster recovery operations. Much of the information will also be useful to the waste management industry as they develop their own in-house plans for participating in a potential disaster recovery scenario.

1.1.4 Two Phases of Debris Clearance

There are two main phases to debris clearance, removal and disposal activities:

- Phase 1 typically occurs during and immediately after the event. Phase 1 consists of clearing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, such as the inability to access critical infrastructures.
- Phase 2 typically begins within seven days of the event and consists of removing and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety, activating pre-positioned contracts and notifying citizens of debris removal procedures.

1.1.5 Contracts

1.1.5.1 Pre-event Preparation and Planning

Riverhead Highway Department will continue to plan for and expect to manage debris removal operations following a major natural disaster. Federal assistance is designed only to address situations where the level of debris is catastrophic in scale, or where the capabilities of the local government, County and State to effectively manage such operations are overwhelmed. Riverhead Town will establish pre-event contracts and/or arrangements with local or regional debris removal contractors, to assure the immediate availability of coordinated debris removal support following a debris-producing event. Emergency recovery operations will be carried out principally by the Riverhead Highway Department (that may be supported by intra-county mutual aid); then County and State forces (that may be supported by interstate mutual aid); and, then if needed and requested through FEMA, federal forces.

When a natural disaster event occurs that produces large amounts of debris, effective coordination is required between the Public Assistance (PA) applicant (in this case the State) and FEMA to ensure that debris removal operations are efficient, effective, and eligible for FEMA PA grant funding. PA applicants, including the Town of Riverhead, must monitor debris removal operations and document eligible quantities and reasonable expenses to ensure that the work is eligible for PA grant funding. Failure to do so properly may jeopardize this funding.

The types of pre-event contracts that should be in place by municipalities include: (1) debris removal operations, and (2) monitoring of debris cleanup activities as undertaken by the Contractors retained under the debris removal operations contract.

1.1.5.2 Municipal Contracts

The Town of Riverhead is responsible for all peoples and property within their boundaries and jurisdictions to the limits of their resources. Riverhead Town will make provisions for the safe and sanitary disposal of all solid wastes generated within its boundaries and to make provisions for the separation, collection, processing, and marketing of designated recyclables generated within its boundaries. FEMA recommends having pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal as well as monitoring. These contracts must exhibit full and open competition where an adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. Riverhead Town will refer to the FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet 9580.212 Public Assistance Grant Contracting FAQ for contract guidance. If needed, Suffolk County DPW has competitively bid contracts in place for debris related Services and Equipment which can be used by the Town at its own discretion. In a large county-wide debris generating event, coordination of debris clearance/removal/disposal activities will be coordinated through the SC EOC

Map 1-1: Suffolk County Map with Town Boundaries



1.2 Authorities

1.2.1 Local Governments

Each Town and Suffolk County has developed its own Annex Section within the Multi-Jurisdictional Suffolk County Debris Management Plan. The Plan and each of the Annex Sections were developed based federal programs established under the Stafford Act with guidance from FEMA, the US EPA, NYS DHSES, the NYS DEC in addition to overview and input from the US ACE. Basic concepts in the Plan include pre-positioned contracts for debris removal and monitoring to be better prepare for and manage disaster debris. In addition, the identification of suitable TDSR and Vegetative Debris Sites, availability of equipment, and projection of debris quantities that could be generated have been addressed in the plan.

1.2.2 State Authorities

With regard to disasters and debris management, NYS Executive Law Article 2-B provides the authority for actions undertaken in a "local state of emergency". A copy of Article 2-B, along with a fact sheet and frequently asked questions (FAQs) is included in the appendices to this Plan.

1.2.2.1 Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services (NYS DHSES)

Created by an act of the State Legislature in July 2010, the Division is comprised of four offices

dedicated to the protection of New Yorkers, their property and the State's economic well-being from acts of terrorism and natural and manmade emergencies or disasters. The Division accomplishes this core mission through its offices - Counter Terrorism, Emergency Management, Fire Prevention and Control, and Interoperable & Emergency Communications - who coordinate the response of State agencies in support of local government.

Statutory authorities for DHSES are set forth in NYS Executive Law Article 2-B which identifies its mission to direct and coordinate all available resources to protect the life and property of the citizens of New York in the event of a disaster or crisis, through a collaborative program of prevention, planning, preparedness, response, recovery, and public education. DHSES has primary responsibility for development and implementation of the State's emergency management program, and its activities are carried out in the main DHSES office and in five Regional Offices across the State. These offices have the responsibility for providing administrative support and planning assistance to local governments in their jurisdictions.

During emergencies, NYS DHSES is represented in the Suffolk County EOC along with representatives of the Town of Riverhead, other key state agencies and private companies. The County EOC maintains direct communications with State agencies, federal agencies and facilities, private agencies, Town EOCs and others that are not represented in the SC EOC as needed.

1.2.2.2 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)

The NYS DEC is charged with conserving, improving and protecting the natural resources and the environment of the State of New York, and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being.

In the interest of public health, safety and welfare and in order to conserve energy and natural resources, the State of New York through the NYS DEC, has established a Solid Waste Management Policy in the NYS Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Section 27-0106 that addresses its main priority needs to reduce, reuse, recover and dispose of solid waste.

This Solid Waste Management Policy also provides the NYS DEC with specific solid waste management powers and duties (ECL Section 27-0703) to address: short and long term planning for disposal; establishment of necessary rules and regulations; requirements for siting; designing and construction of solid waste facilities; and development/preparation of assistance programs.

Management of disaster debris falls under existing solid waste management statutes within the ECL and any Emergency Authorization needs are set forth in ECL Section 70-0116. Implementing recycling and material segregation practices, together with the management of debris during an emergency situation, is the framework for debris cleanup measures during a disaster event.

1.2.2.3 New York State's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (NYS HMP) - Plan Constituency

New York updated its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014 State Hazard Mitigation Plan) to meet FEMA guidelines set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This Plan represents the New York State's efforts to approach mitigating the effects of disasters on a multi-hazard basis, and shifts from a disaster-response driven system to one based on effective hazard mitigation planning. The related strategies and activities outlined in this Plan provide a guide to assist New York in working towards achieving these goals that will be implemented or initiated during the time period encompassing this

Hazards Mitigation Plan update. NYS believes in the importance of hazard mitigation planning and strategies that will need to be developed. The adoption of this HMP allows eligible NYS agencies, local governments and certain private non-profits (PNPs) to access federal recovery funds after a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA in 2014, is consistent with the NYS HMP. This county-wide plan ensures that all Towns, Villages, Native American Nations, the Suffolk County Water Authority and certain PNPs within the County, who have adopted the SC HMP, are eligible to access federal grant funding for mitigation projects.

1.2.3 Federal Authorities

There are a number of federal agencies invested with varying authorities for debris management activities. These agencies include the United States Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, US ACE, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), US EPA, United States Coast Guard (USCG), and Department of Agriculture which includes the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Department of Commerce and Department of Transportation. The Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act (PL 93-288, as amended, is commonly referred to as the *Stafford Act*) is the federal legislation that creates a national program for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response and its programs.

1.2.3.1 Financial, Direct and Technical Assistance

When the response and recovery effort appears to be beyond the capacity of the local municipalities, Towns, County and State, the Governor may request federal assistance, in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. Public Assistance (PA) is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster related costs. FEMA can also provide direct and technical assistance. It is prudent to be familiar with FEMA eligibility and reasonable costs guidelines during the planning stage in order to appropriately plan for critical issues such as contracting, monitoring and preparing appropriate documentation to support requests for funding. FEMA and the PA Program are governed by the law defined in the Stafford Act and regulations provided in Title 44 of Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR). These laws and regulations provide the criteria for determining eligibility of debris activities. This includes: Stafford Act, Sections 403, 407, 502; Title 44 CFR, Sections 206.224, 206.225; and FEMA Policies.

1.2.3.2 Compliance with the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS)

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local government, private sector and non-governmental organizations to work together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Suffolk County's *Debris Management Plan* is NIMS compliant because it takes into account three key organizational systems: the Incident Command System (ICS) the multi-agency coordination system, and the public informational system. The Plan will be implemented to comply with the NIMS approach in cooperation with State and federal agencies, as well as the municipalities.

1.3 Plan Maintenance

The Riverhead Town Annex Section of the Plan shall be reviewed annually by the Town, its planning partners and the County to update any changes in debris contractor status, annual contracts, permits, or other short-term variable items. The Plan in its entirety shall be reviewed every five (5) years by the County, its Town planning partners, the NYS DEC, NYS DHSES, FEMA and other regulating agencies to ensure it meets current requirements.

The main body of Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan will be available for public viewing on the Suffolk County website. Riverhead Town's Annex will be available for public viewing on the Town of Riverhead website.

CHAPTER 2
DISASTER TYPES AND DEBRIS MODELING PROJECTIONS

2.1 Overview

This Chapter summarizes the types of natural disasters that could potentially occur in the County, the types of waste materials that could be generated from such events, and provides debris modeling waste generation projections. While this Plan is applicable to both natural disasters and man-made disasters, the focus of this Plan is debris management resulting from natural disasters.

In 2014 Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA. The Plan includes complete hazard analyses and risk assessments for the natural disasters which may affect the county using a probabilistic approach to quantify risks. Included in this Plan are debris projections based on these FEMA approved probabilistic scenarios, including projections derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool. The projections for both Hurricanes and Flood disasters used in this Plan are based on the 100 and 500 year return periods for these events. The earthquake model debris projections are based on the 500 and 2500 year return periods.

The debris projection modeling used for this Plan is displayed in table format in Section 2.3 below. Included are projections for Hurricane, Flood, and Earthquake disasters. In addition, actual debris quantities generated from the three recent Declared Disasters: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) are also displayed in the Tables for information and comparative purposes.

2.2 Natural Disasters

2.2.1 Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Per the National Weather Service (NWS), Northern Atlantic hurricanes typically accelerate northward up the coast, reaching an average speed of 33 mph forward motion by the time they pass our latitude. As a result, the storm structure becomes skewed in such a way that the following occurs:

- Outer rain bands with tropical storm force gusts can occur way out ahead of the storm center (sometimes 14 hours in advance of the storm), which can cause coastal flooding and shut down coastal roadways.
- Flooding rains typically become focused along and west of the track of the storm, with the east side of the storm typically having only a few showers and perhaps even some sunshine.
- The strongest winds occur to the east of the track of the storm. Consequently, the storm surge (driven mostly by the strong winds) is highest also to the east of the track of the storm.
- There can be a backlash of gusty winds after the storm center passes, but typically all of the rain occurs on the front end of the storm. It is dry after the storm center passes.

Historical Perspective on Tropical Storms and Hurricanes that have Impacted Suffolk County: The damaging forces of hurricanes and tropical storms include high velocity winds (up to 150 miles per hour or higher in gusts), rain and storm surge which can have devastating effects on buildings,

residences, vegetation, and public infra-structure.

Storm surge results from low pressure in the center of the storm that allows water levels of the ocean to rise and lift, then fall gently. Wave action from wind on top of the surge or lifting is what causes flooding as waves and surge approach the land. The most severe damage frequently occurs in coastal areas. There has been an overall increase in the coastal population, particularly along the shoreline, putting more people and structures at risk to a natural disaster. The amount of debris generated by such an event would depend on the path, intensity and timing of the storm. The County and towns must be ready to effectively deal with a massive debris cleanup effort following a hurricane.

Although Suffolk County has not had a major hurricane directly strike us in recent years, local municipalities and agencies are concerned that the danger of such a storm making landfall here is likely to occur. This concern is supported by the International Hurricane Research Center at Florida State University which identified eastern Long Island as being one of the top ten areas in the U.S. most vulnerable to hurricanes. The 1938 hurricane, also known as the Long Island Express, and the flooding of 1955 that resulted from heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of two hurricanes are recorded as the worst natural disasters to strike Suffolk County.

The 1938 hurricane produced a storm surge that was between 30 and 50 feet above mean sea level and winds clocked at 180 mph. Debris estimates, derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool were used to recreate the storm as if it struck today. The hurricane wind damage resulting from this scenario resulted in a projected debris total over 926,000 tons, with over 609,000 tons being woody vegetation and the remainder being mostly brick, treated wood, concrete and metal. This compares almost exactly with the 100 year probabilistic hurricane wind debris projection shown in Section 2.3, Table 2.1.

The Storm of '38 is generally considered by the Town and County personnel to be the model that all storms are gauged against, and is used as an unofficial worst case scenario.

Though not as strong as the 1938 hurricane, the hurricanes named Gloria (1985) and Bob (1991) are two of the more potent hurricanes to strike in the last fifty years. Hurricane Bob is noted for having caused significant crop damage in eastern Suffolk County.

On August 28, 2011, Suffolk County was impacted by Tropical Storm Irene. This storm brought sustained winds, heavy rain, destructive storm surge, and two confirmed tornadoes. At least 600,000 people were ordered to evacuate their homes from storm surge and inland flooding, and seven lives were claimed. In Suffolk County, maximum sustained winds measured 39 knots, with gusts of 53 knots. In the village of Westhampton Beach, wind gusts ranged from 28 mph to 91 mph, while Bridgehampton experience winds at 65 mph. Rainfall totals ranged from 1.07 inches in Southampton, to 6.78 inches in Northport. County-wide debris totals of approximately 95,300 tons (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) resulted from this storm as noted in Table 2.5. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4020 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

Super Storm Sandy, one of the most recent federally declared disasters to strike Suffolk County, touched down on October 29, 2012. The County experienced maximum wind gusts between 66 mph in East Hampton and 96 mph in Eaton's Neck. The storm surge reached several feet along the entire coast of the County, measuring at over 6 feet in the Village of Lindenhurst and over 5 feet in the Hamlet of Montauk. The peak storm tide in the Hamlet of Hampton Bays was 6.53 feet on October 30th. The aftermath of Sandy resulted in prolonged power outages from downed wires, school and business closings, flooding, fuel shortages, and downed trees across the County. County-wide debris

totals of approximately 284,100 tons resulted (including both vegetative and non-vegetative debris) from this storm as noted in Table 2.6. As a result of this storm, FEMA issued a disaster declaration DR - 4085 for several counties in New York, including Suffolk County.

2.2.2 Nor'easter

A Nor'easter is a cyclonic storm that moves along the East Coast of North America with damaging winds that blow from a northeasterly direction. Nor'easters can occur any time of the year, but are most frequent and strongest between September and April. These storms usually develop between Georgia and New Jersey within 100 miles of the coastline and typically move from southwest to northeast. In order to be called a Nor'easter, a storm must have the following conditions:

- Must persist for at least a 12-hour period;
- Have a closed circulation;
- Be located within the quadrilateral bounded at 45°N by 65° and 70°W and at 30°N by 85°W and 75°W;
- Show general movement from the south-southwest to the north-northeast; and
- Contain wind speeds greater than 23 miles per hour (mph).

A Nor'easter event can cause storm surges, waves, heavy rain, heavy snow, high winds, beach erosion, and coastal flooding. They have diameters that can span 1,200 miles, impacting large areas of coastline. The forward speed of a Nor'easter is usually much slower than a hurricane, so with the slower speed, it can linger for days and cause tremendous damage to those areas impacted. Approximately 20 to 40 Nor'easters occur every year, with at least two considered severe. The intensity of a Nor'easter can rival that of a tropical cyclone, and on the occasion it stalls over a coastal area, the prolonged storm conditions and resulting damages can be severe.

Long Island and New York City are particularly vulnerable to Nor'easters. Because Suffolk County is primarily surrounded by coastal waters, Nor'easters affect the entire area, particularly communities along the north and south shores of the County. Multiple sources have documented that Suffolk County has been impacted by many Nor'easters, and has felt both the direct and indirect effects, including major snow accumulations, high winds, heavy rains, flash and coastal flooding, and significant beach erosion.

2.2.3 Tornadoes

Damage from tornadoes is caused by high velocity rotating winds. Damage is generally confined to a narrow path extending up to half a mile wide and from a hundred yards to several miles long. Tornado debris includes damaged and destroyed structures, vegetative debris, and personal property.

2.2.4 Floods

The damage resulting from flood events is caused by structural inundation of flood waters and high velocity waters. Structural damage is usually limited to the floodway and the floodplain area immediately adjacent to a coastline or river. Heavy structural damage may result from high velocity waters in areas of steep slopes or failure of a flood control project, such as a dam or levee. Flood debris consists of sediment deposited on public and private property, personal belongings discarded from damaged homes, and construction materials. Landslides are often associated with flooding and result in debris consisting of soil, gravel, rock, and some construction material.

2.2.5 Wild Fires

Debris from wild fires consists of burned out structures, cars and other metal objects, ash, and charred wood waste. Large-scale loss of ground cover may lead to mud slides, resulting in clogged drainage structures and possible damage to homes and bridges.

2.2.6 Earthquakes

While the least likely of the natural disasters to occur in Suffolk County, the County experienced a minor earthquake in 2010. Earthquakes are caused by shock waves and earth movements along fault lines. Secondary damages, such as fires and explosions, may result from the disruption of utility systems. Debris consists of building materials, personal property, and sediment caused by landslides.

Earthquakes, although very low in probability of occurrence, could cause major damage and generate significant amounts of debris. The probabilistic debris projections for both 500 year (0.2%) and 2,500 year (0.04%) return period earthquakes are shown in Table 2.3.

2.2.7 Ice and Snowstorms

Ice storms can generate significant amounts of vegetative debris from broken tree limbs and branches, utility lines, wires, poles/towers, and building debris from damaged roofs and structures. Damage is more likely to occur when ice accumulation on trees and limbs reaches half of an inch in thickness. Ice storms are actually more difficult to deal with in terms of power restoration because the post-event weather and temperature dictates how fast ice will melt off trees and wires affecting the ability to restore power.

2.2.8 Catastrophic Animal Mortalities

Catastrophic animal mortalities can result from a natural disaster such as flooding caused by a hurricane or heavy rains, or may be the direct result of disease. A catastrophic storm may cause a farmer to not have access to the animals that can cause additional deaths. Also, flooding can cause animals to wash onto public and private properties. Disposal of animals presents both an environmental and health issue.

2.2.9 Catastrophic Vegetative Waste (from Disease and Infestation)

Suffolk County has experienced periodic occurrences of major tree diseases which have led to widespread tree death. These outbreaks are often a result of non-native diseases or insects arriving within the county and spreading rapidly throughout the existing tree population.

Oak Wilt is the most prominent disease currently threatening the tree population. Infestation from insects such as the Asian Long-horned Beetle, Southern Pine Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer, Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, Pine Shoot Beetle, Sirex Woodwasp, Tent Caterpillars, Gypsy Moths, and Viburnum Leaf Beetles also are major threats to our tree population. Information about containment of these organisms can be found at NYS DEC's Tree Pest's and Diseases page. Tree decline and death from such insect or disease outbreaks may occur over a period of months to years. While the impact of these outbreaks do not require immediate response, problems resulting from such damage may call for prompt attention from environmental officials to remove dead and hazardous trees that may be a danger to the public.

2.3 Debris Modeling Projections

For planning purposes in this Debris Plan, Riverhead Town has used debris projections from Hurricane-winds, Floods, and Earthquakes based on probabilistic occurrences developed in the preparation of the 2014 FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The estimates were derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

The debris projections for the 100 year events exceed 90,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events shown in the tables below.

It should be noted that this debris projection is part of the overall Suffolk County debris projection of approximately 1,700,000 tons of material for the same event which agrees almost exactly with the Major Hurricane debris projection for Suffolk County, of 1,775,000 tons, contained within the *2012 Regional Debris Management Plan*, produced by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. The total was based upon present day modeling that was done to re-create the Storm of '38 for debris projections. The Regional Plan was sponsored by FEMA, and consisted of planning team representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the US ACE, US Department of Agriculture, US EPA. The US ACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model was also independently used to identify the projected debris totals that could be expected if the 1938 hurricane were to strike Suffolk County today. This was done for comparative estimating purposes for identifying and verifying projected debris quantities.

Pre-disaster modeling and projections provide weight/volume estimates for preparation of debris management sites and pre-positioning of resources. For each hurricane or other disaster event, these projections will be reviewed, analyzed, and refined using available modeling formulas and known data.

Debris measurements may be expressed in either weight (tons) or volume (cubic yard) units. This discrepancy can lead to confusion in temporary and long term storage requirements, transportation needs, and final disposal costs.

In order to standardize projections and analysis of debris quantities shown in Tables 2.1 – 2.6, the following guidelines should be used:

- For total debris projections from hurricanes, both the hurricane –wind and flood components (as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2) must be combined.
- Footnotes appearing in Tables 2.1-2.6 should be reviewed before using the data for analysis, projections or planning purposes.
- Debris unit conversions factors between tons and cubic yards shall be based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool as follows:
    - For Vegetative and un-compacted tree debris, 10 cubic yards (CY) of un-compacted vegetative debris volume = 1 ton of vegetative debris weight.
    - For Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, 4 cubic yards (CY) of C&D debris volume = 1 ton of C&D debris weight

Tables 2.1-2.3 identify the estimated debris generated for each probabilistic disaster. The data displayed is fully discussed in Section 5 of the County's FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The projected Suffolk County total is broken down into individual totals for each Town as shown.

Tables 2.4-2.6 show the actual debris quantities generated for each of three recent disasters to strike Suffolk County: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR – 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR – 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR – 4085). The totals identified were taken directly from individual Project Worksheets generated by FEMA, NYS OEM and the specific municipality for each of the three disasters. Some types of debris are displayed in both cubic yard and ton measurement units as a result of the Project Worksheet (PW) reporting. There is no duplication in these totals. For clarity and standardization, footnotes identify totals converted to tons.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Babylon	10,425	608,390	<100	21,475	10,950	80,319	78,108	569,681
Brookhaven	102,733	96,822	543	547	126,196	97,333	593,239	541,876
East Hampton	42,266	89	1,012	0	76,326	973	250,422	3,404
Huntington	9,241	1,138,613	0	44,595	22,696	316,221	148,804	1,986,039
Islip	27,719	250,197	<100	6,369	41,023	103,997	276,386	726,180
Riverhead	19,321	1,851	287	0	49,289	11,270	98,359	22,192
Shelter Island	4,976	36	<100	0	10,682	0	34,183	0
Smithtown	11,332	165,900	<100	4,057	15,785	73,110	104,675	476,364
Southampton	102,625	1,927	2,272	0	131,724	10,223	420,463	32,741
Southold	36,025	601	909	0	56,440	1,316	183,989	3,916
Suffolk County	**366,663**	**2,264,426**	**5,185**	**77,043**	**541,111**	**694,762**	**2,188,628**	**4,362,392**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

- Total Riverhead Town Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 68,897 tons.

- Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 912,959 tons.

- For a Riverhead Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from above with the corresponding Flood event in Table 2.2 for a total of 90,093 tons.

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
Babylon	38,725	29,999	5,241	3,482	66,315	44,949	11,759	9,597
Brookhaven	177,725	89,034	42,217	46,475	253,376	106,116	69,902	77,367
East Hampton	66,959	30,138	19,260	17,562	105,564	40,649	33,505	31,410
Huntington	69,615	18,779	21,475	29,363	92,734	22,152	30,578	40,002
Islip	113,675	66,681	22,052	24,942	161,462	84,254	38,344	38,865
Riverhead	21,196	8,249	6,523	6,423	32,847	10,084	11,347	11,415
Shelter Island	10,882	5,677	2,670	2,534	15,587	6,290	4,500	4,798
Smithtown	15,357	6,430	3,928	4997	22,834	7,796	6,481	8,556
Southampton	227,499	129,714	48,324	49,462	370,958	164,165	96,761	110,035
Southold	56,548	25,983	14,801	15,766	80,320	31,502	23,558	25,260
Suffolk County	**798,181**	**410,684**	**186,491**	**201,006**	**1,201,997**	**517,957**	**326,735**	**357,305**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Riverhead Town Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 21,196 tons; For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1 for a total of 90,093 tons.

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500 – Year		2,500 - Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
Babylon	13,740	5,085	121,606	108,519
Brookhaven	30,366	7,519	244,646	121,171
East Hampton	1,507	309	11,167	3,649
Huntington	14,335	4,300	123,348	78,878
Islip	19,429	6,254	165,050	120,073
Riverhead	3,031	1,032	23,418	16,939
Shelter Island	130	23	1,152	313
Smithtown	9,149	2,384	78,669	43,163
Southampton	6,286	1,360	44,269	15,956
Southold	2,310	619	16,381	8,410
Suffolk County	**100,281**	**28,884**	**829,707**	**517,070**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Riverhead Town Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 4,063 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	**0**
Brookhaven	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**728**	**0**
East Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Huntington	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**400**	**0**
Islip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Riverhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Shelter Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Smithtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Southampton	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**610**	**0**
Southold	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**40**	**0**
Suffolk County	25	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**	**16,984**
Total	**1,820**	**16,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**16,984**

Notes: Total debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 17,166 tons - based on conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris.

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	13,117	3,552	94	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	**13,211**	**3,636**
Brookhaven	105,836	17,864	93	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**105,929**	**17,905**
East Hampton	10,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10,406**	**0**
Huntington	63,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**63,694**	**0**
Islip	29,739	5,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**29,739**	**5,998**
Riverhead	6,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6,839**	**0**
Shelter Island	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8,000**	**0**
Smithtown	0	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**2,444**
Southampton	37,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37,824**	**0**
Southold	134,361	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134,361**	**6,500**
Suffolk County	0	17,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17,814**
Total	**409,816**	**54,172**	**187**	**125**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**410,003**	**54,297**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4020 calculated as 95,342 tons - based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Babylon	1,535	17,163	1,644	60,720	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	135	**3,179**	**78,081**
Brookhaven	282,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	**290,983**	**0**
East Hampton	17,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,043**	**0**
Huntington	417,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	**417,996**	**0**
Islip	6,930	18,090	181	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	1,504	**7,399**	**20,415**
Riverhead	17,291	4,314	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17,302**	**4,320**
Shelter Island	2,500	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,500**	**0**
Smithtown	1,624	30,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,624**	**30,614**
Southampton	119,936	899	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	360	0	**120,459**	**899**
Southold	125,980	0	3,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**129,612**	**0**
Suffolk County	465,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**465,352**	**0**
Total	**1,458,050**	**71,088**	**14,233**	**61,547**	**0**	**63**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,003**	**1,639**	**1,473,449**	**134,337**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4085 calculated as 284,067 tons – based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

CHAPTER 3
ROLES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 Overview

In most cases, debris clearance, removal and disposal actions can be accomplished quickly using Town, County, and State resources augmented by assistance from neighboring municipalities, State agencies and contractor resources. In other cases however, the damage and resulting debris in a municipality is so extensive that it can only be successfully managed through adequate pre-planning and the coordinated efforts of the local communities, State and Federal government. Debris on State and property will be the cleanup responsibility of the State and County respectfully. The roles of government and the private sector in managing natural debris are discussed below.

3.2 Mission Statement

The shared mission of Riverhead Town and Suffolk County's Emergency Management community in times of natural disaster is to:

- Maximize the preservation of life and property;
- Correct or alleviate, as expeditiously as possible, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of the County;
- Facilitate a return to normalcy by all practical means.

In a catastrophic disaster, Riverhead Town will be tasked to locate staff, equipment, and funds to devote to emergency debris removal tasks that, in a worst-case scenario, could last many months. Such activities will be reliant upon: debris removal and disposal policies and strategies as cited by a requested FEMA Debris Management Specialist Plan; technical assistance provided by NYS DEC and implemented under NYS DEC statutory authorities; and the Governor's emergency powers as necessary. The coordination of all emergency response during a major natural disaster will be conducted through the Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In the event that the County could not effectively manage the debris removal or was overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster event, the State could request, on behalf of affected towns, direct Federal Assistance through FEMA as was used in the Fire Island clean-up for Super Storm Sandy in 2012. All State (and Federal) requests for assistance (including those by the Town of Riverhead) are the responsibility of the County Executive and executed by Incident Command through NYS DHSES staff assigned to the County's Emergency Operations Center.

3.2.1 Planning Partnerships & Mutual Aid Operations

Section 201.6.a (4) of Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR) states "Multi-Jurisdictional plans may be accepted, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan." The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and New York State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES) both encourage multi-jurisdictional planning. Therefore, in the preparation of the *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan*, a planning partnership was formed to meet the Federal requirements for Suffolk County and its ten towns.

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 defines a local government as "any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."

Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (SC FRES) solicited the participation of the ten towns within the County at the outset of this project. Riverhead Town signed an "Intermunicipal Agreement" and/or an authorizing resolution committing their participation and resources to the development of the *Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan*. By approving and adopting this plan, the Town of Riverhead has recognized the need for Debris Mutual Aid Agreements. These agreements will be specifically related to the clearance/removal/disposal of debris generated from a disaster or emergency event. FEMA required that these types of agreements were in place for both Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) to satisfy Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Guidance for developing these agreements and a template, prepared by the FEMA sponsored Regional Catastrophic Planning Team in their *Regional Debris Management Plan*, has been included in the Appendix Section of this plan and is intended for the use of all Town planning partners as needed.

3.3 The Town Role

3.3.1 Riverhead Town

Riverhead Town will always be the first responder in a disaster situation. Therefore, it is highly advantageous to have a coordinated *Debris Management Plan* developed in advance of a debris-generating event to expedite the response and recovery process. FEMA encourages and expects Towns and Villages to do this pre-event preparation and planning. This includes:

- Pre-identifying TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, preferably on municipal property, but contracting to use private property if ideally suited;
- Preparing pre-existing contracts with haulers and demolition contractors for the collection and removal of debris; and
- Pre-planning communication with impacted residents and businesses about cleanup and waste stream segregation and methods of information dissemination.
- Coordination with other Towns and Suffolk County

The criteria for TDSR and Vegetative Debris sites can be found in Chapter 5 of this plan. NYS DEC will authorize the operation of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites under the NYS DEC Uniform Procedures Regulations Section 621.12 to ensure that they are managed in accordance with this Debris Management Plan and in such a way as to protect human health and safety, and the environment. Proper management of the sites ensures efficient waste handling and segregation, safety, and accountability to ensure that debris disposal operations are eligible for federal reimbursement.

Riverhead Town is responsible for the oversight of disaster-related work performed by private contractors working for the municipality. It is strongly recommended that Towns have pre-positioned contracts for their local debris removal and monitoring. If needed, Suffolk County DPW has competitively bid contracts in place for debris related Services and Equipment which can be used by other municipalities within the borders of the County. The use of these contracts and their applicable rates is left up to the discretion of the Towns. In a large county-wide debris generating event, coordination of debris clearance/removal/disposal activities will be coordinated through the SC EOC. Contracts must exhibit fair and open competition where a complete, adequate and realistic

specification or purchase description is publicly solicited and multiple responsible bidders are allowed to compete effectively for the business. FEMA requires three qualified bidders. Time and Materials Contracts are discouraged, but may be used when no other contract type is suitable. This contract type must include a ceiling amount and must be limited to work that is necessary during the first 70 hours immediately after a disaster. It can then be followed by a competitively bid unit based contract for cleanup during the remainder of the recovery period. Two types of prohibited contracts include noncompetitive contracts and cost-plus percentage of cost contracts.

Town officials may be required by FEMA to explain local procedures for validating contractor invoices for work done. Inadequate monitoring of contractors by Town officials could result in loss or reduction of federal and state disaster assistance funds in cases where FEMA determines that contractor invoices are excessively high and that local monitoring of contractors was inadequate to guard against inappropriate billings. Owner/operators of the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must contact NYS DEC prior to closing a site to discuss and coordinate what will be required for closure, including environmental sampling, if needed.

3.3.2 Riverhead Town Supervisor

Under New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B, the Town Supervisor may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The Town Supervisor's decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice provided to them by the Town's staff operating in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Consultation with Town department heads may also be conducted. The potential impact of the emergency event on the Town's response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, State, and Federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented. In compliance with local, State, and Federal laws, the Emergency Manager or his/her designee will be the Incident Commander throughout the course of operations.

It is the responsibility of the Emergency Manager or his/her designee to activate the EOC and notify all appropriate agencies at their discretion in times of emergency. This can include any emergency, from a weather event, to a Terrorist or WMD attack. For emergencies such as weather events, which are often pre-forecasted, Emergency Manager or his/her designee will activate the EOC at the appropriate level to ensure adequate preparation before arrival of the storm. EOC Activation Levels mirrors Suffolk County's EOC Activation Levels and are as follows:

- Level 3: Controlled emergency situation without a serious threat to life, health or property which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will not be utilized.
- Level 2: Limited emergency situation with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to a limited area or involving a small population. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force may be utilized at the discretion of the Emergency Manager or his/her designee.
- Level 1: Full emergency situation with a major threat to life, health, or property, involving large populations or multiple municipalities. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will be utilized throughout the duration of operations.

The Incident Commander or his/her designee shall serve as the official coordinator between all levels

of government for the duration of recovery operations. The Incident Commander or his/her designee shall conduct briefings beginning 72-hours before the expected arrival of gale-force winds, and periodically after that.

The Incident Commander or his/her designee will coordinate activities and resource needs through the EOC. The Incident Commander or his/her designee shall be responsible for monitoring all potential threats, and coordinating disaster recovery activities through the EOC. It will be his/her responsibility to ensure that all operations are being conducted in compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering Annex, and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. Coordination of all disaster debris operations shall also be conducted in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The Incident Commander or his/her designee will coordinate all activities and resource needs outside of the Township with Suffolk County FRES during an activation of its EOC. The use of E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events is widely accepted. The system, which has been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

The Incident Commander or his/her designee will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, the Incident Commander or his/her designee will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. EOC personnel or department head shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by the Incident Commander or his/her designee or an assigned Public Information Officer (PIO).

Removal of debris on private property shall be the responsibility of the home owner unless the debris poses a threat to public health or safety, or to surrounding public or private properties. In the event that debris on private property is to be removed by contractors, Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements must be signed prior to removal operations. The Incident Commander or his/her designee shall monitor all Right of Entry and Hold Harmless agreements throughout the County.

A Right-of-Entry is a written agreement signed by the land owner which gives permission to another party to enter on to their land for a specific purpose. For purposes of debris removal, a signed Right-of-Entry would authorize Riverhead Town, its employees, agents, contractors, and subcontractors, as well as the United States of America, to include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, its employees agents, contractors, and subcontractors to enter the land owners property to remove any or all debris that resulted from the applicable storm only. This form can only be signed by the title owner of the land, a lessee, mortgagor, or authorized agent, and all signatures must be witnessed. By signing this agreement, the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent has given debris removal parties permission to remove debris that is on or touching the home or dwelling. This agreement does not obligate the government to remove any debris. By signing the Right-of-Entry, the land owner, lessee,

mortgager, or authorized agent has agreed that they will not hold the Government or agents of the Government at fault for any loss, damage, or destruction of any type of property, and that have agreed that they will not receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source, such as homeowners insurance. While the debris clearance is conducted at no expense of the land owner, lessee, mortgager, or authorized agent, by signing the Right-of-Entry they have authorized the release of insurance information relating to the receipt of money for debris removal, which helps avoid duplication of efforts. The signed Right-of-Entry may also be provided to other parties indicated so that these parties may carry out debris removal on the private property.

3.3.3 Riverhead Police Department

Through all phases of the debris clearance and removal process, the Police Department will serve as the official source of coordination within the Town of Riverhead. The Emergency Manager or his/her designee based upon the severity of the disaster activates the Town's response organization and initiates the Town's response. The Emergency Manager or his/her designee also facilitates coordination between the Town and:

- Local governments outside the Town (including Suffolk County)
- The State of New York
- Utilities; and
- Private emergency support organizations / contractors

The Emergency Manager or his/her designee will be responsible for administering all debris-related activities from the Town EOC for the duration of the activation. The Police Department will also have a representative at the Suffolk County's EOC.

3.3.3.1 Crime Scene (s) Involving Debris

Secure the Area - A member of the Police Department at the scene of a crime bears the responsibility for the immediate security of same. Detective personnel assigned to the incident assume command upon arrival. No unauthorized persons are to have access to the area until the initial investigation is completed and all evidence is secured. When physical conditions warrant such attention, an area of sufficient size to protect the scene is roped off and clearly designated.

3.3.4 Riverhead Highway Department

Immediately after a disaster event, the Highway Department's initial responsibility is to clear debris from the public roadways; especially debris which hinders immediate life-saving action and/or that poses an immediate threat to public health or safety. Upon initial assessment by Highway's field personnel, the Superintendent will coordinate with Public Safety (EOC) on the establishment of TDSR and Vegetative Debris Sites. Removal operations will commence after the roads have been "opened" and the debris has been "pushed" to the side. Highway will coordinate with the Police Department (EOC) should additional resources be required either from other departments within the town or from outside contractors.

3.3.5 Riverhead Engineering Department

Following a disaster event, the Engineering Department's personnel and equipment may be tasked to assist the Highway Department in roadway clearance and debris removal activities. In addition, personnel and equipment may be assigned to the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites to facilitate processing and / or transfer / hauling of the debris. At the Town's processing locations, the Engineering

Department will process debris in accordance with NYSDEC approved manners as outlined in Chapter 4 of this document.

3.3.6 Riverhead Parks & Recreation Department

The Parks and Recreation Department will furnish information on the events impact throughout the Town's parks and beaches. Some Parks and Recreation Department parking areas may be utilized for TDSR and Vegetative Debris Sites as needed.

3.3.7 Riverhead Town Attorney's Office

The Town Attorney is charged with handling primarily all legal business of the Town government and its agencies. They shall be responsible for ensuring the legality of all debris removal activities, while providing legal advice and representation. All contracts will be reviewed by the Law Department. They shall also draft emergency declarations and inter-municipal agreements for the Town Supervisor's review and execution.

3.3.8 Riverhead Accounting Department

Throughout debris removal operations, it will be the responsibility of the Accounting Department to audit and verify rates, time, dates and equipment usage submitted for the development of Project Worksheets (PW) under FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program. The Accounting Department will also provide the necessary documentation as needed for the PW's along with maintaining responsibility for all financial systems, accounting, purchasing, revenue management, equipment services, and fiscal reporting.

3.3.9 Riverhead Owned Equipment

Highway and Engineering each has a considerable amount of heavy equipment that would be utilized immediately following a disaster event. A complete list including photos of Town-owned heavy equipment will be maintained by each department and supplied to the EOC as needed.

3.3.10 Equipment Procurement

Upon storm activation, contact local contractors to inquire about available equipment and rates. During the initial 70 hour period, Riverhead Town will follow its emergency procurement procedures.

As the debris clearance efforts expand, it is imperative to track all trucks assigned to the debris clearance mission. A check-in station will be established by the Highway Department where all trucks and equipment will be photographed, decaled, and assigned tracking numbers. Five photos will be taken on each piece of equipment – one of each side, and one of the tracking number and/or placard. Tracking cards should be filled out and logged in every time a piece of equipment checks in.

3.4 The County Role

3.4.1 Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES)

Suffolk County FRES offers routine assistance to the ten towns that compromise the County assists in coordination of emergency management resources between the Town, County, State, and Federal agencies prior to, during and after emergencies. It is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Suffolk

County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) to activate the County EOC and notify all appropriate agencies in times of emergency. Once activated, it is of the utmost importance that communication and is established between the Towns and the County EOC be established. All declarations, emergency orders, status reports and requests originating from the Town EOC will be communicated to the County EOC.

3.4.2 Suffolk County Debris Task Force

The Suffolk County Debris Task Force will participate in all preparedness activities and serve as operational representatives when debris management and monitoring activities are undertaken. This team is comprised of Suffolk County's ten towns, FRES, SC DPW, and NYS DEC. Depending on the severity of the situation, NYS DOT, US EPA, US ACE, FEMA, and/or other local, State, and Federal agencies may needed as well. They are responsible for assigning requests to the appropriate agencies by developing task order. The Incident Commander or his/her designee will work in conjunction with the Debris Task Force to determine if additional Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are required to support removal and disposal efforts. Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services shall serve as the core agency in the Debris Task Force.

When activated, the Debris Task Force will conduct pre-scheduled daily conference calls each morning throughout the course of operations lasting no longer than one-hour. These conference calls will cover the current situations of each agency on the team, and address any outstanding concerns or requests. The Debris Task Force will focus on long-term recovery, addressing concerns such as debris clearance, mitigation, appropriations, loans, and other services that may be necessary for relief efforts. Once activated, the Debris Task Force will be staffed during the day, and will remain activated until the end of operations.

3.5 The State Role

3.5.1 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)

Management of disaster debris falls under the existing solid waste management statutes. Implementing recycling and material segregation practices under these statutes, together with statutes related to the management of debris during an emergency situation, is the framework for debris cleanup measures during a disaster event. A summary discussion of emergency authorizations follows:

3.5.1.1 Emergency Authorizations (as set forth in NYS Environmental Conservation Law Section 70-0116):

During and after a catastrophic natural disaster, NYS DEC will offer information and technical assistance to the municipalities and regional resources recovery authorities in several typical areas including, but not limited to, the following:

- Permitting authorizations covering the collection, processing, recycling, and disposal of debris resulting from the natural disaster incident;
- Contact information for final debris management sites; and
- Contact information for volume reduction, resources recovery, and recycling facilities

Emergency Authorizations can only be issued for a period up to 30-days and renewed for up to an additional 30-day period. Projects that continue beyond the 60-day period require a full and complete application for permit and will be subject to all procedural requirements for review. All TDSR sites require an Emergency Authorization. NYS DEC should be notified of the use of TDSR sites that will

solely be used for vegetative debris for informational purpose only; no formal approval is needed for these sites.

3.5.2 Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES)

NYS DHSES assists in coordination of emergency management resources with local, State, and Federal agencies. Routine assistance is available to local governments, volunteer organizations, and private industries through various emergency management programs, including hazard identification, loss prevention, planning, operational response, technical support, and disaster recovery assistance.

Emergency Equipment Stockpiles may be made available on a temporary loan to local and State governments during emergencies. This equipment may include power generators, pumps, piping and water filters, portable water tankers, portable light towers, chainsaws, chlorinators, and sandbag-filling machines.

3.6 The Federal Role

3.6.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

There are a number of Federal Agencies that have a role in supporting disaster debris recovery and response and recovery efforts following a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Among the agencies most directly involved are FEMA, US ACE, US EPA, and OSHA. See FEMA Fact sheet 9580.202 outlining the federal agencies and their roles and responsibilities.

FEMA is among the most critical federal agency that will coordinate emergency response and recovery efforts within a catastrophic event.

When the response and recovery efforts appear to be beyond the capacity of both the municipalities and the State, federal assistance through FEMA in the form of a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. A major disaster declaration in response to a Governor's request specifies, among other things, the type of incident covered, the time periods covered for specific activities, the types of disaster assistance available, and the declared counties.

Following a Presidential disaster declaration, public assistance funds are available to eligible applicants for debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations. Eligible applicants typically include State and local governments, federally recognized Indian Tribes, and certain private nonprofit organizations. Debris located on public property and rights-of-way is eligible.

FEMA required that Debris Mutual Aid Agreements related to clearance/removal/disposal activities were in place for both Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) to satisfy Public Assistance eligibility requirements. Guidance for developing these agreements and a template, prepared by the FEMA sponsored Regional Catastrophic Planning Team in their *Regional Debris Management Plan*, has been included in the Appendix Section of this plan and is intended for the use of all Town planning partners as needed.

3.6.1.1 Eligibility for FEMA Funding

In order to be eligible for FEMA funding, the debris removal work must:

- be a direct result of a Presidentially declared disaster;
- occur within the designated disaster area; and
- be the responsibility of the applicant at the time of the disaster.

3.6.1.2 Debris Removal Justifications

In addition, debris removal work must be necessary to:

- eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety;
- eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or
- ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at- large.

3.6.1.3 Eligible Activities

Examples of eligible debris removal activities include:

- debris removal from a public right-of-way to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles; and
- debris removal from public property to eliminate health and safety hazards.

3.6.1.4 Ineligible Activities

Examples of ineligible debris removal activities include:

- removal of debris, such as tree limbs and trunks, from an applicant's unimproved property or undeveloped land;
- removal of pre-disaster sediment from engineered channels;
- removal of debris from a natural channel unless the debris poses an immediate threat of flooding to improved property;
- removal of debris from federal lands or facilities that are the authority of another federal agency of department, such as federal-aid roads, US ACE navigable waterways, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) canals.

3.6.1.5 Debris Removal from Private Property

Debris removal from private property is generally not eligible for Public Assistance (PA) funding because it is the responsibility of the individual property owner. If property owners move the disaster – related debris to a public right-of-way, the local government may be reimbursed for curbside pickup and disposal for a limited period of time. If the debris on private business and residential property is so widespread that public health, safety, or the economic recovery of the community is threatened, FEMA may fund debris removal from private property, but it must be approved in advance by FEMA. For instance under normal conditions, removal of debris in waterways falls under a number of federal, state and municipal jurisdictions, as well as private property owners. Signed Right-of-Entry and Hold Harmless agreements may be required for Public Assistance (PA) grants.

A municipality may exert its authority to cause the removal from any waterway or tidal water within its jurisdiction of debris wreckage or other similar materials for which a private person or firm or corporation is responsible and which prevents or may tend to prevent the free discharge of flood waters. However, the governor may authorize state departments or agencies or the use of any of the state's instrumentalities to clear or remove debris from land or water.

3.6.1.6 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act broadly authorizes the President to direct federal agencies to provide *essential assistance* as needed, including cleanup and disposal of waste and debris. FEMA evaluates the request and recommends to the President the type of federal assistance that is warranted. FEMA then implements the National Response Plan (NRP) and issues mission assignments in the form of Emergency Support Functions (ESF). FEMA also opens a Joint Operations Center (JOC) and a Disaster Field Office(s) in the affected area(s) to coordinate efforts with local and State authorities.

For more information on the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended, access the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/about/stafact.shtm.

3.6.1.7 FEMA's Debris Mission

FEMA's Debris Mission is as follows: *When directed, remove debris in support of affected States to eliminate threats to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or ensure economic recovery of affected communities to the benefit of the community-at-large.*

3.6.1.8 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESFs identify critical areas of federal assistance needed to augment state and local response efforts. There are a number of major ESFs that help to facilitate coordinated federal response to a disaster under the National Response Plan. The Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function includes debris management and the issuance of debris removal and disposal contracts. The USACE is tasked with managing, monitoring, and providing technical assistance in the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris and the clearing of roads and waterways in the affected areas. The vast majority of debris removal will be conducted by private contractors who are normally responsible for all of the transportation and logistical support required for their operations.

If an emergency or major disaster declaration is made under the authority of the Stafford Act, assistance is usually provided in the form of financial reimbursement of a portion of the disaster-related costs. Debris removal costs incurred by municipalities would be evaluated and if determined eligible would be reimbursed on a cost-sharing basis.

3.6.1.9 FEMA Direct Assistance

In catastrophic disasters, FEMA can also provide direct federal assistance to support activities related to debris removal, recycling and disposal. The response capabilities of municipalities and New York State must be clearly exceeded before this level of assistance can be provided.

FEMA may also direct other federal agencies to provide debris removal technical assistance to municipalities and State agencies. Technical assistance may be provided in contract preparation, bid solicitation, contract management, and debris disposal activities. Municipalities and State agencies remain responsible for all debris removal activities and are reimbursed for their eligible costs. Cost share for federal technical assistance is 100 percent federal.

3.6.2 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

US EPA is the primary agency responsible for emergency support related to hazardous materials. US EPA responds to releases of hazardous materials and provides technical assistance for environmental monitoring needs. US EPA may provide technical assistance and advice on collection, reduction, and disposal of contaminated debris and other hazardous materials during debris management operations. EPA also has contract resources available to assist with collection, management, and disposal of hazardous materials. The EPA and its contracted resources were used by Suffolk County in the response and recovery efforts following Super Storm Sandy.

3.6.3 United States Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE)

The Department of Defense is responsible for emergency support related to public works and engineering, and has designated US ACE as its operating agent. The US ACE is the lead agency for ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering, of the NRF, which includes debris management. During a Presidentially declared disaster, the US ACE may supply technical assistance to local responders for completing debris removal. Assistance may include technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting, emergency repair of wastewater and solid waste facilities, and real-estate support. The US ACE also has contract resources available to support local debris management operations. US ACE assistance is arranged through FEMA.

3.7 The Private Sector Role

The private sector will have direct and indirect roles in managing debris resulting from a catastrophic natural disaster. For example, private contractors and waste disposal companies will play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, and volume reduction and disposal process for both municipalities and State agencies. Private contractors may include those already contracted with Towns or Suffolk County. Riverhead Town will make every effort to utilize the contracting capabilities of local small businesses. While re-establishment of commercial entities is a private responsibility, access to the facilities of many large retailers may affect overall response and recovery efforts. This should be considered when setting priorities for catastrophic response. Prevailing wage in all private-sector contracting and operations will be required for FEMA PA reimbursement.

3.7.1 Public Service Enterprise Group – Long Island (PSEG-LI)

PSEG Long Island recognizes the importance of clearing main thoroughfares and emergency evacuation routes after major storm events and understands the key role it can play in helping to make roads safe to clear by removing and/or de-energizing downed electrical facilities which may be blocking roads, entangled in downed trees, or not visible in roadway debris.

During an emergency or disaster event, PSEG – LI maintains a presence in the Suffolk County Emergency Operating Center (EOC). This is done for situational awareness, information sharing, to provide a direct link between the utility and local government, and to assist the County in Response and Recovery activities as needed. Accordingly, once a major storm has passed and it is safe to begin the restoration process, PSEG - LI will directly assign Road Clearance (RC) Teams to Towns so that they may work cooperatively with the respective Department of Public Works (DPW) or Highway Department crews to “make safe” downed wires so that trees and other debris that block major roads may be safely removed. As resources are limited, PSEG – LI will assign the RC Teams in accordance

with the severity of damage experienced by the various entities. The Suffolk County EOC and the SC Debris Management Recovery Team (DMRT) will be made situationally aware of the activities of the RC Teams.

These PSEG – LI RC Teams are comprised of trained high voltage linemen that have the proper skill sets to cut, clear and/or de-energize downed wires so that municipal crews can then safely remove downed trees and other debris from the roadways, thus re-opening key arteries that have become impassible during the storm event. The PSEG Teams are not equipped to perform debris removal, which remains the responsibility of the Towns.

Given the skill sets of these RC teams, it is imperative that these crews return to the utility to address activities directly related to the reconstruction of the electric system soon after this initial focus on road clearance. Consequently, they will not engage in activities related to the clearing of secondary roads, individual properties, etc., and it is envisioned that they will only be tasked to work with the Towns to clear major roadways for a 2-3 day period immediately following the storm. As such, in order to address efforts related to “wire down”/”make safe” issues not covered by these assigned resources, PSEG - LI has a parallel process in place whereby resources are dispatched through its operating divisions across Long Island in response to requests received for such assistance. In these cases, resources are dispatched on a job by job basis in direct response to the trouble calls received.

CHAPTER 4
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overview

Riverhead Town is one of the ten townships that compromise Suffolk County. It is the first town heading east on the North Fork and is bounded by the Long Island Sound to the north and the Peconic Bay and River to the south. Its current population is 33,671 according to the 2010 US Census. The Town's land area is approximately 67 square miles. The topography is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 0 feet above sea level along the south shore to over 233 feet above sea level along its north shore. Debris is a very visible and real result of effects of a disaster and, according to FEMA, can account for as much as 40% of all disaster-related costs. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster is a function of the location and kind of event experienced as well as its magnitude, duration and intensity. The debris, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed, directly impacts the type of collection, recycling, and disposal methods used to in the cleanup effort, the costs incurred, and the speed with which the problem can be addressed. This Chapter outlines the local solid waste management framework and the management and disposal of various types of natural disaster debris.

4.2 Solid Waste Management Framework

4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Plan

Riverhead Town does have a Solid Waste Management Plan that has been submitted to NYS DEC for review and approval. Once approved, the Solid Waste Management Plan will be added to this document and become part of the Plan.

4.3 Approach to Debris Management

Riverhead Town will approach managing disaster debris management and capacity as follows:

- Divert as much material from disposal as possible through recycling, composting and other legitimate diversion options. The types of materials that could be diverted from disposal could include: vegetative waste (clean wood from brush and trees); building materials (asphalt, brick and concrete); recyclable metals (i.e., abandoned vehicles, white goods; scrap metals); and household hazardous wastes.
- Utilize approved volume reduction techniques to improve debris management efficiencies and minimize impacts on landfill capacities;
- Utilize small capacity vegetative debris volume reduction techniques at local levels to minimize potential double handling of material.
- Use disposal capacities as efficiently as possible for disposal of disaster debris, recognizing that most mixed debris is transferred out-of-state for disposal;
- Allow for temporary tonnage increases at permitted in-state solid waste facilities on an emergency basis with the approval of the NYS DEC;
- Rely on permitted Transfer Stations to transfer waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Rely on permitted or authorized C&D Processing Facilities to reduce and transfer

waste that cannot be diverted from disposal (i.e., recycling, composting, other) to waste handling facilities outside of the county for disposal;
- Consider alternative technologies for managing portions of the debris waste stream, in-state or out-of-state, such as biomass facilities;
- Use approved TDSR and Vegetative debris sites for temporary storage and subsequent transfer of debris for recycling and disposal.

4.4 Debris Management Strategies

The D*ebris Management Plan* implemented by Suffolk County agencies and municipalities will be based on material separation with the potential for recycling at the point of generation to the extent possible with additional segregation occurring at TDSR and Vegetative debris sites in order to minimize disposal and reduce potential threats to human health and safety. TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be those sites that have been identified by local governments, and which have been evaluated and approved by NYS DEC for the purposes of collection, volume reduction, and transfer to final permitted disposal and recycling facilities. The NYS DEC is responsible for the permitting of these sites and will do so through an Emergency Authorization. The goal will be to maximize potential processing and recycling options. This strategy will be of highest priority and public education together with municipal, State, and federal cooperation will be imperative to effectively carry out this mission. The debris segregation requirements, hazardous waste management procedures, and TDSR and Vegetative debris site plans will be reviewed. Access to the selected TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be secured. State and municipal equipment that will be needed in the clean-up will be moved to safe locations. Public announcements will be made regarding the potential hazards of moving storm debris, the rationale for and importance of debris segregation requirements, and the location of household hazardous waste aggregation facilities.

4.4.1 Management and Disposal of Various Debris Types

The types of materials generated from disasters and requiring management can include:

- clean wood from brush and trees;
- putrescent municipal solid waste;
- construction and demolition debris from damaged structures;
- non-asbestos containing waste;
- asbestos containing waste;
- white goods;
- household hazardous waste from damaged residences;
- commercial hazardous wastes;
- aggregate (asphalt, brick, concrete);
- scrap metal;
- electronic waste;
- soil, silt, and sediment (uncontaminated; contaminated);
- sand recovery and reuse;
- animal mortalities;
- waste tires;
- abandoned vehicles and abandoned boats;
- Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB) or other insect infested materials
- Utility-related debris.

Volume reduction methods that will be implemented for cleanup operations will include primarily grinding and chipping, and in the most dire situations burning or incineration. NYSDEC discourages

any open burning method, however, due to the unexpected increase in storm debris in the past, the NYS DEC has exercised its authority to utilize enforcement discretion with respect to certain provisions of 6 NYCRR Part 215 concerning the regulation of open fires, specifically air curtain fire boxes. Open burning should be a last option for the purpose of volume reduction of vegetative wastes only.

Recycling will be considered early in the debris clearance, removal and disposal operation because it presents the best opportunity to reduce the overall costs of cleanup. Metals, green waste, aggregate and sediment/soils are prime candidates for recycling. The cost of chipping and grinding green waste is basically equal to that of incineration. However, there are significant differences in volume reduction. Incineration, for example, reduces the volume approximately 95%, leaving only an ash residue for disposal. Depending on the waste stream, chipping and grinding can typically reduce the volume on a 4-to-1 ratio (4 cubic yards is reduced to 1 cubic yard) or by 75%.

For chipping and grinding to be feasible, the 25% of volume remaining in a 4:1 reduction ratio must have some benefit or use. The ability to use the recycled wood chips as mulch for agricultural or erosion control purposes, or in the landscape industry and even for a fuel for industrial heating or in a cogeneration plant will negate the need to incinerate clean wood, provided separation of clean versus treated wood has been accomplished. Clean wood, namely green waste, should be managed within each municipality and can be done without creating significant environmental hazards.

Asbestos contaminated material (ACM) must be collected, properly contained, and disposed of as quickly as possible and other hazardous wastes must be handled separately from other debris in order to ensure public and worker safety and in order to prevent portions of the waste stream which can be recycled or disposed as solid waste from being contaminated with hazardous wastes. NYS DEC Guidance for the Management of ACM generated during storm events shall be consulted.

Management Recommendations for Major Types of Debris: For the purposes of this Plan, debris categories are named for the most likely items requiring management after a disaster event and shall be managed as follows:

4.4.1.1 Green Waste/Vegetative Debris

For the purposes of this Plan, green waste is that portion of the clean wood waste stream consisting of vegetative debris including all portions of a damaged or downed tree to include the stump, limbs and other brush.

The management of green waste/vegetative waste on municipal property and right-of-ways will be a municipal responsibility. The management of trees damaged during a natural disaster event is based on a number of factors and includes determining whether a tree is hazardous or non- hazardous based on the following:

- Dangerous hanging limbs having a diameter of 2’ or greater above the right-of-way;
- Fallen and leaning trees within the ROW, including trees extending onto the right-of- way from private property; and
- Dangerous and exposed stumps.

Green waste will be separated from other debris, cut to manageable size, and transported to debris staging sites in the towns where generated. The brush should be chipped while the wood is still green and the limbs and trunks processed into firewood or wood chips. The resultant processed wood material can be provided to residents or sold to commercial landscapers. It can also be used as a carbon source in composting animal carcasses and municipal solid waste during a debris management crisis. If the amount of stored wood exceeds the needs of the municipalities and landscape industry, then the wood may be sent to a final destination site, either municipally owned or in private ownership. If the final

destination site is not permitted, municipalities should contact the NYS DEC to request an Emergency Authorization for the storage of processed wood, typically first grind wood chips. The scope of authorization will be 1) to store and manage wood chips resulting from processing of green waste generated by the storm event and 2) Designate a location for the management of wood chips resulting from the processing of green waste generated by the storm event. While acceptable methodologies for incineration are optional in an emergency event and/or disaster declaration, it does not follow the preferred debris disposal hierarchy and must be approved by regulating authorities.

4.4.1.2 Putrescent Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

For the purposes of this Plan, the putrescent portion of the MSW is considered as primarily food spoilage and contaminated or damaged recyclables such as wet or mildewed newspaper, cardboard, etc. which requires immediate disposal.

The preferred management approach for MSW is for this waste to be processed at a resources recovery facility (RRF). There is the expectation that normal operations will resume for weekly garbage collection. If at all possible, this waste should be containerized at the curb for collection to be brought to municipal MSW RRFs. However, the amount of MSW requiring disposal may increase significantly in times of an emergency as businesses, residents, and institutions are forced to dispose of damaged consumer goods. Therefore, some portion of one or more TDSR sites may have to be dedicated to the collection and storage of putrescent MSW in containers or other manners of approved segregation only as a last resort requiring additional approval from NYS DEC. Local municipalities, assisted by the county if required, will coordinate a notification procedure to the public regarding food spoilage and special emergency procedures for the collection and/or drop off for this waste type. To the extent that there are facilities available for the processing of food waste, efforts will be made to direct appropriate materials to these facilities.

4.4.1.3 Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)

For the purposes of this Plan, C&D consists of debris resulting from structural damage to buildings as well as buildings that will require demolition as a result of the disaster event, and will include items such as aggregate (concrete, brick, block), wood (both clean and treated), roofing and siding materials, wallboard, metals, carpeting and flooring, insulation, glass, tile, window coverings, plastic pipe, heating and ventilating, and air conditioning systems and their components, light fixtures, furnishings and fixtures.

It should be noted that C&D debris commingled with household trace or putrescible waste is classified as MSW by NYS DEC. These mixed wastes shall, therefore, be processed and disposed of accordingly.

Debris from structural damage to buildings, bridges, roads, etc. will constitute the largest debris management problem. Any such C&D is to be examined to ensure that no hazardous materials are present. Prior to moving such debris, municipal fire officials must consult Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III: The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) information to determine whether hazardous materials or waste is likely to be encountered. Such information is available through Local Emergency Planning Committees and the Regional Local Emergency Planning Committees. NYS DEC may assist with this task. They must also screen for large quantities of asbestos (siding, roofing, pipe wrap, etc.) and leaking oil tanks. For asbestos, US EPA's December 2009 publication entitled Guidance for Catastrophic Emergency Situations Involving Asbestos serves as effective guidance in managing this material.

Methods for handling these wastes are described below. Any scrap metal or clean rubble must be kept

separate. The balance of the material will be loaded and trucked to a storage and processing site.

4.4.1.4 Non-Asbestos Containing Waste

C&D that is free of asbestos may have to be reduced in volume and sent to a permitted volume reduction facility that handles C&D. Most of the C&D that is processed at municipal volume reduction facilities for C&D may be sent to out-of-state landfills for disposal if appropriate. It is anticipated that in a catastrophic natural disaster, such as the modeled 100-year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2, there will be far more C&D requiring disposal management than can be handled by the existing local volume reduction facilities and landfills; hence, the need for TDSR sites. The importance of pre-positioned contracts, previously arranged by each municipality will ease the burden by providing for processing and transport from the TDSR sites to permitted landfills or appropriate disposal sites. Processing to reduce the volume of C&D should include, if possible, the removal of metals and aggregate such as brick, block, and concrete.

4.4.1.5 Asbestos Containing Waste

Asbestos waste may be disposed of at a permitted municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill in accordance with the requirements of 6 NYCRR 360-2.17(p), however, facility-specific acceptance restrictions may exist. The packaging of asbestos waste is not directly regulated by the NYS DEC; however, in order for a landfill to accept asbestos waste for disposal it must be packaged in accordance with applicable US EPA, OSHA, and NYS DOL requirements. The transportation of asbestos waste is regulated by the DEC's Waste Transporter Permit Program (6 NYCRR Part 364). A vehicle transporting asbestos waste will require a permit if the quantity is 500 lbs. or more. Non-friable ACM is not considered an asbestos waste under NYS DEC regulations and can be disposed of at any landfill that is authorized to accept construction and demolition debris, though facility-specific acceptance restrictions may exist. The transport of non-friable ACM does not require permitting under the Waste Transporter Permit Program. Suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) shall be either treated as ACM, or sampled and analyzed for asbestos content. The identification of ACM shall be made by an asbestos consultant licensed by the Department of Labor (DOL), with certification as an Inspector or Management Planner, or by individuals identified by the DOL as appropriately qualified. Materials that are sampled for asbestos content must be analyzed at an environmental laboratory certified by the DOL. Whenever feasible, asbestos-containing debris shall be segregated from non-asbestos containing debris. In the event that the asbestos-containing debris cannot be segregated from other construction debris, all debris must be disposed of as asbestos-containing waste. Asbestos-containing debris must be adequately wetted during the process of collection and processing, and must remain adequately wet while packaged and placed in a waste container for disposal. Asbestos-containing waste shall be appropriately labeled and shall be disposed of at a waste disposal facility authorized for disposal by the NYS DEC, or if disposed of at an authorized waste facility within an outside jurisdiction. Asbestos destined for a municipal disposal facility typically must first be authorized by the NYS DEC through a special waste authorization letter. Asbestos abatement shall be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and municipal requirements. NYS DEC Guidance for the Management of ACM generated during storm events shall be consulted which provides a list of facilities that accept ACM.

4.4.1.6 White Goods

For the purposes of this Plan, white goods are a category of scrap metal and include appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, washers, dryers, microwaves, air conditioners, other similar types of appliances.

White goods should be segregated curbside to the extent it is necessary to then stage white goods at an

authorized TDSR sites or permitted solid waste facility. White goods must be stored in an area separate from other solid waste, preferably on an impervious surface, and must be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. White goods shall be removed from a site within 90 days to the extent practicable. PCB capacitors and Freon may be contained in old appliances. Until white goods arrive at their final destination, they should be handled in a manner that will prevent a release of refrigerants. Freon shall be required to be removed from any white goods at a TDSR site or final recycling/disposal facility.

Scrap metal dealers will be required by Emergency Authorization to remove any capacitors and capture any Freon prior to processing the appliances. Typically, municipalities are responsible for removing the Freon and capacitors, but the emergency may prevent them from spending time to do this. FEMA project record keeping requires written verification that Freon has been removed from each unit. In addition to the removal of PCBs and Freon from white goods, putrescent MSW will also have to be removed and disposed of properly.

4.4.1.7 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

For the purposes of this Plan, HHW is considered to include, but not be limited to, items such as automobile fluids, batteries, paints and stains, cleansers, photo chemicals, lawn-care chemicals, and pesticides.

Prior to a disaster, it is encouraged that residents take advantage of local household hazardous collection programs to clear out hazardous products before a disaster strikes, thereby limiting the amount of hazardous products that will need to be managed once an incident occurs. Many households commonly contain numerous solvents, chemicals, paints, heavy metals, pesticides, compressed gases and petroleum products that are hazardous to human health if not handled properly. Additionally, many commercial establishments or local industries contain similar hazardous materials which raise concern if not properly handled upon discovery. If storm damage is such that HHW can be containerized by residents at the point of generation, instructions will be communicated to residents as to the best management practices for curbside containerizing of HHW or for containerizing and transporting to a temporary debris staging site. Curbside containerized HHW will then be transported to a pre-identified aggregation site which might include a public works garage, transfer station or some other temporary location where the waste materials can be stored until an authorized HHW contractor can be brought in to deal with the material. Private contractors will be directed to separate any HHW that may be mixed with other waste at the curb and to take the HHW only to a pre-identified temporary HHW aggregation site. Some municipalities may have access to qualified contractors from conducting HHW cleanup days. Municipalities that offer HHW disposal programs include Brookhaven, Babylon, East Hampton, Islip, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, and Southold.

4.4.1.8 Commercial Hazardous Waste

Commercial Hazardous waste will include materials like petroleum-contaminated media, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and all other substances as defined in 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 261.3.

Hazardous waste, once identified by private owners or local officials, must be segregated from other disaster-generated waste, stored separately, and ultimately disposed of at a permitted commercial hazardous waste disposal facility. These materials must be handled by licensed Hazardous Waste Transporters and licensed Spill Response Contractors. If hazardous or unknown materials such as lead, PCBs solvents, pesticides, herbicides, pool chemicals, industrial grade cleaning solutions, and other similar types of materials are discovered during a demolition or cleanup, the materials should be staged

separately and with secondary containment to collect leaks and prevent further mixing with other hazardous waste or incompatible chemicals. If possible, the material should be segregated from the rest of the demolition and cleanup. During a debris management crisis, owners would be responsible for notifying the DEC of spill releases that pose a potential threat to safety, health, and the environment. For more information related to managing PCB containing disaster debris, see the US EPA document entitled ―Planning for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Containing Disaster Debris, June 2011 (http://www.epa.gov/wastes/homeland/docs/pcb-disposal.pdf.). This document supplements the US EPA's ―Planning for National Disaster Debris Guidance‖ (Document ID Number EPA530-K-08-001) located at http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-RCRA-2008-0329-0186.

4.4.1.9 Aggregate (Fill Materials)

For the purposes of this Plan, aggregate is defined as clean, uncontaminated brick, block, concrete and asphalt.

Clean, uncontaminated asphalt, brick and concrete can be reused. Concrete that has been contaminated by a petroleum product or chemical spill as a result of a natural disaster event should be prepared for disposal with other construction and demolition materials. Clean materials can be transported to aggregate recycling facilities within the affected municipality. Aggregate materials should be placed in a separate pile curbside for collection.

4.4.1.10 Scrap Metal

For the purposes of this Plan, scrap metal refers to ferrous metals such as structural steel and steel framing members and non-ferrous metals such as wiring/conduit, plumbing (pipes and fixtures) and HVAC materials (ductwork, motors). White goods are considered as scrap metal, but are described separately.

Scrap metal, to the extent possible, should be segregated at the curb for collection and brought to a TDSR site or directly to a scrap metal processor. Handling scrap metal from stray and abandoned vehicles is covered under the section dealing with *Stray and Abandoned Vehicles and Vessel.*

4.4.1.11 Electronic Waste

For the purposes of this Plan, electronic waste (e-waste) includes items such as stereos, televisions, VCRs, DVD players and computers and peripheral accessories, telephones, and other devices.

E-waste should be segregated and recycled in accordance with the NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act. Most e-waste contains hazardous materials like lead and a host of other toxic substances that should be kept out of the landfills. Municipalities should allocate a discrete area for the collection and storage of e-waste. In extreme conditions, federal, state, and local emergency responders may arrange for special e-waste management services.

4.4.1.12 Soil, Silt and Sediment (Uncontaminated, Contaminated)

For the purposes of the Plan, contaminated soil, silt and sediment can be defined as residuals deposited by receding flood waters which may include historical sediment from nearby water bodies, soil from yards, road and construction debris, and other material.

Uncontaminated: This is material that has not been subjected to spills, floodwaters or has been

determined by analytical testing to be not contaminated. This material could be transported to a staging area until final disposal or reuse through approved material recycling efforts has been determined.

Contaminated: The sediment left behind after receding flood waters and washouts often contains a wide variety of pollutants including fuel oils, gasoline, human and animal waste, metals, and other materials. As a result of certain conditions, some soils may exhibit visible or known traces of petroleum or chemical spills. These soils should be excavated and placed in weather-tight containers, such as a covered and lined roll-off or inter-modal container. If these containers must be stored temporarily, they should be placed on an impervious surface, such as a concrete or asphalt parking lot for no more than 90 days. This material could be transported to a staging area until final disposal and reuse has been determined. If necessary, analytical testing should be performed to determine if the material can be reused or must be disposed. If it is evident that the spill is the result of an empty or leaking piece of equipment (e.g., electrical equipment or similar source) which has not been tested, some testing of the soil may be necessary to identify if PCBs are present. Testing must be by US EPA-approved method 8082. If material is contaminated by a piece of PCB equipment, the equipment must be addressed by containerizing the entire item, if small enough or by draining the remaining fluid into drums and disposing of both the fluid and empty machine carcass at TSCA disposal facilities out-of-state. Empty equipment that has contained fluid with less than 50 ppm, once drained, can be managed as scrap metal provided it contains no free flowing liquid.

Used sandbags should be considered contaminated and should be collected, transported, and disposed of as directed by the State.

4.4.1.13 Sand Recovery and Re-Use

A cost benefit analysis should be performed by the Towns or County when sand recovery and re-use is being considered. Steps will be taken to determine if actions needed to re-use sand and return it back to the original site locations is normally more cost effective than removing and transporting sand for disposal.

The Debris Management Task Force will coordinate between all levels of government through all phases of the sand clearance and removal process. Monitoring of contracted sand debris removal operations will be under direct supervision of the Town or County department responsible for such operations.

Specific operational procedures and steps are needed to ensure FEMA, NYS DEC and US EPA requirements are met for sand processing and re-use. These include: sand moving and vacuuming; staging; and both mechanical raking and cleaning (sifting) of public beach areas in order to remove embedded hazardous debris. In addition, testing for contaminants is required. The final removal and transportation of contaminated sand unsuitable for re-use must be in accordance with NYS DEC requirements. Disposal of this sand must be at a NYS DEC permitted off-site disposal facility.

An appendix, titled SAND RECOVERY and RE-USE, is provided with detailed guidelines for this section of the Plan which includes:

- Provisions for Placement of Clean Beach Sand
- Site Preparations
- Identification of Eligible Sand
- Stockpiling and Processing of Beach Sand for Beneficial Use
- Sampling
- Standards for Use of Processed Beach Sand

4.4.1.14 Animal Mortalities

For the purposes of this Plan, animal mortalities are defined as a significant loss of livestock, pets, and/or natural wildlife.

Catastrophic animal mortalities, if they occur, would more likely be seen along the shoreline and along major flood zones. These could include fish hatcheries, livestock, and horses. Incidental occurrences of small companion pets, such as dogs, cats, rabbits, etc. may be buried on-site or containerized and disposed curbside as MSW. While both of those disposal options still exist for management of disaster-related animal mortalities, capacity is limited at both. Composting is permitted on site or at other accessible locations within the area. If unavailable, MSW landfills may be used for storage. In the event of an unexpected disaster, the federal NRCS maintains a listing of suitability for Catastrophic Mortality, Large Animal Disposal by soil component. Decisions about the disposal of large amounts of animal carcasses must be made on site specific information, including whether the animals are infectious; the location, number and type of carcasses; and the site characteristics that may limit on-site management. In the event of a catastrophic event, Local, County, State and Federal health and agricultural agencies should be consulted regarding the appropriate disposal method.

4.4.1.15 Waste Tires

For the purposes of this Plan, waste tires are defined as all tires that have been separated from the vehicle to which they belonged.

Tires that are collected curbside or collected from other properties as a result of cleanup efforts will be kept separate and stored and disposed of as a special waste. When stored at a TDSR site, they shall be kept dry and preferably containerized. To the extent possible, tires will be transported to: a tire recycling facility; the tire resources recovery facility in-state; or as a last resort, an out-of-state facility for recycling or disposal.

4.4.1.16 Utility Related Debris

For the purposes of this Plan, utility related debris is defined as power transformers, utility poles, cable, and other utility company material.

The public utilities, such as electric utilities, are responsible to remove and dispose of all their respective utility related debris, in accordance with their normal protocol. Additionally, municipal utilities are responsible for removal and disposal of all their respective utility related debris. Non-utility private entities, such as private companies like manufacturers, or facilities such as schools, shopping centers, etc., are responsible for removal and disposal of all their respective utility related debris. There is an exception where a situation exists on private property that necessitates that the County or its designated agent needs to correct or alleviate, as expeditiously as possible, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of the Town of Riverhead. In all cases, management of this type of waste must be managed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

4.4.1.17 Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALB) and Other Insect Infested Debris

There are several areas in Suffolk County that are designated by the Department of Agriculture and Markets (AGM) as emergency quarantine areas, pursuant to Section 139.2 of the Agriculture and Markets Law of New York State. Currently, the Town of Riverhead is not designated as an emergency quarantine area. Recent storm events resulted in disposal issues for trees and debris from areas under quarantine for Asian Long-horned Beetle and other insect infestations. All businesses, municipalities or individuals

working inside the quarantine areas are required to be under a compliance agreement with the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets for the proper handling and disposition of host material. Under the terms of the quarantine, there are also regulated articles within the quarantined area that require special handling. Regulated articles include all life stages of the Asian Long-horned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), other quarantine insect infestations and host material living, dead, cut or fallen, inclusive of nursery stock, logs, green lumber, firewood, stumps, roots, branches and debris of one-half inch or more of certain genera.

Under compliance agreements for the movement of host trees or debris generated from tree trimming, removals, disposal or sales, it is mandatory for all businesses, municipalities or individuals to have crew leaders and/or supervisors attend an Asian Long-horned Beetle, or similar quarantine insect infestation, Training Workshop. Regulated materials are to be cut, chipped, and/or incinerated and removed in accordance with approved disposal procedures and practices identified by federal and state officials.

ALB or other quarantine insect infected host trees should be chipped to less than 1 inch in two dimensions. A mulch, erosion control, or bulking agent should be used within a quarantined area or outside of a quarantined area with AGM approval. Chips should be disposed of on-site, and used at fuel at an approved facility with AGM approval.

4.4.1.18 Stray and Abandoned Vehicles

For the purposes of this Plan, abandoned vehicles are defined as cars, trucks, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles.

Stray and abandoned vehicles (trucks, cars, and motorcycles) can impede response efforts by blocking access to roadways and can impact private property. In order for removal of vehicles and to be eligible under FEMA reimbursements, the applicant must demonstrate the following:

- The vehicle is presenting a hazard or immediate threat (i.e., blocking ingress/egress, located in a public use area);
- The vehicle is abandoned (i.e., vehicle is not on the owner's property and the ownership is undetermined);
- Applicant must follow the local ordinances and state law by: securing ownership, verifying chain of custody, transport, and disposal of the vehicle; and
- All supporting documentation relating to removal of abandoned vehicles or vessels must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement.

Towns in conjunction with County Insurance Industry and contractor representatives will work to secure sites where vehicles can be stored until demobilization. Sites should be level, clean, dry and have a firm surface and be accessible by recovery and remediation vehicles and equipment. Each site will require an evaluation and be prepared with regard to issues of ingress and egress, highway access, neighborhood concerns and soil conditions. Contractors will be responsible for mobilization, build-out of site, operations at the site, and demobilization of any of their individual contractor controlled sites if needed.

The removal and recovery of stray and abandoned vehicles within the public right-of-way needs to be a cooperative effort between local governments, and debris removal contractors. Those state, County and local officials that will be critical to the operations are the State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and state/county/local law enforcement officials. The basic procedure will be to use licensed towers/wreckers to transport collected vehicles to an authorized secured aggregation site. Once at the aggregation site, these vehicles will be inventoried for such information such as vehicle make, model,

VIN number, plate number, extent and type of damage, and other related information. Vehicles will be stored in a manner to permit inspection by appropriate authorities as required, or for reclamation by owners. Vehicles shall be discharged to appropriate entities for disposal, recycling, or other appropriation as determined by the County/Town, after clearance through applicable protocols and after documentation. Protocols for the removal of vehicles that may end up on private properties will need to be established by the State.

In addition to any information which the DMV may require, the contractor's will be required to provide the following additional information:

- The date and time the vehicle was towed;
- The location from which the vehicle was towed;
- Documentary proof of the results of the National Crime Information Center check for every vehicle in its possession;
- Complete documentation of any sale or disposition of each vehicle, including documentation of all efforts to determine the identity and address of the owner and lien holder (if any), as well as copies of all notices sent to the owners and any lien holder; and
- If the vehicle was claimed by the owner, lien holder, or authorized agent, the date, time, and name of the person the vehicle was released to, as well as a complete listing of all charges and fees assessed.

Following Super Storm Sandy, damaged vehicles throughout Suffolk County were temporarily stored within the Town of Riverhead on vacant property, through a competitively awarded Town contract with an Insurance company. An annual contract is in place if future needs arise.

4.4.1.19 Stray and Abandoned Vessels

For the purposes of this Plan, an abandoned vessel is defined as: a vessel left unattended for more than 24 hours on the waters of the County not moored, anchored or made fast to the shore; or a vessel left on the property of another for more than 24 hours without the consent of the property owner. For abandoned boat recovery in waterways, the following document will also serve as guidance: FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, Debris Removal from Waterways; issued October 30, 2012.

Unless such authority is suspended or superseded by the Governor during an emergency or preempted by federal law, it is important to defer to the authority established in state law regarding the removal and processing of displaced or abandoned vessels. The authority will vary depending on where and how the displaced vessel has come to rest.

It is likely that in the aftermath of a mass displacement event salvagers may attempt to recover sunken vessels and/or vessel in peril as a business venture. This is an ancient practice with a long international body of law supporting it, and it is important to allow it to proceed if someone has undertaken a salvage operation (unless avoidable environmental harm is being caused). Note, in order for an operation to be considered salvage, a vessel must be in peril and the owner must be unreachable or must give acquiescence. A salvager may remove the vessel from peril (un-ground it, re-float it, etc.) and may make a claim against the owner of the vessel for a substantial percentage of the value of the vessel and any cargo. That having been said, private owners may independently hire salvagers to recover their vessels. While not technically a salvage operation, there is no reason to interfere with such operations unless they are causing harm to the environment.

The removal and recovery of displaced and abandoned vessels within the public right-of-way may need

to be a cooperative effort among State, County, Towns and Insurance Industry as well as the debris removal contractors. Additionally, coordination with federal agencies, such as the USCG, FEMA, and US ACE may also be necessary. As stated above, removal of vessels meeting the conditions identified below may be eligible for FEMA reimbursements:

- The vessel is presenting a hazard or immediate threat (i.e., blocking ingress/egress, located in a public use area); and,
- The vessel is abandoned (i.e., vehicle or vessel is not on the owner's property and the ownership is undetermined).

In order to be eligible for reimbursement, the applicant must be able to demonstrate the following:

- The applicant must follow the local ordinances and state law by: securing ownership, verifying chain of custody, transport, and disposition of the vessel; and
- All supporting documentation relating to removal of vessels must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement.

Recovery of vessels will begin with the debris removal contractor identifying the vessel using GPS coordinates. The debris removal contractor will first inspect the vessel and make a record of the vessel location, description, registration number, hull identification number, size and the type and extent of damage. Prior to loading, the contractor will mitigate for any fluid leaks before transporting the vessel to the aggregation site.

Once at the aggregation site, the vessels will be inventoried using their existing registration number, or if not present, hull identification number. If neither number is present, a unique tracking number should be assigned. Such numbers will be used to monitor the vessel through each step.

Debris removal contractor's will secure the aggregation site and provide access to owners, lien holders, and their authorized agents or legal representatives at set times for the purpose of identifying and/or representing vessels in which they have a legal interest.

It is important that vessels aggregated on the water be left on the water if possible, and at a location under the authority of a cooperative harbormaster. This will allow the harbormaster to invoke existing law with respect to vessel stationing and full cost recovery, as well as vessel disposal for derelict vessels. Boat owners will be asked to assume vessel removal costs regardless of the condition of the boat, but current law makes this difficult to enforce except in the case where a vessel can be removed under harbormaster law.

4.4.1.20 Storm Damaged Vehicles or Boat Storage Guidelines

Vehicle Dismantling Facilities (VDF) are governed in New York State by Article 27, Title 23. In addition to providing operating conditions for the dismantling and processing requirements, these rules provide direction for the storage of end of life vehicles. Though the temporary storage of storm damaged vehicles may not meet the definition of vehicle dismantling under Article 27, Title 23, these storage requirements may be considered best management practice for any similar activities.

Storm damaged vehicles or boat storage activities should including the following:

- Storage of vehicles within the DEC jurisdiction of wetlands or flood plain is prohibited. It must comply with 6NYCRR Parts 661 (Tidal Wetlands) and Part 663 (Freshwater Wetlands) requirements.

- Prior to site selection, local Town or municipality must be contacted to ensure compliance with the zoning ordinance.
- Vehicles arriving at the storage location should be inspected upon arrival for leaking fluids. Leaks should be remedied or contained to avoid releases of fluids to the environment.
- Fluids must not be intentionally released on the ground or to surface water.
- Any vehicles received that are leaking fluids or are determined to be of concern for likely potential fluid leaks should be segregated in a storage area or areas capable of being bermed to contain any potential fluid leaks and remedied as soon as identified.
- No dismantling of vehicles shall be undertaken other than necessary corrective actions to address fluid leakage.
- The storage location should be maintained so as to prevent or control on-site populations of vectors using techniques appropriate for protection of human health and the environment and prevent the facility from being a vector breeding area.
- The storage location should have a contingency plan which includes a description of the actions to be taken by employees in the event of a fire, a spill or release of vehicle waste fluids, or unauthorized material is received with the vehicles.

In addition, potential damage to parking lot surfaces may be sustained due to these activities. Financial surety for any associated parking lot damage would be appropriate.

4.4.1.21 Disaster Debris in the Marine Environment – Waterway Debris

In a catastrophic storm event, the categories of debris previously described are not only dispersed on land, but also in streams, rivers, coastal marshes and wetlands, and offshore areas. Waterway debris can be invisible, making it difficult to locate, avoid, and remove. It can damage fishing boats and fishing gear, cripple fishing operations and prevent commercial and recreational activities in affected areas.

Removal of waterway debris in shipping channels is usually addressed by the US ACE in order to open these vital transportation and commercial routes quickly. However, there currently exists no established mechanism to plan for, survey, and remove waterway debris in areas outside of major shipping and navigation channels in affected waterways of Riverhead Town, and no existing guidelines to facilitate such a process. At some point, much of the debris is likely to wash up on shore and once deposited above the mean high water line becomes the property owner's responsibility.

Contractors may be activated to accommodate large scale removal operations of waterway debris. The contractors, as directed, will identify submerged debris in waterways, removing debris from those waterways, disposing or recycling of debris, and dredging and redistributing sand as necessary. The municipalities and their contractors will ensure that all work performed is eligible for FEMA Public Assistance grant funding and is performed in accordance with FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.5, Debris Removal from Waterways, issued October 30, 2012 (included in Reference Section) and other regulations, policies, and guidance which may apply. It should be noted that Town wetland and NYS DEC wetland/protection of waterways permits will have to be obtained to conduct these activities.

Based on field observations and aerial reconnaissance, the impacted coastal and river waterways will be divided into zones for waterway debris removal and they will be ranked for complexity of debris removal operations, anticipated volume of debris, and other factors. This task will be done by the Contractor with the assistance of the DEC, and the US ACE.

Contract specifications should detail the operation for waterway debris removal. In general, the following contract specifications should be considered:

- The contractor will be responsible for performing a pre-removal assessment, using the most cost-effective technology, to document waterway debris prior to commencing debris removal. The Contractor must present a plan for approval indicating the areas in which it seeks to perform a pre-removal assessment. The plan must include specific areas to be scanned and supporting reasons for a scan of that area including, but not limited to, an explanation of tidal forces moving debris to particular areas.
- Debris removed from the waterway sorted prior to or at the time it is removed from the Contractor's boats/barges and placed on shore for final disposal.
- Dredging of sand will not begin until all eligible debris overlying the sand is removed.
- Freon will be removed for recycling from white goods prior to hauling to a permitted landfill or approved disposal site.
- Care will be taken by the contractor to minimize impacts to coastal marshes and wetlands and aquatic vegetation as well as destruction to shellfish beds when conducting waterway debris removal operations. The Contractor will be required to have an approved plan for avoiding or minimizing physical injury to natural resources while removing debris, avoiding or minimizing releases of hazardous substances or oil while removing debris; characterizing and responding to releases of hazardous substances or oil occurring during debris removal; remediating the release of a hazardous substance or oil, if it occurs; characterizing injuries to natural resources and public use of those resources in the event of a hazardous substance or oil release; identifying potential projects/measures to restore or compensate the public for demonstrated natural resource injuries; and rehabilitate oiled or injured wildlife.

4.4.1.22 Additional Debris Considerations

There may be occurrences where unanticipated additional debris types, which must be cleared and disposed, are encountered, such as related to Underground Injection Wells, Structure Remediation, Contaminated Soil Cleanup, and the Securing of Hazardous Materials and Transportation of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Material. In cases such as these, specialized contracts can be established in advance of disaster events

An RFP model which provides a framework for competitive bidding specialized debris clearance and disposal type items has been included in the Appendix Section.

4.5 Managing for the Potential of Human Remains

If suspected human remains (defined as dead bodies, tissue and/or teeth and bones) are found during the debris removal process, the debris removal contractor will immediately stop all operations in the area where the remains were found and take measures to secure the area from further disturbance. The debris management contractor's project manager will notify the Riverhead Police Department. Strong coordination efforts are needed in response to this sensitive issue. The Police Department, with support of the Suffolk County Medical Examiner's Office, if necessary, will properly document the situation and collect the remains and other items deemed appropriate. Operations may resume once the Police Department will notify the EOC that the site has been released.

CHAPTER 5
PLANNING AND OPERATIONS: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN

5.1 Overview

The Town of Riverhead has its own approved individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Riverhead Town recognizes that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within the Town of Riverhead where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

All activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities depend upon the availability of suitable sites for managing debris. In major disasters, there may be insufficient areas identified to handle the debris in a timely fashion. To appropriately plan for and incorporate social, economic, and environmental considerations, it is important that Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR) site planning be conducted prior to a disaster event. Further, the effective execution of the *Debris Management Plan* relies on careful timing and a progression of various tasks and decisions. This is particularly important with regard to the sequence of operations to be followed under the two phases of cleanup.

This Chapter discusses the planning components to be considered with regard to establishing TDSR sites and the Concept of Operations Plan.

5.2 Debris Management Sites

5.2.1 Overview

The importance of having potentially suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites pre-identified and ready for use at all times in the event of a disaster event cannot be stressed enough. The advanced identification and securing/acquisition of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are the responsibility of the Towns and County. Debris management guidance from the US ACE and FEMA strongly recommends that Towns and County be responsible for pre- identifying TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, preferably on public property, though private property should not be ruled out, especially when public property is not available or not as suitable or accommodating. Pre-identification of suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will allow post-disaster cleanup efforts to begin early and in an efficient manner. Map 5-1 illustrates the pre-identified TDSR locations within the Town and the rest of Suffolk County.

TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must be approved by the NYS DEC to protect public health and the environment, as well as to ensure that the owners/operators of the sites are qualified to receive Public Assistance funds from FEMA.

The NYS DEC has pre-identified suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites that may be activated for use through an Emergency Authorization (EA). In developing this Plan, projections are made with regard to the amount of debris resulting from probabilistic storms which may strike the county as listed in Chapter 2 of this plan and detailed in Tables 2.1-2.6. The debris projection for the 100 year return period events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown in Chapter 2 for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events.

5.2.2 Environmental Considerations

After a major natural disaster occurs, the emphasis is on rapid debris clearance from the public right-of-ways. The result is that TDSR and Vegetative debris sites receive debris faster than can be reduced and ultimately disposed of. Consequently, these areas must be properly sited because of the potential of adversely impacting the land, water, and air of the Town and/or County. These negative impacts could include: surface and ground water contamination; soil contamination; impacts to vegetation; odor; and dust. Therefore, the siting of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites using the recommended criteria described in the following sections can greatly minimize potential impacts to the environment.

5.2.3 Site Selection Guidelines for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and Vegetative Debris sites

Pursuant to the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) §70-0116 and 6 NYCRR §621.12, NYS DEC can grant the local government or a private entity an emergency authorization for the temporary storage of storm related debris to include household waste, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, electronics, white goods, and household hazardous wastes (HHW).

The emergency authorization for debris other than vegetative debris is issued for a term not to exceed 30 days and may be renewed for one additional term not to exceed 30 days. An action must be concluded within 60 days of the original approval. In order to continue operations past the date of this emergency authorization, a complete permit application must be received by NYS DEC on or before the sixtieth day of the approval.

In addition, a temporary emergency waste transporter permit can be authorized to allow for the transportation of regulated wastes such as raw sewage, septage, sludge from a sewage treatment plant, waste tires, waste oil or industrial-commercial waste including hazardous waste and medical waste.

Consistent with FEMA guidance, State policy and programs, and experience with Tropical Storm Irene and Hurricane Sandy, NYS DEC has assembled the following guidelines for the selection of TDSR sites:

- Pre-designated sites should preferably be on public property and generally consist of an area that will serve the stockpiling of a particular waste stream.
- The required size of the site will depend on the expected type and volume of debris to be collected and planned volume reduction methods.
- Large open sites are needed for any type of debris staging activity. Paved sites are preferred. Semi-paved or large parking lots paved in stone dust or gravel can also be used for vegetative waste.
- All storm related debris passing through the facility must ultimately be

recycled or be disposed of at a solid waste management facility authorized by NYS DEC if in this State, or authorized by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories or nations.

- If TDSR site locations are unprotected and susceptible to contamination, the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at and near a proposed staging area may be tested prior to receipt of disaster generated debris in accordance with FEMA guidance to establish pre-existing baseline conditions. For storm events, where vegetative waste is the pre-dominate waste stream, it may only be necessary to document pre- existing conditions with either video and/or photographs.``
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste should not be allowed in public source water protection areas including aquifer protection areas, public drinking water supply watersheds, and public well source areas.
- In no case should any TDSR be located in or within 100feet of a freshwater wetland area or watercourse.
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste shall not be located within 300feet of a tidal wetland, watercourse, or water-body, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.
- Impacts from noise, dust, and traffic that are tolerated by the public early in a disaster recovery may have to be curtailed later. Avoid locating the TDSR near residential areas, schools, and hospitals.
- Sites should not have critical habitat or rare ecosystems, threatened and/or endangered species, historic and/or archaeological sites.
- Sites should have good ingress/egress, preferably with an existing curb cut, to accommodate heavy truck traffic and have a site configuration that will allow for an efficient layout.

5.2.4 Site Operation of a Debris Management Site (DMS)

NYS DEC recommends the following guidance for operating a TDSR based on FEMA guidance. Sites should have:

- Visible, demarcated buffer areas at the 300 foot (tidal wetlands) or 100 foot (freshwater wetlands) setback line.
- Only debris and waste generated from the storm may be received at TDSR site.
- Storm water controls, such as silt fences, to prevent discharge of contaminated runoff into water bodies where such discharge may cause violations of State regulations.
- Leachate control measures must be implemented and maintained completely around all non-vegetative waste piles and unloading/loading areas. These leachate control measures must adequately prevent the migration of leachate from waste management areas.
- Some method to control the off-site migration of dust, wood chips, or other debris residuals from vehicular traffic and from the handling of debris shall be implemented.
- An adequate supply of water to ensure that the debris is adequately wet to prevent risk of fire and/or dust migration shall be made available.
- No sorting or on-site processing of non-vegetative debris is allowed under emergency authorization. No pulverizing or grinding of wastes or materials is allowed. Also, no disassembly of electronic components is allowed at the site.
- The site must have an attendant on duty whenever the facility is in operation. The site must be secured during non-operational hours. Adequate access control must be in place

to prevent unauthorized dumping and scavenging.

- The site attendant(s) must control dust, noise, vectors and other potential nuisances. The site must be monitored for wind-blown debris and cleaned up daily.
- The site must be monitored to correctly identify and segregate waste types, especially hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, for appropriate management.
- Secondary containment for portable fuel tanks, drums, and other fluids for operating equipment and vehicles shall be provided.
- All non-vegetative waste must be removed from the site within seven days of receipt.
- Collected E-waste, white goods, HHW, and any incidental putrescible wastes must be kept in covered containers. All other wastes must be received and managed exclusively on asphalt paved surfaces.
- Records must be maintained for all materials received including date, quantity and type. Records must also be kept for all outbound shipments including date, wastes; these records must be submitted to NYS DEC in electronic format.
- Incidental MSW, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing materials may only be received if such waste or material was mixed with construction-demolition debris during or as a result of storm.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used by all workers who directly or indirectly handle storm debris.
- Fire protection and detection equipment shall be provided in accordance with local laws and ordinances.
- NYS DEC may rescind the approval at any time for failure to comply with any of the above requirements or the approved activity is causing an unacceptable impact to public health or the environment.
- Closure of the site, lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed within thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than 30 days from expiration. Notify the NYS DEC Regional office 1 as to the schedule of the closure. The site shall be restored to pre-project conditions.
- The local municipality or the site owner is responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

5.2.5 Site Remediation/Closure Checklist for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris sites

The testing and closure of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be undertaken by Riverhead Town in cooperation with NYS DEC and FEMA guidelines. The following broad guidelines apply to the closure of these sites:

- Owner/operators of the TDSR or Vegetative debris site will be responsible for closure of the site in accordance with NYS DEC requirements, including environmental sampling, if needed.
- All disaster related debris must be removed by the expiration of the Emergency Authorization and/or General Permit, unless otherwise authorized by NYS DEC.
- Mulch and wood chips produced from processing uncontaminated green waste may be left on-site if prior approval is obtained from NYS DEC. NYS DEC

will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis.

Areas that were only used to stage uncontaminated green waste, or ash from authorized burning of solely vegetative debris, will not require any environmental sampling after the debris or ash is removed unless there is reason to believe that the area may have become contaminated (e.g., significant visible staining or known contaminant releases in the area).

- Areas that were used to stage mixed debris will normally require environmental sampling after the debris is removed, unless there is reason to believe that no contamination in the area occurred (e.g., the area is paved with asphalt or concrete and there is no visible evidence of staining or known contaminant releases).
- Areas suspected of being contaminated that were used to stage household hazardous waste and hazardous waste may require environmental sampling after all material has been removed from the site.
- When contamination has occurred and sampling of soils and groundwater is needed, it should typically include at least four soil samples and one groundwater sample collected from a monitoring well or direct sampling method in areas showing significant visible staining or areas believed to be impacted by the staged waste or ash. Unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC, these samples should normally be analyzed for total Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds using approved US EPA methods and NYS DEC protocols. NYS DEC may also require other approaches to conducting environmental sampling at staging areas on a case-by-case basis.

5.2.6 Additional Testing Criteria

The following is additional testing criteria that may be required at certain debris staging situations:

5.2.6.1 Soil Testing

- Soils suspected of being contaminated may be tested for the presence of volatile hydrocarbon contaminants. Samples should be taken immediately below the surface. This testing should be done if it is suspected that they were hazardous materials, such as oil or diesel fuel spills, dumped on the site. This phase of the testing should be done after the stockpiles are removed from the site.

If burning is conducted, the entire burn site should be inspected for any areas of discoloration, odor, or obvious problems. Such areas should be identified and restored, as necessary.

5.2.6.2 Groundwater Testing

- Groundwater suspected of being contaminated may be tested on selected sites to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through either the stockpile areas or ash areas if burning is conducted.
- Runoff from stockpiled debris within the storage areas has the potential to contaminate groundwater. Although the probability of contamination is considered low, testing of suspected contaminated sites may be needed because of the importance of protecting water quality and

assessing consistency with Suffolk County's Water Quality Standards, particularly in an area served by private drinking water supply wells.

- Groundwater monitoring wells or temporary sampling points in areas of suspected contamination may be placed around the perimeter of the stockpiles (especially for stockpiles of things like white goods, electronics, HHW, etc) that have remained for an extended period of time prior to final disposal, and burn piles, to determine if there is any type of contamination.
- Testing of suspected contaminated sites may occur after all debris is removed.

5.2.6.3 Generic Checklist for Quality Assurance at Closeout

NYS DEC presents a generic checklist for Quality Assurance (QA) that should be considered at the close-out of each TDSR site. The Responsible Party for the site is responsible for closure in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local requirements. The generic checklist includes, but is not limited to, the verification of the following:

- Lease special conditions are met
- Debris stockpiles removal and disposal
- Filled or disturbed wetlands restored and locations noted on appropriate State and municipal maps
- Chain of custody records complete for the site
- Location of storage area stockpiles marked on plans
- Contractor petroleum and HHW spills remediated
- Perimeter berms leveled and topsoil restoration
- Existing groundwater monitoring wells identified on map, secured and restoration
- Environmental records submitted for areas of suspected contamination if needed (contractor groundwater and air quality monitoring if any, chain of custody records for HHW, other state approvals)
- Site secured wherever stockpiles (chips, tires, etc.) do remain, to discourage illegal dumping
- All contractor equipment and temporary structures removal
- Compare baseline data of the temporary site to conditions after the stockpile is removed and the contractor vacates the site.
- Use Global Positioning system (GPS) coordinates to locate the sites for future reference needs.
- Use of Automated Debris Management System (ADMS) close-out procedures and documentation may be used if it is in accordance with all acceptable federal, state, and local requirements.

5.2.7 Completing Closeout

NYS DEC should be informed in writing when all closure activities at the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are completed. If environmental sampling in areas of suspected contamination was conducted as part of the closure activities, then the closure notice should include the results of this sampling, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.

5.3 Concept of Operations Plan for Debris Management

5.3.1 Overview

Suffolk County developed the Concept of Operations for Debris Management, Activation and Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts. The Concept of Operations describes the phases of clean-up and the priorities associated with the clean-up. In addition, it details the steps that will be taken by the towns, their contractors, and other parties to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural hazard event such as the modeled 100-year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2 of this plan. This Concept of Operations is tied to the activation and use of town contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

The scope of the Concept of Operations is to:

- Provide overall coordination for county-wide disaster debris management implementation.
- Provide for the allocation of human, technical and financial resources available for disaster debris management.
- Provide for the coordination of disaster debris management on a county and local level, including push and shove, removal, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposal operations and the safety of personnel and the environment.
- Provides a pre/post event timeline and related activity and/or plan execution action items. It should be noted that this Concept of Operations could also cover other types of natural disasters (i.e., ice storms, tornados, etc.) and that time frames would be modified to reflect the specific event.

5.3.2 Activities Timeline

The Concept of Operations activities timeline is segmented into four major operational time periods following the initial Preparation and Pre-Event activities:



5.3.2.1 **Preparation:** Prior to Storm

Notice Event Activation of Debris removal and monitoring contractors. Activate County-wide Debris Management Recovery Team.

- Identify potential threats and impacts
- Assess available resources
- Discuss potential resource sharing, including personnel and assets; prepare draft task orders
- Identify pre-placed contracts and confirm availability for stand-by or activation

- Coordinate deployment of personnel and pre-positioning of equipment, as appropriate
- Activate Debris Management Branch in Suffolk County EOC, such as FEMA Debris subject matter experts.

5.3.2.2 Immediate Response and Clearance: 0 to 72 Hours

The Immediate Response and Clearance phase is the initial response and consists primarily of clearing from the public roads and right- of-ways the disaster debris that hinders immediate life-saving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. This phase is normally 0-70 working hours (i.e., one week) following an event (per FEMA guidance); however, it can be extended if the situation warrants it (through coordination with FEMA). Typically, municipalities clear local roads; the County clears County roads, and the State clears State roads. Priority road systems in Suffolk County are the federal interstates, the parallel roads along the federal interstates, the State Routes, and the County roads. Roadway debris will be moved to the side of the road to provide access into damaged areas. Normally, no attempt is made to remove, segregate or dispose of the debris in this first phase. However, in rare instances it may be beneficial to remove the debris immediately when a significant health and safety risk is present. The initial emergency road clearance will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Support to Search and Rescue and other life-saving resources.
2) Critical life-sustaining facilities (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, other).
3) Additional life-sustaining facilities (i.e., emergency feeding and sheltering sites, Local Distribution Points, other).
4) Critical community support facilities (i.e., police, fire, EMS, and emergency management sites, other).
5) Critical infrastructure facilities (i.e., electrical utilities, telecommunications utilities, other).
6) Longer- term sustaining facilities (i.e., water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, water pumping stations, other).
7) PSEG-LI Restoration Operations
8) NYS DOT contractors for Staging Area Reduction

Municipalities are responsible for their local roads. Immediate debris clearing actions on State and local roads and properties should be supervised by local public works personnel using all available resources. NYS DOT is responsible for clearing and/or removing wreckage and debris from state owned or maintained transportation facilities and also provides support of local debris management operations when conditions permit. In the event of a natural disaster and based on feedback from field personnel, a determination will be made by each impacted municipality if their in-house capabilities are sufficient to remove the quantity of debris generated by the event. If it is determined that the quantity exceeds the municipality's capabilities, municipalities should activate their contracts.

5.3.2.3 Clearance & Removal Operations: 72 Hours to 2 Weeks

The Clearance and Removal phase consists of removing, segregating, and disposing of the

debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. This operational phase may involve reassessment of debris quantities, operations of debris staging areas, public education, and debris separation, collection, storage, recycling and disposal activities. *(Normally the debris removal must be completed within 6 months, with a possible 6- month extension. This has frequently been extended when the situation warrants.)* Debris removal may begin during the emergency response phase and will constitute a major part of the recovery phase. Debris removal will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to essential facilities, i.e., police, fire and emergency medical centers, hospitals, clinics, emergency operation centers, airports, municipal complexes, essential public utility facilities to include electrical transmission substations, water treatment plants, water supply facilities, sewage treatment plants, and generating stations. Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to schools, libraries, community and educational facilities, and commercial establishments.

2) Public waterways essential to commerce and major flood drainage ways. (In this instance, NYS DOT, US ACE, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and/or U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) may need to be involved depending on responsibilities.)
3) Local Municipality properties
4) County properties
5) State properties
6) Public recreational facilities.

5.3.2.4 Removal Operations: 2 Weeks to 30+ Days

Removal Operations will continue and further the debris operations outlined in the description of work above. Efforts will concentrate on removing, segregating and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety.

5.3.2.5 Final Disposal & Closeout: 30 to 180 Days

- Monitor County and local municipal recovery operations and progress, including closeout of temporary debris management sites, and develop after-action reports and revise plans, as appropriate.
- Request resources needed, including personnel and assets
- Prepare all necessary documentation and participate in all required aspects of Applications for FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program
- Develop after-action report and revise plans, as appropriate

5.3.3 Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations

Map 5-1: Pre-Identified Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations within Riverhead Town

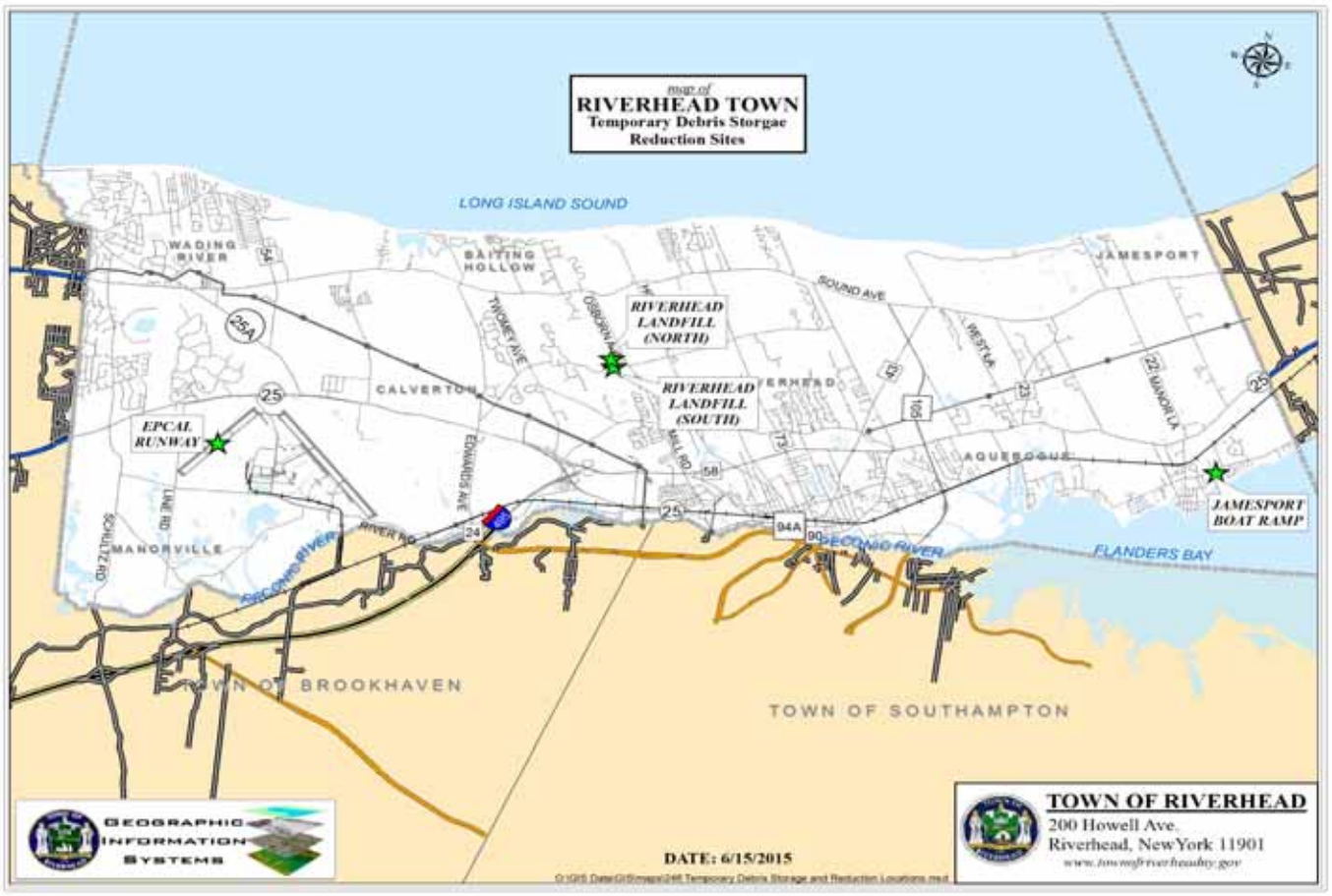


Table 5-1: Pre-Identified Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations within Riverhead Town

Town of Riverhead	
Riverhead Landfill (South side of Youngs Ave)	Youngs Avenue Calverton, NY 11933
Riverhead Landfill (North side of Youngs Ave)	Youngs Avenue Calverton, NY 11933
EPCAL Runway (7K FT western runway)	Burman Boulevard Calverton, NY 11933
Jamesport Boat Ramp	Peconic Bay Boulevard South Jamesport, NY 11970

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY

6.1 Summary Statement

If a catastrophic storm, such as the 100 year return period probabilistic hurricane-wind and flood event identified in Chapter 2 were to strike Suffolk County, it is estimated that approximately 1,700,000 tons of debris would be generated and spread across the entire county as a result with approximately 90,000 tons of that debris coming from the Town of Riverhead. This far exceeds the average annual amount of solid waste processed in Suffolk County during the year. The debris would block roadways making transportation and access to areas very difficult if not impossible for all residents. Public safety and protection of lives and property would be compromised until the massive quantities of debris could be cleared and removed.

Recovery from recent storms, such as Hurricane Irene and Super Storm Sandy, were effectively carried out because of County-wide cooperation, multi-jurisdictional planning efforts and effective debris removal and disposal contracts. The county-wide experience and expertise gained through these recent events, have directly led to the development of this Plan which includes the pre-positioning of contracts to streamline the contracting process. The required documentation and operating procedures utilized during these storm events have been incorporated into this Plan to ensure that past successes will continue for debris removal and disposal activities, contracting efforts, and processing of federal reimbursement claims. The County and the Town are now better positioned to effectively respond to such a storm event because of the documents in place – the Plan, the Concept of Operations Plan, this annex, and pre-positioned contracts for both debris removal and management, along with an understanding of the debris monitoring and documentation requirements mandated by state and federal agencies..

Suffolk County and its ten Town planning partners including the Town of Riverhead are committed to address public safety and protection issues that are common to all areas and locales of the County. This is accomplished through cooperative planning, training, information sharing, guideline and procedural development/reviews, after action reports, federal and state requirements, and a self-awareness of potential areas in need of improvement. These actions are all dedicated to the protection and safety of our residents with specific focus on preparation and being able to respond to disasters and natural hazard events. The list below identifies areas that need to be considered for a stronger operational approach:

- The ten Towns of Suffolk County DO NOT have enough processing and/or final disposal capacity in-state to manage debris generated from a catastrophic disaster event. Processing capacity includes the existing solid waste infrastructure and debris management sites that are established as a result of a natural disaster. While there are opportunities to increase processing capacity at existing infrastructure sites, the volume of debris may be such that the existing infrastructure would be quickly overwhelmed, therefore necessitating the need for both additional Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (TDSR) and Vegetative Debris sites. These may also serve as local volume reduction plants to facilitate quick and more efficient transport of waste for out of state disposal. With the anticipated volume of construction and demolition debris, out of state disposal is the only option. Various modes of transport other than trucking must be considered such as rail, barge, and container freight.

- The number and location of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites is critical in any planning for debris management. Currently, the Town of Riverhead has identified four town-owned sites for use. However, these sites may not have the capacity that would be needed to manage

debris generated for a catastrophic hurricane or other disaster event. It is the municipalities' responsibility to ensure that the individual TDSR sites have obtained the necessary permit(s)/authorization(s).

- In general, abandoned boats and mass vessel displacement is problematic during a large storm event. The implementation of a web-based, publically available, database providing information helpful in determining the ownership of a collected boat would be beneficial. Such database should include, at a minimum, the following information for each boat collected: the body of water from which the vessel was collected, the vessel registration and/or hull identification number, the vessel name (if any), identifying colors, the make and model of the vessel, and aggregation site location. The database should be constructed so as to allow the owner to correspond with NYS DEC or other appropriate agencies confidentially, to expedite the reunion of vessel owners with their vessels.

- Enhanced coordination and planning with the utility companies will improve response time to begin collection and removal of waste in the right of way thereby getting this waste to a processing facility quicker for disposal and/or recycling.

- Continued and enhanced communication, coordination, and planning with municipalities with regard to managing disaster debris. Provide technical assistance with regard to the proper siting and authorization of TDSR's.

ABBREVIATIONS

Below are the acronyms and definitions used in this Plan

Acronym	Definition
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
ADMS	Automated Debris Management System
AGM	Department of Agriculture and Markets
ALB	Asian Long-horned Beetle
BW	Bulky Waste
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	United States Code of Federal Regulations
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CY	Cubic Yards
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act
DMRT	Debris Management Recovery Team
DMS	Debris Management Site
EA	Emergency Authorization
ECL	Environment Conservation Law
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAZUS	Hazard US
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
IA	Individual Assistance
ICS	Incident Command System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRP	National Response Plan
NWS	National Weather Service

NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS DHSES	New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
NYS DOC	New York State Department of Commerce
NYS DOL	New York State Department of Labor
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
NYS DMV	New York State Department of Motor Vehicles
OSHA	United States Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNPs	Private Non-Profits
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEG-LI	Public Service Enterprise Group - Long Island
PW	Project Worksheet
QA	Quality Assurance
RC	Road Clearance
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMW	Regulated Medical Waste
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SC FRES	Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services
SC DPW	Suffolk County Department of Public Works
SPC	Special Waste
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction
USCG	United States Coast Guard
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
US ACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
VDF	Vehicle Dismantling Facilities
VRP	Volume Reduction Plant
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 8

Town of Shelter Island

Shelter Island Annex Overview

The Town of Shelter Island is located in eastern Suffolk County, between the North and South Forks of Long Island. The island covers an area of 12 square miles, with over 25 miles of coastline. The Village of Dering Harbor is the Town's only village, with a population of 12 and a land area of 0.2 square miles. The Town's year-round population of almost 2,400 people swells to over 10,000 during the summer months. The Nature Conservancy's Mashomack Preserve encompasses approximately one third of the island's land mass. The Town's government is comprised of a Town Supervisor and four council persons. The government is elected by its citizens. Many committees support the Town Board in an advisory capacity, and the police department is responsible for emergency management operations within the Town and Village.

The Town of Shelter Island will follow all the requirements, concepts, guidance, and operational activities specified in the core plan documents of the Debris Management Plan (DMP), as they pertain to the Town. Specific responsibilities, operations and functions of Town departments are also identified in this Annex.

The Shelter Island Town Supervisor may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable expectation of immediate danger thereof. The Supervisor's decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice provided to him by the Town's Emergency Management Coordinator (Chief of Police.) The potential impact of the emergency event on town agency operations as well as town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

The Town has several unique qualities that enhance its sensitivity to natural hazards, including its small aquifer, large amount of coastline, and isolation from mainland resources. Transportation on and off of the island is provided by two privately owned ferry companies. During severe storms, the island may be isolated from the mainland, and additional emergency resources could become unavailable.

Shelter Island Town is particularly vulnerable to coastal flooding/erosion. Several of the past hurricanes (Sandy and Irene) brought record flooding to the Town's coastal communities. Our small business district (Bridge Street) has had repetitive flooding and many roads and causeways experience wash-over and erosion making them impassable for emergency access. The Town's main vulnerabilities include hurricanes, coastal storms, Nor'easters, and severe winter storms. Debris projections for the Town can be found in Chapter Two of the DMP.

Debris Management Action Plan



Shelter Island
Debris Management Action Plan

All Hazards

6/21/2015

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Summary Data

Debris Data

Below are the debris estimates for the hazard you selected.

Volume (cubic yards)	0
Weight (tons)	0

RECOMMENDED SPACE CALCULATIONS

Space (acres) = ? debris cubic yards / 16.77 (cubic yards per acre) x 1.6 (60% buffer)
Space (square miles) = ? acres / 640 (acres per square mile)

CALCULATIONS

Results are calculated based on the debris estimates and formula above.
Populated acres: ?
Populated square miles: ?

Enter your space requirements (acres or square miles) by using the numbers from pre-populated data above or your own calculations.

2.86 acres

Notes:

Debris Management Team

The Debris Management Team (DMT) should be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structure and work out of the EOC or a separate Debris Management Center (DMC). It can include decision-makers from designated local agencies as well as state, federal, and private sector representatives. DMT responsibilities include pre-incident planning such as pre-incident data collection and assignment of roles and responsibilities.

Enter the name of local agency and assigned individual responsible for the following task categories.

DMT Leadership Shelter Island Highway Department, Highway Superintendent 631-749-1090

Public Works and Sanitation Services Shelter Island Highway Department, Commissioner of Public Works 631-749-1090 Shelter Island Recycling Center, Foreman 631-749-2033

Transportation and Highway Maintenance Services Shelter Island Highway Department, Superintendent of Highways 631-749-1090

Parks Services Town of Shelter Island, Town Supervisor 631-749-0015

Fire and Emergency Medical Services Shelter Island Fire Department, Chief 631-749-0184
Shelter Island Town EMS, Director, 631-749-1308

Police and Sheriff Services Shelter Island Town Police, Chief of Police 631-749-0600

Summary Data

Health, Environmental, and Labor Services Town of Shelter Island, Town Supervisor's Office 631-749-0015

Water and Sewer Services Heights Property Owners Association, General Manager 631-749-0139
West Neck Water, General Manager 516-236-8065

Electric Power PSEG Long Island

Treasury, Legal, and Finance and Administration Services Town of Shelter Island, Town Attorney 631-749-0027
Town of Shelter Island, Town Supervisor, 631-749-0015
Town of Shelter Island, Town Clerk 631-749-1166

Other Tasks / Responsible Agencies Collect Incident Data, Highway Department 631-749-1090
Prepare Mutual Aid Requests, Highway Department 631-749-1090

Getting Started & ConOps

[x] **Identify a** planning team**.**

[ ] **Develop a schedule for plan development and updates.**

[ ] **Develop a communications plan.**
Include draft messages, modes of communication, and communication among the DMT, federal and state agencies, contractors, and the public.

[x] **Develop a** Concept of Operations (ConOps).

[x] **Identify** FEMA Public Assistance (PA) **eligibility requirements.**

[ ] **Identify federal, state, and local environmental regulations and requirements that must be met during debris management operations.**
Plan for handling and disposal of hazardous wastes such as treated wood, lead-based paint, asbestos, appliances, electronics, and animal carcasses.

Develop a regulatory agency contact list.

Identify needed *waivers*. Develop scenario-based draft waiver requests.

[x] **Forecast debris** amounts **and types.**
List unique local debris sources such as agricultural, industrial, and commercial sources.

Summary Data

[x] **Plan ways to minimize disaster debris. Include measures to protect public and private property.**

[x] **Develop a debris clearance and removal strategy.**
Define local priorities *for debris clearance, collection, and disposal* based on critical infrastructure and key resources, local priority transportation routes, and vulnerable populations.

Identify the authority and processes for removing debris from private property, including condemnation criteria and procedures.

[x] **Establish a** processing strategy **by debris type.**

[x] **Identify and prepare** temporary debris management sites.

[x] **List locations of all** waste disposal facilities. *Include landfill, recycling centers, composting facilities and waste-to-energy plants.*

[x] **Identify equipment and administrative needs.**
Develop a pre-qualified contractor list and pre-negotiate contracts. Secure mutual aid agreements.

Identify staffing and office space needs.

Create a volunteer management strategy.

Identify funding needs and sources.

Identify data and tracking requirements for federal assistance programs such as FEMA Public Assistance (PA).

ConOps

A **Concept of Operations** (ConOps) serves as the detailed operational plan for a debris management mission. It should describe the timeline of activities planned for each phase and specify the agencies involved.

File: Debris Management ConOps.doc.

Assembling a Team

Establish teams for debris management pre-planning, response, and recovery operations. Assign specific tasks to agencies and organizations.

Planning Support

Identify Planning Team Members and Assignments

The Planning Team is the group of agencies and their representatives who will develop the debris management plan. Responsibilities for different parts of the plan can be assigned to specific agencies or worked as a team. Enter the names of agencies and individuals assigned responsibility for each component of the planning process. (Keep in mind that the Planning Team members may be different than the Debris Management Team, though there is likely to be overlap.)

Lead agency responsible for debris planning project.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department Representative:

Superintendent of Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Develop a schedule for plan development and updates.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department Representative:

Superintendent of Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Develop a communications plan for the post-incident operational team and public messaging.
Agency: Town of Shelter Island

Representative: Town Supervisor

Contact Info: 631-749-0015

Identify FEMA Public Assistance (PA) eligibility requirements.
Agency: Shelter Island Police Department

Representative: Emergency Management Coordinator

Contact Info: 631-749-0600

Assembling a Team

Identify federal, state, and local environmental regulations and requirements for debris management operations.

Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Strategize for disaster debris prevention. Include measures to protect public and private property.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Develop a debris clearance and removal strategy.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Establish a processing strategy by debris type.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Identify and prepare temporary debris management sites.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Identify equipment and administrative needs.
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Assembling a Team

Debris Management Team

The Debris Management Team (DMT) should be part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structure and work out of the EOC or a separate Debris Management Center (DMC). It can include decision-makers from designated local agencies as well as state, federal, and private sector representatives. DMT responsibilities include pre-incident planning such as pre-incident data collection and assignment of roles and responsibilities.

Enter the name of local agency and assigned individual responsible for the following task categories.

DMT Leadership
Agency: Shelter Island Highway Department

Representative: Highway Superintendent

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Public Works and Sanitation Services
Agency: Shelter Island Highway Department

Representative: Commissioner of Public

Works

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Agency: Shelter Island Recycling Center

Representative: Foreman

Contact Info: 631-749-2033

Transportation and Highway Maintenance Services
Agency: Shelter Island Highway

Department

Representative: Superintendent of

Highways

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Parks Services
Agency: Town of Shelter Island

Assembling a Team

Representative: Town Supervisor

Contact Info: 631-749-0015

Fire and Emergency Medical Services
Agency: Shelter Island Fire Department

Representative: Chief

Contact Info: 631-749-0184

Agency: Shelter Island Town EMS

Representative: Director

Contact Info: 631-749-1308

Police and Sheriff Services
Agency: Shelter Island Town

Police Representative: Chief of

Police

Contact Info: 631-749-0600

Health, Environmental, and Labor Services
Agency: Town of Shelter Island

Representative: Town Supervisor's Office

Contact Info: 631-749-0015

Water and Sewer Services
Agency: Heights Property Owners Association

Representative: General Manager

Contact Info: 631-749-0139

Agency: West Neck Water

Representative: General Manager

Contact Info: 516-236-8065

Electric Power
Agency: PSEG Long Island

Assembling a Team

Representative: at Police Department

Contact Info: at Police Department

Treasury, Legal, and Finance and Administration Services

Agency: Town of Shelter Island

Representative: Town Attorney

Contact Info: 631-749-0027

Agency: Town of Shelter Island

Representative: Town Supervisor

Contact Info: 631-749-0015

Agency: Town of Shelter Island

Representative: Town Clerk

Contact Info: 631-749-1166

Other Tasks / Responsible Agencies
Task: Collect Incident Data

Responsible Agency: Highway Department

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Task: Prepare Mutual Aid Requests

Responsible Agency: Highway Department

Contact Info: 631-749-1090

Interagency Task Forces

In a large-scale disaster, DMT responsibilities can be divided among Interagency Task Forces (ITFs) that manage particular aspects of debris response. ITF divisions should be established based on incident-specific needs.

Enter the ITF categories you will need and the designated lead agencies or organizations.
ITF Category:
Category Name: Electric Utilities

Assembling a Team

Lead Entity: PSEG Long Island

Category Name: Cost Tracking

Lead Entity: Highway Department

Meeting Agenda

A DMT and ITF meeting agenda form is provided in the Resource Library.

Finding Space - Calculating Requirements

The standard formulas below can be used to calculate space requirements based on estimated debris volume. Estimates can be based on hazard assessments conducted for your jurisdiction or preliminary damage assessments after an incident. *A good rule of thumb is to increase your estimate by 60% to accomodate roads, buffers, burn pits, and hazardous and toxic waste storage.*

DEBRIS DATA

Below are the debris estimates for the hazard you selected.

Volume (cubic yards)	0
Weight (tons)	0

RECOMMENDED SPACE CALCULATIONS

Space (acres) = ? debris cubic yards / 16.77 (cubic yards per acre) x 1.6 (60% buffer)

Space (square miles) = ? acres / 640 (acres per square mile)

CALCULATIONS

Results are calculated based on the debris estimates and formula above.

Acres: ?

Square miles: ?

Enter your space requirements (acres or square miles) by using the numbers from pre-populated data above or your own calculations.

2.86 acres

Notes:

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Select and complete pre-planning steps for temporary debris management sites. Pre-identification and pre-assessment of temporary sites will expedite decision making at the time of a disaster and help ensure regulatory compliance. *Pre-assessment of sites is particularly important in dense urban areas where options are limited and available properties may pose environmental or other legal concerns.*

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name: Wades Beach

Site Address: 110 S. Midway Road

Site Ownership: Town of Shelter

Island

Point of contact name: Highway

Superintendent

Phone:631-749-1090

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:N/A

Site Address:N/A

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:N/A

Phone:N/A

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name: Recycling Center-Compost Area

Site Address: 34 N. Menantic Road

Site Ownership: Town of Shelter Island

Point of contact name: Highway

Superintendent

Phone: 631-749-1090

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name:N/A

Site Address:N/A

Site Ownership:

Point of contact name:N/A

Phone:N/A

Debris Processing and Disposal

Pre-identifying debris processing and disposal sites near the debris source will expedite decision making at the time of a disaster and help ensure regulatory compliance. The quantity and types of debris will determine processing and disposal space requirements and options.

Debris Processing

The following items should be considered when you plan for debris processing. **Obtain further debris processing guidance from relevant state and federal agencies.** Refer to Getting Started & ConOps.

• Segregation of materials at the origin or along the right of way can facilitate faster processing at temporary sites.
• Environmental regulations should be taken into account when determining segregation procedures.
• Debris volume should be reduced when possible - *for instance, before delivering woody debris to composting facilities.*
• The public should be directed to segregate debris as soon as possible after the incident. The most effective way to do this is to set time periods for removal. *For instance, the first 7 to 10 days is set aside for separating and removing clean woody debris only.*
• Reuse and recycling are cost-effective disposal options.
• Hazardous waste and white goods (appliances) require special handling and disposal.
• Monitoring debris removal and processing operations supports accurate tracking. *Monitoring is required for reimbursement under federal grant programs.*

Provide special considerations for debris storage and processing.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 5.

Notes:N/A

Disposal Methods

Enter chosen disposal method for each type of material listed below. Consider disposal methods for each of the types of debris material you may be faced with and enter information relevant for your jurisdiction's options:

Vegetative Material
Trees, limbs, and shrubs Reuse as mulch/compost after chipping and grinding

Construction and Demolition Debris
Building materials (e.g., concrete, wood, roofing) reuse/recycle

Municipal Solid Waste
Common household garbage and personal belongings haul to processor off-island

Putrescible Waste
Food waste and other organic matter haul to processor off-island

Debris Processing and Disposal

White Goods
Appliances (e.g., refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners) recycle

Household Hazardous Waste
Household products with corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients (e.g., paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides) send to facility that recycles these wastes

Animal Carcasses
Livestock, working animals, domestic animals, and wild animals burial

Mud, Soil, and Sediment
Wet or dry dirt sand, sludge, and other earthen materials evaluate for contaminants/stockpile/determine potential future reuse

Motor Vehicles and Water Craft
*Personal automobiles, commercial vehicles, construction equipment, and boat s*tore to capacity at recycling center, drain of fluids, route to designated area for processing

Selecting Disposal Sites

Selecting Disposal Facilities

Pre-identifying disposal facilities will facilitate movement of debris from temporary sites. Disposal sites may include landfills, recycling centers, composting sites, materials recovery facilities, waste-to-energy plants, or incinerators. Be sure to confirm which types of waste are accepted at a particular facility before making plans.

Landfills:
Site Name: Brookhaven Landfill Complex

Site Address: 350 Horseblock Road, Yaphank, NY

Site Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name: Matt

Miner

Phone: 631-451-8696

Accepts hazardous waste?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Accepts inert waste (construction and demolition debris, rocks etc.)?

Debris Processing and Disposal

[x] Yes [ ] No

If yes, indicate restrictions: N/A

Is public dropoff available?
[ ] Yes [x] No

The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 6.

Recycling Centers:
Site Name: Shelter Island Recycling Center

Address: 34 N. Menantic Road

Ownership:
[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name: Commissioner of Public

Works

Phone: 631-749-1090

Accepts batteries and household hazardous waste?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Is public dropoff available?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts automotive parts?
[x] Yes [ ] No

If yes, indicate restrictions: none

Accepts electronic waste?
[x] Yes [ ] No

If yes, indicate restrictions: none

Size of site (acres or square miles) 13 acres

The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 7.

Provide additional information: none

Composting Facilities:
Site Name: Shelter Island Recycling Center

Debris Processing and Disposal

Address: 34 N. Menantic Road

Ownership:

[ ] Private [x] Public

Point of Contact Name: Commissioner of Public

Works

Phone: 631-749-1090

Is public dropoff available?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Accepts animal carcasses?
[x] Yes [ ] No

The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 8.

Size of site (acres or square miles) 1.5 acres

Provide additional information: none

Other:
Site Name: N/A

Ownership:
[ ] Private [ ] Public

Obtaining Assistance

This section documents debris management resources that you may need and any related contracts and agreements to access resources you do not have in your jurisdiction. Debris management contracting should be in place *before* an incident to ensure proper procurement processes, qualified vendors, and fair rates.

Your need for and use of the information provided in this section will depend on the specifics of the incident. You may not be able to use all of this information during the planning phase (prior to an event) and may need to return to this section during or after the debris-generating event.

Public Assistance

The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program helps state and local governments, federally recognized tribes, and eligible private non-profit organizations in disaster response and recovery following a *presidentially-declared disaster.* A PA process chart is provided in the Resource Library.

PA provides assistance for debris removal, implementation of emergency protective measures, and restoration of eligible facilities and infrastructure. ***There are basic eligibility criteria and many other programmatic requirements for successful PA qualification and reimbursement. Be sure that local personnel are familiar with the regulations, review FEMA's PA handbook and check their website for recent changes, and consult your state's PA Liaison to ensure your jurisdiction is following every required step correctly.***

PA responsible agency: Shelter Island Police Department, Emergency Management Coordinator, 631-749-0600

Provide any relevant PA document.
File: FEMA 325 Public Assistance Debris Management Guide.pdf.

Contracting

A large-scale disaster will likely require support from private vendors. Pre-contracting may provide cost and budgeting advantages and help ensure that services will be available when needed. Sharing contracting information with neighboring jurisdictions may offer cost-sharing opportunities and reduce competition for services at the time of an incident.

Compliance with federal contracting requirements is essential to ensure qualification for expense reimbursement under federal programs such as the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program.

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION
Contractor Information
Name of Contractor: Wainscott Sand & Gravel

Obtaining Assistance

Point of Contact Name: John Tintle,

President

Phone: 631-537-4583

Potential services:
[ ] Clearing

[ ] Collection and Hauling

[x] Collection, hauling, dumping, reducing, disposing

[ ] Other

Capacities 500 cy per day, double ground

The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 9.

Notes: Town will go out to bid on contractors for debris grinding/removal

Describe emergency contracting and procurement procedures

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements between agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions facilitate quick access to personnel, equipment, and other resources. Mutual aid agreements should address:

• Request and response procedures
• Types of resources covered
• Cost negotiation and payment process
• Training, certification, and credentialing standards
• Liability responsibilities

A mutual aid agreement template is provided in the Resource Library and can be tailored to your jurisdiction's particular needs.

Provide mutual aid agreements.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 10.

EMAC Model Mission Ready Packages

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is an interstate mutual aid agreement. EMAC facilitates efficient resource-sharing between states during an emergency. Refer to the EMAC website

Obtaining Assistance

for more information.

EMAC Mission Ready Packages are developed before an emergency. **EMAC requests are submitted by state EMAC coordinators when a state cannot meet the needs of its local jurisdictions, but a local jurisdiction can be prepared to facilitate a request if the Logistics Section personnel are familiar with the EMAC packages.** Sample EMAC support packages are provided in the Resource Library.

Mission ready models for debris removal may include debris assessment and planning, debris removal assistance, and road clearance and equipment.

Notes:

Trucks and Equipment

It is important to identify sources and type of debris equipment available. Consult your Logistics Section to get this information.

Pickup Trucks
Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: Chevy with lift gate

Quantity Available: 1

Low Boys
Source: N/A

Description: N/A

Quantity Available: 0

Wheel Loaders
Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: CAT IT24, IT28, 938H

Quantity Available: 3

Tandem Dump Trucks
Source: N/A

Description: N/A

Obtaining Assistance

Quantity Available: 0

Chainsaws
Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: Stihl

Quantity Available: 12

Hand Tools
Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: Rakes, Shovels

Quantity Available: 12

Other
Other: 65' Aerial Lift

Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: N/A

Quantity Available: 1

Other: Vac Truck

Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: N/A

Quantity Available: 1

Other: Backhoe

Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: 430 CAT

Quantity Available: 1

Other: 6-Wheeled Dump Truck

Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: 10 yard capacity

Obtaining Assistance

Quantity Available: 4

Other: Dump Trailer

Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: 30 yard capacity

Quantity Available: 1

Other: Walking Floor Dump

Trailer

Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: 100 yard capacity

Quantity Available: 1

Communications Equipment

It is important to identify sources and type of debris equipment available. Consult your Logistics Section to get this information.

Cell Phones Source:
Each Employee

Description: Smartphones (personal)

Quantity Available: 25

Walkie Talkies
Source: Shelter Island Highway Department

Description: Motorola

Quantity Available: 6

Satellite Phones
Source: Shelter Island Police Department

Description: Globalstar

Quantity Available: 1

Obtaining Assistance

Other Resources

It is important to identify sources and type of debris equipment available. Consult your Logistics Section to get this information.

Water and Fluids
Source: Highway Department/Police Dept

Description: well water

Quantity Available: unlimited

Safety Equipment
Source: Highway Department

Description: Gloves, Eye Protection, Ear Protection, Hard hats, vests, chainsaw chaps

Quantity Available: 2 per employee of each for most

Personal Protective Equipment
Source: Highway Department

Description: particle masks, ear plugs

Quantity Available: 2 sets per employee

Food
Source: Shelter Island Fire Department

Description: Meals for emergency response personnel

Quantity Available: sufficient amount to get through first 72 hours

Sanitation
Source: Private sector collection, commercial sector collection, recycling center open to public

Tracking Progress

Description: Vendors will service their customers, recycling center open for public MSW and recyclables

Quantity Available: Recycling center may be closed for 24-48 hours following storm impact

The information in this section will depend on the specifics of the incident. You may not be able to fill in the necessary information during the planning phase (prior to an event) and will need to return to this section during or after the debris-generating event.
The responsible agencies for this data are Shelter Island Highway Department, Superintendent of Highways, 631-749-1090.

Debris Clearance Routes

Indicate progress on clearing priority routes.

Incident Data – Locations and Facilities

Enter information here to document progress at debris sites or facilities. You can update the information and upload tracking forms, progress reports or other records that document operations for the incident.

Temporary Debris Management Sites

Public Drop-off Sites

Other

Incident Data – Operational Zones

It is important to designate operational zones for debris removal.

Define your operational zones by describing below and uploading map(s).

Incident Data – Assets

Enter information here to document equipment in use for debris operation. You can update the information and upload tracking forms, progress reports or other records that document operations for the incident

Trucks and Equipment

Communications

Other Resources

Overall Progress

Enter information here to document overall progress of debris operation. You can update the information and upload tracking forms, progress reports, or other records that document operations for the incident. A sample Debris Management Progress Report. is provided in the Resource Library.

Tracking Progress

Critical Locations and Areas Cleared

Overall Clearance Progress

Overall Removal Progress

Overall Processing Progress

Job Duration Calculator

Use the calculator below to estimate job duration with available trucks and determine whether additional equipment and crews will be needed to meet timeline objectives:

Formulas

Job duration (weeks) = total debris volume / weekly removal capacity

Weekly removal capacity = # of trucks x truck capacity x trips per day x work days per week

Truck capacity is typically 18 cubic yards.
Trips per day will depend on travel and queuing times.

CALCULATION: WEEKLY REMOVAL CAPACITY
Number of trucks:

Capacity per truck (cubic yards):

Truck trips per day:

Work days per week:

WEEKLY REMOVAL CAPACITY:

CALCULATION: JOB DURATION
Total debris volume:

Weekly removal capacity:

WEEKS:

Appendices

Appendix 0

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name: Wades Beach

Site Address: 110 S. Midway Road

Site Ownership: Town of Shelter

Island

Point of contact name:

Highway Superintendent

Phone:631-749-1090

Site Details

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

PRIVATE SITES

Is there a pre-existing lease term?

What is the expiration date of lease?

PUBLIC SITES

Is a memorandum of understanding in place with the owner agency?

ALL SITES

Does the site have good ingress and egress? Yes

Is the site in close proximity to good transportation arteries?

Does the site offer barge or rail access?

What are the site drainage characteristics? leaching pools

Is the site fenced and gated?

How much space is available for debris storage and reduction? 10,000 cubic yards

Have you avoided the following areas in selecting this site?

Coastal Zone?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Wetlands?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Public water supplies?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Surface water?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Groundwater wells?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Threatened or endangered species?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Rare ecosystems?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Historic sites?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Sensitive surroundings (residences, schools, churches, etc.)?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Provide additional comments regarding this site's selection. Vegetative debris ONLY

Site Conditions & Documentation

PRE-USE DOCUMENTATION

Has this site been reviewed by the Town of Shelter Island, Town Supervisor's Office, 631-749-0015? Yes

Have environmental regulatory agencies been consulted regarding required site documentation? Yes

Have you obtained the following?
Aerial videos or photographs?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Ground videos or photographs?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Documentation of important features (e.g., structures, fences, culverts)?
[ ] Yes [ ] No

Spot soil samples?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Water samples from groundwater wells and nearby surface waters?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Volatile organic compound 'sniffing'?
[ ] Yes [x] No

Explain any 'no' answers given in response to the question above. not required per Suffolk County Department of Health water testing

Provide a map or sketch of the site.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 1. Wades Beach Site.

Site Layout

In planning your site layout, delineate space for the following:

- Reduction
- Recycling
- Tipping areas
- Loading areas for processing debris ready for final disposal
- Household hazardous waste storage
- Monitoring tower locations at both entrance and exit points
- Equipment, fuel, and water storage
- Public drop-off centers

A sample site layout is included in the Reference Library.

Provide site layout maps.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 2.

Site Closeout and Remediation

Temporary sites need to be returned to their original condition after use following site closeout and remediation procedures. This includes removing equipment and remediating contamination resulting from site operations. *Post-operations testing and comparison with baseline data will confirm that the site has been adequately restored.*

A sample site closeout checklist is included in the Reference Library. Note: Consult with your local environmental protection agency for additional guidance on relevant regulations.

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Site Summary

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

Site Name: Recycling Center-Compost Area

Site Address: 34 N. Menantic Road

Site Ownership: Town of Shelter Island

Point of contact name: Commissioner

of Public Works

Phone: 631-749-1090

Site Details

When selecting temporary debris management sites, consider site ownership, size, topography, and proximity to areas of environmental or historic concern. **State environmental agencies should always be consulted on the selection of such sites.**

PRIVATE SITES

Is there a pre-existing lease term?

What is the expiration date of lease?

PUBLIC SITES

Is a memorandum of understanding in place with the owner agency?

ALL SITES

Does the site have good ingress and egress?

Is the site in close proximity to good transportation arteries?

Does the site offer barge or rail access?

What are the site drainage characteristics?

Is the site fenced and gated?

How much space is available for debris storage and reduction?

Have you avoided the following areas in selecting this site?
Coastal Zone?

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Wetlands?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Public water supplies?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Surface water?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Groundwater wells?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Threatened or endangered species?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Rare ecosystems?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Historic sites?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Sensitive surroundings (residences, schools, churches, etc.)?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Provide additional comments regarding this site's selection.

Site Conditions & Documentation

PRE-USE DOCUMENTATION

Has this site been reviewed by the Town of Shelter Island, Town Supervisor's Office, 631-749-0015?

Have environmental regulatory agencies been consulted regarding required site documentation?

Have you obtained the following?
Aerial videos or photographs?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Ground videos or photographs?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Documentation of important features (e.g., structures, fences, culverts)?
[x] Yes [ ] No

Spot soil samples?

[x] Yes [ ] No

Water samples from groundwater wells and nearby surface waters?

Finding Space - Debris Management Sites

Volatile organic compound 'sniffing'?
[ ] Yes [ ] No

Explain any 'no' answers given in response to the question above.

Site Layout

In planning your site layout, delineate space for the following:

- Reduction
- Recycling
- Tipping areas
- Loading areas for processing debris ready for final disposal
- Household hazardous waste storage
- Monitoring tower locations at both entrance and exit points
- Equipment, fuel, and water storage
- Public drop-off centers

A sample site layout is included in the Reference Library.

Provide site layout maps.
The uploaded document has been added to this report as Appendix 4.

Site Closeout and Remediation

Temporary sites need to be returned to their original condition after use following site closeout and remediation procedures. This includes removing equipment and remediating contamination resulting from site operations. *Post-operations testing and comparison with baseline data will confirm that the site has been adequately restored.*

A sample site closeout checklist is included in the Reference Library. Note: Consult with your local environmental protection agency for additional guidance on relevant regulations.

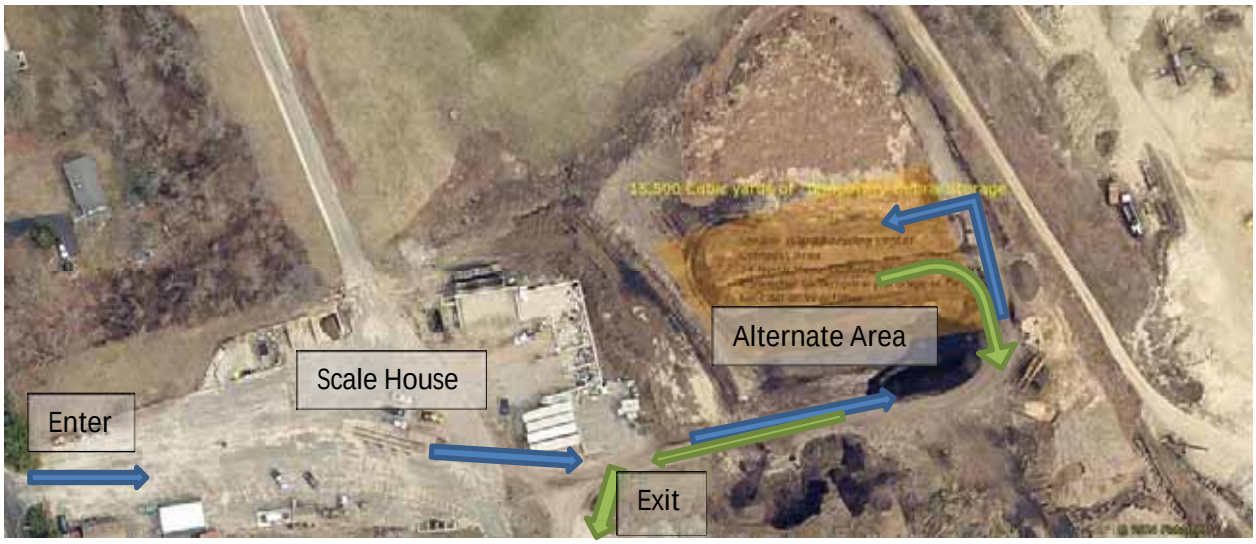
Appendix 1


Temporary site storage for vegetative debris
10,000 cubic yards of capacity
Unloading area
Wades Beach
110 South Midway Road
Shelter Island, NY
© 2014 Pictometry

Appendix 2


Temporary site storage for vegetative debris
10,000 cubic yards of capacity
Unloading area
Wades Beach
110 South Midway Road
Shelter Island, NY
© 2014 Pictometry

Appendix 3



Shelter Island Recycling Center Alternate Area for C&D or Brush.

Hours of Operation: 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Shelter Island Recycling Center, 34 North Menantic Road, Shelter Island NY (631)749-2033

GPS: 41 4 3.137003, 72 20 56.780359

Description of Site:

The site is a NYS DEC permitted Facility 52T20R. In cases of extreme loss the alternate area, which serves as our compost area will be converted to receive either vegetative debris or C&D debris site. The two materials will not be mixed and will be either one or the other depending on capacity needs. Trucks will be screened on the way in and weighed both in and out. C&D Material will then be loaded into trucks and transferred to a permitted recycling facility or permitted site. Vegetative debris will be ground on site and composted for reuse.

Appendix 4


15,500 Cubic yards of Temporary Debris Storage
Shelter Island Recycling Center
Compost Area
34 North Menantic Road, Shelter Island, NY
Converted to Temporary Storage of Debris
for C&D or Vegetative
© 2014 Pictometry

Appendix 5

Town of Shelter Island
Debris Management Plan

Debris Site

Shelter Island Recycling/Composting Center, 34 North Menantic Rd
Shelter Island, NY 11964 – DEC facility registration # 52TOR

Plan - Public Property

Phase One

Town Highway Department to clear main roadways to allow access for emergency vehicles. Then remaining roadways and shoulders to be cleared and debris deposited at Recycling Center. All vehicles will go across scales to record debris weight.

Phase Two

Highway Department to wheel loader debris 15' in height over 2 acre parcel

Phase Three

Grind Debris

- Debris will be ground on site by private contractor (to be determined.)
- Ground mulch retained by Town

Plan - Private Property Debris

Phase One

- Landfill open 7:30 am to 6 pm
- Accepting hurricane debris from Town residents at NO Charge.
- Highway Department to wheel loader debris pile 15' high over 2 acres
- Weight of debris tracked and recorded per resident's vehicle
- Approximately 500 tons to date

Phase Two

Debris grinding will be done on site by private contractor (to be determined) ground mulch retained by Town.

Appendix 6

INTER-MUNICIPAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN and
THE TOWN/VILLAGE OF SHELTER ISLAND

THIS AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") made between the **TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN ("BROOKHAVEN")**, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, having its principal offices at One Independence Hill, Farmingville, NY 11738 and the Town/Village of SHELTER ISLAND, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, having its principal offices at 38 N. Ferry Road, Shelter Island, NY 11964 (hereinafter the "**MUNICIPALITY**") provides as follows:

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, municipal corporations in the State of New York, including the **PARTIES** herein, are authorized under General Municipal Law §119-o to enter into agreements for the performance among themselves or one for the other of their respective functions, powers and duties on a cooperative or contract basis; and

WHEREAS, the Municipality may experience significant damage due to the direct result of a declared emergency resulting from a hurricane, flooding, extreme weather, and other natural and/or manmade disasters; and

WHEREAS, the damages resulting from such events may exceed the capabilities of the Municipality to effectively perform debris management operations; and

WHEREAS, the Vegetative Waste and, C&D, defined herein, collected by the Municipality must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with applicable law; and

WHEREAS, Brookhaven owns and operates a Landfill Complex located in the Brookhaven Landfill Complex at 350 Horseblock Road, Yaphank, N.Y. which accepts Vegetative Waste and C&D; and

WHEREAS, the Municipality wishes to dispose of the Vegetative Waste, defined herein, and C&D, defined herein, at the Brookhaven Landfill Complex, and Brookhaven wishes to accept such material for disposal under the terms set forth below; and

WHEREAS, both the Towns of Brookhaven and Municipality desire to work cooperatively together to provide an environmentally sound and cost-effective arrangement for disposing of Vegetative Waste and Processed/Unprocessed C&D collected in the Municipality consistent with applicable law; and

1

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING AND THE MUTUAL COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS HEREIN CONTAINED THE PARTIES AGREE, WARRANT AND COVENANT AS FOLLOWS:

Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the terms and conditions under which the Municipality will deliver, and Brookhaven will accept, Vegetative Waste, defined herein, and, C&D, defined herein, at Brookhaven's Landfill Complex located 350 Horseblock Road, Yaphank, New York. The parties hereto recognize and agree that the access to the Landfill Complex which is hereby granted to the Municipality by Brookhaven shall be governed solely by the terms of this Agreement.

1. **Definitions**

A. "Brookhaven Facility" shall mean Brookhaven's Landfill Complex, which includes the Brookhaven Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), a recycling facility, C&D processing facility and transfer station located at 350 Horseblock Road, Yaphank, New York

B. Construction and Demolition Debris ("C&D") shall have the meaning set forth in 6 NYCRR 360-1.2(b)(38) (or any subsequent amendment thereto) subject to additional conditions as may be set forth in the Town of Brookhaven's Landfill Permit to Operate and shall consist of either Processed or Unprocessed C&D as specified below:

i. Processed C& D shall mean construction and demolition debris that has been sorted, crushed, altered or otherwise processed to meet the specifications and in the material requirements annexed hereto as Appendix A.

ii. Unprocessed C& D shall mean C&D that is not crushed, shredded, altered or otherwise processed; or any C&D that may have been altered, shredded, crushed or processed to meet the Town of Brookhaven specifications.

C. Facility Delivery Hours shall mean the hours of Landfill Complex operation which are 7:00 am – 4:00 pm Monday through Friday, and 7:00 am – 12:00 pm Saturday, except holidays.

D. Vegetative Waste shall mean trees, brush, leaves limbs or any vegetation. Such vegetative waste shall exclude grass and grass clippings.

2. **Term.** The term of this Agreement shall be in effect **October 28, 2012** and shall expire on **May, 31, 2013.**

3. **Delivery and Acceptance of Debris**

A. Commencing on the first day of the Term of this Agreement and continuing throughout the Term hereof, and subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Municipality agrees to deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Brookhaven Facility all Vegetative Waste and/or C&D collected, received or generated by the Municipality, as a direct result of a Federally Declared Emergency resulting from a hurricane, flooding, extreme weather, and other natural and/or manmade disasters; provided however, that

nothing herein shall constitute a warranty by the Municipality that any minimum or maximum quantity shall be delivered on a weekly, monthly or annual basis.

B. Unprocessed C&D shall not be commingled with any other material. All material shall be delivered separately in accordance with Town requirements and applicable law.

4. Tipping Fee, and Weight Records

A. C&D Tipping Fees. The Municipality shall pay Brookhaven **Sixty five Dollars ($65.00) per ton** for the disposal of unprocessed C&D pursuant to this Agreement and **Fifty Dollars $50.00 per ton** for the disposal of processed C&D.

B. Vegetative Waste Payment The Municipality shall pay Brookhaven **Seventy-Five Dollars ($75.00) per ton** for the disposal of Vegetative Waste pursuant to this Agreement.

C. Weight Records.

i. Billing shall be based upon weights recorded at the Brookhaven scales.

ii. Brookhaven shall provide and maintain truck scales and associated weighing and recording equipment, calibrated to the degree of accuracy required by the laws of the State of New York, and shall maintain daily records, by municipality, truck, and the tonnages received from the Municipality.

iii. In the event that the scales of the Town of Brookhaven are inoperable for reasons of maintenance or other cause, weighing of material and billing shall be based upon the scales of the Municipality. If the scales of both parties are inoperable, tare weights may be used.

5 Payment and Billing.

A. In the case of a Federally Declared Emergency, the Municipality authorizes the Town of Brookhaven to bill and collect the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance portion of all "Tipping Fees" from the FEMA under the Stafford Act and Article 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

B. Billing Disputes In the event of any dispute over billing, the Municipality shall promptly advise Brookhaven of the amount at issue and the basis of such dispute, and shall provide such documentary evidence as may support its position. The parties shall negotiate the dispute in good faith until either party advises the other, in writing, that an impasse exists. Thereafter, the exclusive means to resolve any dispute between the parties that arises out of this Agreement shall be through an action initiated in New York State Supreme Court, Suffolk County. Unless

otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties, the Parties shall continue to perform their respective obligations under this Agreement during any Dispute proceeding.

5. **Transportation**

A. Transportation of all material delivered to the Brookhaven Facility pursuant to this Agreement shall be provided by the Municipality at its sole cost and expense.

B. The Municipality shall provide Brookhaven with a list of all vehicles owned or hired by the Municipality that are authorized to transport material pursuant to this Agreement, together with the identification and registration number of all such authorized vehicles, and shall promptly notify Brookhaven of any change in any such list. The identification and registration number of each vehicle making deliveries hereunder shall be prominently displayed and permanently affixed to each vehicle.

C. It shall be the responsibility of the Municipality to ensure that all vehicles delivering material to the Brookhaven Landfill Complex shall be properly registered, equipped and insured according to applicable law, and all drivers shall be properly licensed. All drivers shall obey the internal traffic rules and regulations of the Brookhaven Facility.

6. **Material Specifications and Testing Requirements.** All material delivered hereunder shall be non-hazardous and meet the applicable requirements set forth in the Brookhaven Landfill permit and the regulations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Brookhaven reserves the right to take samples and conduct tests upon materials delivered by the Municipality. Such testing shall be at the sole cost and expense of the Town of Brookhaven, provided however, that in the event that unauthorized material is found to be present in a delivery from the Municipality, then, the Municipality shall bear the costs of all sampling, testing, handling and disposal of such material.

7. **Insurance.**

A. Each party hereto shall proceed on a self-insured basis, provided however, that all delivery vehicles shall be insured as required by law.

B. If the Municipality shall contract with a hauler, under separate agreement, to provide pick-up and delivery services under this Agreement, the Municpality shall cause its hauling contractor responsible for the delivery of material to add Brookhaven as an additional insured on all policies of insurance required of said contractor by Brookhaven. The Municipality shall deliver a copy of the contractor's amended certificate of insurance to Brookhaven before the commencement of work.

8.

9. **Indemnity** The Municipality shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless Brookhaven from and against all losses, and all claims, demands, payments, suits, actions, recoveries, judgments, costs and expenses including without limitation attorney's fees, in connection therewith, of every nature, including but not limited to claims for bodily injury, or death, by any third party and by or on behalf of the Municipality's contractors, agents, servants or employees, arising out of or in connection with performance of this Agreement and caused, in whole or in part, by the Municipality, its agents, servants or employees.

10. **Default and Termination.** In the event of a breach of an obligation under this Agreement, the right to recover damages will ordinarily constitute an adequate remedy. Therefore, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, neither party shall have the right to terminate its obligations under this Agreement except as follows:

A. Brookhaven's Right to Terminate. Brookhaven shall have the right to terminate this agreement upon the persistent and repeated breach of the provisions of this agreement by the Municipality, provided that Brookhaven shall have provided written notice of such breach to the Municipality, and provided further that the Municipality shall have failed to cure such breach within 30 days of said notice; or the failure by the Municipality to pay any sum due, for a period of 90 days.

B. The Municipality's Right to Terminate. The Municipality shall have the right to terminate this agreement upon the persistent and repeated breach of the provisions of this agreement by Brookhaven, provided that the Municipality shall have provided written notice of such breach to Brookhaven, and provided further that Brookhaven shall have failed to cure such breach within 30 days of said notice.

10. **Survival of Obligations.** It is expressly understood and agreed that any and all claims and obligations for payment of costs and expenses incurred under this Agreement prior to termination under this paragraph shall survive such termination.

11. **Compliance.** Both Brookhaven and the Municipality shall comply with all Federal, State and Local Laws, rules, regulations, codes and ordinances in the performance of this Agreement and shall obtain, pay for and comply with any conditions contained in any permits, approvals and renewals thereof which are required to be obtained in the legal performance of this Agreement.

12. **No Modification.** No modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless written in the form of an Addendum or Amendment signed by all parties.

13. **Law Provisions.** All provisions as required by Law are hereby deemed inserted. The Parties agree that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed so as to interfere with or diminish any municipal powers or authority.

14. **Entire Agreement.**
It is expressly agreed that this instrument represents the entire agreement of the parties and that all previous understandings are merged in this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seal the date and year first above written.

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN

By:_____ _____
Supervisor and/or Deputy Supervisor Date

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

On the _____ day of _____, 20__, before me personally came _____, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he is the Supervisor/Deputy Supervisor of the **TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN**, the municipal corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he signed his name thereto by order of the Town Board of the Town of Brookhaven.

_____
Notary Public

TOWN/VILLAGE OF Shelter Island

By: N Christine Lewis 1-25-13
Supervisor and/or Deputy Supervisor Date

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

On the 25th day of January, 2013 before me personally came N. Christine Lewis, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he/she is the ~~Supervisor~~/Deputy Supervisor of the Town/Village of Shelter Island, the municipal corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he signed his/her name thereto by order of the Town/Village Board of the Town/Village of _____

_____
Notary Public

6

Appendix 7



Shelter Island Recycling Center Alternate Area for C&D or Brush.

Hours of Operation: 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Shelter Island Recycling Center, 34 North Menantic Road, Shelter Island NY (631)749-2033

GPS: 41 4 3.137003, 72 20 56.780359

Description of Site:

The site is a NYS DEC permitted Facility 52T20R. In cases of extreme loss the alternate area, which serves as our compost area will be converted to receive either vegetative debris or C&D debris site. The two materials will not be mixed and will be either one or the other depending on capacity needs. Trucks will be screened on the way in and weighed both in and out. C&D Material will then be loaded into trucks and transferred to a permitted recycling facility or permitted site. Vegetative debris will be ground on site and composted for reuse.

Appendix 8


15,500 Cubic yards of Temporary Debris Storage
Shelter Island Recycling Center
Compost Area
34 North Menantic Road, Shelter Island, NY
Converted to Temporary Storage of Debris
for C&D or Vegetative
© 2014 Pictometry

Appendix 9

WAINSCOTT SAND & GRAVEL
PO BOX 1259
WAINSCOTT, NY 11975
Ph. (631) 537-4583 Fax (631) 537-4551

April 3, 2015

Town of Shelter Island
Highway Department
PO Box 1000
Shelter Island, NY 11964

To Whom It May Concern:

We are willing to extend the grinding contract at its current terms until the end of 2015. I am available to discuss this at any time.

Very Truly Yours,

John Tintle

BID FORM

Pursuant to and in compliance with your advertisement for Bids and the Instructions to Bidders relating thereto, the undersigned hereby proposes to furnish a New Screening Plant (delivered) to the TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND in accordance with the specifications attached hereto at the prices set forth herein.

Name of Bidder: Wainscott Sand & Gravel
(individual, firm, or corporation as the case may be)

COST TO GRIND BRUSH PER YARD $2.99/00 / HOUR: $450.00/00

COST TO GRIND LEAVES PER YARD $4.25/00 / HOUR: $500.00/00

COST TO RE-GRIND MULCH PER YARD $4.25/00 / HOUR: $500.00/00

COST TO GRIND LOGS PER YARD $4.25/00 / HOUR: $500.00/00

COST TO PILE WITH PAYLOADER PER DAY $950.00/day

DISCOUNTS 3% For five or more consecutive days of grinding

DATED: March 14th, 2013

Respectfully submitted by

Business Name & Address:

Wainscott Sand & Gravel
PO Box 1259
Wainscott, NY 11975

Phone: (631) 537-4583

Signature [signature]

Name(print) John Tintle

Title President

5

NON-COLLUSION BIDDING CERTIFICATE

The following statement is hereby made by the undersigned to accompany the sealed bid by the undersigned;

The undersigned hereby certifies:
1. That the bid which is accompanied by this statement has been arrived at without collusion with any seller of the same materials, and
2. That the contents of the bid have not been communicated by the bidder or one of its agents to any persons outside of the company.

Dated: 3/14/13

Wainscott Sand & Gravel
Name of Company
PO Box 1259
Wainscott, NY 11975
Address

By: [signature]

Title: President

6

Appendix 10

Debris Mutual Aid Template

When local resources are inadequate to address disaster response needs, it is common practice to request assistance from other jurisdictions. In such circumstances, throughout the county local and state governments, along with professional organizations such as the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have cooperatively worked to promote and enhance mutual aid programs. In keeping with this, having mutual aid agreements in place in advance of disasters can help define and address such needs and issues as: i) whose responsibility it is to respond to a given assistance request ii) the appropriate reimbursement process and timeframe, iii) the role of workman's compensation, and iv) licensing and insurance requirements.

The following document template provides language to be customized for the particular needs of a jurisdiction.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

TEMPLATE

This document is a sample template intended to serve as a guide for the drafting of a Mutual Aid Agreement, and should be tailored to each jurisdiction's circumstances and requirements. It is not intended to either represent a mandatory format, or to encompass every potential contract clause.

Debris Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement

WHEREAS, the safety of the residents of the _____ (Village/Town/County) and of the _____ (Village/Town/County) is of the utmost importance to all levels of government; and

WHEREAS, New York State Executive Law, Article 2-b establishes each municipal subdivision's authority to protect the health and welfare of its residents and their property; and

WHEREAS, the Chief Executive Officer of each municipal subdivision serves as the "Incident Commander" during time of emergency, with all responsibility and authority accorded the positon pursuant to New York State Executive Law, Article 2-b; and

WHEREAS, the (Village/Town/County) of _____ (the "_____") and _____ ("_____") seek to enter a Debris Mutual Aid Agreement in order to provide for the sharing of resources, personnel and equipment in the event of a local disaster or other emergency;

WHEREAS, the (Village/Town/County) and FEMA have recognized the importance of written mutual aid agreements made among different levels of government, to facilitate their joint operations; and

WHEREAS, each municipality recognizes that a Debris Mutual Aid Agreements may be necessary, and could be entered into before, during, or after an event based on the assessments of emergency coordinators working at the Town level; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the New York State Executive Law Article 2-b, jurisdictions are allowed to enter into mutual aid and assistance agreements which may include provisions for the furnishing

and exchanging of supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel and services in response to a natural or man-made disaster and/or other emergency; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has declared the storm on _____ (the "Storm") an emergency, and the (Village/Town/County) and the (Village/Town/County) each wish to offer assistance to the other to protect their respective residents.

THEREFORE, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

SECTION I

DEFINITIONS

A. "Agreement" shall mean this document, the "Debris Mutual Aid Agreement".
B. "Aid and Assistance" shall include, but not be limited to, personnel, equipment, facilities, services, supplies, and other resources.
C. "Authorized Representative" shall mean the chief elected official in his/her capacity as "Incident Commander" or his or her duly authorized designee pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, to request, offer, or provide assistance under the terms of this Agreement.
D. "Disaster or other emergency" shall mean the occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property resulting from an intentional, accidental or unintended release of any substance or material in any form or quantity which poses an unreasonable risk to safety and health and to property when released, and natural incidents, explosions, fires, collapses or any other incident which directly affect public safety.
E. "Provider" means a party to this Agreement that has received a request to furnish aid and assistance to a party in need ("Recipient").
F. "Recipient" means a party to this Agreement receiving aid and assistance from another party.
G. "Template" means the suggested language to be customized for the particular needs of a jurisdiction.

Section II.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

A. Provision of Aid and Assistance – Pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement, the parties hereto shall provide each other with aid and assistance in the event of a local disaster or emergency. It is mutually understood that each party's foremost responsibility is to its own residents. This Agreement shall not be construed to impose an absolute obligation on any party to this Agreement to provide aid and assistance pursuant to a request from another party. Accordingly, when aid and assistance have been requested, a party may deem itself unavailable to respond, and shall promptly so inform the party setting forth the request.
B. Procedures for Requesting Assistance – Requests for assistance shall be made by a party's Chief Executive Officer/Incident Commander or his or her duly authorized designee, which request shall indicate that it is made pursuant to this Agreement. Such request may be made by telephone, to be followed as soon as practicable by a written confirmation of the request. The Template to be used shall be included as an appendix section to each municipal subdivision's Debris Management Plan.

C. Designation of Authorized Representative – Each party to this Agreement shall designate an Authorized Representative. Such designation shall be communicated, in writing, to the Chief Executive Officer of the other party upon the execution of this Agreement. Such designation may be amended at any time by the Chief Executive Officer of a party upon timely notice.

D. Traveling Employees – All terms and conditions will be reviewed, and approved before executed, by the applicable union representative, if applicable. Unless otherwise specified by Recipient or agreed by the parties in writing, it is mutually understood that Recipient will directly provide for the needs of the Provider's traveling employees, including all reasonable out-of-pocket costs, transportation expenses for travel to and from the disaster area, food and if necessary, lodging. If Recipient cannot provide such food and/or lodging at or near the disaster area, the Recipient shall so advise the Provider, and shall specify in its request for assistance that only personnel who can provide for their own needs are requested.

E. Supervision and Control – The Provider shall designate supervisory personnel amongst its employees sent to render aid and assistance to the Recipient pursuant to the terms and conditions of any and all applicable union contracts. Recipient shall provide necessary credentials to the Provider's personnel authorizing them to operate on behalf of the Recipient. Recipient shall assign work tasks to Provider's supervisory personnel, and unless specifically instructed otherwise, Recipient shall have the responsibility for coordination between Provider's supervisory personnel and Recipient. Based upon such assignments set forth by Recipient, Provider's supervisory personnel shall have the authority to:
    1. Assign work and establish work schedules for Provider's personnel; and
    2. Maintain daily personnel time records, material records, and a log of equipment hours; and
    3. Report work progress to Recipient at regular intervals as specified by Recipient.

F. Period of Service; Renewability; Recall – Unless agreed otherwise, the duration of the Provider's assistance shall be for an initial period of twenty-four (24) hours, starting from the time of arrival to the disaster area. Thereafter, assistance may be extended in increments agreed upon by the Authorized Representatives of Provider and Recipient. Provider's personnel, equipment and other resources shall remain subject to recall at all times by Provider to provide for its own residents if circumstances so warrant, except, however, Provider shall make a good faith effort to provide at least 8 hours advance notification to Recipient of Provider's intent to terminate such assistance, unless such notice is not practicable, in which case as much notice as is reasonable under the circumstances is to be provided. The foregoing terms and conditions shall be subject, however, to the terms and provisions of any and all applicable union agreements.

SECTION III.

REIMBURSEMENT

A. Except as otherwise provided below, it is understood that Recipient shall reimburse Provider for the following documented costs and expenses incurred by Provider in its extending aid and assistance to Recipient.
    1. Personnel – During the period of assistance, Provider shall continue to pay its employees according to its then prevailing ordinances, rules, regulations and agreements.
    2. Equipment – Provider shall be reimbursed by Recipient for the use of its equipment during the period of assistance according to established FEMA equipment rates.

3. Material and Supplies – Provider shall be reimbursed for all materials and supplies furnished by it, used, or damaged during the period of assistance. The Recipient shall not be responsible for reimbursing Provider for the costs of any damage caused by the gross negligence, willful and wanton misconduct, intentional misuse, or recklessness of Provider's personnel. Provider's personnel shall use reasonable care at all times in the use and control of all materials and supplies used by them during the period of assistance. The measure for reimbursement for materials and supplies shall be determined in accordance with FEMA and New York State reimbursement policies. In the alternative, the parties may agree in writing that Recipient will replace the materials and supplies used or damaged, with materials and supplies of like kind and quality.

B. Record Keeping – Recipient shall provide information, directions, and assistance for record keeping to Provider's personnel, who shall maintain records and invoices for reimbursement.
C. Billing and Payment – Provider shall send an invoice for reimbursable costs and expenses, together with appropriate documentation as required by Recipient, as soon as practicable after said costs and expenses are incurred, but not later than forty-five (45) days following the period of assistance. Recipient shall pay the bill, or advise of any disputed items, not later than forty-five (45) days following the billing date.
D. Inspection of Records – Provider agrees that it shall make its records regarding costs and expenses for assistance provided under this Agreement available for audit and inspection upon request by the Recipient and the federal government, and shall maintain such records for at least seven (7) years after the date of final payment under this Agreement.

SECTION IV.

PROVIDER'S EMPLOYEES

A. Rights and Privileges - Whenever Provider's employees are rendering aid and assistance pursuant to this Agreement, such employees shall remain the responsibility of the Provider and retain the same powers, duties, immunities, and privileges they would ordinarily possess if performing their duties within the geographic limits of the Provider. The foregoing terms and conditions shall be subject, however, to the terms and provisions of any and all applicable union agreements.
B. Workers' Compensation - Recipient shall not be responsible for reimbursing any amounts paid or due as benefits to Provider's employees due to personal injury or death occurring during the periods of time such employees are engaged in the rendering of aid and assistance under this Agreement. The aforesaid notwithstanding, it is mutually understood that Recipient and Provider shall each be responsible for payment of such workers' compensation benefits only to its own respective employees.

SECTION V.

NONDISCRIMINATION

In accordance with _____ [Insert any relevant statutes], and all other applicable local, State and Federal constitutional, statutory and administrative nondiscrimination provisions, the parties to this Agreement shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment on account of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, disability, Vietnam Era Veteran status or marital status.

SECTION VI.

HOLD HARMLESS

To the extent permitted by law, each party (as "Indemnitor") agrees to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold the other party (as "Indemnitee"), and its offices, employees and agents, free and harmless from and against any and all losses, penalties, damages, assessments, costs, charges, professional fees, and other expenses or liabilities of every kind and nature, and any and all claims, liens, demands, obligations, actions, proceedings, or causes of action of every kind in connection with or arising out of Indemnitor's negligence, acts, errors and/or omissions. To the extent that immunity does not apply, each party shall bear the risk of its own actions, as it does with its day-to-day operations, and shall determine for itself what kinds of insurance, and in what amounts, it should carry. Each party understands and agrees that any insurance protection obtained shall in no way limit the responsibility to indemnify, keep, and save harmless the other party to this Agreement.

SECTION VII.

AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be modified at any time upon the mutual written consent of the parties. Additional municipalities may become parties to this Agreement upon the acceptance and execution of this Agreement.

SECTION VIII.

DURATION OF AGREEMENT

A. Term – This Agreement shall be for a period commencing upon the execution of said Agreement, through project completion, which project completion shall be confirmed in a writing made by the parties.
B. Renewal – This Agreement may be extended in 45 day periods until recovery work is completed by written agreement of the parties hereto.
C. Termination – Any party may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice. A termination shall not affect the obligation of any party to reimburse the other for the costs and expenses of rendering aid and assistance incurred prior to the effective date of termination.

SECTION IX.

HEADINGS

The headings of various sections and subsections of this Agreement have been inserted for convenient reference only and shall not be construed as modifying, amending, or affecting in any way the express terms and provisions of this Agreement.

SECTION X.

SEVERABILITY

Should any clause, sentence, provision, paragraph, or other part of this Agreement be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Agreement. In the event that parties to this Agreement have

entered into other aid and assistance agreements, those parties agree that, to the extent a request for aid and assistance is made pursuant to this Agreement, those other aid and assistance agreements are superseded by this Agreement,

SECTION XI.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall take effect upon its execution by both parties.

(Village/Town/County)	(Village/Town/County)
_____	_____
(SIGNATURE)	(SIGNATURE)
_____	_____
Printed Name, Title	Printed Name, Title

Appendix 11

TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND
EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS
THREE (3) SITES

Wades Beach

Shelter Island Town Recycling Center - C&D

Shelter Island Town Recycling Center - Vegetative

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Wades Beach
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) N/A
Address or location: 110 South Midway Road
Shelter Island, NY 11964

Contact Person and Information: Jay L. Card, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works
631-749-1090, jcard@shelterislandtown.us

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): N/A
Storage (CY): N/A
Hours of Operation: N/A

Requested Authorization: Temporary Debris Staging
Solid Wastes: Vegetative Storm Debris Only
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 90 tons/day
Storage (CY): 10,000 cu. yds.
Hours of Operation: 7:30 am – 6:00 pm

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

A description of the proposed action:
The site consists of a paved parking lot. The site will hold approximately 10,000 cubic yards of vegetative debris. Trucks will be checked into the site before dumping by staff. Material will be stacked by pay loader. The material will be reduced in size by grinding then removed from the site for final disposal. The site will be swept clean following decommission.

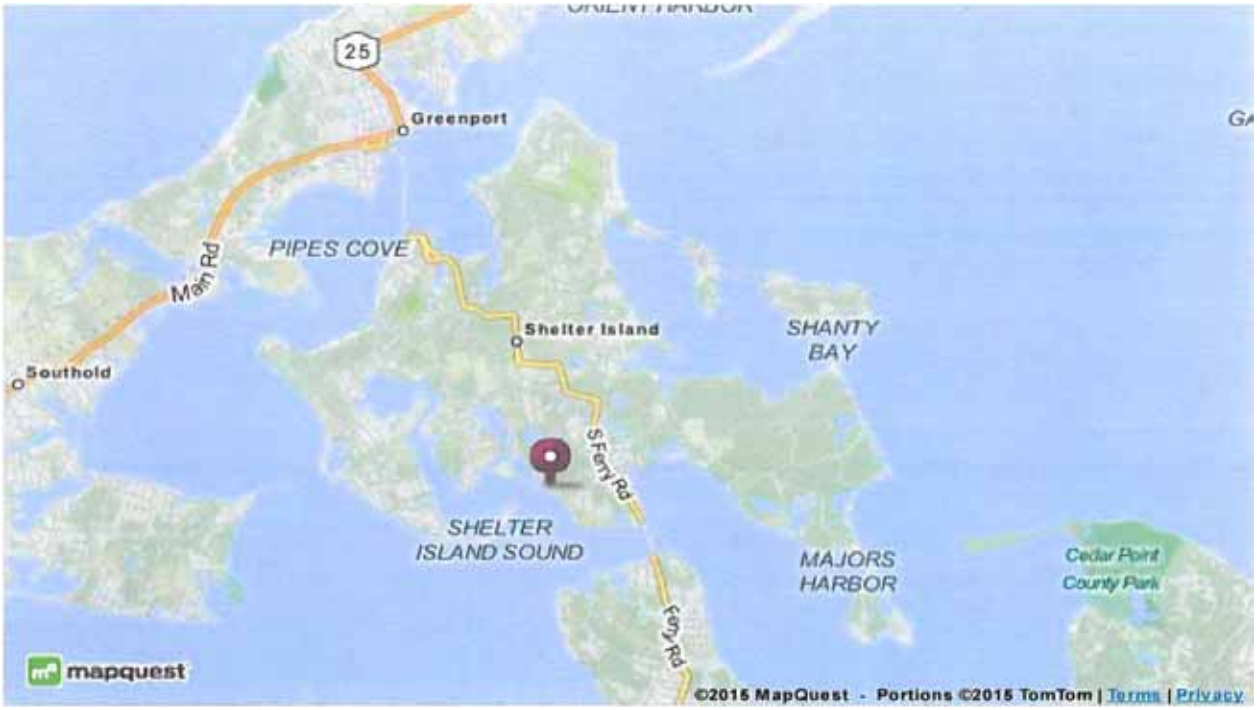
1. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached map

2. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: A state of emergency was declared by _____ based on damage caused by _____. Storm debris poses a _____ safety/health hazard and threatens the general welfare of Shelter Island residents and _____ visitors. _____

3. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Storing of debris on asphalt, sweeping site clean following decommission. _____

4. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A _____

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _Commissioner of Public Works_____
Date: _____
_____





Wades Beach Temporary Vegetative Debris Site

Hours of operation: 7:30 am - 6:00 pm

Location: 110 South Midway Road, Shelter Island, NY 11964

GPS: 41 2 58.676948, 72 20 1.155395

Description of site:

The site consists of a paved parking lot. The site will hold approximately 10,000 cubic yards of vegetative debris. Trucks will be checked into the site before dumping by staff. Material will be stacked by pay loader. The material will be reduced in size by grinding then removed from the site for final disposal. The site will be swept clean following decommission.

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Shelter Island Town Recycling Center
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52TOR_____
Address or location: 34 N. Menantic Road
Shelter Island, NY 11964

Contact Person and Information: Jay L. Card, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works
631-749-1090, jcard@shelterislandtown.us

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): N/A
Storage (CY): N/A
Hours of Operation: N/A

Requested Authorization: Temporary Debris Staging
Solid Wastes: Storm-related C&D debris
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 60 tons/day
Storage (CY): 15,500 cu. yds.
Hours of Operation: 7:30 am – 6:00 pm

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

A description of the proposed action:
In cases of extreme loss, the alternate area (see attached map), which serves as our compost area will be converted to receive C&D debris. Trucks will be screened on the way in and weighed both in and out. Material will then be loaded into trucks and transferred to a permitted recycling facility or permitted site.

1. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached map

2. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: A state of emergency was declared by _____ based on damage caused by _____. Storm debris poses a _____ safety/health hazard and threatens the general welfare of Shelter Island residents and _____ visitors. _____

3. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Daily housekeeping at site _____

4. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A _____

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Commissioner of Public Works
Date: _____





Shelter Island Recycling Center Alternate Area for C&D or Brush

Hours of Operation: 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Shelter Island Recycling Center, 34 North Menantic Road, Shelter Island NY (631)749-2033

GPS: 41 4 3.137003, 72 20 56.780359

Description of Site:

The site is a NYS DEC permitted Facility #52TOR. In cases of extreme loss the alternate area, which serves as our compost area, will be converted to receive either vegetative debris or C&D debris. The two materials will not be mixed and will be either one or the other depending on capacity needs. Trucks will be screened on the way in and weighed both in and out. C&D Material will then be loaded into trucks and transferred to a permitted recycling facility or permitted site. Vegetative debris will be ground on site and composted for reuse.

Emergency Authorization Request for Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Shelter Island Town Recycling Center
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52TOR
Address or location: 34 N. Menantic Road
Shelter Island, NY 11964

Contact Person and Information: Jay L. Card, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works
631-749-1090, jcard@shelterislandtown.us

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: N/A
Throughput (CY or tons per day): N/A
Storage (CY): N/A
Hours of Operation: N/A

Requested Authorization: Temporary Debris Staging
Solid Wastes: Storm-related vegetative debris
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 125 tons/day
Storage (CY): 15,500 cu. yds.
Hours of Operation: 7:30 am – 6:00 pm

Timeframe for Request: _____ to _____

A description of the proposed action:
In cases of extreme loss, the alternate area (see attached map), which serves as our compost area will be converted to receive vegetative debris. Trucks will be screened on the way in and weighed both in and out. Vegetative debris will be ground on site and composted for reuse.

1. Location map and plan of the proposed project: See attached map

2. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: A state of emergency was declared by _____ based on damage caused by _____. Storm debris poses a _____ safety/health hazard and threatens the general welfare of Shelter Island residents and _____ visitors. _____

3. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Daily housekeeping at site _____

4. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: N/A _____

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: _Commissioner of Public Works_____
Date: _____
_____





Shelter Island Recycling Center Alternate Area for C&D or Brush

Hours of Operation: 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Shelter Island Recycling Center, 34 North Menantic Road, Shelter Island NY (631)749-2033

GPS: 41 4 3.137003, 72 20 56.780359

Description of Site:

The site is a NYS DEC permitted Facility #52TOR. In cases of extreme loss the alternate area, which serves as our compost area, will be converted to receive either vegetative debris or C&D debris. The two materials will not be mixed and will be either one or the other depending on capacity needs. Trucks will be screened on the way in and weighed both in and out. C&D Material will then be loaded into trucks and transferred to a permitted recycling facility or permitted site. Vegetative debris will be ground on site and composted for reuse.

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 9

Town of Smithtown

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- B. Pre-Scripted Information
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VIII. Public Assistance

IX. Authorities

X. Summary

Appendices
- A. Maps of Jurisdiction and Priorities
- B. Debris Assessment & Clearance Prioritization Worksheet
- C. Staffing Assignment Maps Load Ticket
- D. Debris Monitor Reports
- E. Truck Certification and Equipment List
- F. Right of Entry Permit
- G. Code Red Form

Purpose and Scope

Purpose:

The Town recognizes that natural disasters have the potential to create debris that can disrupt the quality of life and complicate disaster response and recovery. The purpose of this plan is to provide for the coordination of efforts in the clean-up, removal, and disposal of debris following a major natural disaster. Planning for such disasters can lessen the impact on the community, the economy, and the environment.

Scope:

The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of the Town of Smithtown, representatives from the nine other towns within the County and Suffolk County. Additional assistance was provided by subject matter experts from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team, Public Service Enterprise Group – Long Island, as well as other agencies and organizations as needed.

The Town of Smithtown's Annex to the county-wide plan was developed in accordance with state and federal requirements, plan concepts, guidance and operational activities, as they pertain to the Town of Smithtown, and as specified in the core plan documents contained in the Executive Summary, Plan Chapters 1-6, Appendices and References Section of the SC DMP.

The Town of Smithtown Debris Management Plan, contained as an annex to the County Plan, covers response and recovery to all debris causing incidents within the Town including Village of the Branch, Village of Head of the Harbor and Village of Nissequogue. Accordingly, it will be updated annually and any revision distributed to plan holders. The Plan is designed to stand alone but aligns with the Town of Smithtown Emergency Management Plan. Ongoing maintenance of the Plan is the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety Emergency Management Unit.

Chapter I

I. **A. Roles and Responsibilities**

Organization and Planning

1. Debris Management Team. The Town will coordinate disaster related debris management activities through the formation of a Town Debris Management Team. This team will consist of departments that have a concern or function in debris management and will serve to provide guidance and expertise in the planning and execution of debris management. The Town will use the Incident command System to structure debris management response as outlined in the Town of Smithtown Emergency Management Plan.

A. Team membership includes representation by the following:
Public Safety-Catherine Caillat
Public Safety-Angus Graham
DEW-Michael Engelmann
DEW-Howard Barton 3rd
DEW-Richard Kitt
Highway- Unassigned
MFS-Michael Western
Building-William White
Engineering-Unassigned
IT- Ken Burke

B. Representatives with specific expertise may be added as needed.

2. The Emergency Manager, Chief John Valentine, shall direct Town forces in the event of a natural disaster and act as Chair of the Debris Management Team.

3. The Debris Manager shall be appointed by the Emergency Manager, Chief John Valentine.

A. The Debris Manager will be responsible for planning and logistics functions during an event.

(1) Planning coordination with the team including prioritization of needed activities and determination of appropriate strategies for collection and disposal.
(2) Organize jurisdictional response.
(3) Logistics support will include collecting debris quantity calculations, preparations and submissions of requests for assistance through the Emergency Operations Center.
(4) Providing assistance in the preparation of local plans and procedures.

Note:
The Town Debris Manager will be assisted in various day to day activities of debris management planning and coordination by the Debris Management Team.

4. Environmental
The Town has identified eight (8) Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction collection sites.
Following a disaster event the Town will follow all applicable environmental protection laws and regulations. Personnel will be assigned to oversee debris handling activities.

5. The Solid Waste Coordinator shall ensure compliance with Emergency Authorizations and oversee waste management operations.

Staffing Assignments and Duties
1. Administration
DMT Leadership
Department of Public Safety Director: Chief John Valentine
Contact Info: 631-360-7553

2. Contracting and Procurement
Purchasing Director: Joseph Kostecki
Contact Info: 631-360-7631

3. Legal
Town Attorney: Matthew Jakubowski
Contact Info: 631-360-7570

4. Operations
Solid Waste Coordinator: Michael Englemann
Contact Info: 631-360-7514

5. Engineering
Town Engineer: Mark Riley
Contact Info: 631-360-7550

B. Emergency Communications Plan

The Debris Management Team will utilize the following methods to communicate during a debris causing event:
Town radio system
Cellular Phone
Satellite Phone
E-Mail
Text Message

C. Health and Safety Plan and Procedures

All debris operations shall be done in compliance the Civil Service Employees Association Contract, Suffolk County Department of Labor and OSHA regulations. When necessary, the Town will distribute personal protective equipment along with guidelines for its appropriate use. The Town Safety Officer will monitor for compliance with safety standards.

D. Training

The Town recognizes that training is necessary to support debris management operations. It is recommended that staff in the Emergency Management Unit receive the following general emergency management training and complete the following courses:

IS -700 NIMS
IS-800 NIMS
ICS-100
ICS-200
ICS-300
ICS-400

Chapter II

II. Situation

The Town of Smithtown is susceptible to natural or man-made incidents that may create disaster debris. Suffolk County has forecasted the amount of debris generated for a variety of events using the Hazus Software Package.

A. Design Disaster Event
Forecasted Debris

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Smithtown	11,332	165,900	<100	4,057	15,785	73,110	104,675	476,364

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

- Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 912,959 tons.

- For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from above with the corresponding Flood event in

Table 2.2 Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
Smithtown	15,357	6,430	3,928	4997	22,834	7,796	6,481	8,556

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 798,181 tons; For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1.

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500 – Year		2,500 - Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
Smithtown	9,149	2,384	78,669	43,163

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1
NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 129,165 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Smithtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**

Notes: Total debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 17,166 tons - based on conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris.

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Smithtown	0	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**2,444**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4020 calculated as 95,342 tons - based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Smithtown	1,624	30,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,624**	**30,614**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4085 calculated as 284,067 tons – based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Assumptions

1. Debris may be the result of natural, man-made or technological disaster.
2. A major disaster may require the removal of debris from public or private lands.
3. Some or all Hamlets within the Town may experience events which result in large amounts of debris that may adversely affect public safety.
4. Hamlets have varying and unique circumstances, including type of business/industry, land use and topography that could impact the type and amount of debris generated and the required response for its removal.
5. Emergency demolition of structures may be necessary to protect public health and safety.
6. The Town will consider public safety as its first priority and will be prepared to conduct emergency debris removal during initial phases of the disaster.
7. A coordinated departmental effort will be required to effectively collect, remove, and dispose of debris following a disaster
8. The amount of debris may exceed the Town's removal and disposal capabilities. In this event the Town may contract for additional resources to assist in debris removal, reduction, and disposal.
9. Pre-disaster planning will ensure that cost effective and environmentally sound practices will be used.
10. During a major disaster the execution of a Mutual-Aid Agreement may become necessary.
11. Temporary debris storage and reduction sites will be activated in order to reduce transportation time and cost.
12. During major emergencies request for State and/or Federal disaster assistance may be necessary.

Chapter III

III. Debris Collection Plan

A. Priorities

The Town will make reduction and recycling the highest priority for managing disaster debris. The Solid Waste Coordinator will collaborate with debris hauling contractors to ensure maximum segregation of recyclable material.

Debris Reduction Methods
The Town will utilize existing operational contracts for the disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, Recyclables and Construction and Demolition debris. Means of collection may include pick up or placement of dumpsters.
The Town will reduce volume with use of chipping and grinding operations.
The Town will reduce clean woody material to mulch.
The Town will recycle, if suitable, the following materials:
Metal
Wood
Soil
Sand
Construction and demolition debris

Means of disposal will include use of authorized disposal facilities.

Household Hazardous Waste
The Town will maintain a special waste collection area, determined by the Solid Waste Coordinator, to collect Household Hazardous Waste and White Good debris. All items collected will be disposed of by a licensed disposal contractor.

B. Response Operations

The Emergency Manager will initiate the Debris Management Team's preparation activities during the response phase. This will include site preparation activity. A preliminary plan will be developed by the Solid Waste Coordinator for reducing, recycling and disposing of the debris generated by the event.
Assignment of Responsibilities
The Debris Management Team is tasked with attending group meetings as often as necessary and participating in the planning process both before and after the event.
1. Emergency Manager
Serve as chair of team.
Activate Debris Management Team, as necessary.
2. Debris Manager
Update team on disaster situation and known debris issues.
Receive debris calculations and requests for assistance.
Coordinate debris management plans and activities.
3. Public Safety
Receive debris assessments.
Coordinate local debris operations.
Provide liaisons to Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center.
Provide liaisons to utility companies.

Maintain proper documentation of expenses for the purpose of reimbursement and historical records.

C. Recovery Operations

Phased Approach
The Debris Management Team will address debris issues and response using a phased approach as noted:
Pre-Phase-Event preparation and planning.

Phase One- Response and Clearance Operations on Roadways
Emergency debris clearance to open access for emergency response vehicles and necessary traffic.

Phase Two-Clearance and Removal Operations on Public Rights-of-Way
Address debris issues affecting health and safety.

Phase Three-Volume Reduction Operations
Any other action necessary to protect health and safety.

Phase Four-Closeout Operations
Completion of all remaining debris activity necessary to restore Town to pre-disaster condition.

1. Damage Assessment

Damage Assessors will be used to identify estimated debris volumes and geographic dispersion. A Damage Assessment team may also be used to inspect structures under the direction of the Emergency Manager, Chief John Valentine or his designee. In addition software tools including Geographic Information System (GIS) can be used to estimate debris volumes. Personnel from the following departments may be used to perform damage assessment:
Highway
Building
Engineering

Initial assessments, including windshield surveys, should be conducted by zone and will be used to prioritize impacted areas and resource needs.
A FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment report will be completed by the Debris Manager after initial damage assessments have been reviewed.

Chapter IV

IV.

Debris Site Management

A. Debris Storage Sites:

Smithtown Highway Yard
758 Smithtown Bypass (Route 347)
Smithtown NY 11787
Point of Contact: Smithtown EOC
631-360-7553

Montclair Highway Yard
27 Montclair Avenue
St. James NY
Point of Contact: Smithtown EOC
631-360-7553

Municipal Services Facility
85 Old Northport Road
Kings Park NY 11754
Point of Contact: Michael Western
631-269-6600

Kings Park Highway Yard
168 Old Northport Road
Kings Park NY 11754
Point of Contact Smithtown EOC
631-360-7553

Kings Park Commuter Lot North
Indian Head Road
Kings Park NY 11754
Point of Contact Smithtown EOC
631-360-7553

Kings Park Commuter Lot South
Indian Head Road
Kings Park NY 11754
Point of Contact Smithtown EOC
631-360-7553

Smithtown Commuter Lot (North)
76 Atterbury Drive
Smithown NY 11787
631-360-7553

St. James Commuter Lot
573 Lake Avenue
St. James NY 11780
631-360-7553

B. Site Management

1. Establishment and Operations Planning: Michael Englemann, Solid waste Coordinator
2. Monitoring

Debris monitoring can be performed by Town employees or by a debris monitoring contractor hired by the Town. Monitors should be stationed at ingress/egress points to quantify debris loads, issue load tickets, inspect and validate truck capacities, inspect loads for hazardous waste and perform quality control checks.

The following elements must be documented during debris removing operations:

Material Cost
Mutual- Aid Agreement Cost
Type of debris collected
Amount of debris collected
Original collection location
Completion and physical control of load tickets
Validation of hazardous trees
Equipment Usage
Staff Labor Hours
Total weight of debris processed and disposed of
Debris disposal cost
Use of volunteer resources

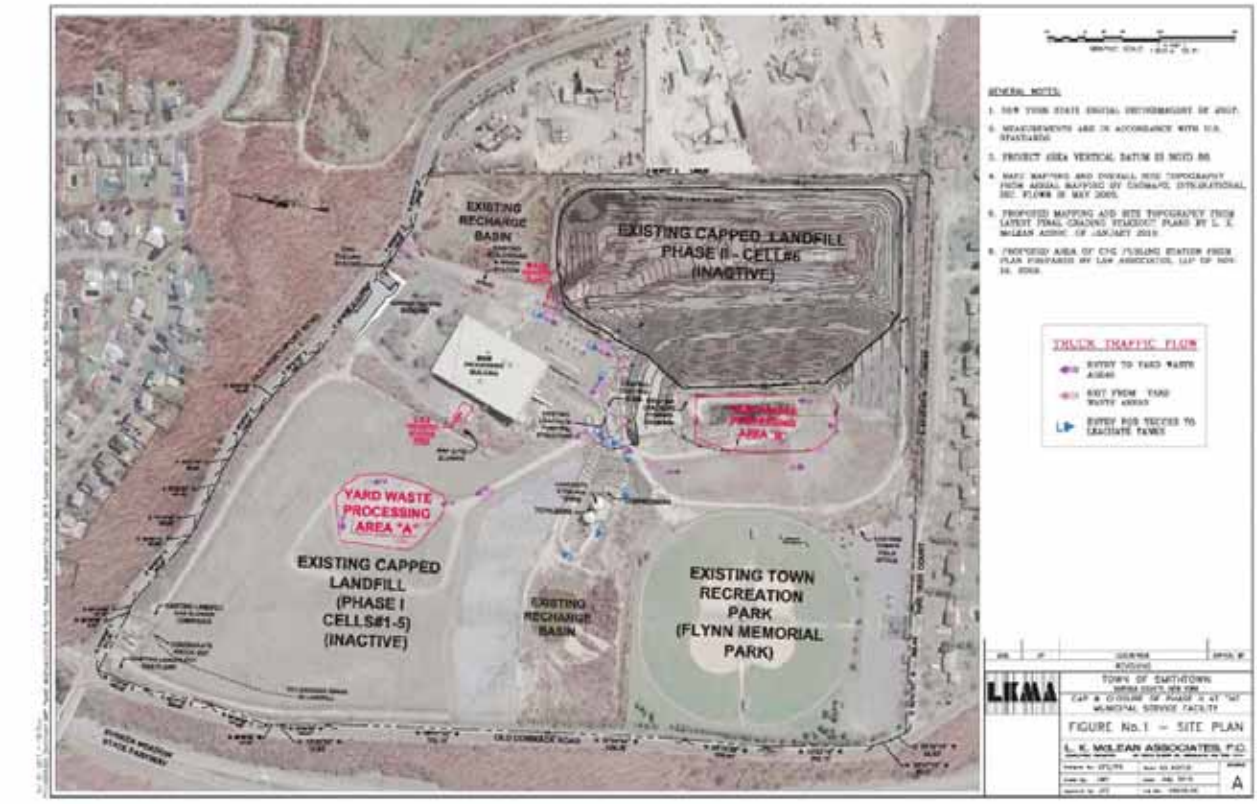
The Department of Public Safety makes available operation stations for the following department representatives for coordination of efforts during debris clearing operations:

Animal Shelter
Department of Environment and Waterways
Highway
Public Safety
Parks Buildings and Grounds
Sanitation

Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Site Close Out Procedure

Empty site of all material and restore to previous condition.
Conduct Environmental Assessment.
Develop a remediation plan if required and execute plan.
Prioritize site closures.
Schedule close out activities.
Develop cost estimates.
Upon completion sites will be closed on the authorization of the Director of Environment and Waterways or his designee. The Emergency Manager shall be notified of a satisfactory closure.

A. 1.Permits


EXISTING RECHARGE BASIN
EXISTING CAPPED LANDFILL PHASE II - CELL#6 (INACTIVE)
YARD WASTE PROCESSING AREA "A"
EXISTING CAPPED LANDFILL (PHASE I CELLS#1-5) (INACTIVE)
EXISTING RECHARGE BASIN
EXISTING TOWN RECREATION PARK (FLYNN MEMORIAL PARK)
TRUCK TRAFFIC FLOW
LKMA
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN
FIGURE No.1 – SITE PLAN
L. K. McLEAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, Region One
Stony Brook University
50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, New York 11790 - 3409
Phone: (631) 444-0375 • **FAX:** (631) 444-023[illegible]
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

May 5, 2010

Mr. Glenn Jorgensen, Superintendent of Highways
Smithtown Highway Department
758 Smithtown By-Pass
Smithtown, NY 11787-5023

Re: Registration for a Solid Waste Management Facility
Kings Park Facility - Registration No. 52W150R

Dear Mr. Jorgensen:

Enclosed is a validated copy of your registration form submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360.

This letter only acknowledges receipt of your registration form and does not, in any way, verify that the information which you provided on the form is true or correct. Also, please be advised that the validation of this registration is contingent upon you being the owner or having legal authority to use the described site. In addition, you are responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

This registered activity shall in no way conflict with any mined land reclamation permit and approved reclamation plan.

You are reminded that 6 NYCRR Part 360 contains various requirements that must be followed to warrant your facility's continued status as a registered facility. This information was provided in the registration package.

If you have any questions regarding this matter or need an additional copy of the registration requirements, please contact James J. Wade, P.E. of my staff at the above telephone number.

Sincerely,

Syed H. Rahman, P.E.
Regional Solid Materials Engineer

40 years of stewardship 1970-2010

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, Region One
Stony Brook University
50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, New York 11790 - 3409
Phone: (631) 444-0375 • **FAX:** (631) 444-0231
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

May 5, 2010

Mr. Glenn Jorgensen, Superintendent of Highways
Smithtown Highway Department
758 Smithtown By-Pass
Smithtown, NY 11787-5023

Re: Registration for a Solid Waste Management Facility
Montclair North-Highway Facility - Registration No. **52W118R**

Dear Mr. Jorgensen:

Enclosed is a validated copy of your registration form submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360.

This letter only acknowledges receipt of your registration form and does not, in any way, verify that the information which you provided on the form is true or correct. Also, please be advised that the validation of this registration is contingent upon you being the owner or having legal authority to use the described site. In addition, you are responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

This registered activity shall in no way conflict with any mined land reclamation permit and approved reclamation plan.

You are reminded that 6 NYCRR Part 360 contains various requirements that must be followed to warrant you facility's continued status as a registered facility. This information was provided in the registration package.

If you have any questions regarding this matter or need an additional copy of the registration requirements, please contact James J. Wade, P.E. of my staff at the above telephone number.

Sincerely,

Syed H. Rahman, P.E.
Regional Solid Materials Engineer

Enclosure

40 years of stewardship 1970-2010

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits, Region 1
SUNY @ Stony Brook
50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409
Phone: (631) 444-0357 **Fax:** (631) 444-0360
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

August 23, 2010

Town of Smithtown
99 West Main Street
Smithtown, NY 11787

Re: Permit No.: 1-4734-00201/00003

Dear Permittee:

In conformance with the requirements of the State Uniform Procedures Act (Article 70, ECL) and its implementing regulations (6NYCRR, Part 621) we are enclosing your permit identified above. Please carefully read all permit conditions carefully to ensure compliance during the term of the permit. If you are unable to comply with any conditions, please contact us at the above address.

This permit must be kept available on the premises of the facility at all times.

Sincerely,

Susan V. Ackerman
Permit Administrator

SVA/ls

40 years of stewardship 1970 2010

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Building 40 - SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Phone (516) 444-0375
Fax (516) 444-0231

John P. Cahill
Commissioner

APR 1 2 1999

Mr. John Trent
Solid Waste Coordinator
Town of Smithtown Engineering Department
99 West Main Street
Smithtown, NY 11787

Dear Mr. Trent:

Enclosed is a validated copy of your registration form submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360.

This letter only acknowledges receipt of your registration form and does not, in any way, verify that the information which you provided on the form is true or correct. Also, please be advised that the validation of this registration is contingent upon you being the owner or having legal authority to use the described site. In addition, you are responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

This registered activity shall in no way conflict with any mined land reclamation permit and approved reclamation plan.

You are reminded that 6 NYCRR Part 360 contains various requirements that must be followed to warrant your facility's continued status as a registered facility. This information was provided in the registration package.

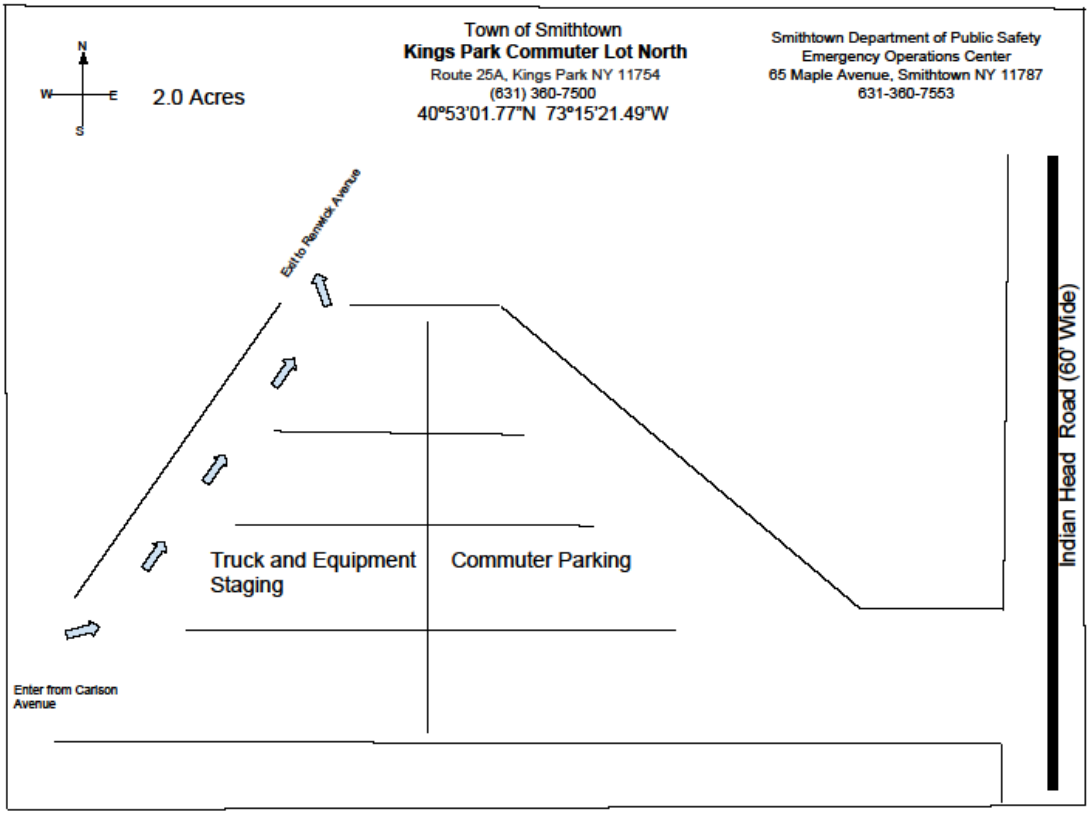
If you have any questions regarding this matter or need an additional copy of the registration requirements, please contact me at the above telephone number.

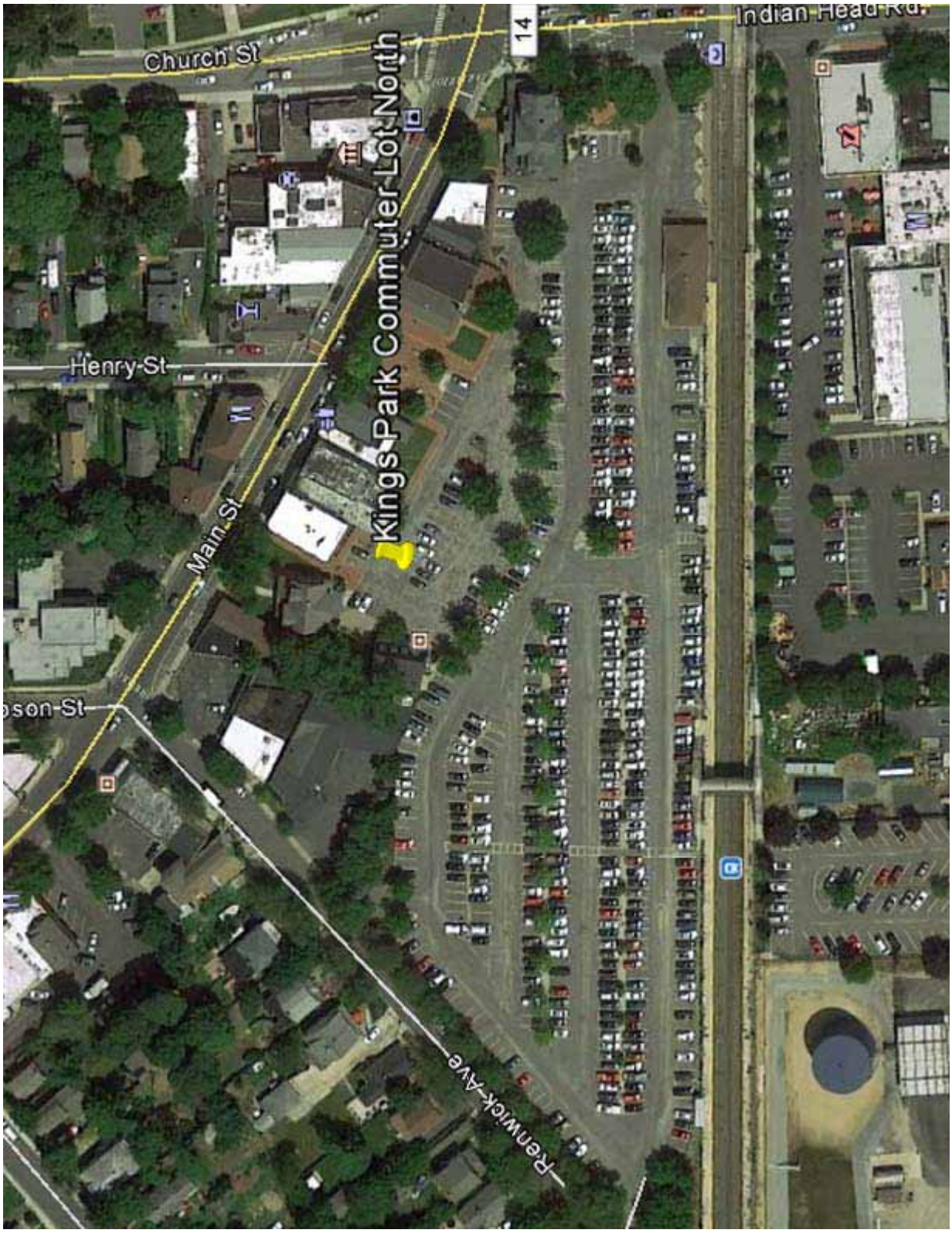
Sincerely,

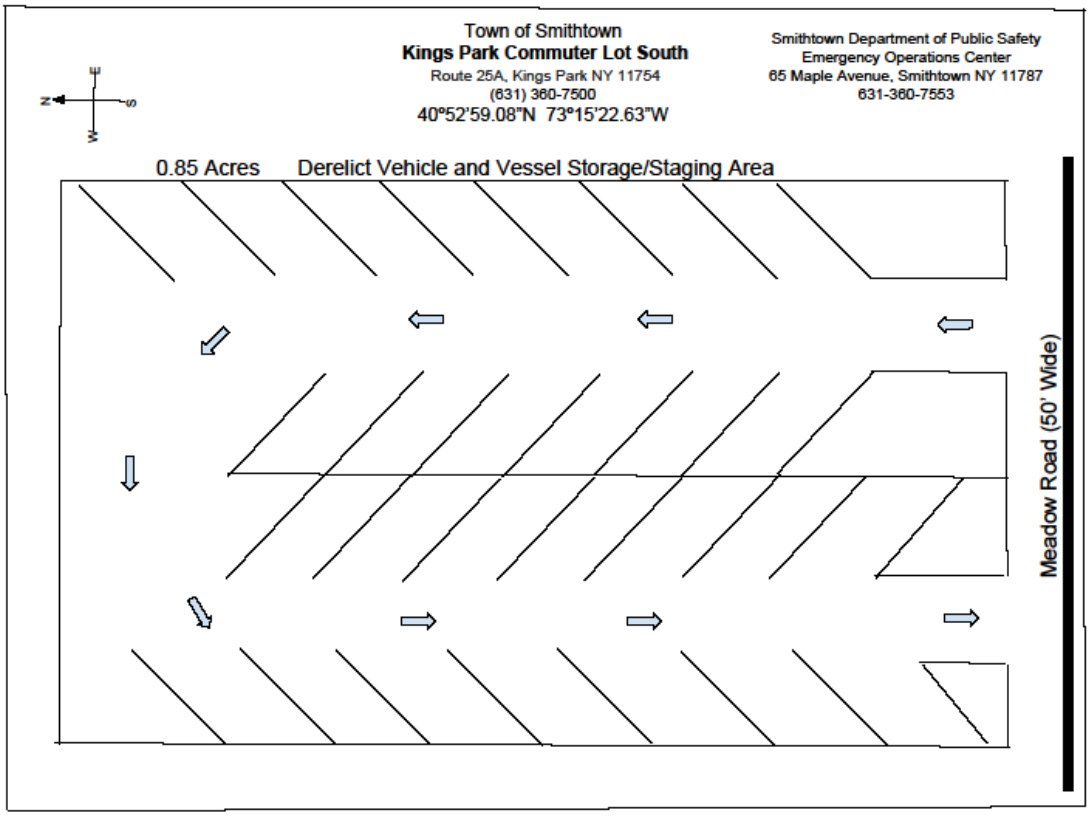
Anthony J. Lava, P.E.
Regional Solid and Hazardous Materials Engineer

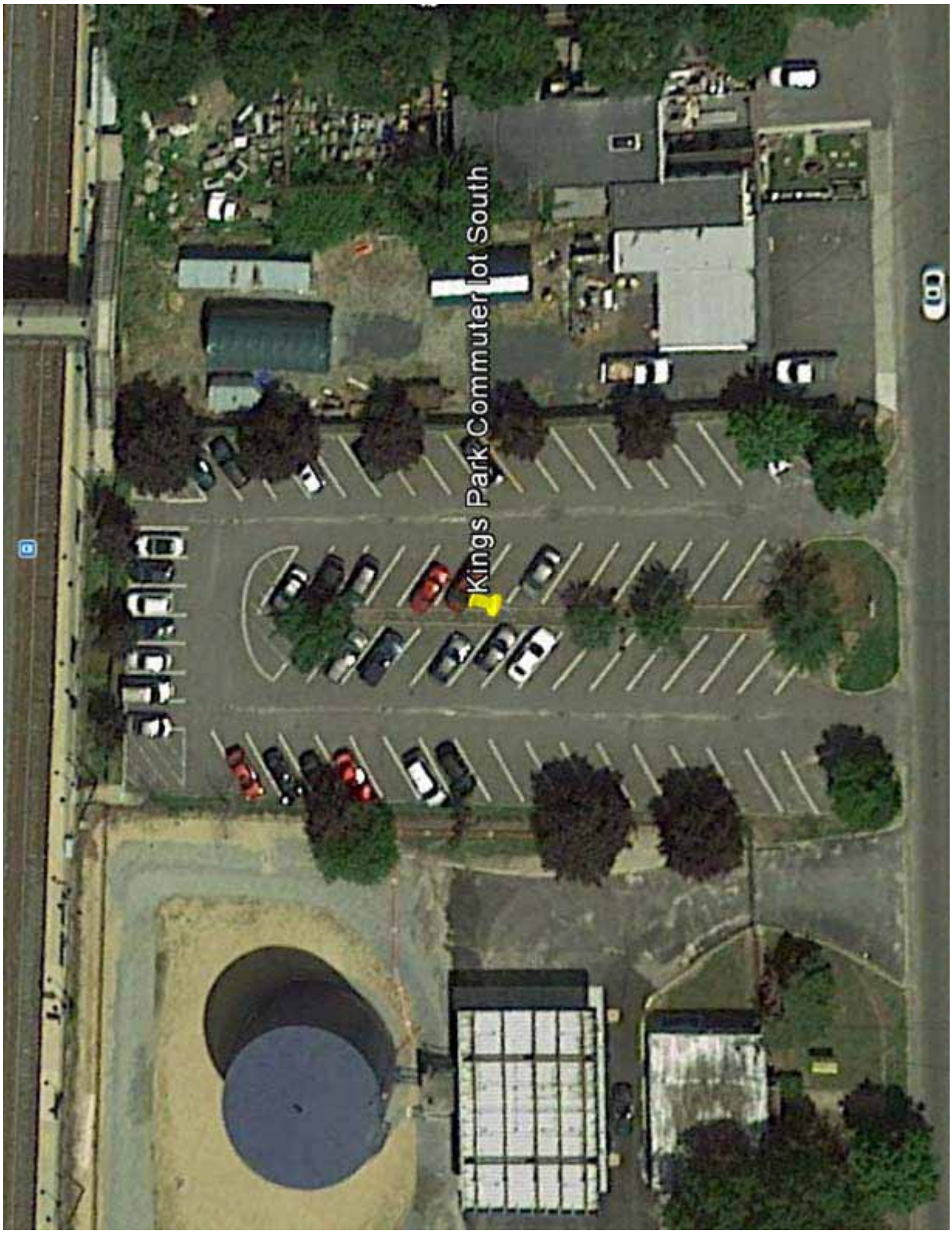
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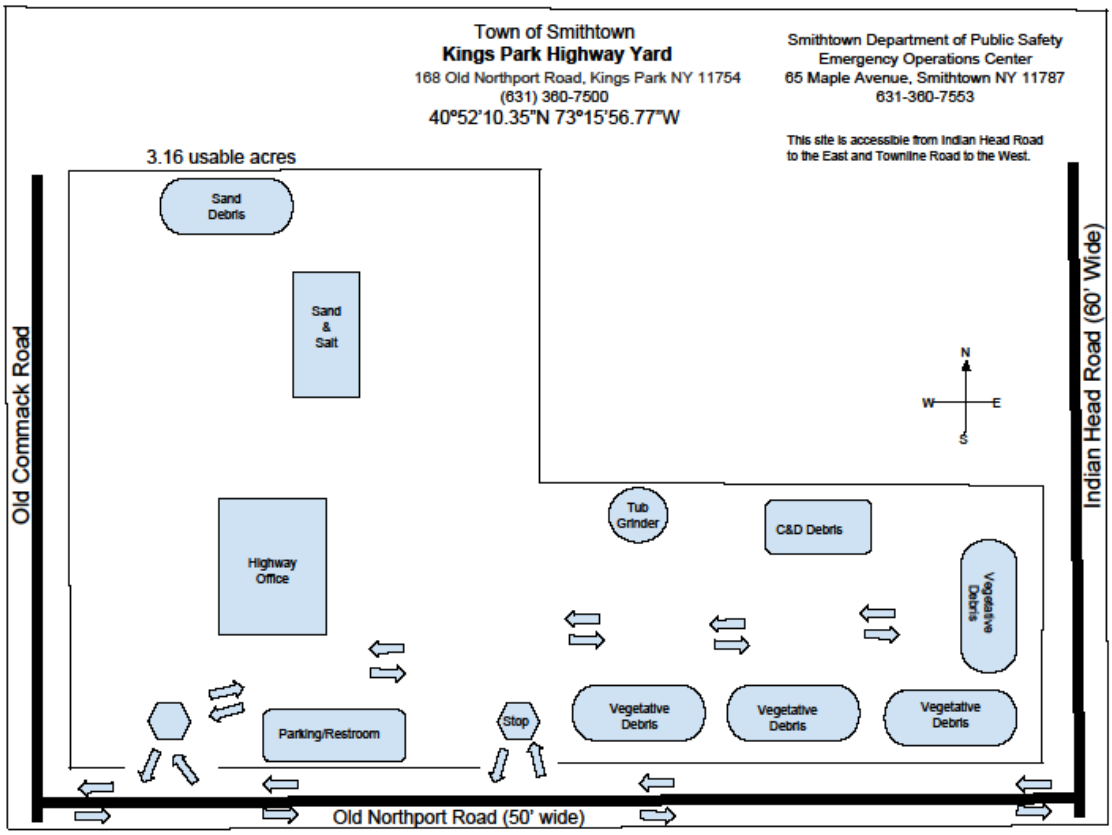
2. Site Maps


Town of Smithtown
Kings Park Commuter Lot North
Route 25A, Kings Park NY 11754
(631) 360-7500
40°53'01.77"N 73°15'21.49"W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
N
W
E
S
2.0 Acres
Exit to Renwick Avenue
Truck and Equipment Staging
Commuter Parking
Enter from Carlson Avenue
Indian Head Road (60' Wide)

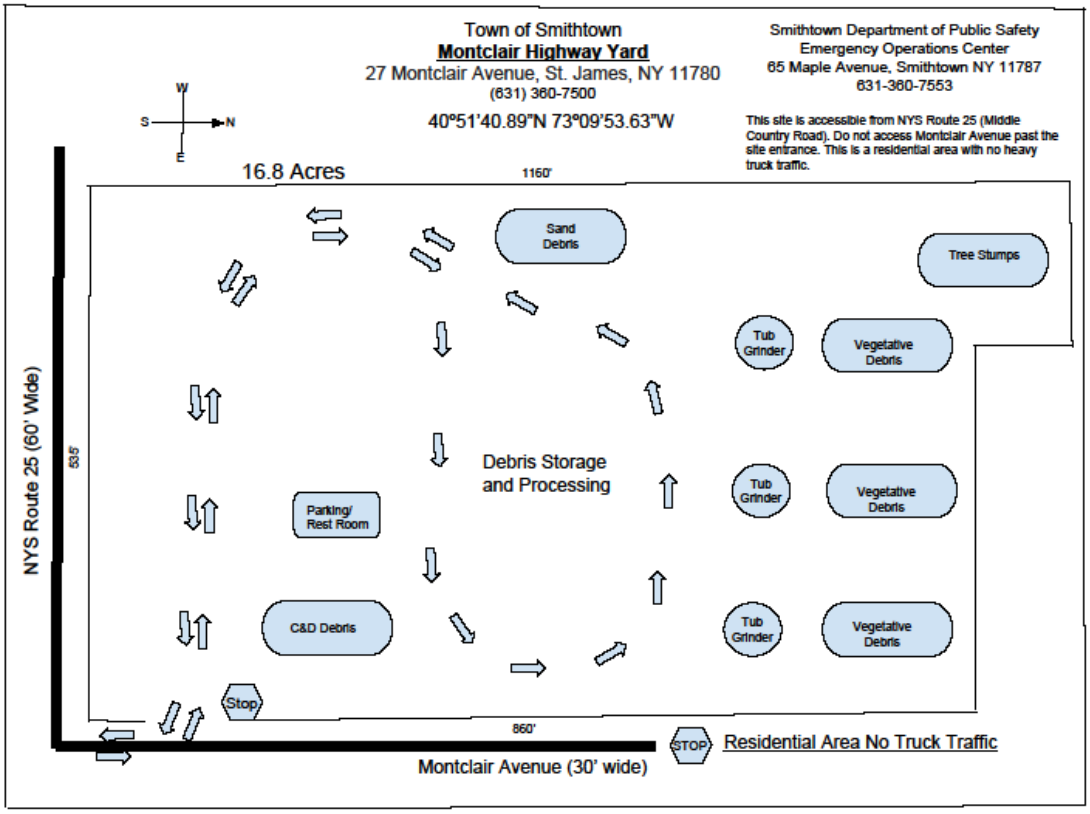

Church St
14
Indian Head Rd
Kings Park Commuter Lot North
Henry St
Main St
Renwick Ave

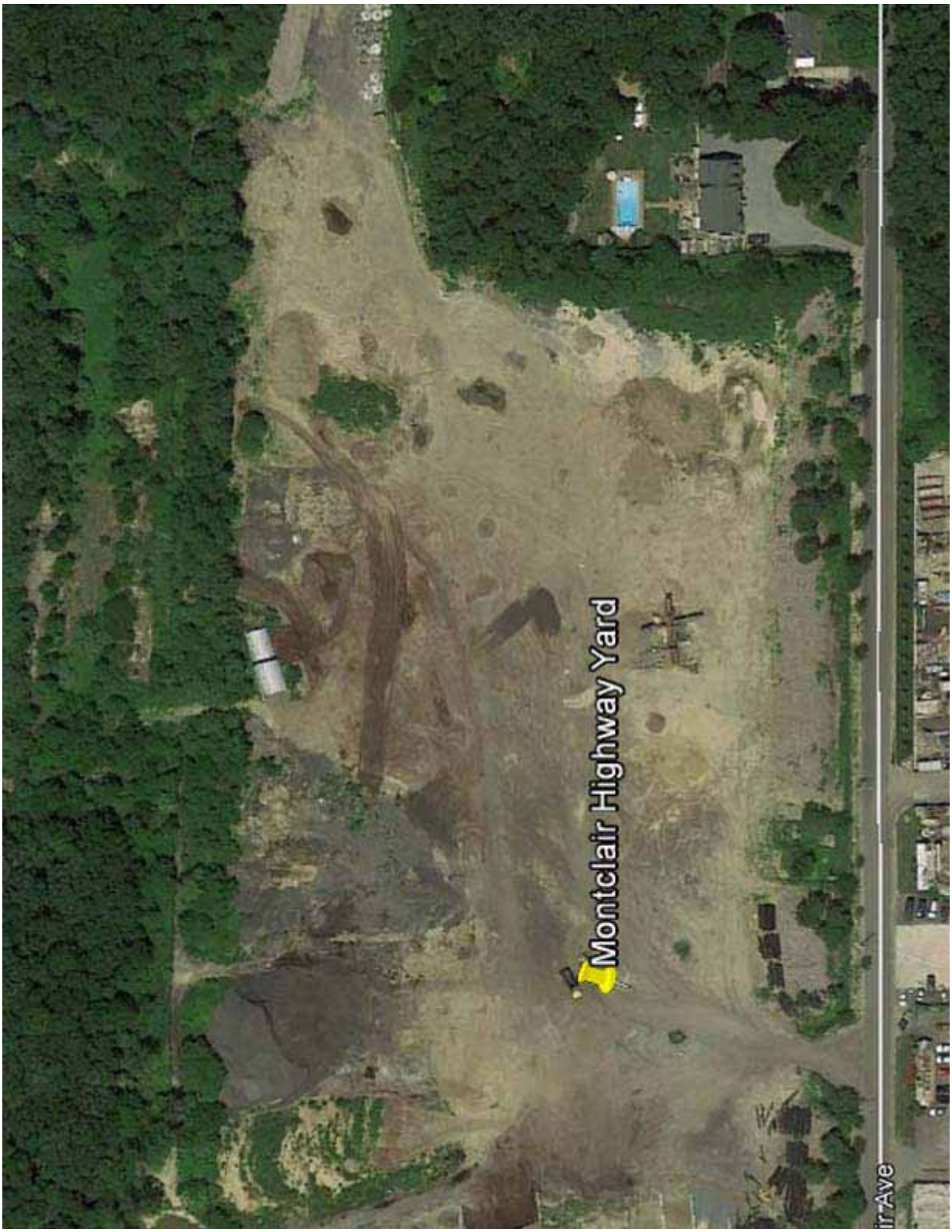

Town of Smithtown
Kings Park Commuter Lot South
Route 25A, Kings Park NY 11754
(631) 360-7500
40°52'59.08"N 73°15'22.63"W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
0.85 Acres
Derelict Vehicle and Vessel Storage/Staging Area
Meadow Road (50' Wide)

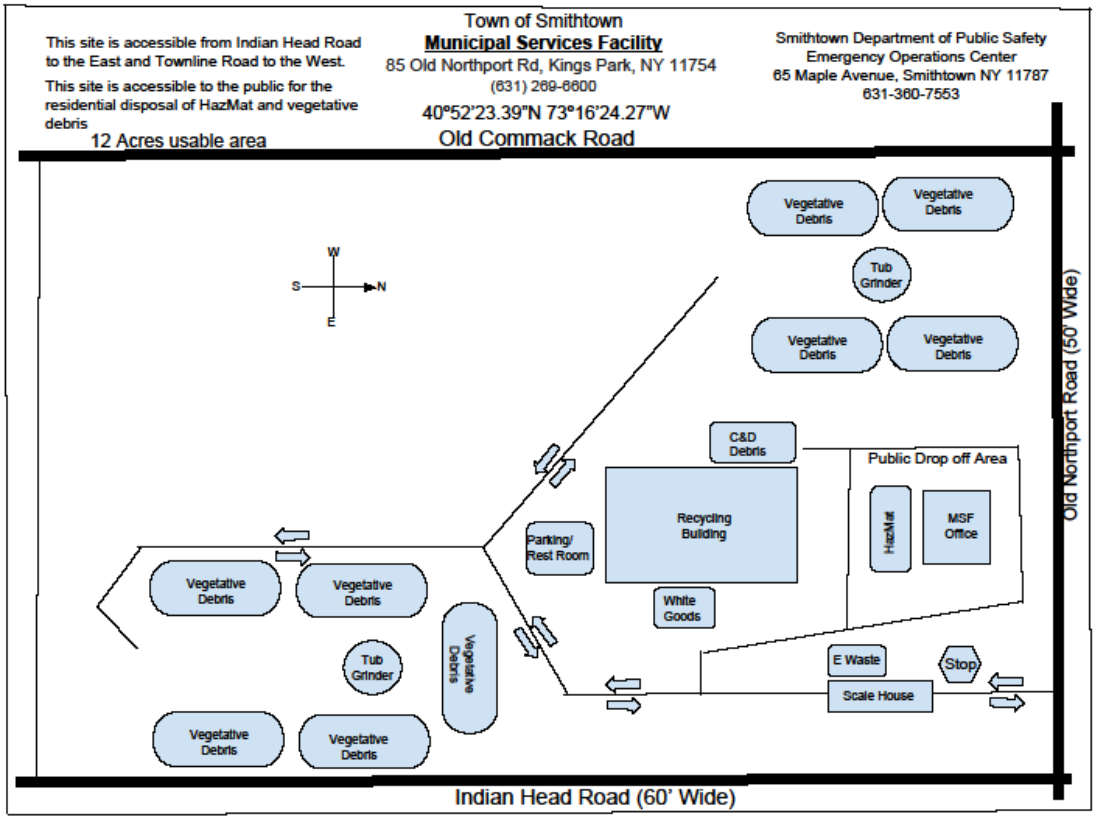

Kings Park Commuter lot South

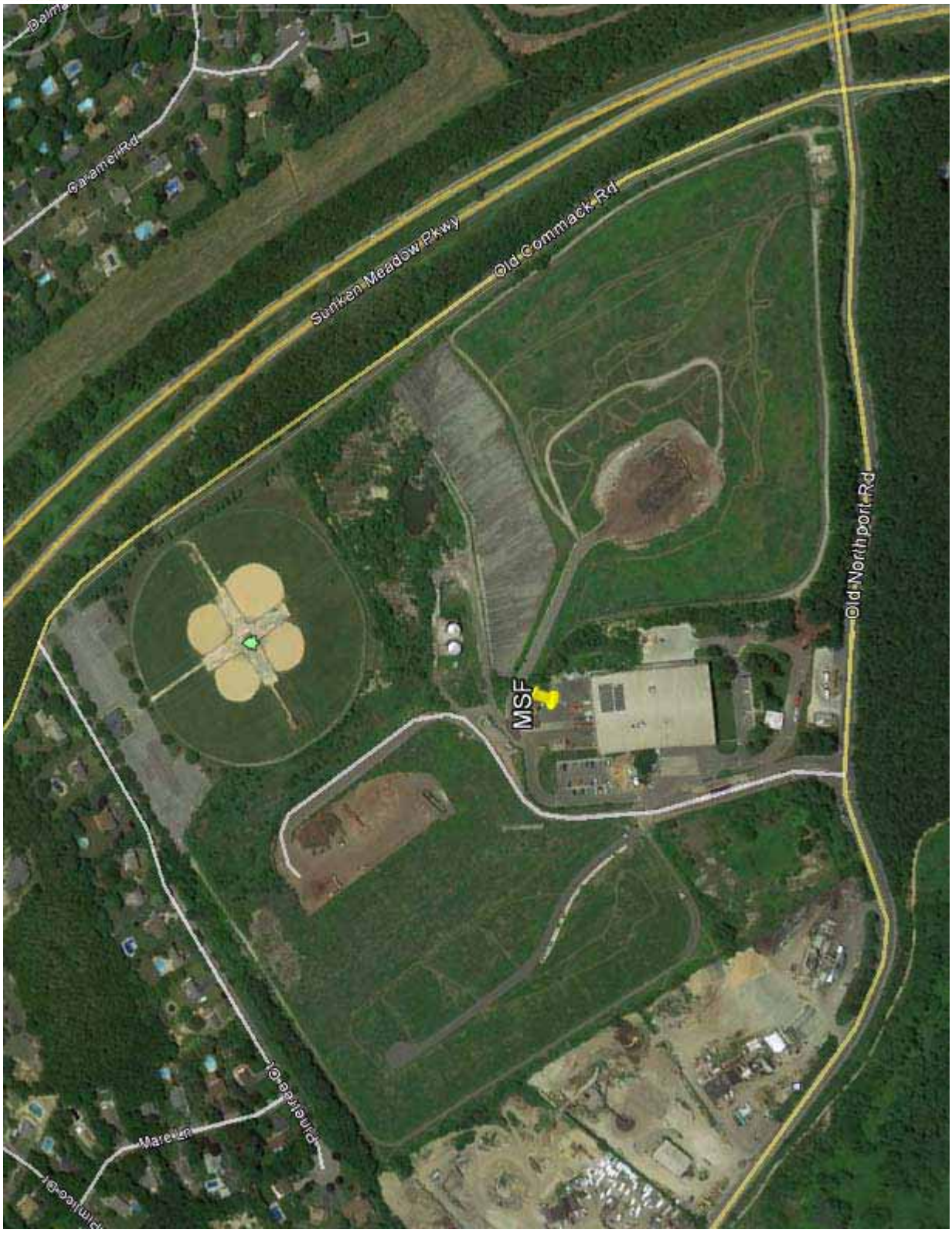

Town of Smithtown
Kings Park Highway Yard
168 Old Northport Road, Kings Park NY 11754
(631) 360-7500
40°52'10.35"N 73°15'56.77"W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
This site is accessible from Indian Head Road to the East and Townline Road to the West.
3.16 usable acres
Sand Debris
Sand & Salt
Highway Office
Tub Grinder
C&D Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Parking/Restroom
Stop
N
W
E
S
Old Commack Road
Indian Head Road (60' Wide)
Old Northport Road (50' wide)

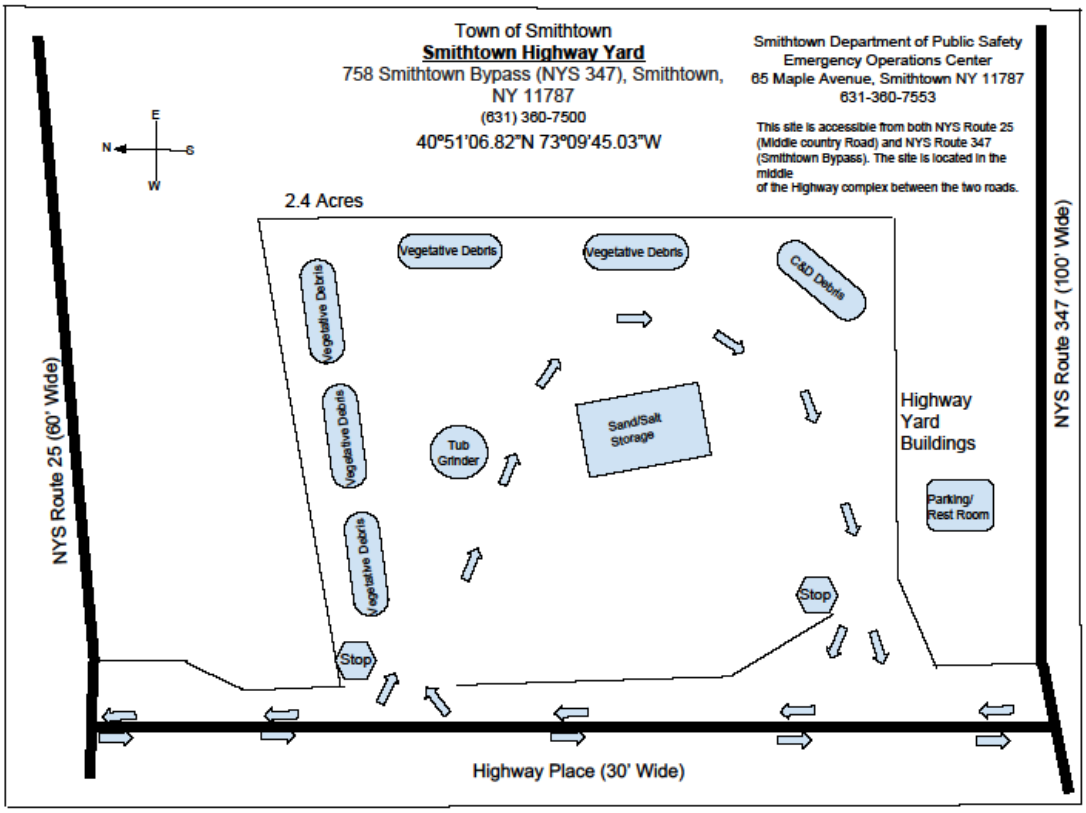

Kings Park Highway
Old Northport Rd


Town of Smithtown
Montclair Highway Yard
27 Montclair Avenue, St. James, NY 11780
(631) 360-7500
40°51'40.89"N 73°09'53.63"W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
This site is accessible from NYS Route 25 (Middle Country Road). Do not access Montclair Avenue past the site entrance. This is a residential area with no heavy truck traffic.
W
S
N
E
16.8 Acres
1160'
635'
NYS Route 25 (60' Wide)
Sand Debris
Tree Stumps
Tub Grinder
Vegetative Debris
Debris Storage and Processing
Tub Grinder
Vegetative Debris
Parking/ Rest Room
C&D Debris
Tub Grinder
Vegetative Debris
Stop
860'
STOP
Residential Area No Truck Traffic
Montclair Avenue (30' wide)

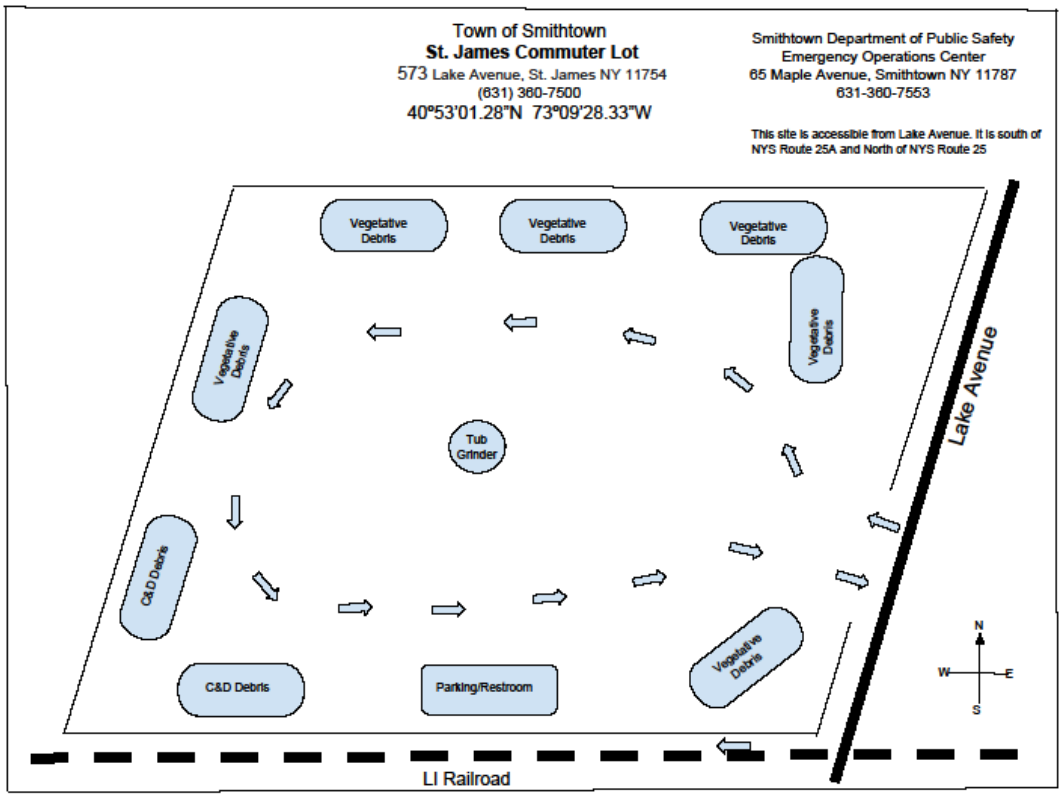

Montclair Highway Yard


Town of Smithtown
Municipal Services Facility
85 Old Northport Rd, Kings Park, NY 11754
(631) 269-6600
40°52'23.39"N 73°16'24.27"W
This site is accessible from Indian Head Road to the East and Townline Road to the West.
This site is accessible to the public for the residential disposal of HazMat and vegetative debris
12 Acres usable area
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
Old Commack Road
Old Northport Road (50' Wide)
Indian Head Road (60' Wide)
W
S
N
E
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Tub Grinder
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
C&D Debris
Public Drop off Area
Recycling Building
Parking/ Rest Room
HazMat
MSF Office
White Goods
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Tub Grinder
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
E Waste
Stop
Scale House

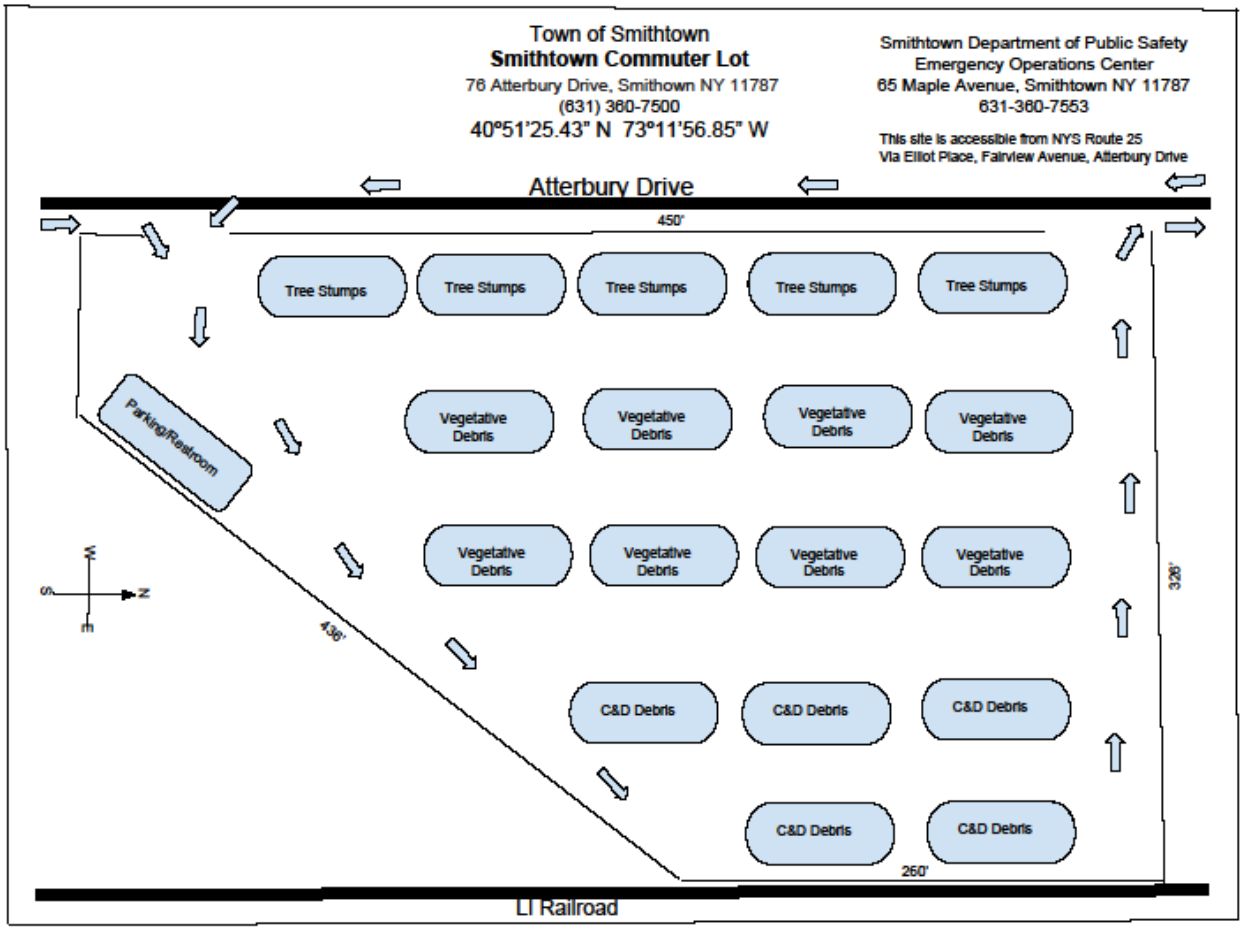

Sunken Meadow Pkwy
Old Commack Rd
Old Northport Rd
MSF


Town of Smithtown
Smithtown Highway Yard
758 Smithtown Bypass (NYS 347), Smithtown, NY 11787
(631) 360-7500
40°51'06.82"N 73°09'45.03"W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
This site is accessible from both NYS Route 25 (Middle country Road) and NYS Route 347 (Smithtown Bypass). The site is located in the middle of the Highway complex between the two roads.
E
N
S
W
2.4 Acres
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
C&D Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Tub Grinder
Sand/Salt Storage
Highway Yard Buildings
Parking/ Rest Room
Stop
Stop
NYS Route 25 (60' Wide)
NYS Route 347 (100' Wide)
Highway Place (30' Wide)


Town Commons D
Chelsea Dr
Hearthstone Ct
Kensington Dr
Smithtown Highway
Seagram Ave
Prospect Ave
© 2015 Google


Town of Smithtown
St. James Commuter Lot
573 Lake Avenue, St. James NY 11754
(631) 360-7500
40°53'01.28"N 73°09'28.33"W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
This site is accessible from Lake Avenue. It is south of NYS Route 25A and North of NYS Route 25
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Tub Grinder
C&D Debris
C&D Debris
Parking/Restroom
Vegetative Debris
Lake Avenue
LI Railroad
N
W
E
S


Railroad Ave
2nd St
Norwood Ave
St. James Commuter Lot


Town of Smithtown
Smithtown Commuter Lot
76 Atterbury Drive, Smithown NY 11787
(631) 360-7500
40°51'25.43" N 73°11'56.85" W
Smithtown Department of Public Safety
Emergency Operations Center
65 Maple Avenue, Smithtown NY 11787
631-360-7553
This site is accessible from NYS Route 25
Via Elliot Place, Fairview Avenue, Atterbury Drive
Atterbury Drive
450'
Tree Stumps
Tree Stumps
Tree Stumps
Tree Stumps
Tree Stumps
Parking/Restroom
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
Vegetative Debris
W
S
N
E
436'
328'
C&D Debris
C&D Debris
C&D Debris
C&D Debris
C&D Debris
260'
LI Railroad


Fairview Ave
Smithtown Commuter Lot
Atterbury Dr

Chapter V

V. Contracted Services

A. In the event the Town's labor force cannot effectively move or dispose of storm generated debris the Town may coordinate with Suffolk County for use of one of its contractors, enter into a Mutual-Aid Agreement or expedite the competitive bid process by inviting telephone bids to procure services. The Town Attorney will review contracts to ensure compliance with FEMA regulations.

B. Contractors:
Tree clearing: Reliable Tree Service Bid No. 14-030
Yard Waste Hauling: Trinity Transportation Bid No. 13-088

C. Emergency Purchases

An emergency is an accident or other unforeseen occurrence or condition that affects public buildings, public property, life, health, safety or private property, which requires immediate action which cannot await competitive bidding. To meet these criteria, there must be a present, immediate and existing condition which is creating an imminent threat or danger to public buildings or property or the life, health, safety or property of the inhabitants of the Town, and which requires such immediate action that a further delay to comply with competitive bidding requirements is so detrimental to the public interest that it overcomes the strong public policy in favor of bidding.

For goods and services valued between $3,000 and $20,000 ($35,00 for Public Works), expedited Open Market Purchasing Procedures will apply, provided the Department Head submits to the Purchasing Department a written request, sufficiently detailing:

- The date the emergency first became known to the Town
- The date, time and place the goods/services are needed
- A description of how the emergency meets the definition stated above
- A list of the required goods or services, and their prices
- The names of any other suppliers contacted, and any alternate price quotes received
- A recommended course of action
- A list of any prior related emergencies

In most cases, if the Using Department complies with these instructions, approval for emergency procurement of goods and services valued between $3,000 and $20,000 will be granted within one business day.

Town Board Declaration of Emergency:

For goods and services valued in excess of $20,000 ($35,000 for Public Works) a declaration of Emergency must be made by the Town Board prior to issuance of a purchase order. Departments are instructed to contact their Town Board Liaison or the Town Supervisor to commence this process as soon as possible.

Chapter VI

VI. Private Property Demolition and Debris Removal
A. Condemnation Criteria and Procedures

Code of the Town of Smithtown

Chapter 115 Buildings, Unsafe

§ 115-1. Authority to remove or repair.

The Town Board may provide for the removal or repair of buildings in business, industrial and residential sections that, from any cause, may now be or shall hereafter become dangerous or unsafe to the public.

§ 115-2. Procedure

Prior to the removal or repair of any building as aforesaid, the Town Board shall provide as follows:

A. For an inspection and report by an official duly appointed by the Town Board.

B. For a notice to be served on the owner or someone of the owner's executors, legal representatives, agents, lessees or any other person having a vested or contingent interest in the property, either personally or by registered mail, addressed to the last known address, if any, of the owner, or someone of the owner's executors, legal representatives, agents, lessees or other person having a vested or contingent interest in the same, as shown by the records of the Receiver of Taxes and/or in the office of the County Clerk or County Register, containing a description of the premises, a statement of the particulars in which the building or structure is unsafe or dangerous and an order requiring the same to be made safe and secure or removed; and, if such service is made by registered mail, for a copy of such notice to be posted on the premises.

C. For time within which the person served with such notice may commence the securing or removal of the buildings or structures.

D. For the filing of a copy of such notice in the office of the Clerk of the county within which such building or structure is located, which notice shall be filed by such Clerk in the same manner as a notice of pendency pursuant to Article 65 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules and shall have the same effect as a notice of pendency as therein provided. A notice so filed shall be effective for a period of one year from the date of filing; provided, however, that it may be vacated upon the order of a judge or justice of a county of record or upon the consent of the Town Attorney.

E. For a hearing before the Town Board, notice of which and the time and place thereof to be specified in the notice to repair or demolish, served upon the owner and such persons having an interest in the property or structure as herein prescribed.

F. For the removal of such building or structure by the Town in the event that such owner fails or refuses to repair or remove the same within the time provided.

G. For the assessment of all costs and expense incurred by the Town in connection with the proceedings to remove or secure, including the cost of actually removing said building or structure and the cost of insurance indemnifying the Town against any loss arising from injuries to persons or property as a result of the Town removing or securing said building or structures, against the land on which said building or structures are located.

Procedure

In case of imminent danger which requires immediate demolition, the following procedure is followed:

- Structure is posted with an unsafe condition placard
- Town Board is notified
- Town Attorney is notified
- Assistance is requested of the Highway Department and Municipal Services Facility to perform demolition
- All costs incurred are levied against the property

Buildings /Structures requiring demolition that are not in imminent danger, the following is the procedure;

- Structure is posted with unsafe condition placard
- An inspection notice and order to repair or demolish notice is sent by certified mail to property owner which states the following;
  1. History of the property
  2. Why the structure is considered unsafe
  3. Time to correct
  4. Town Board public hearing date
-
- Town Attorney advertises for public hearing
- Town Attorney presents public hearing
- Town Board decides the course of action to correct the problem with direction from the Building Department and Town Attorney
- Town Engineer prepares bid package based on recommendation of Town Board
- Building Department and the Engineering Department inspect and oversee recommended repairs or demolition
- All costs incurred are levied against the property

The Building Department also has the Town Board approval to contact USA Emergency board up to secure a property if necessary.

Code of the Town of Smithtown

Chapter 221. Property Maintenance

§ 221-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known as the "Property Maintenance Ordinance of the Town of Smithtown."

§ 221-2. Findings and purpose.

A.

In order to prevent blight and the spread thereof and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the Town of Smithtown, it is hereby declared that all structures, properties and lots in the Town of Smithtown, except where otherwise noted, used for residential or commercial purposes, including but not limited to single-family residential homes, multifamily homes, garden apartments, condominiums, townhouses, hotels, motels, shopping centers, supermarkets, retail stores, discount houses, warehouses, manufacturing or fabrication plants, factories, gasoline service stations, public garages, motor vehicle repair shops or other business uses, whether occupied, vacant, principal or accessory structures located in the Town of Smithtown, shall be maintained in conformity with the standards set forth in this chapter so as to ensure that these structures, properties and lots will be properly maintained free from fire and health hazards, garbage, rubbish, debris, waste, weeds and dangerous conditions and will not adversely affect the neighborhood and community at large.

B.

It is found and declared that, by reason of lack of maintenance and progressive deterioration, certain structures, properties and lots have the effect of creating blighting conditions and initiating slums, dangerous conditions and unsightliness and that, if the same are not curtailed and removed, the aforesaid conditions will grow and spread and will necessitate in time the expenditure of large amounts of public funds to correct and eliminate the same.

C.

By reason of timely regulations and restrictions as herein contained, the growth of slums and blight may be prevented and neighborhood and property values thereby maintained,

neighborhood characteristics, amenities and aesthetics may be enhanced and improved and the desirability and amenities of commercial residential and neighborhood uses may be enhanced and the public health, safety and welfare protected and fostered. Therefore, this chapter has been prepared and adopted with consideration to the character of the various zoning districts and the stability for the particular uses therein.

§ 221-3. Word usage; definitions.

A.

Words used in the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.

B.

The following definitions shall govern the interpretation of this chapter unless otherwise expressly defined herein:

ABANDON

Includes leaving, discarding, dumping, throwing or placing of personal property in public or private places.

COMMERCIAL

That which relates to or is connected with trade, traffic or commerce in general; that which is used or occupied as or with business or commerce; any building, structure or lot used to manage conduct or carry out any business, whether for profit, nonprofit, not for profit or charitable, and is intended to include buildings, structures or lots used for commercial, retail, industrial or professional purposes and shall include warehouse or storage facilities.

FIRE AND HEALTH HAZARD

Includes but shall not be limited to weeds, brush, grass, rubbish or poisonous shrubs or weeds, or others described in Chapter **164**, Fire Prevention.

PERSON

An individual, firm, association, corporation, labor organization, partnership, legal representative, trustee, trustee in bankruptcy, receiver, tenant, mortgagee or vendee in possession, assignee of rents, executor, lessee, agent or employee, directly or indirectly in control of a building, lot or property, or any combination of individuals.

PUBLIC PLACE

Includes all areas in the Town of Smithtown which are open to the public for ingress, egress, transportation, vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic, including but not limited to parking lots, shopping centers, yards, streets or sidewalks.

RESIDENTIAL

Any single-family or two-family home or multiple dwelling, including but not limited to houses, apartment buildings, garden apartments, townhouses, condominiums or cooperatives; any structure used for or intended to be used as or designed to be used as a place for the residence of any person.

SHOPPING BASKET, WAGON OR CART

Includes any rolling or nonrolling basket or container, or any part or parts thereof, commonly used in supermarkets or self-service stores as a conveyer of goods, wares and merchandise.

SOLID WASTE

All putrescible and nonputrescible materials or substances discarded or rejected as being spent, useless, worthless or in excess to the owners at the time of such discharge or rejection, garbage, refuse, litter, industrial and commercial waste, sludges from air- or water-control facilities, rubbish, ashes, contained gaseous material, incinerator residue, demolition and construction debris, discarded automobiles and offal sewage or other liquid or semiliquid materials or substances and those in gaseous form. "Solid waste" includes any material or scrap separated from the waste stream and held for the purpose of recycling.

TOWN

Includes all areas in the Town of Smithtown exclusive of areas wholly within any incorporated village.

B. Abandoned Vehicle and Vessel Procedures

Abandoned Vehicles

Vehicles abandoned following an event will be individually processed and stored until they can be redeemed, sold or destroyed. The Town has identified the following procedure to impound vehicles:
The vehicle shall be tagged with an orange color notification sticker. The sticker shall contain the following information:
The date and time sticker was attached.
The identity of the officer tagging the vehicle.
A statement that if the vehicle is not removed within 24 hours from time of notification the Town may take custody of the vehicle.
Once vehicle has been impounded the Town will notify registered owner via United States Postal Service that the vehicle has been declared abandoned.
If vehicle owner has not contacted the Town within thirty days the vehicle may be disposed of.

Chapter 293. Vehicles, Abandoned

§ 293-3. Removal of vehicles.

A.

The Town Board is hereby authorized to appoint, by resolution, such Town department or personnel as deemed appropriate to administer § 1224 of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law, as such section may from time to time be amended, with respect to the collection, storage and disposition of abandoned vehicles.

B.

When any vehicle is parked or abandoned on any public highway within the Town of Smithtown during a snowstorm, flood, fire or other extreme public emergency which affects that portion of the public highway upon which said vehicle is parked or abandoned, said vehicle may be removed at the direction of the Superintendent of Highways or other personnel so authorized by the Town Board.

C.

When any vehicle is found unattended on any highway within the unincorporated limits of the Town of Smithtown, where said vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, said vehicle may be removed at the direction of the Superintendent of Highways or other personnel so authorized by the Town Board.

D.

Any vehicle which shall be abandoned in any public place within the Town of Smithtown is hereby declared to be a nuisance and shall be taken into custody by the Superintendent of Highways or other personnel so authorized by the Town Board.

Abandoned Vessels

A vessel which has remained moored, grounded, docked, or otherwise attached or fastened to or upon any public land or waterway or any private property without owners consent shall be deemed abandoned and may be impounded by the Town.

Chapter 108. Boat Basin and Mooring Areas

§ 108-31. Abandoned vessels.

[Amended 3-8-1988]

A.

Any vessel which remains unmoved for a period of at least one day in the same location at any Town mooring space, boat berth, public dock or any shoreline in the Town of Smithtown, within the jurisdiction of the Town of Smithtown or in the waters located in the Town of Smithtown, without a mooring permit or boat berth permit or temporary lease from the Town of Smithtown for the use of that space shall be deemed to be an abandoned vessel and may be taken into custody and disposed of by public sale in the same manner as set forth for abandoned vehicles in Chapter 6, §§ 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3, of the Uniform Traffic Code of the Town of Smithtown.

B.

The Town of Smithtown is hereby empowered to utilize any space in the mooring area or boat berths for the purpose of placing damaged, abandoned, disabled or impounded vessels.

[Amended 2-21-1989; 7-14-1992]

C.

Any vessel duly deemed abandoned may be impounded prior to disposal as stated in Subsection **A** of this section. The fee for impounded vessels shall be $100 for impoundment, plus a storage fee of $10 per day. All charges are the responsibility of the registered owner of the impounded vessels and are payable to the Town of Smithtown.

D.

Any unauthorized vessels docked or moored in any waterway under the jurisdiction of the Town of Smithtown are subject to fine and/or impoundment.
[Added 6-22-2004]

B. Navigation Hazard Removal Procedures
Damage to Town Marina and navigable waterways can include abandoned sunken boats and other debris that may impede navigation. Marine debris removal will be coordinated through the Public Safety Marine Division. Debris removal may include assistance from marine salvage contractors, commercial divers and certified surveyors to ensure that a navigation hazard has been removed safely and efficiently.

Chapter 318. Waterways

§ 318-6. Hazards to navigation.

A.
Any boat or vessel, including non-mechanical boats or vessels, which becomes a menace to navigation or is unseaworthy or sinks, grounds or otherwise becomes disabled shall be removed by the owner or person in charge thereof on order of the enforcing authorities. If such boat or vessel is not removed after an order to remove it, it may be removed by or at the direction of the enforcing authorities at the expense of the owner or person in charge of said boat or vessel.
B.
The aforesaid has no application in an emergency situation wherein either the safety of the boat or vessel and/or its passengers is at stake.

Chapter VII

VII. Public Information Plan

A. Public Information Officer
The Public Information Officer shall be appointed by the Emergency Manager, Chief John Valentine. This Officer will arrange for public notification of all ongoing and planned debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities.

B. Public Messaging

Pre-incident

- Internet Site-Town of Smithtown Website Smithtownny.gov
- Social Media-Town of Smithtown Facebook page www.facebook.com/pages/The· Town-of-Smithtown-NY/36665230085818
- Code Red Alert-Emergency Communications System

Post-Incident

- Internet Site-Town of Smithtown Website Smithtownny.gov
- Social Media-Town of Smithtown Facebook Page www.facebook.com/pages/The· Town-of Smithtown-NY/36665230085818
- Code Red Alert-Emergency Communications System

Chapter VIII

VIII. Public Assistance

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

Public/Private Insurance Coverage: FEMA requires that any and all insurance coverage is invoked and claimed prior to consideration for state or federal reimbursement of expenses. All entities are required to notify their insurance company and determine coverage immediately following an event. Deductibles and expenses over $1,000 that are not covered by insurance may be reimbursable.

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

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

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

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

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

FEMA does not recommend, pre approve, or certify any debris contractor. FEMA does not certify or credential personnel other than official employees and Technical Assistance

Contract personnel assigned to the disaster by FEMA. Only FEMA has the authority to make eligibility determinations.

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

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

Federal Assistance: FEMA and the state may provide technical assistance with planning, carrying out and monitoring of debris removal operations. If disaster-related debris removal and disposal operations are beyond the capability of the state and local governments to perform or contract for the work, the state may request and direct federal assistance. In such instances, FEMA will give the US Army Corps of Engineers a mission assignment to prepare, execute and monitor contracts for debris operations.

Chapter IX

Authorities

Local - Town of Smithtown Solid Waste Management Plan
Town of Smithtown Emergency Management Plan

County- Suffolk County Fire and Rescue Services- may coordinate activities and resource needs through the Emergency Operations Center.
Suffolk County Multi-jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

State - New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services- may coordinate activities and resource needs through the Emergency Operations Center.
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation-may issue Emergency Authorizations for the use of Temporary Debris Management Sites and advise on method of disposal and reduction of debris.
New York State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

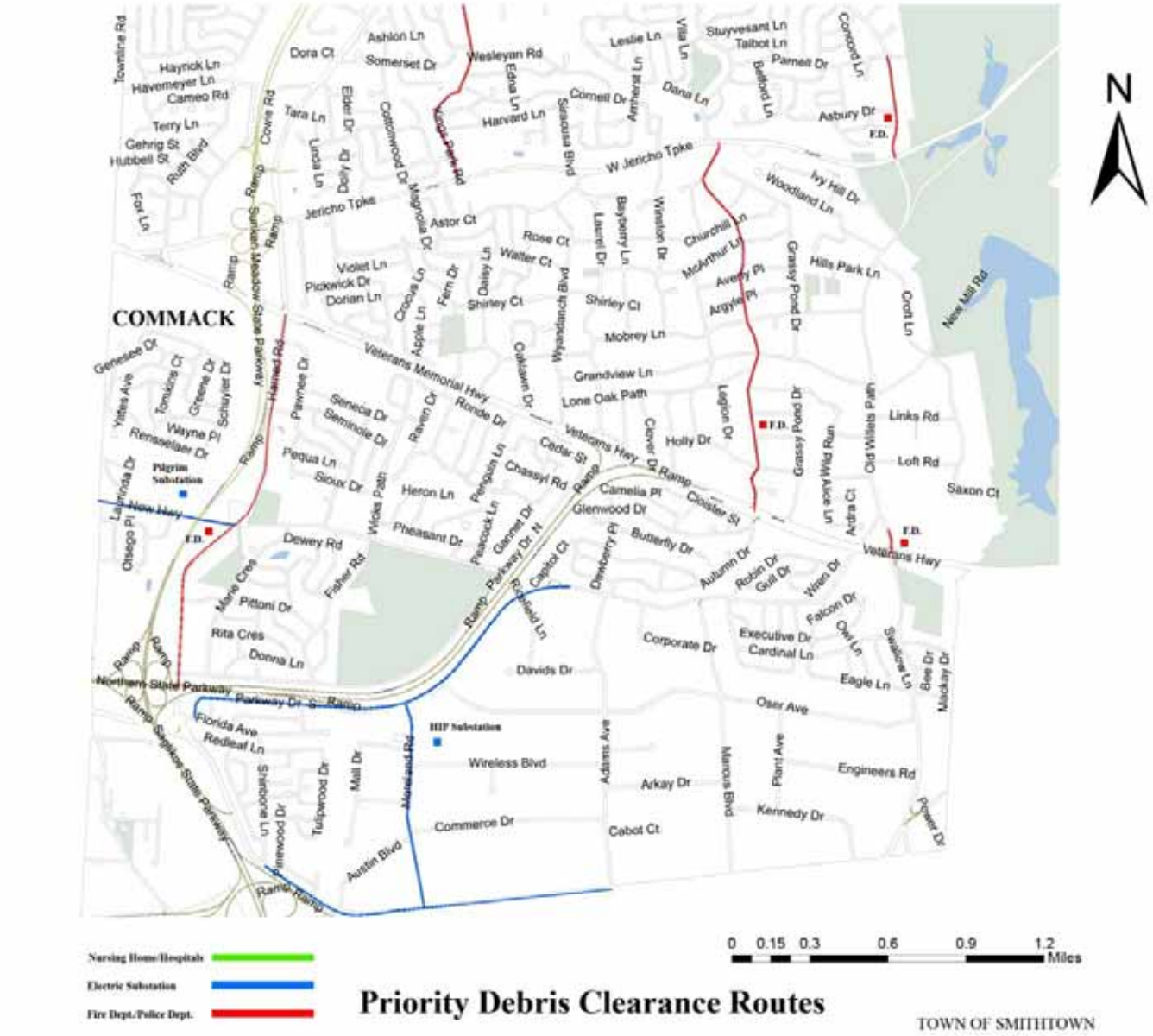
Federal- FEMA- may provide assistance to support debris clearing activities.
United States Army Corp of Engineers- may supply technical assistance for responders completing debris removal.
United States Coast Guard-may assist in waterway and marine transportation system recovery.
United States Environmental Protection Agency - may provide technical assistance and advice on collection, reduction, and disposal of contaminated debris and other hazardous materials during debris management operations.

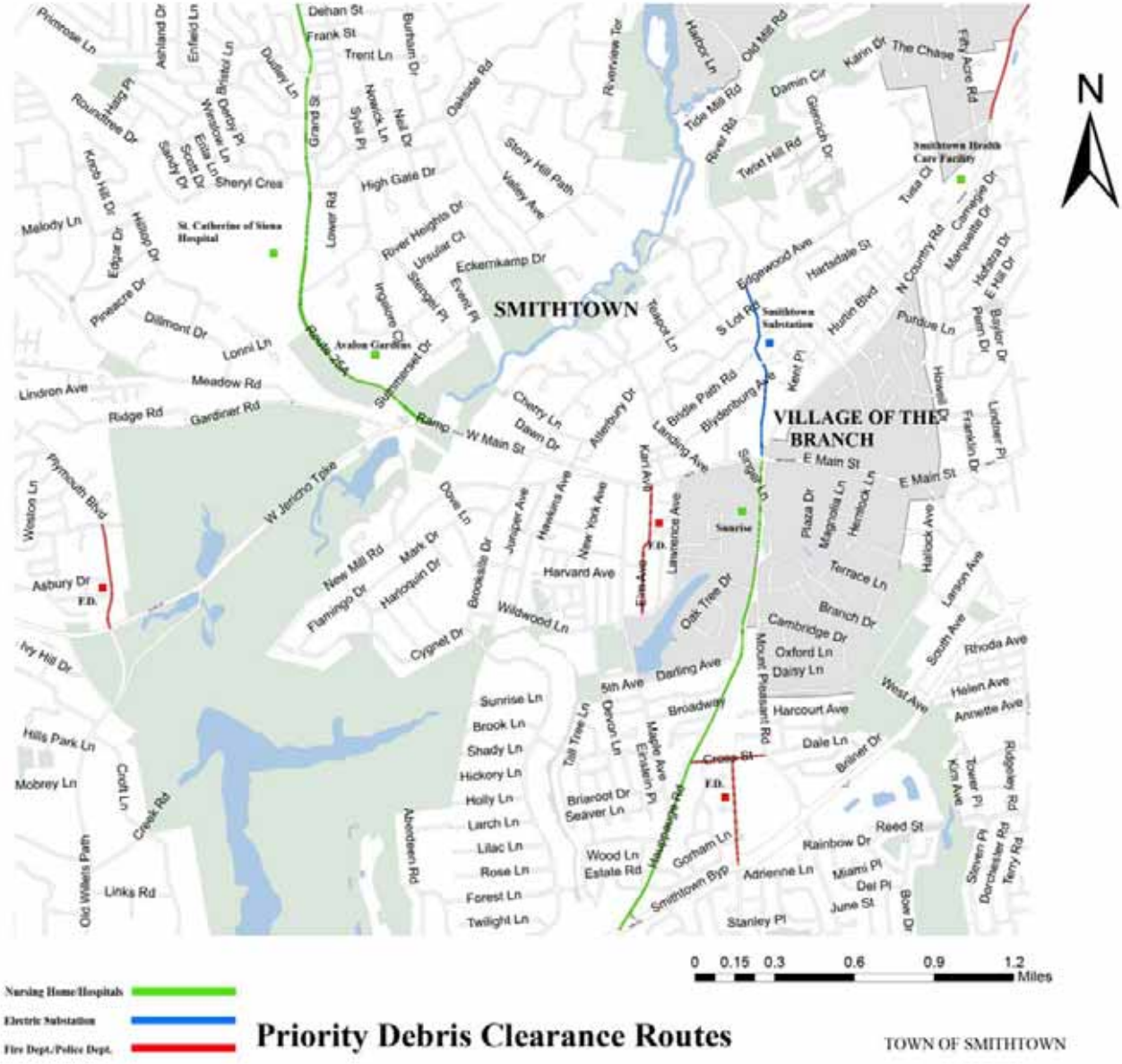
Chapter X

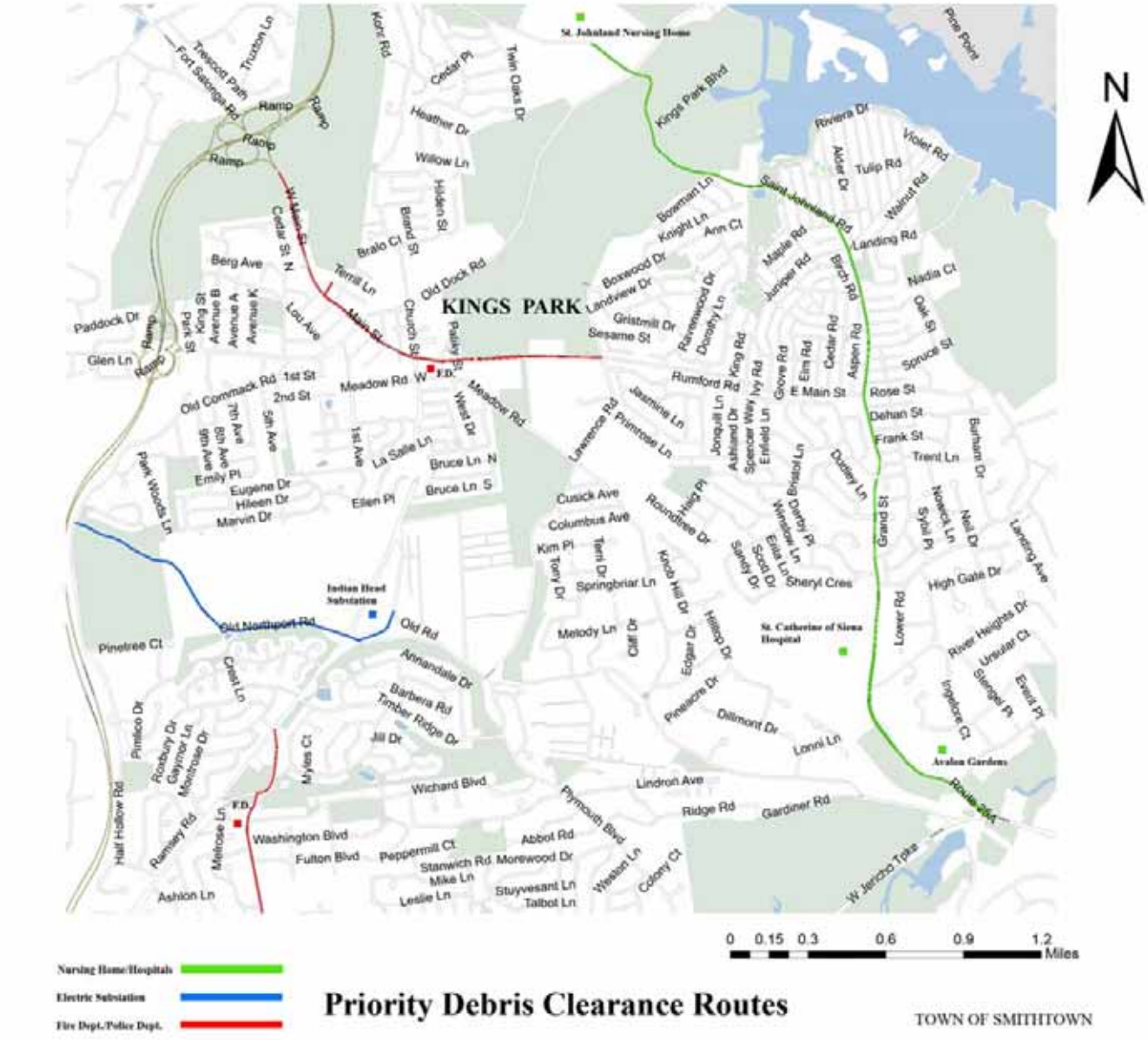
X. Summary

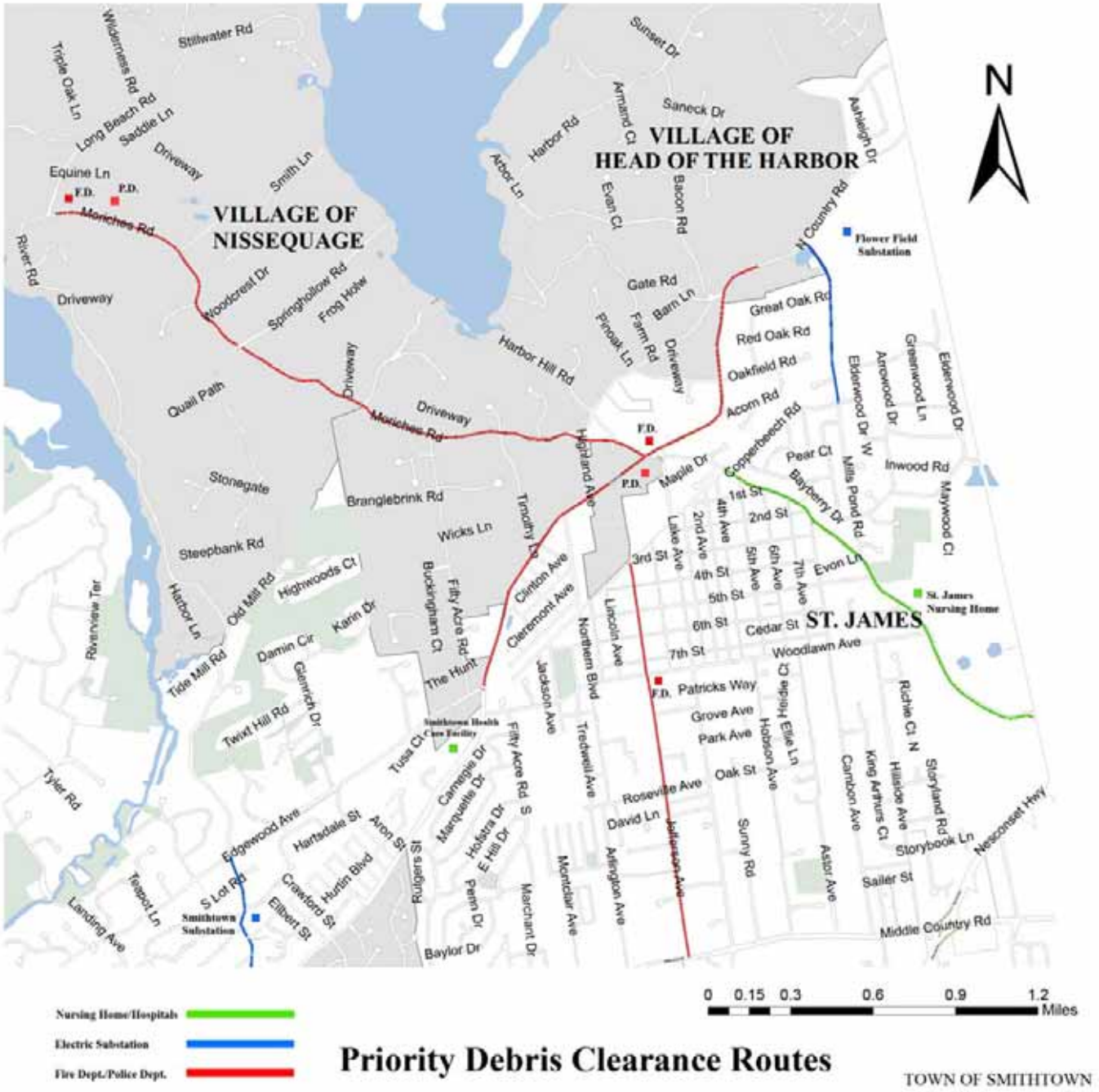
The Town of Smithtown has developed this plan to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a natural disaster. Use of this plan will expedite the response and recovery process. The Town has a total area of 111.4 square miles, of which, 53.6 miles is land and 57.8 square miles is water. Infrastructure includes seven volunteer fire departments, two volunteer ambulance corps ., St. Catherine of Siena Medical Center, Hauppauge Industrial Park and Long Island Rail Road Stations at Kings Park, Smithtown and St. James. This plan will serve as the master plan for debris management and contains guidance regarding organization, assignment of duties, documentation, contracting, activation of the plan, use of temporary debris storage sites along with informational fact sheets and copies of agreements and contracts.

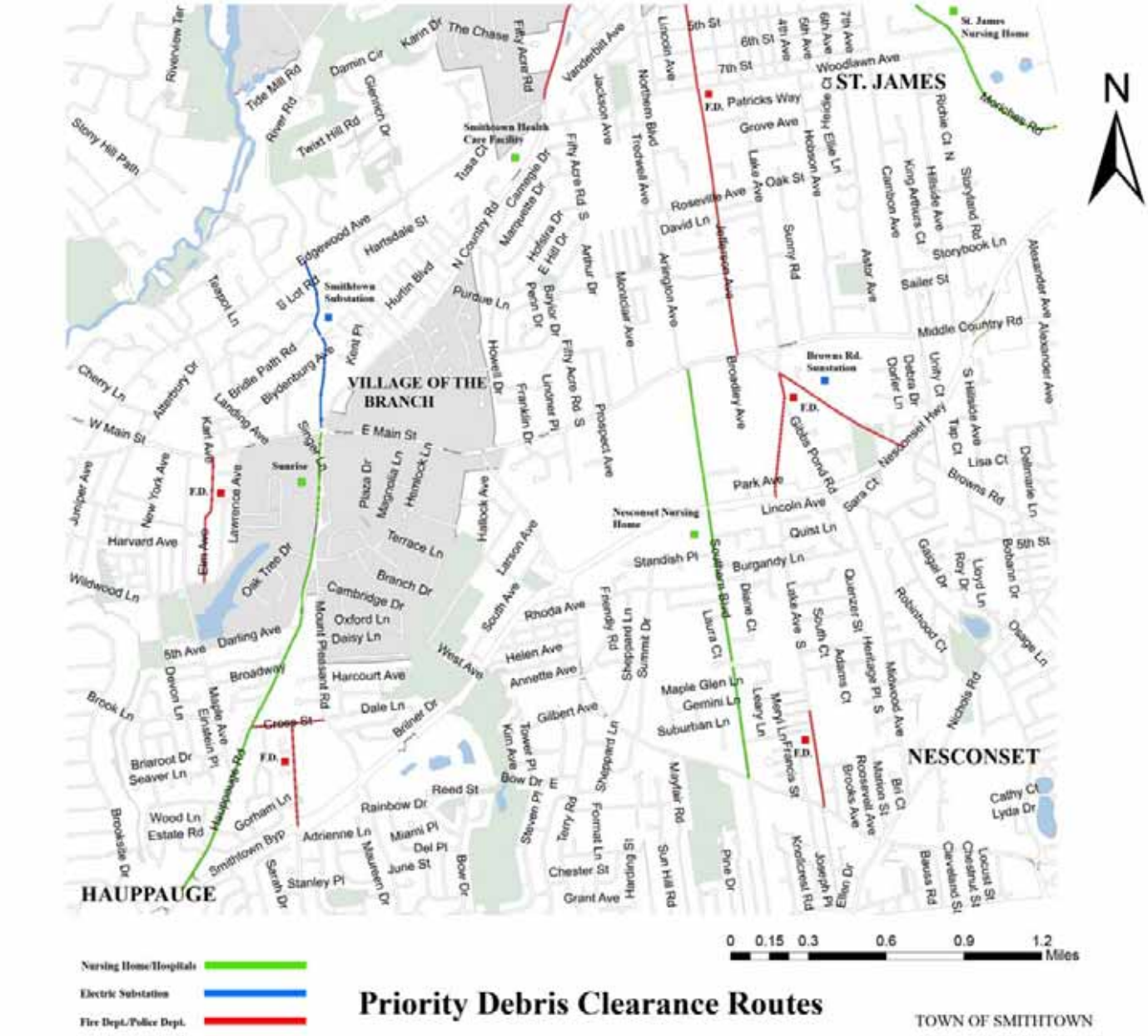
A. Maps of Jurisdiction and Priorities


COMMACK
N
Nursing Home/Hospitals
Electric Substation
Fire Dept./Police Dept.
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2
Miles
Priority Debris Clearance Routes
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN


N
SMITHTOWN
VILLAGE OF THE BRANCH
St. Catherine of Siena Hospital
Smithtown Health Care Facility
Smithtown Substation
Sunrise
Avalon Gardens
F.D.
Dehan St
Frank St
Trent Ln
Grand St
Lower Rd
Route 25A
Ramp — W Main St
E Main St
Meadow Rd
Gardiner Rd
Ridge Rd
Lindron Ave
Melody Ln
Pinecrest Dr
Dillmont Dr
Lonni Ln
Edgar Dr
Knob Hill Dr
Roundtree Dr
Sheryl Crea
High Gate Dr
River Heights Dr
Ursular Ct
Eckernkamp Dr
Valley Ave
Stony Hill Path
Oakside Rd
Burburn Dr
Dudley Ln
Enfield Ln
Ashland Dr
Primrose Ln
Bristol Ln
Wenslow Ln
Estia Ln
Scotts Dr
Sandy Dr
Hillside Dr
Sylvia Pl
Nail Dr
Howick Ln
Riverview Ter
Harbor Ln
Old Mill Rd
Tide Mill Rd
River Rd
Damin Cir
Karin Dr
The Chase
Fifty Acre Rd
Glenrich Dr
Twist Hill Rd
Tusta Ct
Camaigne Dr
Marquette Dr
N Country Rd
Hofstra Dr
E Hill Dr
Penn Dr
Baylor Dr
Purdue Ln
Howell Dr
Franklin Dr
Lindner Pl
Edgewood Ave
Hartsdale St
Hurtin Blvd
S Lot Rd
Kent Pl
Bridle Path Rd
Blydenburg Ave
Landing Ave
Sunset Ln
Karl Ave
Lawrence Ave
Plaza Dr
Magnolia Ln
Hemlock Ln
Terrace Ln
Branch Dr
Cambridge Dr
Oxford Ln
Daisy Ln
Harcourt Ave
Dale Ln
Briner Dr
Cross St
Mount Pleasant Rd
Oak Tree Dr
Darling Ave
5th Ave
Broadway
Maple Ave
Einstein Pl
Davon Ln
Toll Tree Ln
Briarcot Dr
Seaver Ln
Wood Ln
Estate Rd
Haupauge Rd
Gotham Ln
Smithtown Byp
Adrienne Ln
Rainbow Dr
Reed St
Miami Pl
Del Pl
June St
Stanley Pl
Bow Dr
Tower Pl
Kim Ave
Ridgeley Rd
Steven Pl
Dorchester Rd
Terry Rd
Harlock Ave
Lawson Ave
South Ave
Rhoda Ave
Helen Ave
Annette Ave
West Ave
Sunrise Ln
Brook Ln
Shady Ln
Hickory Ln
Holly Ln
Larch Ln
Lilac Ln
Rose Ln
Forest Ln
Twilight Ln
Aberdeen Rd
Hills Park Ln
Mobrey Ln
Croft Ln
Creek Rd
Old Willets Path
Links Rd
Ivy Hill Dr
Plymouth Blvd
Weston Ln
Asbury Dr
W Jericho Tpke
New Mill Rd
Flamingo Dr
Mark Dr
Harlequin Dr
Cygnet Dr
Dove Ln
Brookside Dr
Juniper Ave
Hawkins Ave
New York Ave
Harvard Ave
Wildwood Ln
Asbury Dr
Cherry Ln
Dawn Dr
Tallcot Ln
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles
Nursing Home/Hospitals
Electric Substation
Fire Dept./Police Dept.
Priority Debris Clearance Routes
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN


KINGS PARK
St. Johnland Nursing Home
Kings Park Blvd
Saint Johnland Rd
Indian Head Substation
St. Catherine of Siena Hospital
Avalon Gardens
Old Northport Rd
Old Dock Rd
Meadow Rd
Main St
W Main St
Lawrence Rd
Grand St
Lower Rd
Ridge Rd
Gardiner Rd
Wichard Blvd
Washington Blvd
Fulton Blvd
Old Commack Rd
Old Rd
Pinetree Ct
Ashton Ln
Glen Ln
Paddock Dr
Berg Ave
Terrill Ln
Lou Ave
Church St
Gristmill Dr
Sesame St
Rumford Rd
Jasmine Ln
Primrose Ln
Cusick Ave
Columbus Ave
Springbriar Ln
Melody Ln
Sheryl Cres
High Gate Dr
Landing Ave
Riviera Dr
Violet Rd
Tulip Rd
Walnut Rd
Landing Rd
Nadia Ct
Oak St
Spruce St
Rose St
Dehan St
Frank St
Trent Ln
Burhans Dr
Neil Dr
Sybil Pl
Norwich Ln
Dudley Ln
Bristol Ln
Dorothy Ln
Ravenswood Dr
Boxwood Dr
Landview Dr
Knight Ln
Bozeman Ln
Ann Ct
Maple Rd
Juniper Rd
Birch Rd
Aspen Rd
Cedar Rd
Elm Rd
Grove Rd
Ivy Rd
King Rd
Jonquil Ln
Ashland Dr
Spencer Way
Enfield Ln
E Main St
Meadow Rd W
West Dr
La Salle Ln
Bruce Ln N
Bruce Ln S
Ellen Pl
Eugene Dr
Hileen Dr
Marvin Dr
Emily Pl
7th Ave
8th Ave
9th Ave
5th Ave
1st Ave
1st St
2nd St
Park Woods Ln
Roundtree Dr
Kim Pl
Terri Dr
Tony Dr
Kinds Hill Dr
Hillcrest Dr
Edgar Dr
Cliff Dr
Pinecrest Dr
Dillmont Dr
Lonni Ln
Sandy Dr
Scott Dr
Edith Ln
Whitaker Ln
Darbro Pl
Annandale Dr
Barbera Rd
Timber Ridge Dr
Jill Dr
Myles Ct
Crest Ln
Pimlico Dr
Roxbury Dr
Gaylmor Ln
Montrose Dr
Half Hollow Rd
Ramsey Rd
Melrose Ln
Abbot Rd
Peppermill Ct
Stanwich Rd
Morewood Dr
Mike Ln
Leslie Ln
Stuyvesant Ln
Talbot Ln
Weston Ln
Colony Ct
Plymouth Blvd
Lindron Ave
W Jericho Tpke
Route 25A
River Heights Dr
Ursular Ct
Stuengel Pl
Everett Pl
Ingledore Ct
Prime Point
Ramp
F.D.
N
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles
Nursing Home/Hospitals
Electric Substation
Fire Dept./Police Dept.
Priority Debris Clearance Routes
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN


VILLAGE OF NISSEQUAGE
VILLAGE OF HEAD OF THE HARBOR
ST. JAMES
N
Nursing Home/Hospitals
Electric Substation
Fire Dept./Police Dept.
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles
Priority Debris Clearance Routes
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN


ST. JAMES
VILLAGE OF THE BRANCH
NESCONSET
HAUPPAUGE
St. James Nursing Home
Smithtown Health Care Facility
Smithtown Substation
Browns Rd. Substation
Nesconset Nursing Home
Sunrise
F.D.
N
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles
Nursing Home/Hospitals
Electric Substation
Fire Dept./Police Dept.
Priority Debris Clearance Routes
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN

B. Debris Assessment & Clearance Prioritization Worksheet

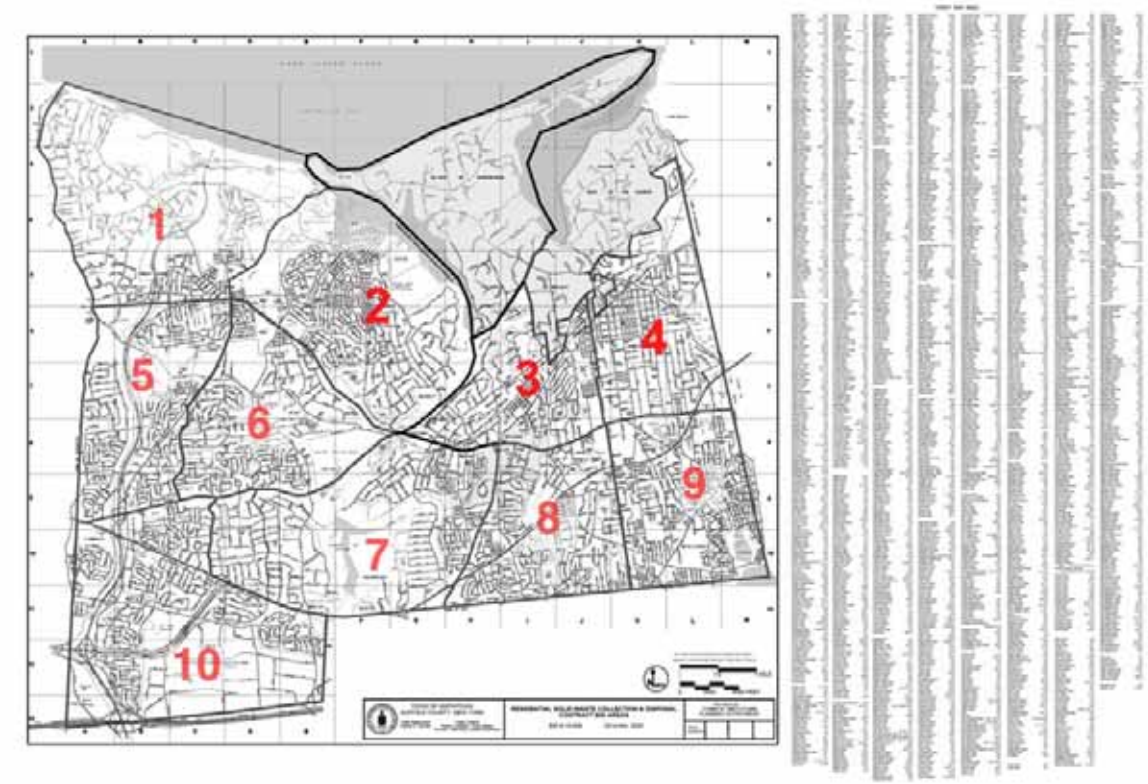
Town of Smithtown
Department of Public Safety
Debris Assessment & Clearance Prioritization Worksheet
Initial Response/Clearance

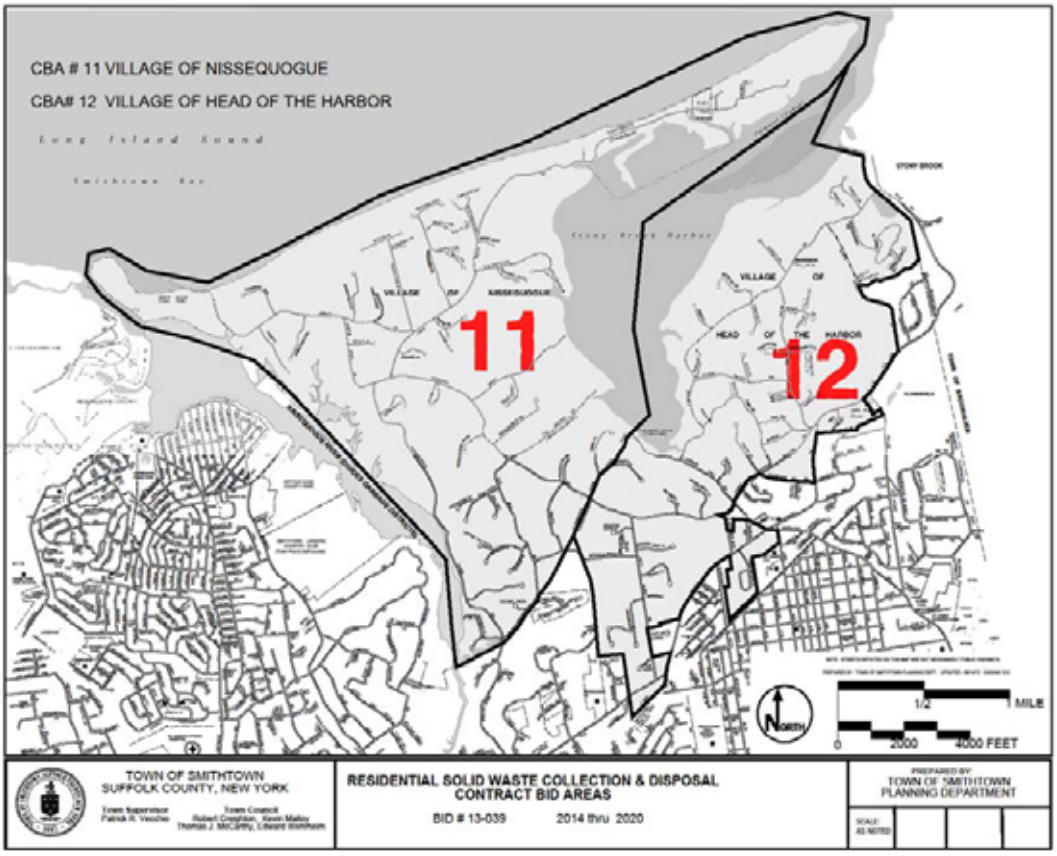
Hamlet	Assessment Criteria									Assigned Priority	Comments (Potential Cascade Effects)
	High						Medium		Low		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Smithtown											
Saint James											
Nesconset											
Hauppauge											
Commack											
Fort Salonga											
Kings Park											
Villages											
Head of the Harbor											
Nissequogue											
Village of the Branch											

Key		
High	1	Support to Search & Rescue and other life saving resources
	2	Critical life sustaining facilities (i.e. hospitals, nursing homes, other)
	3	Additional life sustaining facilities (i.e. emergency feeding and sheltering sites, local distribution points, other)
	4	Critical community support facilities (i.e. police, fire, EMS and emergency management sites, other)
	5	Longer term sustaining facilities (i.e. water treatment and sewage facilities, electrical facilities critical for power restoration, food distribution centers, fuel facilities, other)
	6	Remaining critical facilities (i.e. critical communication nodes)
Medium	7	Major traffic routes
	8	Other roads
Low	9	Public recreational facilities

Notes:

C. Staffing Assignment Maps


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10


CBA # 11 VILLAGE OF NISSEQUOGUE
CBA# 12 VILLAGE OF HEAD OF THE HARBOR
11
12
1/2 MILE
0 2000 4000 FEET
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL
CONTRACT BID AREAS
BID # 13-039 2014 thru 2020
PREPARED BY
TOWN OF SMITHTOWN
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

D. Load Tickets

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN
DEBRIS TRACKING
LOAD TICKET

CONTACT INFORMATION	
Client/Project Name:	
Hauling Contractor:	
TRUCK INFORMATION	
Truck No.	Max. Capacity:
Sub/Hauler:	Driver:
LOADING INFORMATION	
Date:	Time:
District:	Zone:
Load Loc./Address:	
GPS: Lat.	Long.
GPS: Lat.	Long.
GPS: Lat.	Long.
Comments:	
Load Monitor ID:	
DEBRIS INFORMATION	
O Mulchable *I* Burnable / Woody **O** C&D *I* Non-Burnable **O** Mixed (Woody & C&D)	O White Goods *I* Hazardous **O** Tree Stump **O** Other:
Load Est. (%) x Max. Capacity	Cu. Yds.
Comments:	
Site Monitor ID:	

E. Debris Monitoring Reports

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN

MONITORS DAILY OPERATIONAL REPORT

CONTRACT NO._____

Date	Load Ticket #	Landfill Ticket #	Time	Truck #	Truck Weight/Capacity	Actual Weight Minus Truck Weight/Load Call	Eligible (Y/N)	Comments

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN

DAILY OPERATIONAL VEHICLE REPORT

CONTRACT NO._____

DAILY REPORT						
CONTRACTOR: TRACT NO:					DATE OF REPORT:	
Truck No.		Location of Work	Landfill Trips	Tonnage Totals/Cubic Yards	Local Collection Site Trips	Tonnage Totals/Cubic Yards
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
		DAILY TOTALS				

F. Truck Certification and Equipment List

MSF						
21 MOBILE ASSET/CALL#	RADIOS YEAR	(2 ON SHELF) 3 HANDHELD TYPE	UNITS(NO NUMBERS) REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
501	2001	DODGE PICKUP	3B7KF26Z41M556836	AG 6406		
502	2004	CHEVY PICKUP	1GCHK29U24E322646	AJ 8169		
503	2010	CHEVY PICKUP	1GCSKPE04AZ247135	AJ 8099		
504	1999	FORD F250 PICKUP	1FTNF21L2XEE18971	AJ 8261		
505	1997	FORD F250 PICKUP	1FTHF26HSVEB80564	AJ 8263		
508	1987	FORD F350 PICKUP	(JUNK)			
515	2003	FREIGHT TRACTOR	1FUJAEA513LL06716	AG 6414		
516	2011	FREIGHT TRACTOR	1FUJC5CV8BDAW1510	AJ 8098		
517	2007	JOHN DEERE SKID STEER 317	T00317A144427	NO PLATE		
518	2007	JOHN DEERE GATOR	W06X4DD001327	NO PLATE		
519	2010	GEHL SKIDSTEER 42" PALLET	05640H00511910	NO PLATE		
520		84 HP BUCKET CAP 3700LBS				
521						
523	1984	INT'L DUMP TRUCK	2HTTGJUT4ECA13360	AJ 8264		
525	1983	INT'L DUMP TRUCK	1HTCF2656DHA16100	AJ 8168		
526	1993	ISUZU RACK TRUCK	JALB4B1K9P7007165	AJ 8166		
531						
535	1986	CAT980C LOADER	63X06656	AJ 8265		
537	2001	CAT 980G LOADER 7 YD	2KR04694	AG 6413		
538	1985	CAT D8LB LL DOZER	53Y4106	NO PLATE		
539						
542	2009	KOMATSU LOADER 7 YD	EW740864	AJ 8100		
543		FORKLIFT HELI	23025D9131	NO PLATE		
545	2004	MORBARK	SN# 184-1142	NO PLATE		
546	2005	MORBARK	SN# 184-1192	NO PLATE		
550	2014	ROTOCHOPPER GRINDER	SN# 2014-2691	NO PLATE		
	2010	SPECTEC TRAILER DUMP	1S9DS3034AS 188381	AJ 8101		
	1987	LOBOY TRAILER	TX9AS4838GB001202	K39042		
	2002	ROCKLAND RAKE LOADER	BUCKET			
		ROCKLAND RAKE LOADER	BUCKET			
	2002	SPECTEC TRAILER 75 YD	159ES38233515551	K29173		
	2015	SPECTEC TRAILER 91 YD	1S9ES4521FS188629	AV 4783		
	2015	SPECTEC TRAILER 91 YD	1S9ES4528FS188630	AV 4780		
	1986	SWEEPER TARILER GVW3250	EH777669	M20613		
	2011	ARIENS SNO-THRO	1.11207E+12	NO PLATE		
		GRIMMER-SCHMIDT TOW	BEHIND COMPRESSOR			
		TRASH BUCKET FOR 980				
601	2015	FORD F250 XL	1FT7W2B67FEC56724	AV 4209		
602	2015	FORD F250 XL	1FT7W2B68FEC56725	AV 4210		
603	1999	MACK GARBAGE	1M2P295CXXM042108	AU 3536		
604	2001	MACK GARBAGE	1M2P295C21M055586	AU 3537		
605	2003	MACK GARBAGE	1MSP295C63M065802	AU 3535		
606	2012	KENWRTH GARGABE	3BKBH29X8CF299729	AI 8086		
607	2004	FORD STAKE	1FDXF46P84EC95555	AI 8172		
608	1989	GMC ROLLOFF	4V2RCBCF1KU503443	AI 8102		
609	2012	FREIGHT ROLL-OFF	1FVHC5DX5CHBW1777	AI 8096		

HIGHWAY						
ASSET/CALL#	YEAR	TYPE	REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
610	2014	HYUNDAI LOADER	HLM01ED0000666	AI 8097		
611	1988	CAT 966E CAT LOADER	99Y05960	AI 8262		
A-001	1931	FORD MODEL A		24717 M	2000	G
A-002	1929	FORD MODEL A	AA467-359	24171 M	2000	G
A-003	1929	FORD MODEL A		23577 M	2000	G
A-005	0	WESTR GRADER			1500	N/A
A-006	0	FORD S TRACTOR			0	N/A
A-007	0	FORD S ROLLER			1500	N/A
B-001		GRAVE PLOW & MOWER			0	G
B-002		GRAVE PLOW & MOWER			0	G
B-003		GRAVE PLOW & MOWER			0	G
B-073		GRAVE PLOW & MOWER	4348637		0	G
201-C07	2011	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B67BEB57972	AD8310	1000	G
202 C06	2011	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B69BEB7973	AD8311	1000	G
203 C22	2005	GMC 3500	1GTHK34U95E330855	AD8255	9900	G
204 C03	2015	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B64FEB24837	AF4047	10000	G
205 C16	2003	CHEV IMPALA	2G1WF52E539366280	AD8414	4590	G
206 C20	2011	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B60BEB57974	AD8312	10000	G
207 C14	2008	FORD F-250 SD	1FTNF215X8EA69691	AD8256	5902	G
208 C05	2010	FORD F-250 SD	1FTNF2B59AEA77267	AD8313	9000	G
209 C04	2011	FORD F-250 SUPER CAB	1FT7X2B61BEB57761	AD8314	10000	G
210 C01	2012	CHEVY TAHOE	1GNSK2E07CR281681	AD8315	5479	G
211 C27	1999	DODGE 2500 RAM	3B7KF26Z3XM590050	AD8415	8800	G
212 C12	2008	FORD F-250 SD	1FTNF21508ED69546	AD8316	9000	G
213 C02	2012	CHEVY TAHOE	1GNSK2E03CR21691	AD8358	5479	G
214 C15	2008	FORD F-250 SD	1FTNF21528ED69547	AD8317	9000	G
215 C17	2012	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B63CEC33138	AD8318	10000	G
216 C10	2012	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B66CEC70444	AD8319	10000	G
217 C31	1997	FORD F-250	1FTHF26H8VEB47025	AD8416	8600	G
218 C11	2014	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B66EEB09335	AD8320	10000	G
219 C23	2003	FORD EXPLORER	1FMZU73W83UB99831	AD8321	5880	G
220 C24	1997	FORD F-250	1FTHF26HXVEB47026	AD8417	8600	G
221 C21	2001	DODGE 2500 RAM	3B7KF26Z01M578445	AD8418	8800	G
222 C30	2004	GMC 2500	1GTHK24U74E393218	AD8257	5357	G
223 C08	2010	FORD F-250 SD	1FTNF2B50AEA77268	AD8322	9000	G
224 C18	2010	FORD F-250 SD	1FTNF2B52AEA77269	AD8323	9000	G
225 C11	2001	DODGE 2500 RAM	3B7KF26Z21M578446	AD8419	8800	G
226 C09	2015	FORD F-250	1FTBF2B66FEB24838	AF4042	10000	G
227 C29	2001	FORD F-450	1FDXF46SX1EA24660	AD8420	5899	G
228						
229 C25	2001	FORD EXPLORER	1FMZU72E21ZA23088	AD8366	4045	G
230 C32	2001	DODGE 2500 RAM	3B7KF26Z61M283804	AD8367	8800	G
231 C13	2001	DODGE 2500 RAM	3B7KF26Z41M283803	AD8368	8800	G

ASSET/CALL#	YEAR	TYPE	REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
232						
233 C19	2002	DODGE RAM EXT CAB	3B7KF23Z72M307131	AD8281	8579	G
P-002	1999	TEEL PUMP			303	G
P-004	1994	LOADRITE PUMP	4L2FPRJ18S2000181		880	G
P-005	1994	LOADRITE PUMP	4L2FPRJ12S2000307		880	G
S-001	2002	FREIG FL-80	1FVABXBS72HJ73383	AD8282	36220	D
S-002	2002	FREG FL-80	1FVABXBS92HJ73384	AD8283	36220	D
S-003	1995	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82EOSVA59003	AD8258	32060	D
S-004	1995	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E0SVA58773	AD8259	32060	D
S-005	1995	FPRD L-8000	1FDXK82E9SVA58769	AD8260	32060	D
S-006	1995	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E5SVA58770	AD8261	32060	D
S-007	1995	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E7SVA58771	AD8262	32060	D
S-008	1995	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E2SVA59004	AD8263	32060	D
S-009	2012	FORD F-550	1FDUF5HY2CEC02784	AD8324	19500	G
S-010	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT9EDFU4520	AD8325	37600	D
S-011	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT2EDFU4522	AD8326	37600	D
S-012	2001	FORD F-550	1FDAF57S51ED15996	AD8369	17500	G
S-013	2002	FORD F550	1FDAF57S52ED24537	AD8421	17500	G
S-014	1995	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E9SVA58772	AD8264	32060	D
S-015	2007	FREIG M 2106	1FVACYCS67HX40871	AD8370	36220	D
S-016	2004	FREIG FL80	1FVABXBS44HM61476	AD8265	44000	D
S-017	2005	FREIG FL80	1FVABXDC35DU92703	AD8371	37000	D
S-018	2003	FREIG FL80	1FVABXAK13HK75913	AD8383	44000	D
S-019	2007	FREIG M2106	1FVACYCS87HX40872	AD8372	36220	D
S-020						
S-021	2012	FORD F 550	1FDUF5HY4CEC02785	AD8327	19500	G
S-022						
S-023	2005	FREIG FL80	1FVABXDC55DU92704	AD8373	37000	D
S-024	2007	FREIG M2106	1FVACYCSX7HX40873	AD8374	36220	D
S-025	2010	FREIG MM11204S	1FVAC5DXXAHAP1619	AD8328	44160	CNG
S-026	2012	FORD F 550	1FDUF5HY6CEC02786	AD8341	19500	G
S-027	2005	FREIG FL80	1FVABXDC75DU92705	AD8380	37000	D
S-028	2014	FRIEG M2106	3ALACYDT5EDFU4580	AD8342	37600	D
S-029	1998	FORD L-8000	1FDYS80E7WVA01449	AD8439	36220	D
S-030						
S-031	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT6EDFU4524	AD8343	37600	D
S-032	2007	FLAT BED M2106	1FVACYCS47HX40870	AD8381	36220	D
S-033	2009	FREIG M2106V	1FVAC3DJ19HAB5611	AD8344	44600	CNG
S-034	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT7EDFU4516	AD8345	37600	D
S-035	2012	FORD F 550	1FDUF5HY0CEC02783	AD8346	19500	G
S-036	1994	IHC 2554	1HTGBN2R7RH556986	AD8440	33280	D
S-037	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT2EDFU4519	AD8347	37600	D
S-038(STETCO)	1996	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E7TVA26999	AD8275	32060	D
S-039(STETCO)	2005	FREIG FL80	1FVACYCS35HU83875	AD8348	37600	D
S-040	1996	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E8TVA27000	AD8276	32060	D
S-041(STETCO)	2001	INTER 2554	1HTGBAAR51H357286	AD8441	36220	D

ASSET/CALL#	YEAR	TYPE	REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
S-042	1995	INTER 2554	1HTGBAAR5SH658254	AD8442	33280	D
S-043	2009	FREIG 2106V	1FVAC3DJX9HAB5610	AD8349	44600	CNG
S-044	1994	IHC 2554	1HTGBN2R5RH556985	AD8443	33280	D
S-045	1995	INTER 2554	1HTGBAAR7SH658255	AD8350	33280	D
S-046	2010	FREIG M2106	1FVAC5DXXAHAP1605	AD8351	44160	CNG
S-047	2011	FREIG M2112	1FVAC5DX2BHAW7257	AD8352	44160	CNG
S-048(STETCO)	1995	INTER 2554	1HTGBAAR1SH658252	AD8353	33280	D
S-049(STETCO)	2001	INTER 2554	1HTGBAAR31H357285	AD8444	36220	D
S-050	2011	FREIG M2112	1FVAC5DX9BHAY3147	AD8354	44780	CNG
S-051	2014	FREIG M2106	A3ALACYDT4EDFU4523	AD8355	37600	D
S-052	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT0EDFU4521	AD8359	37600	D
S-053	1995	INTER 2554	1HTGBAAR3SH658253	AD8408	33280	D
S-054(STETCO)	1996	FORD L-8000	1FDXK82E5TVA26998	AD8254	32060	D
S-055	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT0EDFU4518	AD8299	37600	D
S-056(STETCO)	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT7EDFU4581	AD8300	37600	D
S-057	2014	FREIG M2106	3ALACYDT9EDFU4517	R36080	37600	D
S-058	2011	FREIGHT M2106V	1FVAC3BSBDA96559	AD8301	44780	D
S-059(STETCO)	2013	FREIGHT M2106V	1FVACYDT8DHFA8967	AD8302	37600	D
S-060	2011	FRIEGHT M2106V	1FVAC3BS1BDA96560	AD8303	44780	D
S0061	1998	FORD L-8000	1FDYS80E5WVA01448	AD8409	36220	D
S-062	2011	FREIGHT M2106V	1FVAC3BS3BDA96561	AD8304	44780	D
S-063(STETCO)	1998	FORD L-8000	1FDYS80E3WVA12920	AD8362	36220	D
S-064(STETCO)	1995	INTER 2500	1HTGBAARXSH658251	AD8410	33280	D
S-065	2012	FREIGHT M2106V	1FVAC3BSXCHBS0283	AD8305	44780	D
S-066	2012	FREIGHT M2106V	1FVAC3BS1CHBS0284	AD8306	44780	D
S-067	2016	FREIGHT 108SD	1FVDG5DT7GHGT0079	AV4562	36220	D
S-068						
S-069	1988	PACKER FORD L-8000	1FDYR80U3JVA58985	AD8238		D
S-070	2009	KOMOTSU WA250 6	A76082	AD8307	25441	D
S-071						
S-072	2002	KOMOTSU WA3805L	A52059	AD8411	39297	D
S-073	2005	KOMOTSU WA3205L	A32456	AT6744	31019	D
S-074						
S-075	2010	DUMP MACK GU713	1M2AX04C8AM009104	AD8308	56000	D
S-076	2011	DUMP MACK GU713	1M2AX04C8BM009993	AD8309	56000	D
S-077	1997	J DEERE 644G	DW644GD561045	AD8363	35553	D
S-078	2001	KOMOTSU WA320-3MC	A31559	AD8413	29000	D
S-079	1999	DAEWOO MEGA200-3	1155	AD8364	23193	D
S-080	2007	DUMP MACK CV713	1M2AG11CX7M063670	AD8365	64000	D
S-081	2003	FL112 FREIG TRACTOR	1FUJBGCV43HL83308	AD8425	59200	
S-082	1999	PTRBLT TRACTOR	1XPADB9X9XD491819	AD8270	98500	D
S-083	1988	PACKER MACK RD690SX	1M2P196C3JW002935	AD8384	65000	D
S-084	2002	MACK RD690SX	1M2P265C12M033949	AD8285	73300	D
S-085	1988	PACKER MACK RD690SX	1M2P196C1JW002934	AD8375	65000	D
S-086	2000	MACK RD690SX	1M2P264C6YM030944	AD8426	68750	D
S-087	2000	DUMP MACK RD690S	1M2P264C8YM030945	AD8427	68750	D

ASSET/CALL#	YEAR	TYPE	REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
S-088	2003	DUMP MACK RD688S	1M2P267C83M065764	AD8286	68750	D
S-089	1996	DUMP MACK RD690S	IM2P265C0TM019770	AD8428	63260	D
S-090	1996	PACKER MACK RD690SX	1M2P265C6TM021961	AD8287	63260	D
S-091	1990	MACK RD690SX	2M2P180C4LC006039	AD8271	63260	D
S-092	1990	MACK RD690SX	2M2P180C2LC006038	AD8272	67000	D
S-093	2004	MACK RD688SX	1M2P268C54M067603	AD8288	71680	D
S-094	1990	MACK RD690SX	2M2P180C0LC06037	AD8333	62400	D
S-095	2005	MACK CV713	1M2AG11C25M020017	AD8273	63260	D
s-096	2006	packer mack cv713	1M2AG11C36M048491	AD8429	71680	D
S-097	2014	DUMP MACK GU 713	1M2AX04C7EM020472	AD8334	64000	D
S-098	2014	DUMP MACK GU713	1M2AX04C9EM020473	AD8335	64000	D
S-099	2001	VAC/CON FREIG FL112SD	1FVHAEA851LH85589	AD8430	72000	D
S-100	2010	TYMCO IHC 500X SWEEPER	1HTMMAAN5AH271325	AD8336	33000	D
S-101	1987	MOBIL SWEEPER	1A9A14DB0HR059128	AD8274	13640	D
S-102	2012	SCHWTZ FREIGHT SWEEPER	1FVACXDT3CDBT8855	AD8337	9804	D
S-103	1997	MOBIL SWEEPER	1A9M14DBXVR059002	AD8431	14740	D
S-104	1994	MOBIL SWEEPER	1A9M14DB8RR059005	AD8376	14740	D
S-105	1996	MOBIL SWEEPER	1A9M14DB1TR059001	AD8432	14740	D
S-106	1991	MOBIL SWEEPER	1A9A24DB6LR059060	AD8377	16840	D
S-107	1998	MOBIL SWEEPER	1AP14DR2WR059006	AD8433	17500	D
S-108	1993	MOBIL SWEEPER	1A9M14DBXPR059004	AD8378	14740	D
S-109	2005	TYMCO FREIG SWEEPER	1FVAB6BV95DV11625	AD8434	17500	D
S-110						
S-111	2008	SCHWTZ STERLING SWEEPER	2FZXCL00XAZ90584	AD8338	24000	D
S-112	1997	NEWHO TRACTOR	064768B	AD8435	5194	D
S-113	1997	NEWHO TRACTOR	064806B	AC3618	5194	D
S-114	2003	EAGLE STERLING SWEEPER	49HAADBV63DK21017	AD8436	9550	D
S-115	2005	EAGLE ELGIN SWEEPER	49HAADBN35DV05451	AD8339	9481	D
S-116	2004	TYMCO FREIG SWEEPER	1FVAB6BV64DN04436	AD8437	17550	D
S-117	2001	DYNAPAC CC142 RLR	60212187	AD8438	8250	D
S-118	2010	CAT M318D EXCAVATOR	CATM318DCW8P05005	AD8340	44313	D
S-119	1999	INGER ROLLER	160964	AD8379	19903	D
S-120	2008	TEREX 970B BACKHOE	SMFH64EC08FGS5695	AD8296	17663	D
S-121						
S-122	2011	ACHWTZ SWEEPER	1FVACXDTXBDAX3985	AD8297	33000	D
S-123	2002	LEEBOY PAVER	7000T-2844LD		12000	D
S-124	1998	SAMSU EXCAVATR	GBY0344	AD8404	42200	D
S-125	2001	NE/HO LB90 BACKHOE	31034519	AD8405	17300	D
S-126	1967	CURB MACHINE			1000	G
S-127	1970	CURB MACHINE			0	G
S-128	1972	CURB MACHINE			0	G
S-129	2009	MILLER MC550 CURB MACH	J13680			G
S-130	1998	VERMEER 502 STUMP GRNDR	1VRN141GXW1000497		2800	D
S-131	2008	SULLIVAN AIR COMPD185PJD	29309		2600	D
S-132	1999	WHITMAN MIXER				G
S-133	2013	J DEERE 1023E TRACTOR	1LV1023ECCH213645			D

ASSET/CALL#	YEAR	TYPE	REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
S-134	1985	LEROI AIR COMP	3119X406	AD8406	2600	D
S-135	1985	LEROI AIR COMP	3119X401	AD8407	2600	D
S-136						
S-137						
S-138						
S-139	2009	LEEBOY 8515 PAVER	53972		17500	D
S-140	2006	WILLIAMS ZIP/TRAILER	109FS08266U023603	AD8280	10000	D
S-141	1987	FORD L8000 CEMT BTCH	1FDYK80U7HVA30802	AC3591	35000	D
S-142	2011	STONE MIXER 65CM	482011135			G
S-143	1998	BEUTH ROLLER 1 TON	11386		3000	G
S-144						
S-145	2012	KOMATSU WA320-6	A35300	AD8298	31590	D
S-146	1996	BEUTH ROLLER 1 TON			3000	G
S-147	2013	HYUNDAI HL757-9	HLM01PD0000655	AD8329	32000	D
S-148	2013	HYUNDAI HL757-9	HLM01KD0000656	AD8330	32000	D
S-149						
S-150	1971	KAISER WRECKER	362022934	AD8284	36129	D
S-151	1998	EXTEC SCREEN PLANT	5310		40084	D
S-152	2013	MANITOU HANDLER	926966	AD8331	18600	D
S-153	2011	MANITOU HANDLER	NJ38698U110808V-598546	AD8332	14900	D
S-154	1998	WDCHK CHIPPER	1W9N71217WS200550	AD8266	5200	D
S-155	1998	WDCHK CHIPPER	1W9N71210WS200549	AD8267	5200	D
S-156	1997	KOMOT GRADER	203037(GD650AW-2)	AD8422	33000	D
S-157	2007	GEHL HANDLER	CT723239702	AD8268	16016	D
S-158	2007	GEHL HANDLER	CT723239949	AD8269	16016	D
S-159	1995	DRESS GRADER	G780012U202183	AD8423	36500	D
S-160	2007	XMARK MOWER LZ28KC605	621644			G
S-161	2006	HUSTL MOWER 4600	5110120			D
S-162						
S-163	1999	HUSTL MOWER 4600	99125685		2015	D
S-164	2014	GEHL V400	GHL0V400E00151824	AF3703	11943	D
S-165	2014	GEHL V400	GHL0V400F00151825	AF3704	11943	D
S-166	2003	GEHL SL7800	901907	AD8424	9955	D
S-167	2008	GEHL SL7810E	905413	AD8289	10520	D
S-168	2009	GEHL SL7810E	07810V00905753	AD8290	10520	D
S-169	2001	GEHL SL6635II	601141	AD8385	7530	D
S-170	2005	GEHL SL7810E	07810L00903987	AD8386	10260	D
S-171	1996	GEHL SL4625SX	23024	AD8277	5530	D
S-172	1994	GEHL SL4625SX	18210	5530	D	
S-173	1996	GEHL SL5625DX	10537	AC3622	6835	D
S-174	1998	GEHL SL5635DXT	14136		5255	D
S-175	1997	JCB LOAD ALL	SLP50519TE0579271	AD8384	18389	D
S-176	1999	BOBACT 0453	515013107	C87752	2501	D
S-177	1997	YELLOW PWR RAY HOTBOX	AR131265-4069	AD8360	9900	D
S-178	2013	YELLOW SPAUL HOT BOX	4S9PH1529DM097811	AD8382	12900	D
S-179	2009	YELLOW SPAUL HOT BOX	4S9PH18259M097534	AD8291	12900	D

ASSET/CALL#	YEAR	TYPE	REGISTRATION/VIN#	PLATE	WEIGHT	CAP/FUEL
S-180	2003	ORANGE SPAUL HOT PATCHR	T4DR032805245	AD8388	4000	D
S-181	1999	BOBCAT 0453	515013331	AC3627	2501	D
T-001						
T-002	2008	INTER FLTBD 24DTA	1JKDTA2458M009685	AD8292	30250	
T-003	1993	EA/BE FLAT	112DBJ278PL041869	AD8237	16200	
T-004	1983	HOME TRAILER	A359937	AD8389	3700	
T-005	2007	INTER FLTBD 24DTA	1JKDTA2417M008032	AD8253	30250	
T-006	2008	INTER FLTBD 24DTA	1JKDTA2478M009686	AD8293	30250	
T-007						
T-008	1975	HOME TRAILER	A265413	AD8390	450	
T-009	2007	FELLI TRAILER	5FTDE162371028457	AD8361	18000	
T-010	2007	FELLI TRAILER	5FTDE162471029304	AD8391	18000	
T-011	2003	DOOLI TRAILER	1DGRS14283M049953	AD8392	9800	
T-012	1976	DEBRU TRAILER	10040	AD8393	1470	
T-013	2001	DOOLI TRAILER	1DGRS16291M042936	AD8394	9800	
T-014						
T-015	2005	ROGER TRAILER	1RBH503095AR24707	AD8395	122930	
T-016	2002	SUMMIT TRAILER	1S8SD283320010804	AD8357	85000	
T-017	1997	HOMEM TRAILER	NY55256	AD8396	1080	
T-018	1977	STRIC TRAILER		AD8356	36000	
T-019	2001	DOOLI TRAILER	1DGRS16291M043018	AD8397	9800	
T-020	1999	HOME TRAILER	NY60076	AD8398	1840	
T-021	2000	DOOLI TRAILER	1DGHD122XYM036672	AD8278	9800	
T-022	2000	DOOLI TRAILER	1DGHD1221YM036673	AD8399	9800	
T-023	2003	DOOLI TRAILER	1DGRS14263M049952	AD8400	9800	
T-025	2003	HYDRO DOOLI TRAILER	1DGRS081X3M051720	AD8279	9800	
T-027						
T-028						
T-029	2008	INTER FLT BD 24DTA	1JKDTA2468M009047	AD8401	30250	
T-030	2008	INTER FLT BD 24DTA	1JKDTA2488M009048	AD8402	30250	
T-031	1988	WELLS BOX	1WC200G22J1041237	AD8403	2070	
T-032						
T-033	2010	INTER FLT BD 24DTA	1JKDTA249AM010604	AD8294	30250	
T-034	2010	INTER FLT BD 24DTA	1JKDTA240AM010605	AD8295	30250	

Department of Public Safety Radios

UHF Mobile Radios 37

800 MHz Mobile Radios 26

Low Band Mobile Radios 12

UHF portable radios 40

800 MHz Portable radios 25

Low Band Portable radios 6

Satellite Phones 6

G. Right of Entry Permit

Please use ballpoint or roller ball pens and print clearly

For FEMA/State/local/Tribal\ Use Only: ROE No.: _____ Age of Structure: _____
GPS Location: Long: _____ Lat: _____
Remarks: _____

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN RIGHT-OF-ENTRY PERMIT

Owner Name		
Insurance Company; Policy No. & Claim		
Owner's FEMA Individual Assistance Registration Number		
Street Address		
City/Town/Burough		
County/Parish		
Phone	**Primary**	**Alternate**

The undersigned, ("Owner"), hereby unconditionally authorizes the City/Borough/County in which the above property is located (City/Borough/County), the State in which the above property is located (State), tribal governments, the United States of America including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) , and participating Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and their respective assigns, employees, agents, and contractors (collectively, with FEMA, the "Assistance Providers") to have the right of access and to enter in and onto the property described above for the purpose of performing inspections and/or emergency protective measures resulting from Hurricane Sandy at no expense to Owner for purposes of participating in the Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power (STEP) Assistance Program.

It is fully understood that this Right of Entry Permit (ROE) does not create any obligation on the part of the Assistance Providers to perform inspections or undertake emergency protective measures to the Property. Owner understands that no emergency protective measures will be performed until this ROE is completed in full.

1. **Time Period:** The ROE shall expire 90 days after this form is signed, unless sooner cancelled according to the terms herein.

2. **Inspection/Emergency Protective Measures Authorized:** The ROE authorizes inspection, and emergency protective measures to the Property. Owner understands that the Government, its employees, agents, contractors and/or representatives shall, in their sole discretion, determine the extent of the required emergency protective measures. If Owner disagrees with the nature or extent of proposed actions, Owner may refuse any additional work and cancel this ROE at any time.

3. **Disclosures:** By signing this ROE, Owner acknowledges that none, some, or all of the following work may be performed pursuant to this ROE and FEMA policy. Owner further acknowledges that work may involve the use of raw, unfinished materials to provide only emergency protective measures.
   1) Repairs to storm-damaged electrical meters (consisting of the weather head, service cable, meter socket, and meter box) necessary for a utility to re-energize the residence;
   2) Measures necessary to provide essential electrical supply, heat, and hot water;
   3) Disconnecting damaged portions of the residential electrical system not essential to restoring electrical supply to the meter and into the residential unit;
   4) Securing broken windows, covering damaged exterior walls and roofs, and patching or otherwise securing damaged exterior doors; and/or
   5) Inspections necessary to complete the aforementioned work.

4. **Local, State, Federal, and Tribal Governments and VOADS Held Harmless:** The Owner acknowledges that the Government's decisions on whether, when, where, and how to provide disaster relief to Owner's property are discretionary functions. Owner recognizes that 42 USC § 5148 states: "The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance of or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Federal Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter." Additionally, the undersigned will indemnify and hold harmless the Assistance Providers for any and all liability, loss, damage, or destruction of any type whatsoever to the above described property or to personal property and fixtures situated thereon, or for bodily injury or death to persons on the property, and hereby releases, discharges and waives any and all liability, claims, demands, damages, injuries, losses, penalties, fines, costs, causes of action, judgments, expenses, as well as any and all actions, either legal or equitable, which the undersigned has, or that might arise, of any nature whatsoever and by whomever made, or may have, by reason of or incident to any action of aforesaid Assistance Providers taken to accomplish the aforementioned purpose.

5. ***Miscellaneous:***

a. Owner represents and warrants that Owner has full power and authority to execute and fully perform Owner's obligations under this ROE. If Owner is an entity, Owner also represents and warrants that Owner has such power and authority pursuant to its governing instruments, without the need for any further action, and that the person(s) executing this ROE on behalf of Owner are the duly designated agents of Owner and are authorized to do so. Owner expressly represents and warrants that fee title to the Premises is vested solely in Owner.

b. This ROE includes the right of ingress and egress on other lands of the Owner not described above, provided such ingress and egress is necessary and not otherwise conveniently available to the Assistance Providers. All tools, equipment, and other property taken upon or placed upon the property by the Assistance Providers shall remain the property of the Assistance Providers and may be removed by the Assistance Providers at any time within a reasonable period after the expiration of this ROE, if necessary.

c. Owner understands that any individual who fraudulently or willfully misstates any fact in connection with this ROE shall be subject to a fine as provided under 18 U.S.C. § 1001 or imprisoned for not more than five years or both.

Privacy Act Statement:

a. Legal Authority: 10 U.S.C. § 3013; The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207; 4 U.S.C. §§ 2904 and 2906; 4 C.F.R. § 206.2(a)(27).

b. Information Sharing: Information is collected to make it possible for the Government, its employees, agents, contractors and/or representatives to enter your property, inspect for damage, and/or undertake emergency protective measures. Information submitted will be shared with other government agencies, Federal and nonfederal, their contractors, subcontractors and employees, as well as with voluntary agencies performing inspections and/or emergency protective, for official use only in accordance with the purposes stated in this ROE.

c. Whether Disclosure is Mandatory or Voluntary: Disclosure is voluntary; however, failure to disclose the information will make it impossible for us to inspect your property, or undertake emergency protective measures may delay or prevent the individual from provision of disaster services and/or assistance.

Signature(s) and Witness

For the considerations and purposes set forth herein, I/we hereby set my/our hand(s) and seal(s) this _____day of_____, 2012.

_____ _____

Owner Signature Date Co-Owner Signature (if applicable) Date

_____ _____

Phone Number Phone Number

_____ _____

Owner's FEMA Registration Number (if applicable) WITNESS

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN RIGHT-OF-ENTRY PERMIT

REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION

To cancel a previously-granted Right of Entry (ROE) permit, this cancellation form must be signed by the Owner, and delivered to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at a Disaster Recovery Center, by **FAX** to FEMA's National Processing Service Center at 1-800-827-8112,. Allow at least three (3) days to process. ***Alternatively, the ROE may be cancelled at the Property site by obtaining the signature of the authorized representative present when the crew appears for work.*** It is recommended that the Owner make a copy of the signed cancellation prior to giving this form to the authorized representative. The authorized representative will keep the original signed copy for its records. Reproduction capability may not be available at the ROE collection points. Phone-in and verbal cancellations will not be accepted.

By canceling the ROE, Owner acknowledges that inspections and emergency protective measures may not be performed by the County/Parish/Borough, the City / County, the State/Tribe, the United States of America including FEMA and the Corps of Engineers, or participating Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and their respective assigns, employees, agents, and contractors.

I have read and understand the foregoing statement concerning cancellation policies. I hereby certify that I request to cancel the foregoing ROE and my request for disaster-related emergency protective measures.

Signature: _____ _____

Owner Date Time

Printed Name: _____ Address: _____

_____

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the foregoing request for cancellation:

Signature: _____ Date _____ Time

Authorized Representative _____ Date _____ Time

Printed Name _____ (Indicate authorized organization and title)

H. Code Red Form



FIRE RESCUE WATCH OPS

Requestor Name: _____ Contact #: _____
Requestor Agency: ☐ Suffolk Police ☐ Other: _____

Intended Target group: (select one)

☐ Zip codes: _____
☐ Hamlets: _____
☐ Radius: _____ radius from _____
☐ *Exclude centroid point address*
☐ Geographic area (street/landmarks) North: _____
South _____
East: _____
West: _____

Message to be recorded/transmitted:

This is a code red announcement from (attach additional pages as needed): _____

Six Key Message Elements

1. Mention the name of organization issuing the message (e.g. "This is a SuffolkCodeRED message from...")
2. Include the date and time of the message.
3. Describe the scope of the emergency or situation.
4. Define the area(s) affected.
5. Describe what action, if any, needs to be taken.
6. Provide phone numbers or information regarding who can be contacted for more information.

Contact information for the announcement:

Phone # to provide for contact follow up _____
Email for follow up: _____

Time Frame for announcement

☐ to be launched immediately
☐ to be launched at: _____
(date and time)

Authorization:

Authorized by : _____ Title: _____

FAX FRES WATCHOPS: 631-852-4814
EMAIL: FRESWATCHOPS@SUFFOLKCOUNTYNY.GOV

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 10

Town of Southampton

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

Debris Management Plan

Prepared by Municipal Works
June 2015



Town Of Southampton
Debris Management Annex

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  - **1.1.1 Types of Natural Disasters**
  - **1.1.2 Objectives**
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5.2.4.2.1 Compaction
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APPENDIX A
Town of Southampton Debris Management Contracts

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Town of Southampton Emergency Authorization Requests

APPENDIX C
Town Reporting Requirements
Force Account Labor
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Town of Southampton Debris Management Plan (TOS Plan)

The Town of Southampton in conjunction with other Towns and Suffolk County has developed Debris Management Plans. Each plan is based on individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through pre established collection and disposal methods. The Town of Southampton Annex to the county-wide Debris Management Plan (DMP) was developed in a collaborative effort. The experience and knowledge gained through recent debris generating disaster declaration events, Hurricane Irene (DR 4020) and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085), was extensively used in the preparation of the overall DMP and this Annex. The Town of Southampton will follow all of the requirements, concepts, guidance, and operational activities specified in the core plan documents contained in the Executive Summary Section, Plan Chapters 1 – 6, the Appendices, Reference Sections and the Town Annex of the DMP. In addition, specific responsibilities, operations and functions of contributing Town departments are identified in this Annex.

Different waste streams should be maintained as separate operationally and as much as possible following a disaster event to avoid contamination, and reduce the quantity of material to be landfilled by increased recycling.

1.1.1 Types of Natural Disasters – The Town of Southampton, along with remaining areas of Suffolk County and Long Island are subject to natural disasters including but not limited to hurricane events that can result in high wind and flooding damage, earthquakes and wild fires that can result in large quantities of debris for clean up. The Town, working with Suffolk County has worked to develop a plan with the most probabilistic debris cleanup scenario. The County and Towns have developed and predicted waste scenarios based on FEMA HAZUS software package utilizing GIS Technology for standard estimating of potential losses from earthquakes, floods and hurricanes.

1.1.2 Objectives – The objective of the Town of Southampton Debris Management Plan are

- Provide organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by major debris generating events.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Develop tracking and documentation procedures required to allow the reimbursement of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a disaster.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State, and Federal agencies which have debris management responsibilities.

1.1.3 Phases of Debris Clearance

1.1.3.1 Phase 1 – Occurs during and immediately after the event. Phase 1 consists of clearing the debris that hinders immediate lifesaving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, such as the inability to access critical infrastructure. This is typically performed by work force labor and equipment, and time and materials contracts.

1.1.3.2 Phase 2 Typically begins within seven days of the event and consists of removing and disposing of the debris that hinders then orderly recovery of the Town and poses less immediate threats to health and safety, activating pre-positioned contracts and notifying citizens of debris removal procedures.

1.1.4 Contracts

1.1.4.1 Pre Event Preparation and Planning – The Town of Southampton has planned for an expect to manage debris removal operations following a major natural

disaster. The Town shall utilize existing operational contracts for disposal of MSW, Recyclables, and Construction and Demolition Debris. Following a declared event, in which the Town requires additional resources to manage waste from a natural disaster, the Town shall move to a Notice to Proceed on in place Disaster Recovery Contracts (Appendix A) to assist in waste collection, storage and removal operations. We shall make sure the Town is up to date on Work Force Equipment information and Truck Certification Forms. The Town shall identify and provide training to monitors.

1.2 Authorities

1.2.1 Local Governments – The Town of Southampton is located within Suffolk County. The Town of Southampton includes within its boundaries an Indian Nation and several incorporated Villages as listed below:

- Village of Westhampton Beach
- Village of Westhampton Dunes
- Village of Quogue
- Village of Southampton
- Village of Sagaponack
- Village of Sag Harbor
- Village of North Haven

The Town of Southampton offers the use of its Debris Management, Waste Management Facilities to all Villages and Nations within its boundaries. In the event of a major event, the Villages coordinate debris collection within their governmental boundaries, when assistance is needed, their DPW heads, communicate and coordinate with the Town of Southampton who assists them accordingly.

1.2.2 State Authorities- With regard to disasters and debris management, NYS Executive Law provides authority for actions to be undertaken in a "local state of emergency"

1.2.2.1 Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services (NYS DHSES) – Comprised of four offices dedicated to protect New Yorkers, their property, and the State's economic well-being from acts of terrorism and natural and manmade emergencies or disasters. The offices include Counter Terrorism, Emergency Management, Fire Prevention, and Control and Interoperable & Emergency Communications – who coordinate the response of State agencies in support of local government.

1.2.2.2 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) – NYSDEC Is charged with conserving, improving and protecting natural resources of the state. The Town shall work cooperatively with the NYSDEC to further the goals and policies of the Town's Solid Waste Management Plan and under disaster scenarios in which large quantities of debris requires emergency authorizations for increased capacity of existing waste management facilities, and if additional vegetative storage sites are required.

1.2.2.3 New York State's Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan (NYS HMP) – Plan Constituency – NYS updated its Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to meet FEMA guidelines set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved by FEMA in 2014, is consistent with the NYS HMP. The County wide plan ensures that all Towns, Villages, an Native American Nations, the Suffolk County Water Authority and certain PNPs within the County are eligible to access federal grant funding for mitigation projects to reduce the negative impacts of future events.

1.2.3 Federal Authorities – There are a number of federal agencies invested with varying authorities for debris management activities. These agencies are further discussed in the Main Body of this document.

1.3 Plan Maintenance – The Town of Southampton section of the Plan shall be reviewed annually by each of the ten participating Town partners and the County to update any changes in debris contractor status, annual contracts, permits, or other short term variable items. The plan in its entirety shall be reviewed every five years by the County, Towns, and NYSDEC, NYS DHSES, FEMA and other agencies to ensure it meets current requirements.

2.0 DISASTER TYPES AND DEBRIS MODELING PROJECTIONS

2.1 Overview – This chapter summarizes the types of natural disasters that could potentially occur in the County, and the resulted waste summaries for the Town of Southampton. While this Plan is applicable to both natural disasters and man-made disasters, the focus of this Plan is debris management resulting from natural disasters.

In 2014 Suffolk County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by FEMA including a complete hazard analyses and risk assessment for natural disasters which may affect the county. The plan utilized a probabilistic approach to quantifying risks and debris projects based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tools.

2.2 Debris Modeling Projections

For planning purposes in this Debris Plan, Suffolk County has used debris projections from Hurricane-winds, Floods, and Earthquakes based on probabilistic occurrences developed in the preparation of the 2014 FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The estimates were derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

The debris projections for the 100 year events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events shown in the tables below.

It should be noted that this debris projection agrees almost exactly with the Major Hurricane debris projection for Suffolk County, of 1,775,000 tons, contained within the *2012 Regional Debris Management Plan*, produced by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. The total was based upon present day modeling that was done to re-create the Storm of '38 for debris projections. The Regional Plan was sponsored by FEMA, and consisted of planning team representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the US ACE, US Department of Agriculture, US EPA. The US ACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model was also independently used to identify the projected debris totals that could be expected if the 1938 hurricane were to strike Suffolk County today. This was done for comparative estimating purposes for identifying and verifying projected debris quantities.

Pre-disaster modeling and projections provide weight/volume estimates for preparation of debris management sites and pre-positioning of resources. For each hurricane or other disaster event, these projections will be reviewed, analyzed, and refined using available modeling formulas and known data.

Debris measurements may be expressed in either weight (tons) or volume (cubic yard) units. This discrepancy can lead to confusion in temporary and long term storage requirements,

transportation needs, and final disposal costs.

In order to standardize projections and analysis of debris quantities shown in Tables 2.1 – 2.6, the following guidelines should be used:

- For total debris projections from hurricanes, both the hurricane –wind and flood components (as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2) must be combined.
- Footnotes appearing in Tables 2.1-2.6 should be reviewed before using the data for analysis, projections or planning purposes.
- Debris unit conversions factors between tons and cubic yards shall be based on FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool as follows:
  - For Vegetative and un-compacted tree debris, 10 cubic yards (CY) of un-compacted vegetative debris volume = 1 ton of vegetative debris weight.
  - For Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris, 4 cubic yards (CY) of C&D debris volume = 1 ton of C&D debris weight

Tables 2.1-2.3 identify the estimated debris generated for each probabilistic disaster striking the Town of Southampton.

Tables 2.4-2.6 show the actual debris quantities generated for each of three recent disasters to strike the Town of Southampton: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR – 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR – 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR – 4085). The totals identified were taken directly from individual Project Worksheets generated by FEMA, NYS OEM and the specific municipality for each of the three disasters. Some types of debris are displayed in both cubic yard and ton measurement units as a result of the Project Worksheet (PW) reporting. There is no duplication in these totals. For clarity and standardization, footnotes identify totals converted to tons.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Jurisdiction	Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Southampton	102,625	1,927	2,272	0	131,724	10,223	420,463	32,741
Suffolk County	**366,663**	**2,264,426**	**5,185**	**77,043**	**541,111**	**694,762**	**2,188,628**	**4,362,392**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

NOTES:

1. **Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Hurricane-wind event is 912,959 tons.**
2. **For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Wind event from the above with the corresponding Flood event in Table 2.2**

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

Jurisdiction	100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
Southampton	227,499	129,714	48,324	49,462	370,958	164,165	96,761	110,035
Suffolk County	**798,181**	**410,684**	**186,491**	**201,006**	**1,201,997**	**517,957**	**326,735**	**357,305**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1
NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for the 100 year return Flood event is 798,181 tons; For a Total Wind and Flood debris projection for a hurricane, combine the Flood event from above with the corresponding Hurricane-wind event in Table 2.1.

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	500 – Year		2,500 - Year	
	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
Southampton	6,286	1,360	44,269	15,956
Suffolk County	**100,281**	**28,884**	**829,707**	**517,070**

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1
NOTES: Total Suffolk County Debris Projection for a 500 year return Earthquake event is 129,165 tons

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by the 2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Southampton	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**610**	**0**
Suffolk County	25	16,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**	**16,984**
Total	**1,820**	**16,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,820**	**16,984**

Notes: Total debris generated for DR-1692 calculated as 17,166 tons- based on a conversion factor of 10 CY per ton of vegetative.

Table 2.5: Debris Production Totals Generated by Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Southampton	37,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37,824**	**0**
Suffolk County	0	17,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17,814**
Total	**409,816**	**54,172**	**187**	**125**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**410,003**	**54,297**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4020 calculated as 95,342 tons - based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

Table 2.6: Debris Production Totals Generated by Super Storm Sandy (DR-4085)

Jurisdiction	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
Southampton	119,936	899	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	360	0	**120,459**	**899**
Suffolk County	465,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**465,352**	**0**
Total	**1,458,050**	**71,088**	**14,233**	**61,547**	**0**	**63**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,003**	**1,639**	**1,473,449**	**134,337**

Notes: Total debris generated from DR-4085 calculated as 284,067 tons – based on conversion factors of: 10 CY per ton of vegetative debris; and 4 CY per ton of C&D and other debris.

3.0 ROLES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The Town of Southampton as a local government recognizes the importance of taking a proactive approach to coordinating and managing debris removal operations as part of the Town's overall Emergency management Plan. The Town recognizes that in the event of a large scale disaster, assistance from outside agencies to perform recovery and clean up will be necessary. In a large scale event the resulting debris in the Town may be so extensive that it can only be successfully managed through adequate pre-planning and the coordinated efforts of the local communities, State and Federal government.

3.1 Suffolk County and Town

Under New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B, the Chief Executive Officer of a Village, Town, County or State may declare a state of emergency and issue emergency orders in the event of a public emergency or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger thereof. The decision to declare a disaster will be based largely on information and advice

provided to the Chief Executive Officer by staff operating in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Consultation between Village Mayors, Town Supervisors, the County Executive and the NYS Governor may also be conducted in determining the need for a disaster declaration. The potential impact of an emergency event on state and county agency operations as well as local and town response capabilities shall be considered in determining the need for an emergency declaration.

After an Emergency Declaration has been issued, it is the responsibility of agencies operating within the impacted EOC to follow through on the issuance by providing public information on the situation and affected areas, enforce emergency orders, utilize feedback networks amongst agencies of the same discipline at the local, State, and Federal levels, and ensure extraordinary powers are available to agencies under the emergency order are properly implemented

It is the responsibility of the Commissioner of Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (FRES) to activate the Suffolk County EOC and notify all appropriate agencies at their discretion in times of emergency. This can include any emergency, from a weather event, to a Terrorist or WMD attack. For emergencies such as weather events, which are often pre-forecasted, FRES will activate the EOC at the appropriate level to ensure adequate preparation before arrival of the storm. EOC Activation Levels are as follows:

- Level 3: Controlled emergency situation without a serious threat to life, health or property which requires no assistance beyond initial first responders. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will not be utilized.
- Level 2: Limited emergency situation with some threat to life, health, or property, but confined to a limited area, often within a municipality or involving a small population. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force may be utilized at the discretion of the Commissioner.
- Level 1: Full emergency situation with a major threat to life, health, or property, involving large populations or multiple municipalities. Under this activation, the Debris Task Force will be utilized throughout the duration of operations.

As required by law, Suffolk County FRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government for the duration of recovery operations. FRES shall conduct briefings beginning 72-hours before the expected arrival of gale-force winds, and periodically after that.

FRES will coordinate activities and resource needs through the EOC. SC FRES, in conjunction with the Communications Bureau and with assistance from the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), shall be responsible for monitoring all potential threats, and coordinating disaster recovery activities through the EOC. It will be the responsibility of FRES to ensure that all operations are being conducted in compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF), specifically Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3: Public Works and Engineering Annex, and ESF #14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. Coordination of all disaster debris operations shall also be conducted in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident

Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

FRES will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

3.2 The Town of Southampton internal work force.

3.2.1 Staff Roles and Responsibilities- The Town of Southampton will incorporate the assistance of many different departments in the management of various quantities of debris resulting from a natural disaster. The Town of Southampton shall also work to assist Villages and Indian Nations to resolve outstanding debris management issues within those communities. Debris Management Operations will be overseen by several different departments as the recovery process evolves.

3.2.2 Staffing Organization - The Town of Southampton Emergency Management Officer shall direct the Town forces in the event of a natural disaster. The Town of Southampton has been pro-active in the preparation of a Debris Management Plan and contracts that it has in place for both removing debris of various types to deposition areas and the monitoring of such activities. The Waste Management Division Head shall work as the "Debris Manager" and shall work closely with the Highway Superintendent, Suffolk County Office of Emergency Management (SCOEM) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) during and immediately following a disaster to contact contractors and determine priority areas as included herein which have to be cleared for Emergency Services to Hospitals, Fire Stations, Ambulances, Utilities, Evacuation Centers. The "Debris Manager" shall supervise the "Debris Management Staff" and shall additionally coordinate efforts with the Town's Chief Environmental Analyst and Employee Safety Officer to address environmental and hazardous materials**.**

3.2.3 Roles and Responsibilities - During a natural or man-made disaster, the Emergency Management Officer shall remain in communication with the Debris Management Officer to ensure that Debris Management Operations are in compliance with public safety and public assistance programs.

3.2.3.1 Staffing Assignments and Duties

Supervisors Office – The Supervisors Office shall coordinate Emergency Management Officer and Department Heads to initiate Pre Storm Operations including providing all contact information is available. Mobilizing General Services to coordinate with Employee Safety and Senior Services to make sure Town Staff has appropriate safety gear, and that we make necessary accommodations for Senior Centers. In addition, they will coordinate Public Service Announcements utilizing various media sources.

Police Department – Shall coordinate and supervise the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). They shall be in direct contact with Suffolk County, Supervisor's Office, and the call center to ascertain the status of the situation. The Police Department oversees the Bay Constables Office who patrol the Town of Southampton Waters. This active line of communication is very effective of alerting appropriate staff, property owners of storm related issues.

Municipal Works – Shall be actively engaged in pre disaster planning and preparation and following landfall of disaster in the recovery. Staff shall be directed to obtain initial assessments of Town Facilities. Waste Management staff shall be directed to operate debris sites. Municipal Works Force Account Labor include:

- Director of Municipal Works (DMW) – Oversees Waste Management, Engineering, Intermodal Transportation, Facilities Management, Sustainability. Shall work as liaison between DMW divisions and other Town Departments.
- Facilities Management – Shall work with the DMW to assess Town Facility Damage and Debris Management issues on Town Sites.
- Intermodal Transportation – Shall work with GIS following the event to determine areas that are most damaged by debris. Shall take photographs of areas as documentation of debris damage within the Right of Way.
- Waste Management Division Head – Shall work to direct and oversee debris site monitors, compliance with Emergency Authorizations, coordination of Truck Certifications, and obtaining Monitoring photos from Town Waste Management Camera system, or monitors point and shoot cameras. Oversees waste management operations. Force Account labor shall include:
    - Labor Crew Leader-Oversees Mechanics, Site Crew Leaders and operations
    - Auto Mechanics – ensure tractor trailer, and equipment function properly
    - Site Crew Leaders- oversee Scale Operators, Laborers, Sanitation Helpers. – to work as Site Debris Monitors in event of emergency.
    - Heavy Equipment Operators (HEO) – Deliver Waste and move Compost
    - Scale Operators- Process Residential drop off payments
    - Laborers – Maintain and keep transfer stations clean and help public.
    - Sanitation Helpers – assist Laborers and /or Scale Operators.
    - Recycling Coordinator – compiles all tickets from all transfer facilities, and works with Director to schedule education opportunities.
    - Account Clerk Typist – Prepares purchase orders, processes payment requests, and schedules and time sheets.

Highway Department – Shall be actively engaged in pre disaster planning and preparation. Highway Department shall be engaged in the active event and post event recovery. Highway Staff will participate in the call center and deploy assets as necessary and safe during the event. Highway Department

will work with emergency debris contractors during the 70 hour after event timeline, and the Town and County contractors following the 70 hour event timeline. Force Account labor shall act as Debris Site Monitors and directors of onsite clean up. Highway Department Force Account Labor include the following:

- Highway Superintendent – manages and directs all Hwy Operations
- Deputy Superintendent of HWYs
  - Highway General Supervisor
  - Assistant General Foreman
  - Administrative Staff of
    - Bridgehampton Operational Staff –
    - East Quogue/Flanders Operational Staff –
    - Hampton Bays Operational Staff –
    - North Sea Operational Staff –
    - **No**yac Operational Staff –
    - **We**sthampton Operational Staff –
    - **Tr**affic Control/Traffic Safety Sign Shop –
    - **R**epair Shop – .

Parks and Recreation – Shall be actively engaged in pre disaster planning and preparation. The Parks Department shall be deployed following the event to ascertain damage to municipal facilities, and assist in clean up operations and documentation. The Parks Maintenance Division oversees the Town Beach and other Recreational facilities which tend to be impacted by contaminated sands issues. These result from sand intrusion into Septics. When a natural disaster hits, there is general damage of beach front facilities including the parking lots, which result in sand/asphalt mixtures which need to be separated and screened for disposal and replenishment.

- Superintendent of Parks & Recreation – oversees overall department operations.
- Assistant Director of Youth Programs
- Administration Staff
- Sr. Beach Manager – Seasonal
  - Chief Lifeguards
  - Beach Managers
  - Lifeguards
  - Beach Attendants
- Parks Maintenance Supervisor
  - Assistant Crew Leaders
  - Docks and Marinas
  - FT/PT Parks Maintenance Staff
- Administration Staff – The Town of Southampton has to have a structure in which the on ground staff need direction and guidance on how to abide by the Town of Southampton, New York State, and Federal rules and regulations. The Town of Southampton has made the decision to be pro-active with Disaster Debris Management, and in such has prepared public bidding documents that shall be in place prior to disasters. During the storm tracking period, prior to impact, the Debris Manager will make contact to Contractors with executed contracts to communicate the storm status. Immediately following the storm, the Debris Manager shall

obtain all required bonds for contract so that the Contractor may begin mobilization and work.

- The Town Attorney's Office will lead the review process for all legal matters in the debris pick up and debris management planning process. In addition to advising the debris management planning staff, the office will also review contracts, review all insurance policies, and/or establish policies for accessing private property and building condemnation process.
- The Comptroller's Office shall be the lead in the Town's procurement efforts, and contract extensions as required. The Comptrollers Office will be the main point of contact for Project Worksheets associated with the disaster and shall be the coordinator of finances.

3.3 THE TOWN ROLE - The Town will be the first responders in a disaster situation. The Town will also be an active participant in the event pre-planning and shall act as a liaison and/or coordinating agent to the Shinnecock Nation and Incorporated Villages. These agencies are separate governmental agencies residing within the Town of Southampton. The Town of Southampton does not have a curbside pick up program of MSW and C&D. The Town operates four transfer stations for residential self haulers to bring waste to. In the event of a natural disaster, the Town shall clean the right of ways of material.

3.3.1 Pre-Event Planning - The Town shall communicate/coordinate pre- event planning action items, distribute information on opportunities as they become available from Suffolk County, New York State, and Federal Agencies.

The Town shall issue a list of emergency contact information for all appropriate staff, while Department/Division Heads shall coordinate emergency contact protocol. The Town shall review inventory of equipment, ensure that all vehicles, generators, and fuel storage areas are filled. Crews shall be assembled and assigned to different areas as appropriate. The Town shall review sites, and make sure that they are prepared, and ensure that facilities have no loose outside materials, items, that could be damaged or blown away during a storm. Pre-event photos of temporary debris storage sites will be taken. Provide TDSR information to both SCFRES and NYSDEC (Appendix B). The Town shall brief staff on monitoring requirements, obtaining new Truck Certification forms, and documentation of force account labor and equipment use (Appendix C).

3.3.2 Storm Operations – The Town shall maintain its EOC open and staffed in the Police Department during the storm. There shall be open and active communication through SCFRES and the Town. Town GIS Staff will be included in the Town EOC, and will map incoming calls of trees and utility damage and include same on GIS mapping. Highway Maintenance shall perform road clearing so long as it is safe, and take safe harbor when winds become too excessive. Once the storm has passed, Town staff shall assess the damage in Town identifying the worst hit areas and photographing areas. Primary roads will be a priority to clear once all utilities have been cleared. Based on the level of clean up, new staff schedules shall be set, and the waste management program of Transfer Station times, and amnesty shall be discussed, approved, and implemented.

Prior to an immediately following the event, extricating people and providing access to health care facilities are the top priorities; therefore, the major arterial routes are

given priority for the emergency services staff such as police, fire, and ambulance service. Emergency operations infrastructure, such as the emergency operations center and supply distribution centers, normally are the next priority.

Immediately after a disaster, the Town will distribute public service announcements advising the public to bring disaster related vegetative debris to the Town's Right – of-Way for "curbside collection". This practice will immediately follow the Town's efforts at opening all roads. The Town will make two rounds to pick up the vegetative disaster debris and will then revert to a Collect in Center method of debris collection. In the curbside collection, debris hall be placed at the ROW for the Town and/or its contractor's collection. In order to avoid waste contamination, the Town will structure its pick up as source-segregated. Trucks designated for a particular debris type collect the assigned debris and deliver it to a temporary staging area, or debris management site, reduction, recycling, or disposal facility.

3.3.3 Post Storm – internal municipalities also have the opportunity to utilize the Town's Transfer Stations in the event of a catastrophic event. Some incorporated villages have their own resources and facilities in which they could obtain NYSDEC Emergency Authorizations for Debris Site Staging. Others utilize the Town's Transfer Facilities on a regular basis and utilize either Inter Municipal Agreements (IMA) or choose to utilize the charge back program for compensating the Town for the municipal delivery of Construction and Demolition Debris and/or Yardwaste.

Following the two rounds of curb side pickup, residents shall be directed to use disaster established collection centers and/or existing transfer facilities for debris deposition. Residents shall transport materials to the Town's transfer facilities.

The Town shall coordinate and oversee debris contractors working within the Town. The Town shall incorporate debris monitoring techniques later described to reduce contractor abuse of work and pay items. The Town shall coordinate and have prepared Emergency TDSR Authorizations for submittal to NYSDEC either before or immediately following the debris event.

In the event that the Town force account labor, or contracted contractors are insufficient to effectively move and dispose of waste, the Town will coordinate with SCFRES for the use of contracts associated with equipment use, and/or debris related Services and Equipment.

3.4 THE COUNTY ROLE – SCFRES shall work with the Towns upon identification of a potential threat of debris resulting event. The Commission of SCFRES shall activate the EOC at appropriate Levels as referenced in Main Chapter 3.4. SCFRES shall serve as the official source of coordination between Suffolk County and all levels of government for the duration of recovery operations. Town Staff including have participated in training of the E-Team Software system. When the EOC is set up, Town representatives are present in the EOC and coordinate operations with local response teams. The Town will estimate debris amounts during initial assessments following the disaster, and then maintain communication on cleanup efforts.

It should be noted that Suffolk County and its ten Towns use the widely accepted E-Team software system for managing and coordinating Emergency Events. The system, which has

been in County use for more than a decade, has a proven track record and is extremely flexible in its response and recovery capabilities. Its ease of use, interoperability, performance, mapping abilities, database support and compliance with the federal Incident Command Structure (ICS) and NIMS all contribute to the system's functionality. E-Team will be used in the monitoring and coordination of debris generating events from the initial planning phase through final stages of recovery.

FRES will monitor all debris response and recovery activities by both primary and supporting agencies throughout all operational periods. It will be their responsibility to ensure that emergency communications plans are in place, and that health and safety procedures are being followed in accordance with OSHA regulations. They should provide debris forecasts and estimations to all teams involved, and provide them damage assessment priorities. Throughout operations, FRES will monitor all phases of debris response and recovery. This includes ensuring that all waste is disposed of properly, in accordance with Federal, State, and local law and regulations. In addition, they are to monitor all procurement procedures, and review all debris contracts. The Logistics division shall be assigned to monitor all equipment assets throughout operations, and all media inquiries are to be handled by FRES' Public Information Officer (PIO).

The Suffolk County Debris Task Force will participate in all preparedness activities and serve as operational representatives when debris management and monitoring activities are undertaken. This team is comprised of Suffolk County's ten towns, FRES, SC DPW, and NYS DEC. Depending on the severity of the situation, NYS DOT, US EPA, US ACE, FEMA, and/or other local, State, and Federal agencies may needed as well. They are responsible for assigning requests to the appropriate agencies by developing task order. The EOC Manager will work in conjunction with the Debris Task Force to determine if additional Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are required to support removal and disposal efforts. Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services shall serve as the core agency in the Debris Task Force.

When activated, the Debris Task Force will conduct pre-scheduled daily conference calls each morning throughout the course of operations lasting no longer than one-hour. These conference calls will cover the current situations of each agency on the team, and address any outstanding concerns or requests. The Debris Task Force will present all information to the EOC Manager and the EOC staff. The Debris Task Force will focus on long-term recovery, addressing concerns such as debris clearance, mitigation, appropriations, loans, and other services that may be necessary for relief efforts. Once activated, the Debris Task Force will be staffed during the day, and will remain activated until the end of operations.

3.5 THE STATE ROLE – The Town shall work with the various state offices in conjunction with Suffolk County to provide information on storm impact, debris management operations, requested help and requested reimbursement. The Town shall provide to and abide by the regulatory requirements of operating waste management sites.

3.5.1 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) - The Waste Management Division shall coordinate with the NYSDEC on providing the information required within the Emergency Authorization for Debris Management Sites, and method of disposal / reduction of wastes.

3.6 THE FEDERAL ROLE –The Town shall coordinate with SCFRES to provide daily updates on debris totals and needs. The Town will also coordinate with SCFRES on meeting with

FEMA Representatives of Debris sites, supplying information required by FEMA and following up with the Project Worksheets for reimbursement.

4.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overview- Southampton is located on the south fork of Long Island's east end and occupies 295.5 square miles of total area. There are multiple villages and one Tribal Nation within its boundaries. Topography of Southampton is relatively flat island terrain with the highest ground elevations inland. Elevation ranges from 0 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in coastal areas in the north and south to 200 feet above MSL in the Town's central areas. This Chapter outlines the local solid waste management framework and the management and disposal of various types of natural disaster debris.

4.2 Solid Waste Management Framework

4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Plan – The Town of Southampton is in the process of updating its Solid Waste Management Program Plan with the New York State DEC. This plan outlines current and projected populations, current and future action items pertaining to the Municipal and Private Waste Management Operations occurring within the Town with the overall goal of reducing the amount of landfilled waste, increasing recycling, material reduction and reuse of material. An electronic version of this plan is located on the Town's website at http://www.southamptontownny.gov/216/Waste-Management

4.2.2 Solid Waste Management Infrastructure –

- *Landfills* - The Town of Southampton has a closed landfill located at the North Sea facility (1370 Majors Path, North Sea). This facility has three closed cells.
- *Transfer Stations* - The Town of Southampton Waste Management currently runs and operates four transfer stations, located in West Hampton, Hampton Bays, Southampton, and Sag Harbor.
- *Yardwaste Stations* – The Town of Southampton Waste Management currently runs and operates three yardwaste facilities located at the Westhampton Transfer Station, Hampton Bays Transfer Station and the North Sea Transfer Station. These facilities are regulated, meaning, they generally do not receive more than 10,000 Cubic Yards of material per year. During storm events, the Town requests emergency authorizations to receive additional material.

  Due to the size and topography of the Sag Harbor Transfer Station, this will not be utilized as a disaster debris area but will remain open for regular residential drop off's of MSW, Co-mingled, Cardboard, Paper, and waste oil. maintenance, and transfer facilities. We have haul residential hauled recyclables and MSW to various locations on Long Island.

4.3 Approach to Debris Management -

4.3.1 Waste Management - The Town of Southampton operates transfer stations for residential self haulers only. It is not open and available to Commercial Carters, or private businesses. It is estimated that the Town Transfer Station only receives approximately 15% of the Town's waste stream, the remaining 85% is disposed of by private carters bringing the material to non town facilities. The Town is permitted to accept residential and municipal construction and demolition debris at the North Sea

Transfer Station, which is the only Transfer Station that has a scale. The Town operates closed top compaction/ejection trailers to dispose of and haul items such as MSW, recyclables, and open top trailers for bulk waste and C&D wastes. The Town does not have a permitted permanent household hazardous collection program. The Town does contract with a vendor for four days of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection from one of each of the four Transfer Stations per year. Residents bring HHW to the appropriate station that day during a certain time period and the Vendor takes it off site and legally disposes of it.

Waste Management will monitor and assess the types of waste that result from the natural disaster, and shall coordinate with the County and/or the Town Contractor to determine appropriate disposal areas for Aggregate, Regulated Medical Waste, Asbestos Waste, an Lead Waste.

4.3.2 Highway Department – The Highway Department maintains the Town's Roads including drainage, right of way, winter road maintenance and other associated equipment. The Highway Department has Barns located throughout the Town for quick response times.

4.4 Debris Management Strategies –

4.4.1 Waste Management - Immediately prior to a natural disaster, the Town shall coordinate with the NYSDEC for emergency authorizations to accept C&D at Westhampton, Hampton Bays Transfer Stations, and additional quantities of vegetative material at the currently regulated yardwaste facilities. The Town will offer a one week amnesty for residential self haulers to bring MSW to the transfer stations. The Town Transfer Stations will then accept Municipal and Municipal Contractors working with the Highway Department and other Town Departments to bring debris left on the Town Right of Ways to the Transfer Stations. The Waste Management staff, will move and reduce yard waste as required to allow for more inflow of these materials, while still transporting items such as MSW, Recyclables, and C&D to the Town Contracted transfer stations. The Town owns and maintains a yardwaste tubgrinder. Staff puts storm material in windrows that are later reduced. The Town has operating disposal contracts for MSW, C&D, Recyclables (Comingled containers, Scrap Metals) and play the markets for commodities such as paper and cardboard.

4.4.2 Highway Department – The Town of Southampton Highway Department will be able to begin the process of clearing critical roadways immediately following the event, and progress the process of working with Contracted Debris Removal Crews following the storm to open up major and minor roadways and begin the process of debris removal. The Highway Department after progressing the clearing of streets take inventory of the Highway maintained parcels for damage and begin work to repair their inventory. The Highway Department shall choose one or two senior level employee in a Crew Leader title to act in the capacity of a Monitoring Site Supervisor. The Town shall enter into Contractor agreements to remove debris within the Right-of-Way and Monitoring Services.

4.4.3 Parks and Recreation - The Town of Southampton Parks and Recreation will begin the process of clearing debris from Town improved properties following the storm. Following the debris clearing and removal process, the Parks Department shall assess their facilities, and prepare preliminary damage reports for further inspection and review. Park facilities located at beaches have a primary concern of sanitary system fowling and sand contamination through destruction of paved surfaces. The Town shall coordinate and consider utilizing screens to remove miscellaneous material from the sand and re use on the beach if acceptable to the NYSDEC.

4.4.4 Facilities Management – Shall work to identify debris fall areas on Town managed building sites. They shall coordinate work with the Parks Department to remove material, and perform preliminary damage reports on building facilities for further inspection and review.

4.4.5 Engineering and Intermodal Transportation – The Engineering and Intermodal transportation Divisions shall obtain from the EOC areas of largest debris fall and begin photo-documenting areas in a safe and careful manner.

4.4.6 Comptrollers & Town Attorney's Office – Immediately following the end of storm, and working with assessments of damage, the Comptroller's Office and Town Attorney's Office will work to execute the Debris Management Contractors Notice to Proceed, and have all appropriate bonds and insurances in place. Then the Highway Department may direct them on cleanup activities. The Town has put a bid and executed a contract for vegetative, C&D, Metal and Appliances, Bulk Items, and Electronics disaster debris removal based on Cubic Yard or Ton after a declared emergency with DRC Emergency Services, LLC.

4.5 Storm Unique Debris Types – Unique storm related debris such as the following are discussed in the main document of the plan. The Town of Southampton shall utilize available assets such as Police Department, Bay Constables, Town Attorney's and Trustees to identify and coordinate Marine related debris types such as vehicles, boats, or material within the waterways or on private properties. In the event of a large scale event that results in either large quantities, of wildlife, domestic animal remains and/or human remains, The Town will notify and take direction from law enforcement officials and Suffolk County Department of Health Services.

5.0 PLANNING AND OPERATIONS: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN

5.1 Overview of Chapter – The Town of Southampton shall have pre determined sites to process all activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal and disposal activities following an event. These shall primarily consist of pre-existing municipal waste sites. In the event that these are insufficient to handle debris in a timely fashion, the Town shall consider either opening up additional Highway Temporary Storage sites, and/or performing additional front end direct haul of material to final disposal and/or transfer station sites.

5.2 Debris Management Sites

5.2.1 Overview – The Town recognizes the importance of having potentially suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites pre-identified and ready for use at all times in the event of a disaster. The Town owns and operates four transfer stations located equidistant through the Town, offering an average four mile travel distance to/from facilities. All four of these facilities offer facilities for transfer of MSW and recyclables. Three of these four transfer stations (North Sea, Hampton Bays and Westhampton) offer the site capacity and storage area for vegetative debris. These transfer Stations are registered with the NYSDEC as approved transfer stations and have been utilized in the past as TDSR for wastes, while three of them have been utilized as vegetative debris sites. The location and descriptions of these facilities are located in Appendix B.

5.2.2 Environmental Considerations –After a major disaster occurs, the emphasis is on rapid debris clearance from the public Right of Ways. It is anticipated that the North Sea and Hampton Bays Transfer Stations will receive debris faster than Westhampton and Sag Harbor and material can be stored on site and transported off site. In the case of vegetative material, the North Sea, Hampton Bays, and Westhampton sites have large land areas that material can be stored on site and then processed as

recovery progresses. These TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are optimal as they are not adjacent to surface waters, wetland areas, and have reduced potential to impact the environment.

5.2.3 Site Selection Guidelines for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris Sites – The Town of Southampton has Emergency Authorization requests prepared and ready for submission pursuant to NYS ECL for additional quantity and temporary storage of storm related debris to include C&D, electronics, and recyclables.

5.2.4 Site Operation of a Debris Management Site – The Town of Southampton has operational contracts for the disposal of MSW, Recyclables including comingled recyclables, waste oil and scrap metal and white goods. The Town operates ejection trailers, and if storage within the trailers, becomes a problem, on site storage on asphalt pads, or impervious pads will be provided.

5.2.4.1 Storwmater Controls – Sediment and erosion control measures to reduce and control waste leachate and erosion potential shall be controlled by silt fence, and inlet protection.

5.2.4.2 Volume Reduction Methods - Reducing and/or recycling disaster-related debris has financial and environmental advantages. These operations can decrease the overall cost of a debris removal operation by reducing the amount of material that is taken to a landfill. This diminishes the cost of final disposition in the form of tipping fees. In the case of recycling, potential end-use products for specific markets may offset the cost of operations even more.

5.2.4.2.1 Compaction – Compaction by both Heavy Equipment and ejection trailers will be performed

5.2.4.2.2 Grinding and Chipping – Vegetative debris is the most common material reduced by chipping and grinding. The Town currently owns and maintains a tub grinder that it utilized during its operational maintenance and recycling efforts for its annual leaf and brush clean up programs. Chipping and grinding typically reduces the volume of vegetative debris by approximately 75%. The remaining volume of material is generally in either mulch and/or compost.

5.2.4.3 Staffing - The Site Manager shall ensure that the site is set up to the layout pre-described by the Town based on the type of disaster. The Site Manager shall be familiar with the site prior to the event, and have knowledge of the existing facilities and proposed location of monitoring towers and the segregated debris deposition areas.

The site manager is responsible for supervising the overall day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling the environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager has oversight for monitoring the activities of the debris removal contractors and the onsite debris processing contractors to ensure they comply with the terms of their contracts.

5.2.5 Site Remediation / Closure checklist for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and Vegetative Debris Sites -The Town shall coordinate with other departments to conduct the post event clean up and closeout. The Town shall perform close out sampling as required by NYSDEC.

5.3 Concept of Operations Plan for Disaster Debris Management

5.3.1 Overview – Suffolk County has developed a Concept of Operations Plan (COP) for Disaster Debris Management, Activation, and Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts. The Town of Southampton will also conform with this operations plan. The COP describes the phases of clean up and priorities associated with the clean up.

5.3.2 Activities Timeline – The Concept of Operations Activities Timeline is segmented into four major operational time periods:

5.3.3 Pre Landfall Phases - -4 to 0 days (day 0 is landfall)
Notice Event Activation of Debris Removal and Monitoring Contractors. When the County Wide Debris Management Recovery Team is activated, the Town will attend all meetings. It shall perform the internal activities, and communicate same to incorporated Villages and Shinnecock Nation:

- Identify potential threats and impacts
- Assess available resources
- Discuss potential resource sharing, including personnel and assets; prepare draft task orders
- Identify pre-placed contracts and confirm availability for stand-by or activation
- Coordinate deployment of personnel and pre-positioning of equipment, as appropriate
- Activate Debris Management Branch in Suffolk County EOC, such as FEMA Debris subject matter experts.
- Photograph all TMDLs; inventory on site waste materials and equipment. Move any possible on site material ahead of landfall.
- Repair and fill all available equipment with fuel.

5.3.4 Phase I – Initial Response/Debris Clearance: 0 – 6 days
Phase I is the initial response and consists primarily of clearing disaster debris from the public roads and right of ways that hinders immediate life saving actions that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. Phase 1 period generally consists of de-energizing downed lines on primary roadways, so that the debris can be removed. The State will clear State roads, the County shall clear County Roads, and the Town shall clear Town roadways. Material is generally moved to the sites of the road in this initial response. The initial clearance will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

1) Support to Search and Rescue and other life-saving resources.
2) Critical life-sustaining facilities (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, other).
3) Additional life-sustaining facilities (i.e., emergency feeding and sheltering sites, Local Distribution Points, other).
4) Critical community support facilities (i.e., police, fire, EMS, and emergency management sites, other).
5) Critical infrastructure facilities (i.e., Electrical Utilities, Telecommunications Utilities, other).
6) Longer- term sustaining facilities (i.e., water treatment facilities,

wastewater treatment facilities, water pumping stations, other).

7) PSEGLI Restoration Operations

8) NYSDOT contractors for Staging Area Reduction

Immediate debris clearing actions on State and local roads and properties should be supervised by the Town of Southampton using all available resources. The Town of Southampton shall perform initial assessment of debris removal needs. If appropriate, the Town shall execute debris management contracts to remove debris from the Town. The Town has an executed contract in place for such required times, that is activated based on a notice to proceed (Appendix A). The state and county shall, when appropriate and/or requested provide support of the Town's debris management operations when conditions permit based on feedback. Each impacted municipality shall assess and shall activate their own contracts, and if appropriate request assistance from County and/or State officials.

5.3.5 Phase 2 – Recover/Debris Removal: 7 to 29 days

Phase 2 consists of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. Phase 2 could last up to a year or longer and may involve reassessment of debris quantities, operations of debris staging areas, public education, and debris separation, collection, storage, recycling and disposal activities. The Town shall coordinate and communicate on a regular basis with SC FRES on debris quantity and requested assets. Phase 2 shall progress appropriately from the Phase I priorities such as public roads, bridges, and essential facilities (Police, Hospital, Ambulance, Fire Stations, Water Supply facilities, and communication towers. Following clearing those critical facilities, governmental business facilities followed by recreational facilities.

5.3.6 Post Recovery – Public Assistance, TDSR/Vegetative Debris Site Closure and Quality Assurance: 30 to 180 days

Monitor Town, Village and Shinnecock Nation recovery operations and progress, including closeout of temporary debris sites, develop after action reports and revise plans, as appropriate. Prepare and review all necessary documentation and participate in all required aspects of applications for FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

6.0 SUMMARY

6.1 Summary Statement - If a catastrophic storm, such as the 100 year return period probabilistic hurricane-wind and flood event identified in Chapter 2 were to strike the Town of Southampton, it is estimated that approximately 464,120 tons of debris would be generated and spread across the entire Town as a result. This far exceeds the average annual amount of solid waste processed in Southampton Town during the year. The debris would block roadways making transportation and access to areas very difficult if not impossible for all residents. Public safety and protection of lives and property would be compromised until the massive quantities of debris could be cleared and removed.

Recovery from recent storms, such as Hurricane Irene and Super Storm Sandy, were effectively carried out because of knowledge and implementation of FEMA guidance documents, County wide Cooperation, multi-jurisdictional planning efforts and effective

debris removal and disposal contracts. This cooperative effort has led to the development of this greater Plan, which includes the pre positioning of contracts to streamline the contracting process. The Town is now better positioned to effectively work with adjacent municipalities and the County to respond to such a storm event because of these documents in place.

APPENDIX A

TOWN OF SOUTAHMPTON WASTE CONTRACTS

MSW AND BULK WASTES

RECYCLABLES AND CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS

EWASTE

DISASTER DEBRIS WASTES

PROPOSAL
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

CONTRACT FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

THE UNDERSIGNED BIDDER HAS CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE ATTACHED CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND WILL SUPPLY AND DELIVER ALL SPECIFIED ITEMS FOR THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

PROPOSAL FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

BIDDER NAME: Eastern Resoure Recycling Inc.

BIDDER ADRESS: 88 Old Dock Rd
Yaphank, NY 11980

I. TOWN DELIVERY OF MUNICIPAL MSW

The undersigned Bidder has carefully examined the attached contract documents and will provide all necessary labor, materials, equipment and incidentals required to accept and properly dispose of the Municipal Solid Waste described in the Bid Specifications at the unit price listed below.

For the acceptance of up to 12,000 tons of Municipal Solid Waste per year:

$ 64.71 /ton*

Sixty four Dollar and Seventy One Cents Dollars/ton *
Amount in words

Please list the location of the Transfer Station, days of operation and operating hours for each day it is open.

Location: 88 Old Dock Rd, Yaphank NY 11980

Days Open: Monday thru Saturday

Operating Hours: Mon - Fri 6am - 4pm Sat 6am - 12pm

* The initial per ton amount noted above will be subject to an Annual Rate Adjustment.

8/31/10
Date

Vincent Maggio Jr President
Print Name / Title

Signature of Bidder's Authorized Representative

NOTE: The Town of Southampton reserves the right to waive any informalities in any bids received, and/or reject any and all bids.

The Town does not guarantee any quantity of business under this contract. No estimate of volume is available or represented in this proposal form.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

The Town Board of the Town of Southampton reserves certain rights with respect to this Request for Bids, including but not limited to the following:

The Town Board reserves the right to award this Contract to the lowest qualified bidder, to waive any informalities in bids received, and to reject and declare invalid any or all bids deemed not in the best interest of the Town. The Town Board also reserves the right to award this Contract after approval is received from the regulatory agencies having jurisdiction thereof. In awarding this Contract, the Town is not bound by the quantities stated in the Bid Form. It is emphasized that the quantities are approximations only. No guarantee is made for any quantities stated nor is a guarantee made for the total bid or alternate total bid. Such total bid or alternate total bid are for the purpose of guidance in awarding the Contract only. Payment shall be on the basis of actual work done at the unit prices quoted.

On acceptance of this bid, the undersigned binds himself or themselves to enter into written Contract with the Town and to furnish security for faithful performance of the terms of said Contract, where required, and the insurance as required by the Conditions of Contract, and to process the work diligently so as to complete all the work required.

In default of the successful bidder's obligation to enter into a Contract with the Town for the work specified herein at the prices offered herein, and to provide at the time of execution of the contract the required contract security and documentation of insurance, the undersigned bidder agrees that the certified check or bid bond herewith deposited with the Town shall be paid and delivered to the Town as liquidated damages of such default. The certified checks or bid bonds of all remaining unsuccessful bidders except the second lowest bidder will be returned upon award of the Contract to the lowest bidder. After the execution of a Contract between the Town and the successful bidder and provision by the successful bidder of the required contract security and documentation of insurance, the bid security of the successful bidder and the second lowest bidder will be returned.

Bidder's Business Name: Eastern Resource Recycling, Inc.

Signature: Vincent Maggio

Print Name: Vincent Maggio Jr.

Title: President

Date: 8/31/10

GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW - SECTION 103-a and 103-b

GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Upon the refusal of a person, when called before a grand jury to testify concerning any transaction or contract had with the State, and political subdivision thereof, a public authority or with any public department, agency or official of the State or of any political subdivision thereof or of a public authority, to sign a waiver of immunity against subsequent criminal prosecution or to answer any relevant question concerning such transaction or contract,

a) such person, and any firm, partnership or corporation, of which he is a member, partner, director or officer shall be disqualified from thereafter selling to or submitting bids to or receiving awards from or entering into any contracts with any municipal corporation or any public department, agency or official thereof for goods, work, or services, for a period of five years after such refusal, and to provide also that,

b) any and all contracts made with any municipal corporation or any public department, agency or official thereof, since the effective date of this law, by such person, and by any firm, partnership or corporation of which he is a member, partner, director or officer may be cancelled or terminated by the municipal corporation without incurring any penalty or damages on account of such cancellation or termination, but any monies owing by the municipal corporation for goods delivered or work done prior to the cancellation or termination shall be paid.

This condition shall be further subjected to any other provisions or subsequent amendments to Section 103-a and 103-b of the General Municipal Law.

In acknowledgment of the above:

Bidder's Business Name: Eastern Resource Recycling Inc.

Signed by: Vincent Maggio

Title: President

Date: 8/31/10

GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW - 103-d

Non-Collusive Bidding Certificate

By submission of this bid, each bidder and each person signing on behalf of any bidder certifies, and in the case of a joint bid, each party thereto certifies as to its own organization, under the penalty of perjury, that to the best of his knowledge and belief:

(A) The prices in this bid have been arrived at independently without collusion, consultation, communication or agreement, and for the purpose of restricting competition, as to any matter relating to such prices with any other bidder or with any competitor or potential competitor;

(B) Unless otherwise required by law, the prices which have been quoted in this bid have not been knowingly disclosed by the bidder prior to the opening, directly or indirectly to any other bidder, competitor or potential competitor;

(C) No attempt has been or will be made by the bidder to induce any other person, partnership, or corporation to submit or not to submit a bid for the purpose of restricting competition.

I hereby affirm, under the penalty of perjury, the foregoing statement is true:

Signed by: Vincent Maggio

Title: President

Date: 8/31/10

Affix corporate seal if contractor is a corporation.

BIDDER'S QUALIFICATIONS

All questions must be answered and the information given must be clear and comprehensive. If necessary, questions may be answered on separate attached sheets.

Section A.

1. Name of Bidder: Eastern Resource Recycling Inc.
2. Main Office Address: 88 Old Dock Rd, Yaphank, NY 11980
3. When Organized: 2007
4. If a Corporation, Indicate State Incorporated In: New York
5. **NAME OF PARTNERS** **HOME ADDRESS OF PARTNERS**

(If Bidder is a FIRM, state here the name and home address of each member thereof)

If Bidder is a CORPORATION, complete the information below:

Name and Address of President: Vincent Maggio Jr, 22 Sneciff Lane, Miller Place NY 11764

Name and Address of Vice President: John Maggio, 300 N. County Rd, Miller Place, NY 11764

Name and Address of Secretary: _____

6. Does any other contractor, vendor or person have, hold, or may derive any actual or beneficial percentage of interest in any other form of ownership of the Bidder in an amount of 5% or more? Yes/No No

If yes, please provide:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Section B.

Provide information below regarding similar contracts held:

Organization Name: _____

_____

_____

Contact Person (Name and Phone Number): _____

_____

_____

Amount of Contract: _____

_____

_____

Date Completed: _____

_____

_____

Section C.

1. Have you ever failed to complete any contract awarded to you? Yes/No NO

2. Have you ever defaulted on a contract? Yes/No NO If yes, state where and why:

_____

_____

3. Has any officer or partner of your organization ever been an officer or partner of some other organization that failed to complete a contract? Yes/No NO

If yes, state name of individual, other organization and reason:

_____

_____

4. Has any officer or partner of your organization ever failed to complete a contract in his/her own name? Yes/No NO If yes, state name and reason:

_____

_____

5. In what other lines of business are you financially interested?

Maggio Sanitation Service Inc.

6. Who will personally supervise this contract?

Name and Phone Number: Dominic Testa — Title: Supervisor

Email Address: Dominic@EasternRR.com

7. Do you have, or can you obtain, sufficient personnel and equipment to perform this contract as required by the "Bid Proposal"? Yes/No Yes

8. Provide names and phone numbers of local (Long Island) government references:

Ed Hubbard 451-6210

John Reeve 727-3200 ext 391

Jim Heil 348-7600

9. Provide contact names and phone numbers for emergencies that require an immediate response:

Day: 631-775-5900

Night: 631-774-8852 - Dominic Testa
516-779-7278 - Vincent Maggio

10. List all major equipment you will utilize to perform all work. Indicate whether you currently own or lease the equipment, or will lease it (attach a separate sheet if necessary).

Payloader, Excavator and other equipment as necessary.

11. Successful Bidder shall provide the Town, at the signing of the contract, the following information:

a. Table of Organization of the CONTRACTOR showing the names and addresses of all individuals serving on the Board of Directors or comparable body of the CONTRACTOR.

b. Proof of financial capability and a detailed financial statement.

Section D.

(*Delete phrases that are not applicable)

I, Vincent Maggio Jr the *(applicant herein),

(an officer or agent of the corporate applicant) namely its President ,(list corporate interest) (swears) or (affirms) under the penalties of perjury that:

1. The following persons have a direct or indirect interest in this bid:

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH
Vincent Maggio Jr	22 Seacliff Lane, Miller Place, NY 11764	
John Maggio	300 N. Country Rd, Miller Place, NY 11764	

(In case of corporations, all officers of the corporation and stockholders owning more than 5% of the corporate stock must be listed. Attach an additional sheet, if necessary).

2. The following person(s) listed immediately above are related by blood or marriage to an officer or employee of the OWNER. Attach an additional sheet, if necessary.

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	NAME/POSITION OF EMPLOYEE/OFFICER
Dominic Testa	Father in Law	Supervisor

False statements made herein are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Eastern Resource Recycling Corp.
Legal Name of Person/Firm/Corporation

By: Vincent Maggio Jr

AGREEMENT
Successor and Assigns

This Agreement shall bind the successor, assigns and representatives of the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereunto set their hands and such of them as are corporations have caused these presents to be signed by their duly authorized officers.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

BY: _____
Anna Throne-Holst, Supervisor

BY: _____
Vendor

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

On the 18th day of January 2010, Anna Throne-Holst, to me known who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he/she resides at Sag Harbor, that she is the Supervisor of the Town of Southampton, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; her signature on this instrument was so affixed by authorization of the Town Board of said corporation, and that she signed her name thereto in like order.

NOTARY PUBLIC

ALLISON MANCUSO
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MA6110871 Suffolk County
Commission Expires June 1, 12

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

On the 17 day of December in the year 2010, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Vincent Maggiore. personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name(s) is (are) subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the individual(s), or the person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument.

NOTARY PUBLIC

LORI L. McNULTY
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 4921494, Suffolk County
Commission Expires February 22, 2014

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits
SUNY @ Stony Brook, 50 Circle Road
Stony Brook, New York 11790-3409
Telephone (631) 444-0366
Facsimile (631) 444-0360
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

September 16, 2009

Two Brothers Property Management Corp.
9 Commercial Blvd.
Medford, NY 11763

RE: Permit No.: 1-4722-05676/00001
Facility/Program No.: 52-W-151

Dear Permittee:

In conformance with the requirements of the State Uniform Procedures Act (Article 70, ECL) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR, Part 621) we are enclosing your permit. Please read all conditions carefully.

If you are unable to comply with any conditions, please contact us at the above address .

Sincerely,

Marilyn E. Peterson
Environmental Analyst

MEP/ls
Enclosure

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DEC PERMIT NUMBER		EFFECTIVE DATE
1-4722-05676/00001	PERMIT Under the Environmental Conservation Law	September 10, 2009
FACILITY/PROGRAM NUMBER(S)		EXPIRATION DATE(S)
52-W-151		September 9, 2014

TYPE OF PERMIT ☐ New ☐ Renewal ☐ Modification ☐ Permit to Construct ☐ Permit to Operate

- ☐ Article 15, Title 5: Protection of Waters
- ☐ Article 15, Title 15: Water Supply
- ☐ Article 15, Title 15: Water Transport
- ☐ Article 15, Title 15: Long Island Wells
- ☐ Article 15, Title 27: Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers
- ☐ Other:
- ☐ 6NYCRR 608: Water Quality Certification
- ☐ Article 17, Titles 7, 8:SPDES
- ☐ Article 19: Air Pollution Control
- ☐ Article 23, Title 27: Mined Land Reclamation
- ☐ Article 24: Freshwater Wetlands
- ☐ Article 25: Tidal Wetlands
- ■ Article 27, Title 7; 6NYCRR 360: Solid Waste Management
- ☐ Article 27, Title 9; 6NYCRR 373: Hazardous Waste Management
- ☐ Article 34: Coastal Erosion Management
- ☐ Article 36: Floodplain Management
- ☐ Articles 1, 3, 17, 19, 27, 37; 6NYCRR 380: Radiation Control

PERMIT ISSUED TO			TELEPHONE NUMBER
Two Brothers Property Management Corp., 9 Commercial Blvd., Medford, NY 11763			(631) 696-6300
ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE			
9 Commercial Blvd., Medford, NY 11763			
CONTACT PERSON FOR PERMITTED WORK			TELEPHONE NUMBER
Cashin Associates, 1200 Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, NY 11788			(631) 348-7600
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROJECT/FACILITY			
Eastern Resource Recycling Inc., 88 Old Dock Road, Yaphank			
COUNTY	TOWN	WATERCOURSE	NYTM COORDINATES
Suffolk	Brookhaven		

DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY:

Construct and operate a 600 ton per day Construction and Demolition (C & D) debris processing facility and a 500 ton per day transfer station averaged over a two week period.

By acceptance of this permit, the permittee agrees that the permit is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, the General Conditions specified **(see page 2)** and any Special Conditions included as part of this permit

PERMIT ADMINISTRATOR:	ADDRESS	
Susan V. Ackerman (MEP)	SUNY @ Stony Brook, 50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409	
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	DATE	
	September 16, 2009	Page 1 of 8

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Permittee Accepts Legal Responsibility and Agrees to Indemnification

The permittee expressly agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York, its representatives, employees, and agents ("DEC") for all claims, suits, actions, and damages, to the extent attributable to the permittee's acts or omissions in connection with the permittee's undertaking of activities in connection with, or operation and maintenance of, the facility or facilities authorized by the permit whether in compliance or not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. This indemnification does not extend to any claims, suits, actions, or damages to the extent attributable to DEC's own negligent or intentional acts or omissions, or to any claims, suits, or actions naming the DEC and arising under article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Laws and Rules or any citizen suit or civil rights provision under federal or state laws.

Item B: Permittee's Contractors to Comply with Permit

The permittee is responsible for informing its independent contractors, employees, agents and assigns of their responsibility to comply with this permit, including all special conditions while acting as the permittee's agent with respect to the permitted activities, and such persons shall be subject to the same sanctions for violations of the Environmental Conservation Law as those prescribed for the permittee.

Item C: Permittee Responsible for Obtaining Other Required Permits

The permittee is responsible for obtaining any other permits, approvals, lands, easements and rights-of-way that may be required to carry out the activities that are authorized by this permit.

Item D: No Right to Trespass or Interfere with Riparian Rights

This permit does not convey to the permittee any right to trespass upon the lands or interfere with the riparian rights of others in order to perform the permitted work nor does it authorize the impairment of any rights, title, or interest in real or personal property held or vested in a person not a party to the permit.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Condition 1: Facility Inspection by the Department

The permitted site or facility, including relevant records, is subject to inspection at reasonable hours and intervals by an authorized representative of the Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) to determine whether the permittee is complying with this permit and the ECL. Such representative may order the work suspended pursuant to ECL 71-0301 and SAPA 401(3).

The permittee shall provide a person to accompany the Department's representative during an inspection to the permit area when requested by the Department.

A copy of this permit, including all referenced maps, drawings and special conditions, must be available for inspection by the Department at all times at the project site or facility. Failure to produce a copy of the permit upon request by a Department representative is a violation of this permit.

General Condition 2: Relationship of this Permit to Other Department Orders and Determinations

Unless expressly provided for by the Department, issuance of this permit does not modify, supersede or rescind any order or determination previously issued by the Department or any of the terms, conditions or requirements contained in such order or determination.

General Condition 3: Applications for Permit Renewals or Modifications

The permittee must submit a separate written application to the Department for renewal, modification or transfer of this permit. Such application must include any forms or supplemental information the Department requires. Any renewal, modification or transfer granted by the Department must be in writing.

The permittee must submit a renewal application at least:

a) 180 days before expiration of permits for State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES), Hazardous Waste Management Facilities (HWMF), major Air Pollution Control (APC) and Solid Waste Management Facilities (SWMF); and

b) 30 days before expiration of all other permit types.

Submission of applications for permit renewal or modification are to be submitted to:

NYSDEC Regional Permit Administrator, Region 1, SUNY Bldg #40, Stony Brook NY 11790-2356

General Condition 4: Permit Modifications, Suspensions and Revocations by the Department

The Department reserves the right to modify, suspend or revoke this permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621. The grounds for modification, suspension or revocation include:

a) materially false or inaccurate statements in the permit application or supporting papers;

b) failure by the permittee to comply with any terms or conditions of the permit;

c) exceeding the scope of the project as described in the permit application;

d) newly discovered material information or a material change in environmental conditions, relevant technology or applicable law or regulations since the issuance of the existing permit;

e) noncompliance with previously issued permit conditions, orders of the commissioner, any provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law or regulations of the Department related to the permitted activity.

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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Project Description

Construct and operate a 600 ton per day construction and demolition (C&D) debris processing facility, and a 500 tons per day transfer station averaged over a two week period.

Part I - Construction Requirements

1. The Permittee shall construct the facility in compliance with Engineering Report, dated February, 2009, odor prevention submissions dated June, 2009, and the Department approved construction plans and related documents prepared by Cashin Associtates, P.C. and other consultants.

2. The Permittee shall have a Professional Engineer in the State of New York certify that all construction has been completed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.11(e).

3. The Permittee may not commence operations until the Permittee demonstrates compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.10(b) and receives Department approval that all Part I - Construction Requirements have been complied with.

4. Duration of construction must not exceed two calendar years.

Part II - Operational Requirements

1. General Requirements

1. The Permittee, Eastern Resource Recycling, Inc. must strictly conform to the following:

a. Engineering Report, dated February 2009, odor prevention submissions dated June, 2009, the most recently approved version of the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, and related documents prepared by Cashin Associtates, P.C. and other consultants.

b. 6 NYCRR Part 360 in effect.

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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

c. The provisions of this permit.

2. Within 6 months of commencing operations, the Permittee must submit the final O&M Manual as required by 6 NYCRR Part 360-16.4(a).

2. Authorized Activities

The Permittee is authorized to receive and process up to 600 tons per day of construction and demolition debris (C&D) and 500 tons per day of municipal solid waste (MSW) averaged over a two week period. The two waste streams shall be kept separate at all times.

3. Onsite Waste Handling

a. All activities involving C&D, recyclables, and MSW, including but not limited to sorting, processing, storing, loading, and unloading shall be performed inside the building.

b. C&D shall not remain onsite for more than 30 calendar days from receipt, recovered recyclables shall not remain onsite for more than 60 calendar days from receipt, and MSW shall not remain onsite for more than 7 calendar days from receipt.

4. Operational Requirements

a. Hours of operation shall not conflict with any local ordinances.

b. The facility shall post signs showing hours and days of operation, and prohibiting hazardous, medical and other unauthorized wastes from being accepted at the site. The signs shall be located in such a way that they are visible to any vehicle approaching the facility entrance.

c. An attendant shall be on duty during all hours of operation. The attendant shall inspect all vehicles entering the facility, rejecting any loads containing unauthorized materials.

d. Odor, vermin, noise, dust, and litter shall be controlled at all times. The Permittee shall immediately implement any controls required by the Department, including cessation of facility operations.

e. The Permittee shall maintain fire protection equipment in accordance with

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local laws and ordinances.

f. In the event that any unauthorized materials are received at the facility, they shall be contained properly and secured immediately. The Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services shall be notified within 24 hours of the event. The waste shall be removed by a transporter authorized under 6NYCRR Part 364 to transport such waste. A written report of the event shall be submitted to the Department within 5 working days.

g. The Permittee must not accept solid waste generated within a municipality that has either not completed a comprehensive recycling analysis or is not included in another municipality's comprehensive recycling analysis satisfying the requirements of Part 360-1.9(f), which has been approved by the Department, and implemented feasible recyclables recovery program.

h. The high speed doors must remain closed at all times, except when providing access for trucks or equipment to enter or exit the facility building. In addition, all loaded trailers must be directly sprayed with odor neutralizing agent on all the exterior surfaces of the unwrapped bales and/or loose MSW, as well as on the truck/trailer tires prior to exiting the facility building.

5. On-Site Environmental Monitor (OEM)

A. The Respondents shall fund environmental monitoring services to be performed by the Department. These monitoring services will include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Monitoring of the facilities to ensure compliance with both Solid Waste Regulations and this consent order.

2. Provide inspections and compliance monitoring to the Respondent's facility.

3. Provide monitoring to the surrounding area to monitor for the facility impacts to the surrounding area.

4. Review facility operational records and observe operational procedures.

5. Investigate and respond to reported violations and complaints.

6. Offer technical assistance to the Respondent, and answer questions

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

from the public.

7. Maintain files and databases.

8. Review annual reports, permit applications, permit modifications, correspondence relating to the facility and other submittals to the Department.

10. Prepare documentation for enforcement actions.

B. Funds necessary to support the monitoring services and requirements for the coming year shall be provided to the Department by the Respondent on an annual basis. The sum to be provided is based on annual environmental monitoring service costs of the Department and is subject to annual revision. Subsequent annual payments shall be made for the duration of this Permit or until the monitoring requirement no longer exists, whichever comes first.

C. The Respondent shall be billed annually for each fiscal year beginning on April 1. If this Permit is to first become effective subsequent to April 1, the initial payment may be for an amount sufficient to meet the anticipated cost of the monitoring through the end of the current fiscal year.

D. The Department may revise the required payment on an annual basis to include all of the Department's costs associated with the monitoring services. The annual revision may take into account such factors as inflation, salary increases, changes in operating hours and procedures, increase or decrease in the amount of monitoring necessary, and increase or decrease in the number of OEM and/or OEM supervisors necessary. Upon written request by the Permittee the Department shall provide the Permittee with a written explanation of the basis for any revision or modification. If such a revision is required, the Department will notify the Permittee of such a revision no later than 60 days in advance of such revision.

E. Prior to making its annual payment, the Permittee will receive, and have an opportunity to review, an annual work plan that the Department will undertake during the year.

F. Payments are to be in advance of the period in which they will be expended.

6. Residual Solid Waste Disposal

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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The Permittee shall only send residual waste to properly authorized disposal facilities. The Permittee shall maintain contracts with disposal facilities. Prior to sending residual C&D and MSW to a disposal facility, the Permittee shall provide the Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials with:

a. A complete copy of each state authorization required to operate the disposal facility, and

b. A copy of any contract between the Permittee and the disposal facility stating the amount of waste it would accept from the Permittee, and any conditions placed on such acceptance.

Prior to the expiration of any state authorization for a disposal facility to operate, the Permittee must submit a complete copy of the renewed or extended authorization to the Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials. If the Permittee fails to submit such a copy, or if for any reason a disposal facility loses any governmental authorization required for its operation (including failure to renew permit, permit suspension, permit revocation, facility closure, cessation of operation, or facility abandonment), the Permittee must immediately cease sending solid waste to that facility. The Permittee must immediately notify the Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials of such cessation and the reasons for the same.

7. **Operational Records and Reporting Requirements**

a. A daily log of the solid waste received and transported must be maintained by the Permittee at the facility. The daily log shall include the following information:

I) Type, quantity, and origin of material received,

ii) quantity and destination of all recyclables,

iii) quantity and destination of all non-recyclables and residuals transported for disposal. All construction and demolition debris transported off-site shall be accompanied by a tracking document.

b. The Permittee shall also maintain at the facility all weight tickets, hauling receipts, disposal receipts, invoices, etc. to support the entries made into the daily log. These records and receipts shall be maintained for 7 years after their creation and be available immediately to the Department upon request.

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c. The Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Central Office Director of Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials at 625 Broadway, 9th floor, Albany, NY 12233 and the Region 1 Solid and Hazardous Materials Engineer at 50 Circle Road, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409. The report must be submitted no later than sixty days after the first day of January following each year of operation on forms prescribed by or acceptable to the Department.

8. Financial Assurance

a. The Permittee shall maintain a form of financial assurance acceptable to the Department in the amount of $500,000 for a proper Part 360 closure of the facility. In subsequent years, the Department may modify the amount of financial assurance required to adjust for increases in closure costs.

b. Anytime that the Permittee fails to maintain financial assurance required by this permit, the Permittee must immediately cease accepting solid waste until financial assurance acceptable to the Department is in place. Within 30 days from the cessation of the required financial assurance, the Permittee shall have all solid waste (including recyclables) removed from the facility and the facility shall be in "broom clean" condition.

International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc. **BOND # T00132**
SERVICE CONTRACT PERFORMANCE BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Eastern Resource Recycling, Inc., (hereinafter called the Principal), and International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc. (hereinafter called the Surety) a corporation of the State of New York and who has an office at 2564 Brunswick Pike, Suite 106, Lawrenceville, NJ 08646 are held and firmly bound unto the Town of Southampton (hereinafter called the Obligee), in the full and just sum Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars AND 00/100 ($250,000.00) to the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made, the said Principal and Surety bind themselves, their and each of their heirs, administrators, executors, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the above bounded Principal has entered into a certain written contract for Disposal of Solid Waste with the above mentioned Obligee dated November 30, 2010 for a period of five (5) years, which contract is hereby referred to and made a part hereof as fully and to the same extent as if copied, at length herein, and

WHEREAS, the Obligee has agreed to accept a bond guaranteeing the performance of said contract for a period of one year.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, that if the above bounden Principal shall well and truly keep, do and perform, each and every, all and singular matters and things in said contract set forth and specified to be by the said Principal kept, done and performed, at the time and in the manner in said contract specified during the term of this bond, and shall pay over, make good and reimburse to the above named Obligee, all loss and damage which said Obligee may sustain by reason of failure or default on the part of said Principal, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that this bond is subject to the following conditions and provisions:

1. This bond is for the term beginning January 1, 2011 and ending December 31, 2011.
2. In the event of default by the Principal in performance if the contract during the term of this bond the Surety shall be liable only for the loss to Obligee due to actual excess costs of performance of the contract up to the termination of the term of this bond and in no event shall the liability of the surety exceed the penal sum of this bond.
3. No claim, action, suit or proceeding, except, as hereinafter set forth, shall be had or maintained against the Surety of this instrument unless same be brought or instituted and process served upon the Surety within six months after the effective date of this bond.
4. Neither non-renewal by the Surety, nor failure, nor inability of the Principal to file a replacement bond shall constitute loss to the Obligee recoverable under this bond.
5. The bond may be extended for additional terms at the option of the Surety, by continuation certificate executed by the Surety.

Signed and sealed this 3rd day of December 2010.

Witness

Witness Frances Frazzano

Principal: Eastern Resource Recycling, Inc.,

By: Vincent Maggio Jr President
Title

Surety: International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc.

By:
Brendan Gethins, Attorney-in-Fact

SURETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

COUNTY OF MORRIS

On this 3RD day of DECEMBER, , in the year 2010 before Personally comes Brendan A. Gethins, Jr., to me known; who, being sworn, deposes and says that he/she resides in the town of Whippany, that he/she is the Attorney-In-Fact of the International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc. the Corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that she knows the seal of the said Corporation that the seal affixed to the said instrument is such Corporate seal; that it was so affixed by the order of the Board of Directors of such Corporation, and that she signed his name thereto by like order.

Frances A. Frazzano
(Signature & Title of Official Taking Acknowledgement)

Frances A. Frazzano
Notary Public - State of New Jersey
My commission expires May 10, 2012

Agency Code. WAL02

Power No: 0020-317

International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc.
(Hereinafter referred to as "Company")
100 Park Avenue, Suite 1500
New York, NY 10017

LIMITED POWER OF ATTORNEY

Know all men by these presents that INTERNATIONAL CREDIT OF NORTH AMERICA REINSURANCE. INC , a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York ("Company") does hereby appoint **Walter F. Foster, Michael J. Tully, Michele Charette and Brendan Gethins** of **The Whitewood Agency Ltd.** its true and lawful Attorney(s)-in-Fact, with full power and authority hereby conferred, to make, execute, seal and deliver for and on its behalf as surety, in general, any and all bonds, undertakings, and recognizances in an amount not to exceed the penal sum of **Five Hundred Thousand ($500,000)** for any single obligation. The execution of such bonds or undertakings in pursuance of these presents, shall be binding upon said Company as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as if such bonds were signed by the President, sealed with the corporate seal of the Company, and duly attested by Secretary, hereby ratifying and confirming all the acts of said Attorney(s)-in-Fact pursuant to the power herein given. This Power of Attorney is made and executed pursuant to, and by authority of, the following Resolutions adopted by the unanimous written consent of the Board of Directors of International Credit of North America Re, Inc on the 20th day of November, 2007:

"**Resolved:** That the President, or any Vice President, may execute for and on behalf of the Company any and all Bonds, and all other writings obligatory in the nature thereof, the same to be attested when necessary and the seal of the Company affixed thereto by the Secretary, or any Assistant Secretary; and that the President, or any Vice President, may appoint and authorize Attorney(s)-in-Fact to execute on behalf of the Company any and all such instruments and to affix the seal of Company thereto; and that the President, or any Vice President, may at any time remove such Attorney(s)-in-Fact and revoke all power and authority given to any such Attorney(s)-in-Fact."

"**Resolved**: That Attorney(s)-in-Fact may be given full power and authority to execute for and in the name of the Company and all Bonds, and all other writings obligatory in the nature thereof, and any such instrument executed by any such Attorney(s)-in-Fact shall be as binding upon the Company as if signed by the President and sealed and attested by the Secretary, and further, Attorney(s)-in-Fact are hereby authorized to verify any affidavit required to be attached to such bonds, and all other writings obligatory in the nature thereof, and are also authorized and empowered to certify to a copy of any resolution of the Directors having to do with the execution of Bonds, and all other writings obligatory in the nature thereof, and certify copies of the Power of Attorney or with regard to the powers of any of the officers of the Company or of Attorney(s)-in-Fact."

This Power of Attorney is signed and sealed under the authority of the following Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc. on the 20th day of November, 2007.

"**Resolved:** That the signature of the President, or any Vice President, and the signature of the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary may be affixed by facsimile to any Power of Attorney or to any certificate relating thereto appointing Attorney(s)-in-Fact for purposes only of executing and attesting any bond, or other written obligation in the nature thereof, and any such signature and seal where so used, being hereby adopted by the Company as the original signature of such officer, to be valid and binding upon the Company with the same force and effect as though manually affixed."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, INTERNATIONAL CREDIT OF NORTH AMERICA RE, INC., has caused these presents to be signed by its President and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, duly attested by its Secretary this 7th day of January, 2009.

International Credit of North America Re, Inc.

Attest: _____
Eric Valentin, Secretary

By _____
Bridget Kutz, President

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

On this 7th day of January, 2009, before me personally appeared Bridget Kutz, President and Eric Valentin, Secretary, of International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc., personally known to me to be the individuals and officers described in and who executed the preceding instrument, and they acknowledge the execution of the same, and being duly sworn by me, sayeth that they are the said officers of the Company aforesaid, and that the seal affixed to the preceding instrument is the corporate seal of said Company and that the said corporate seal and their signatures as such officers are duly affixed and subscribed to the said instrument by the authority and direction of said Company.

DIANNE YOUNG
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 6-30-2010

Notary Pubite _____

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned Chairman of the Board of International Credit of North America Reinsurance, Inc. a New York Corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing Power of Attorney is in full force and has not been revoked, and furthermore, that the Resolutions of the Board of Directors set forth in the Power of Attorney are now in force

Signed and sealed at the County of New York Dated this 3RD day of DECEMBER, 2010 .

_____
Rafael Agliata, Chairman of the Board

ICNA Re, Inc.
2654 Brunswick Pike
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
1-866-459-4262

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

as of March 31, 2009
Statutory Basis

Bonds	$ 0	Reserve for Losses and Loss Expense	$ 9,190
Stocks	115,230	Reserve for Unearned Premium	217,722
Cash & Short-Term Investments	2,144961	Reserve for Expenses, Taxes, Licenses And Fees	0
Agents' Balances or Uncollected Premiums	0	Funds Held Under Reinsurance Treaties	0
Reinsurance Recoverable on Loss Premiums	0	Other Liabilities	21,963
Other Admitted Assets	560	Capital Stock	1,000,000
		Surplus	1,011,875
		TOTAL POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS	2,011,875
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,260751	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS	$2,260,750

Bonds and stocks are valued in accordance with the basis adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Securities carried at $1,558,283 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

CERTIFICATE

Bridget Kutz, President, and Eric Valentin, Secretary and Treasurer of ICNA Re, Inc., being duly sworn each for himself, deposes and says that they are the above described officers of the said Company and that on the 31st day of March 2009, the Company actually possessed the assets set forth in the foregoing financial statement, except as hereinbefore indicated, and that the foregoing statement is a correct exhibit of such assets and liabilities of said Company on the 31st day March, 2009, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief.

Bridget Kutz
President

Treasurer

JIANNE YOUNG
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 6-30-2010

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

On this 30th Day of April, 2009, before
me came the above named officers of ICNA Re, Inc.
to me known to be the individuals and officers
described herein, and acknowledge that they
executed the foregoing instrument and affixed the seal and said corporation thereto by authority of their office.

RIDER TO
INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN and
THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

WHEREAS, the **TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN ("BROOKHAVEN")**, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, having its principal offices at One Independence Hill, Farmingville, NY 11738 and the **TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON,** a municipal corporation of the State of New York, having its principal offices at 116 Hampton Road, Southampton, NY 11968 (hereinafter the "**MUNICIPALITY**" or "**SOUTHAMPTON**") entered into an Agreement, dated August 18, 2011 which provides as follows:

WHEREAS, municipal corporations in the State of New York, including the **PARTIES** herein, are authorized under General Municipal Law §119-o to enter into agreements for the performance among themselves or one for the other of their respective functions, powers and duties on a cooperative or contract basis; and

WHEREAS, the Municipality, through a contractor, currently collects Construction and Demolition Debris ("C&D"), defined herein; and Recyclables, defined herein, from the residential properties and other entities located throughout the Municipality that are suitable for transfer, recycling and disposal, at the Brookhaven Landfill Complex operated by the Town of Brookhaven at Horseblock Road, Yaphank, N.Y. ("Brookhaven Facility"); and

WHEREAS, Brookhaven owns and operates a Landfill Complex including solid waste management, transfer station, and recycling facilities located in the Brookhaven Landfill Complex at Horseblock Road, Yaphank, N.Y. which accepts processed and unprocessed C&D, and Recyclables; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Southampton wishes to continue to dispose of the C&D, defined herein, and Recyclables, defined herein, at the Brookhaven Facility, and Brookhaven wishes to accept such material for disposal under the terms previously agreed to; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Southampton wishes to modify the existing Agreement to expand the materials accepted by Brookhaven to include Street Sweepings, defined herein, and Brookhaven agrees to accept such Street Sweepings for disposal at its Landfill Complex; and

WHEREAS, both the Towns of Brookhaven and Southampton desire to work cooperatively together to provide an environmentally sound and cost-effective arrangement for disposing of C&D and Recyclables and Street Sweepings collected in the Town of Southampton consistent with applicable law; and

WHEREAS, the cooperative action of Brookhaven and Southampton is expected to be to the economic benefit of each Party and will serve a public purpose for each Party; and

WHEREAS, the municipalities have adopted respective resolutions authorizing the execution of this Rider to extend and modify the existing agreement to continue until December 31, 2015, and modify to include the Town of Brookhaven accepting from the Town of Southampton street sweepings.

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING AND THE MUTUAL COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS HEREIN CONTAINED THE PARTIES AGREE, WARRANT AND COVENANT AS FOLLOWS:

1. Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this Rider to the Agreement is to extend and modify the terms and conditions of the original Agreement by which the Municipality will deliver, and Brookhaven will accept, Processed and Unprocessed C&D, defined herein, and Recyclables, defined herein, and going forward, Street Sweepings, as defined herein, at Brookhaven's Landfill Complex located on Horseblock Road, Yaphank, New York.

2. Definitions

The term "Street Sweepings" shall mean the municipal solid waste, soil, and other material collected through the street cleaning operations conducted by or on behalf of the Municipality.

3. Term. The base term of this Agreement shall commence upon execution by the PARTIES and shall expire on **December 31, 2015.**

4. Tipping Fee and Payment and Weight Records

> Street Sweepings Tipping Fee and Payment. The Municipality shall pay Brookhaven Eighteen Dollars ($18) per ton term for the disposal of Street Sweepings pursuant to this Agreement. The fee for any option year shall be modified by multiplying the price for 2013 Street Sweepings by the dividend of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for New York-Northeastern New Jersey for January of the option year and the CPI-U for January of 2015. All other terms for tipping fees and payment as defined therein and contained in the original Agreement, dated August 18, 2011, remain unchanged.

CONFLICTS:

In the case of a conflict between the provisions of this rider and the provisions of the original Agreement, dated August 18, 2011, the provisions of this rider shall prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seal the date and year first above written.

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN

By: _____ KY
~~Supervisor and/or~~ Deputy Supervisor

1-5-15
Date

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

By: _____
~~Supervisor and/or Deputy~~ Supervisor
Anna Throne-Holst,

12 10 14
Date

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

On the 5th day of January, 2015, before me personally came David J. Panico, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he is the ~~Supervisor~~/Deputy Supervisor of the **TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN**, the municipal corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he signed his name thereto by order of the Town Board of the Town of Brookhaven.

Carol C Dono
Notary Public

CAROL C. DONO
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01DO5052424
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires January 2, 2018

STATE OF NEW YORK)
SS.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

On the 10th day of December, 2014, before me personally came Annathrone-Holst, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that she is the Supervisor of the Town of Southampton, the municipal corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that she signed her name thereto by order of the Town Board of the Town of Southampton.

Notary Public

Allison Mancuso
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MA6110871 Suffolk County
Commission Expires June 1, 16

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

INVITATION TO BID

FOR VEGATATIVE DISATER DEBRIS REMOVAL BASED ON CUBIC YARD (CY) or TON AFTER A DECLARED EMERGENCY

SEALED BIDS DUE IN TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
116 HAMPTON ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON
ON OR BEFORE 2:00 PM ON August 14, 2012

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VEGATATIVE DISASTER DEBRIS REMOVAL BASED ON CUBIC YARDS (CY) OR TON AFTER A DECLARED EMERGENCY

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

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RESOLVED, as per the request of Department of Municipal Works, Division of Waste Management that the Town Clerk be and hereby is authorized to advertise for public bid as per the following:

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

TAKE NOTICE, that sealed bids will be received by the Town Clerk, Southampton Town Hall, on August 14, 2013 at 2:00 p.m., prevailing time, when they will be publicly opened and read aloud for:

Vegetative Disaster Debris Removal Based on Cubic Yard (CY) or Ton After a Declared Emergency

Specifications are available beginning on Thursday, July 18, 2013 at 8:30 a.m. online at www.southamptontownny.gov/TownClerk or in person at the Town Clerk's Office, 116 Hampton Road, Southampton between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, (except Holidays). These specifications have met with the approval of the Office of Contracts Administration.

Bidders interested in this project are REQUIRED to visit www.labor.ny.gov, (home page), go to Govt. & Research, Public Work, Article 8, Original Wage Schedule, Left side-Access Previously Requested Schedule, Original Rate Schedule Online, then enter the PRC# 2013006308 to view the original prevailing wage schedule. Employees under this title must be paid the wage rate(s) indicated on this schedule. The winning vendor(s) will be provided an original wage schedule with their contract.

A refundable bid deposit of $50.00, payable by check or money order only, will be required for each copy of the plans, specifications, and contract documents.

Each bidder must provide with its bid a bond equal to ~~five~~ 100% percent of his/her total bid payable to the order of the Town of Southampton, with sufficient sureties in accordance with instructions contained within Section 10.0 of the Scope of Services contained within the Bid Package.

Each proposal must be submitted in a sealed envelope clearly marked "**Vegetative Disaster Debris Removal Based on Cubic Yard (CY) or Ton After a Declared Emergency.**"

The Town Board of the Town of Southampton reserves the right to waive any informalities in bids received, and/or reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE TOWN BOARD
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK
SUNDY A. SCHERMEYER, TOWN CLERK

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

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1. RECEIPT AND OPENING OF BIDS

Pursuant to Town Board Resolution, the Town of Southampton invites bids on the forms herein provided for the **Vegetative Disaster Debris Removal Based on Cubic Yard (CY) or Ton after a Declared Emergency** at the time, date and place indicated in the Notice to Bidders.

2. FORM, PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF PROPOSAL

Bidders should return the *entire bid package*, with the information requested on the green pages completed.

Each proposal must be submitted on the forms provided. Bids must be contained in a sealed envelope marked "Vegetative Disaster Debris Removal Based on Cubic Yard (CY) or Ton after a Declared Emergency".

Bidders must provide ALL INFORMATION requested on GREEN PAGES.

INCOMPLETE SUBMISSIONS MAY BE REJECTED!!

- If a question is not applicable, indicate by writing "N/A" in answer space
- All blank spaces for bid prices must be filled in, in ink, in both words and figures, with a total or gross sum for which the bid is made. In case of discrepancy between the unit price and total amount bid for any item, the unit price, as expressed in words, shall govern.
- All Bidders Qualifications questions must be answered
- General Municipal Law forms must be signed
- Bids that contain any omission, erasure, alteration, addition or items not called for in the itemized bid form, or that contain irregularities of any kind may be rejected.

3. QUALIFICATIONS OF BIDDERS

Forms for qualifications of bidders giving evidence of sufficient facilities, equipment, experience and financial ability to insure completion of the work have been provided, and must be filled out in their entirety. The Town reserves the right to require the Low Bidder to submit additional documentation prior to the award of the bid.

4. REJECTION OF BIDS

(a) The Town Board reserves the right to reject any bid if the information submitted in the qualifications statement or an investigation of such bidder fails to satisfy the Town Board that

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

such bidder is properly qualified to carry out the obligations of the Contract and to complete the work contemplated therein. Conditional bids will not be accepted.

(b) The Town Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in whole or in part, to waive any information in any or all bids, to require additional documentation from the lowest responsible bidder, and to accept the bid or part thereof which it deems most favorable to the Town after all bids have been examined and/or checked. No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of forty-five (45) days after being publicly opened and read.

5. BIDDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

(a) Bidders are cautioned not to submit bids until after having inspected the site of the proposed improvement and having made themselves familiar with local conditions. The attention of persons intending to submit bids is specifically called to the paragraph of the Contract which debars a Contractor from pleading misunderstanding or deception because of estimates or quantities, character, location or other conditions surrounding the same. Special attention is called to the notes on the Plans or in the itemized form of bid, which are made a part of this Contract, which may alter or revise the Specifications for the particular contract.

(b) No representation is made as to the existence or nonexistence of ground water which may in any way impede the work proposed to be accomplished. Each bidder shall fully inform himself as to ground water and sub-surface conditions prior to submitting his bid.

(c) The bid shall include the complete cost of furnishing all materials, labor and equipment necessary to complete the work in accordance with the Plans and Specifications, including all other expenses incidental thereto.

(d) Bidders must examine the Plans and Specifications and exercise their own judgment as to the nature and amount of the whole of the work to be done, and for the bid prices, must assume all risks of variance by whomsoever made in computation or statement of amounts or quantities necessary to fully complete the work in strict compliance with the Contract Documents.

(e) The Contractor shall assume all risks and responsibility and shall complete the work in whatever material and under whatever conditions he may encounter or create, without extra cost to the Town.

(f) No pleas of ignorance or misunderstanding of conditions that exist or that may hereafter exist, or of conditions or difficulties that may be encountered in the execution of the work under this Contract, as a result of failure to make the necessary examinations and investigations, will relieve the Contractor from its obligation to fulfill in every detail all of the requirements of the Contract documents, or will be accepted as a basis for any claims whatsoever for extra compensation, or for an extension of time.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

(g) The Contractor acknowledges that per NYS Labor Law §220 in which the Contractor must submit Certified Payroll to the Town, he will submit this payroll with every bill submitted. The Contractor understands, no bill will be paid without the Certified Payroll that pertains to it.

6. CONSTRUCTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The successful bidder is advised that the work specified in the Conditions of Contract, together with the Information for Bidders, Form of Bid, Plans, Specifications and instructions of the **Vegetative Disaster Debris Removal Based on Cubic Yard (CY) or Ton after a Declared Emergency** or its duly authorized representative will be rigidly enforced.

7. SECURITY FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE AND MAINTENANCE

The Contractor shall furnish a Performance Bond equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of the bid as security for the faithful performance of the Contract, and for the payment of all persons performing labor or furnishing materials in connection with this Contract.

A) The Performance Bond shall remain in full force and effect for a period of not less than one (1) year. After the project had been completed and has received final sign off by the Department Head, the Town requires a maintenance bond to replace the performance bond; the maintenance bond shall remain in effect for a period of not less than one (1) year after the date of final acceptance of the work.

Within five (5) days after issuance of a Work Order to proceed in excess of the One Hundred Performance Bond provided by Contractor, the successful bidder must deliver to the Town a new Performance Bond in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the estimated Work Order over the amount of the original bond.

B) Additional or Substitute Bond: If at any time the Town shall be or become dissatisfied with any surety or sureties then upon the Performance Bond, or if for any reason such bond shall cease to be adequate security to the Town, the Contractor shall within five (5) days after notice from the Town to do so, substitute an acceptable bond in such form and sum and signed by such other surety as may be made until the new surety is found qualified
In the event the successful bidder is unable to perform the contract, the successful bidder will be liable for and agrees to pay to the Town on demand, the difference between the price bid and the price for which such contract shall subsequently be rebid, including the cost of such rebidding, less the amount of such deposit. No plea of mistake in such accepted bid shall be available to the bidder for recovery of his deposit or as a defense to any action upon accepted bid unless said mistake can be proven by documentary evidence acceptable to the Town.

The bid security shall be returned after filing and approval of the Performance Bond by the Town and the execution of the Contract by both parties.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

8. FOREIGN CONTRACTORS

Foreign Contractors must comply with the provisions of Articles 9A and 16 of the Tax Law, as amended, prior to submission of a bid for the performance of this work. The certificate of the New York State Tax Commission to the effect that all taxes have been paid by the foreign contractor shall be conclusive proof of the payment of taxes. The term "foreign contractor" as used in this subdivision means in the case of an individual, a person who is a legal resident of another state or foreign country; and in the case of a foreign corporation, one organized under the laws of a state other than the State of New York.

9. LIEN LAW

Attention of all persons submitting bids is specifically called to the provisions of Section 25, Subdivision 5, Section 25A and 25B of the Lien Law, as amended, in relation to funds being received by a contractor for a public improvement declared to constitute trust funds in the hands of such Contractor to be applied first to the payment of certain claims.

10. SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Within five days after receipt from the **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS** of notice to begin work, the Contractor will furnish written notice of names of all subcontractors to be employed on the project and the general items of work to be done by them. Simultaneously, the Contractor shall furnish written notice of the names of suppliers of materials to be used on the project. The Town may disapprove for good cause any subcontractor or material supplier selected by the Contractor by giving written notice of its disapproval within five (5) days after receiving the names of subcontractors and material suppliers, to the Contractor who shall thereupon promptly notify the Town of the names of the subcontractor or material supplier selected in replacement which shall again be subject to approval by the Town.

11. PENAL LAW

Attention is called to Section 1918 of the Penal Law as follows:

Construction or blasting near pipe conveying combustible gas

No person shall discharge explosives in the ground, nor shall any person other than a state or county employee regularly engaged in the maintenance and repair thereof excavate in any then existing street, highway, or public place, unless notice thereof in writing shall have been given at least seventy-two hours in advance to the person, corporation or municipality engaged in the distribution of gas in such territory. The person having direction or control of such work shall give such notice, and further he shall ascertain whether there is within one hundred feet in such street, highway or public place, or in the case of a proposed discharge of explosives within a radius of two hundred feet of such discharge, any pipe of any other person, corporation or municipality conveying combustible gas, and if thereby any such person, corporation or municipality. Provided, however, that in any emergency involving danger to life, health, or property it shall be lawful to excavate without using explosives if the notices

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

prescribed herein are given as soon as reasonable possible, and to discharge explosives to protect a person or persons from an immediate and substantial danger of death or serious personal injury if such notices are given before any such discharge is undertaken. Any such work shall be performed in such manner as to avoid danger to any pipe conveying combustible gas. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

12. REFUSAL TO WAIVE IMMUNITY

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 103-A of the General Municipal Law, in the event that the bidder or any member, partner, director or officer of the bidder, should refuse when called before a grand jury to testify concerning any transaction or contract had with the State, any political subdivision thereof, a public authority or with any public department, agency or official of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, or of an authority, to sign a waiver of immunity against subsequent criminal prosecution or to answer any relevant question concerning such transaction or contract, such person, and any firm, partnership or corporation of which he is a member, partner, firm director or officer shall be disqualified from thereafter selling to or submitting bids to or receiving awards from or entering into any contracts with an municipal corporation or any public department, agency, or official thereof, for goods, work or services, for a period of five (5) years after such refusal, and any and all contracts made with any municipal corporation or any public department, agency, or official thereof on or after the first day of July, 1959, by such person and any firm, partnership or corporation of which he is a member, partner, director or officer may be canceled or terminated by the municipal corporation without incurring any penalty or damages on account of such cancellation or termination, but any moneys owing by the municipal corporation for goods delivered or work done prior to the cancellation or termination shall be paid.

13. ADDENDA AND INTERPRETATIONS

Every request for information or interpretation of the Contract Documents or Drawings must be addressed in writing to the **Office of Contracts Compliance** via email to **amancuso@southamptontownny.gov;** and to be given any consideration, must be received at least five (5) days prior to the date fixed for the opening of bids. Any such interpretations or supplemental instructions will be in the form of written addenda, and will be emailed/mailed or faxed to all prospective bidders. The failure of any bidder to receive any such addenda will not relieve the bidder of any obligation under his bid as submitted. Any addenda so issued shall become part of the Contract Documents.

14. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Liquidated damages in the amount set forth in the Conditions of Contract attached hereto may be assessed for each consecutive calendar day of delay not excusable as provided in the Contract Documents.

15. EXEMPTION FROM SALES AND USE TAXES

In accordance with Chapter 513 of the laws of 1974 adopted by the New York State Legislature, amending section 1115 (a) of the tax law, specifically paragraphs 15 and 16,

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

political subdivisions, as described in subdivision (a) paragraph (L) of section 1116 of the tax laws, of the State of New York are exempt from the payment of sales and use taxes imposed on tangible personal property within the limitations specified in tax law 1115 (a) (15) and (16).

(15) Tangible personal property sold to a contractor, subcontractor or repairman for use in erecting a structure or building of an organization described in subdivision (a) of section 1116, or adding to, altering or improving real property, property or land of such an organization, as the terms real property, property and land are defined in the real property tax law; provided, however, no exemption shall exist under this paragraph unless such tangible personal property is to become and integral component part of such structure, building or real property.

(16) Tangible personal property sold to a contractor or repairman for us in maintaining, servicing or repairing real property, or land of an organization described in subdivision (a) of section 1116, as the terms real property, property or land are defined in the real property tax law; provided, however, no exemption shall exist under this paragraph unless such tangible personal property is to become an integral component part of such structure, building or real property.

Contractors entering into Contract with the Town of Southampton shall be exempt from payment of sales and use tax as described above. Procedures and forms are available to the Contractor direct from the Instructions and Interpretations Unit, State of New York, Department of Taxation and Finance, State Campus, Albany, New York, 12227.

16. METHOD OF AWARD

All bids will be compared on the basis of the lump sum prices identified by the Contractor in the Proposal Form. The bid shall include the complete cost of furnishing all materials, labor and equipment necessary to complete the work in accordance with the Plans and Specifications, including all other expenses incidental thereto.

The Town of Southampton reserves the right to award to single or multiple vendors, in whole or in part, by item, by class, by category, or to establish primary/secondary contracts, whichever the Town deems to be in the best interest of the Town of Southampton and its constituents.

17. TIME FOR COMPLETION

The bidder, when submitting his bid, must be prepared to commence work not later than three (3) days after an emergency situation has been declared and TOWN is in receipt of a fully executed contract, unless the Town shall authorize a delay. The time for completion of this Contract shall be a maximum of sixty (60) days from the date the work commences, unless otherwise extended in accordance with the Conditions of Contract and Specifications.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

18. AFFIDAVIT ON COMPLETION

The Contractor, upon completion of the work, shall file with the Town an affidavit to the effect that all persons who did work or furnished materials to him under these Specifications have been fully paid and satisfied, and that no mechanics liens exist against the work. The final payment and any retainage payment shall not be made until this affidavit is received.

19. PAYMENTS

Upon completion of work (or portions thereof) under this Contract, the Contractor shall notify the **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS** of his/her completion of the work. The **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS** will than make an interim inspection of the work site and submit to the Contractor a "punch list" if required. Upon completion of all work at the project site, the Contractor shall notify the **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS** of his completion of all work. The **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS** will then make a final inspection of the work site and submit to the Contractor a "punch list" if required.

Upon interim acceptance of the work at the work site by the **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS**, and after the Contractor submits the required one-year maintenance bond, the bill (which must be submitted within 30 days of final acceptance), and the Certified Payroll for the bill (as required by NYS Labor Law §220), the Contractor shall be paid ninety percent (90%) of the cost of work completed at the work site. Upon final acceptance of the work at the work site by **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS**, and after the Contractor submits any outstanding Certified Payrolls and affidavits as required by NYS Labor Law §220, the Contractor shall be paid the remaining ten percent (10%) of the cost of work completed at the work site.

20. PURCHASE ORDER

Contractor shall not commence, nor will they be compensated for, any services performed prior to the Contractor submittal of a numbered Southampton Town Purchase Order. The Contractor is to obtain the numbered purchase order from the Town Official responsible for Administration of the Project.

21. LABOR LAW

The Contractor and each and every subcontractor performing work at the site of the project to which this Contract relates shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Labor Law, as amended, of the State of New York.

Attention is called to certain provisions of the Labor Law, as set forth in the Conditions of Contract, Paragraph 11, which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

The Notice to Bidders attached indicates the Department of Labor's PRC# for the applicable prevailing wage schedule for this project. The Vendor is required to obtain and be guided by the wages contained therein. The winning vendor will be provided an original prevailing wage schedule.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

22. INSURANCE REQUIRED BY THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

The successful bidder will be required to procure and pay for, at his/her expense, the following types of insurance with limits of coverage as further specified in the General Contract Provisions:

(a) Workers Compensation Insurance, as required by Applicable Law, the coverage must be evidenced on a C-105.2 form or if exempt on the CE-200 form. If you have questions please visit www.wcb.ny.gov

(b) Disability Benefits Insurance must be evidenced on a DB-120.1 form or if exempt on the CE 200 form. If you have questions please visit www.wcb.ny.gov

(c) Liability Insurance to include bodily injury and injury to property in the amount of $1,000,000 per occurrence, the Accord form is acceptable to evidence the liability coverage. The Town will be named as an additional insured on the Liability policy.

(d) Owners Contractor's Protective Liability Insurance

(e) Automobile Liability Insurance

This contract will not be signed by the Town's Supervisor until all required insurances are received.

23. TERM OF THE CONTRACT/CONTRACT PERIOD AND EXTENSION

The term of the Contract shall be from the date of execution of the Contract by the Supervisor or her designee until

The term of this Contract shall be for a period of one (1) year from the date of execution of the contract by the Town Supervisor or his/her designee and the Town has the option to renew this contract for a period of four (4) additional one (1) year periods upon agreement of the parties, if doing so would be in the best interest of the Town.

All bills pertaining to this Contract must be submitted no later than thirty days (30) after completion and final sign off by the Department Head.

24. WAGE RATES

The rates of wages determined by the New York State Industrial Commissioner pursuant to the Labor Law, which are to be paid on this project, are to be found on website provided in Notice to Bidders, the vendor awarded the contract shall be provided with an original wage schedule.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
SUFFOLK COUNTY, N.Y.

PROPOSAL FORM

VEGETATIVE DISASTER DEBRIS REMOVAL BASED ON CUBIC YARD (CY) OR TON AFTER A DECLARED EMERGENCY

The undersigned bidder has carefully examined the Contract, plans, and specifications, and the site for the proposed construction, and will provide all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals as necessary and called for by said Contract, plans, and specifications, in strict accordance with the requirements of the Town of Southampton, for **VEGATATIVE DISASTER DEBRIS REMOVAL BASED ON CUBIC YARD (CY) OR TON AFTER A DECLARED EMERGENCY** for the following unit prices.

Amount in Words:

Five Hundred Four Thousand Eight Hundred Four Dollars and Ninety two cents

Amount in Figures:

$ 504,804.92

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

PRICES ARE ALL INCLUSIVE OF ALL CONTRACTOR COSTS FOR MANAGING THE LISTED DEBRIS. CONTRACTORS ARE ADVISED TO FILL IN ALL OPEN CELLS FOR PRICING OPTIONS.

			Col. A	Col. B	Col. D	Col. E
Award No.	Item No.	Description	Pricing Basis	Price for Collection/ DMS Operations & Processing/ Transportation to North Sea Transfer Station	Estimated Quantity	Total Price based on processing/transportation to Town Facility
East of Canal						
	1	Clean Vegetative Debris	Ton	$163.25	2,000	$326,500.00
	2	Construction and Demolition Debris	Ton	$163.25	500	$81,625.00
	3	Scrap Metal & Appliances	Ton	$163.25	1 ton	$163.25
	4	Household Goods/Furniture	Ton	$225.23	1 ton	$225.23
	5	Electronics (computers, monitors, televisions)	Ton	$225.23	1 ton	$225.23
TOTAL BID COMPARISON AWARD NO. East of Canal (add items 1-6)						$408,738.70

Contractor shall provide an accurate quote for this debris category after the disaster that may be less than the price listed on this bid sheet. Unbalanced bids may be caused for rejection.

ALL ITEMS IN AN AWARD GROUPING (I.E. 2, 3, 4.....) MUST BE COMPLETED TO BE CONSIDERED A RESPONSIVE BID

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

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PRICES ARE ALL INCLUSIVE OF ALL CONTRACTOR COSTS FOR MANAGING THE LISTED DEBRIS. CONTRACTORS ARE ADVISED TO FILL IN ALL OPEN CELLS FOR PRICING OPTIONS..

	Item No.	Description	Pricing Basis	Price for Collection/ DMS Operations & Processing/ Transportation to Town of Southampton Transfer Facility as indicated	Estimated Quantity	Total Price based on processing/transportation to Town Facility
West of Canal						
	1	Clean Vegetative Debris	CY	HBTS/WHTS $ 27.32 /CY	2,000	$54,640.00
	2	Construction and Demolition Debris	Ton	NSTS $ 163.25 /Ton	250	$40,812.50
	3	Scrap Metal /Appliances	Ton	HBTS/WHTS $ 163.25 /ton	1	$163.25
	4	Household Goods/Furniture	Ton	HBTS/WHTS $ 225.23 /ton	1	$225.23
	5	Electronics (computers, monitors, televisions)	Ton	HBTS $ 225.23 /ton	1	$225.23
TOTAL BID COMPARISON AWARD NO. West of Canal (add items 1-6)						$96,066.21

Hazardous household waste pricing is the maximum price. Contractor shall provide an accurate quote for this debris category after the disaster that may be less than the price listed on this bid sheet. Unbalanced bids may be caused for rejection.

ALL ITEMS IN AN AWARD GROUPING (I.E. 2, 3, 4.....) MUST BE COMPLETED TO BE CONSIDERED A RESPONSIVE BID

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

PF-3

The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of the following Addenda (if any):

Addendum No.	Dated
Addendum 1	received 8-1-2013
Addendum 2	received 8-6-2013

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

The Town Board of the Town of Southampton reserves certain rights with respect to this Request for Bids, including but not limited to the following:

The Town Board reserves the right to award this entire Contract to the lowest qualified bidder, or to award individual items of the bid to separate vendors. The Town Board reserves the right to waive any and all informalities in all bids received, and/or to reject and declare invalid any or all bids deemed not in the best interest of the Town. The Town Board also reserves the right to award this Contract after approval is received from the regulatory agencies having jurisdiction thereof. In awarding this Contract, the Town is not bound by the quantities stated in the Bid Form. It is emphasized that the quantities are approximations only. No guarantee is made for any quantities stated nor is a guarantee made for the total bid or alternate total bid. Such total bid or alternate total bid are for the purpose of guidance in awarding the Contract only. Payment shall be on the basis of actual work done at the unit prices quoted.

On acceptance of this bid, the undersigned binds himself or themselves to enter into written Contract with the Town and to furnish the required security for faithful performance of the terms of said Contract and the insurance as required by the Conditions of Contract, and to process the work diligently so as to complete all the work required under this Contract within **the time frame indicted on the Notice to Proceed and/or Work Order provided by the Director of Municipal Works** from the date of receipt of a fully executed Contract from the Town.

In default of the successful bidder's obligation to enter into a Contract with the Town for the work specified herein at the prices offered herein, and to provide at the time of execution of the contract the required contract security and documentation of insurance, the undersigned bidder agrees that the certified check or bid bond herewith deposited with the Town shall be paid and delivered to the Town as liquidated damages of such default. The certified checks or bid bonds of all remaining unsuccessful bidders except the second lowest bidder will be returned upon award of the Contract to the lowest bidder. After the execution of a Contract between the Town and the successful bidder and provision by the successful bidder of the required contract security and documentation of insurance, the bid security of the successful bidder and the second lowest bidder will be returned.

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

The Town Board reserves the right to award this Contract to the lowest qualified bidder and to reject and declare invalid any or all bids deemed not in the best interest of the Town. Payment shall be on the basis of actual work completed for the prices quoted. Contractor will be paid the total contract amount after the project is completed to the satisfaction of the **DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL WORKS**.

Signature of person, firm or corporation making this Proposal:

Secretary/Treasurer

(Contractor) (Title)

Date: 8-12-13

Mailing Address: 740 Museum Drive Mobile, AL 36608

Phone No.: 251-343-3581

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

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GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW - SECTION 103-a and 103-b

GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Upon the refusal of a person, when called before a grand jury to testify concerning any transaction or contract had with the State, and political subdivision thereof, a public authority or with any public department, agency or official of the State or of any political subdivision thereof or of a public authority, to sign a waiver of immunity against subsequent criminal prosecution or to answer any relevant question concerning such transaction or contract,

a) such person, and any firm, partnership or corporation, of which he is a member, partner, director or officer shall be disqualified from thereafter selling to or submitting bids to or receiving awards from or entering into any contracts with any municipal corporation or any public department, agency or official thereof for goods, work, or services, for a period of five years after such refusal, and to provide also that,

b) any and all contracts made with any municipal corporation or any public department, agency or official thereof, since the effective date of this law, by such person, and by any firm, partnership or corporation of which he is a member, partner, director or officer may be cancelled or terminated by the municipal corporation without incurring any penalty or damages on account of such cancellation or termination, but any monies owing by the municipal corporation for goods delivered or work done prior to the cancellation or termination shall be paid.

This condition shall be further subjected to any other provisions or subsequent amendments to Section 103-a and 103-b of the General Municipal Law.

In acknowledgment of the above:

Bidder's Business Name: DRC Emergency Services, LLC

Signed by: _____

Title: Secretary/Treasurer

Date: 8-12-13

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

PF-6

GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW - 103-d

Non-Collusive Bidding Certificate

By submission of this bid, each bidder and each person signing on behalf of any bidder certifies, and in the case of a joint bid, each party thereto certifies as to its own organization, under the penalty of perjury, that to the best of his knowledge and belief:

(A) The prices in this bid have been arrived at independently without collusion, consultation, communication or agreement, and for the purpose of restricting competition, as to any matter relating to such prices with any other bidder or with any competitor or potential competitor;

(B) Unless otherwise required by law, the prices which have been quoted in this bid have not been knowingly disclosed by the bidder prior to the opening, directly or indirectly to any other bidder, competitor or potential competitor;

(C) No attempt has been or will be made by the bidder to induce any other person, partnership, or corporation to submit or not to submit a bid for the purpose of restricting competition.

I hereby affirm, under the penalty of perjury, the foregoing statement is true:

Signed by: _____

Title: Secretary/Treasurer

Date: 8-12-13

Affix corporate seal if contractor is a corporation.

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

PF-7

BIDDER'S QUALIFICATIONS

All questions must be answered and the information given must be clear and comprehensive. If necessary, questions may be answered on separate attached sheets.

Section A.

1. Name of Bidder: DRC Emergency Services, LLC
2. Main Office Address: 740 Museum Drive Mobile, AL 36608
3. When Organized: September 12, 2001
4. If a Corporation, Indicate State Incorporated In: Alabama
5. **NAME OF PARTNERS** **HOME ADDRESS OF PARTNERS**

(If Bidder is a FIRM, state here the name and home address of each member thereof)

N/A

If Bidder is a ~~CORPORATION~~ Limited Liability Company, complete the information below:

Name and Address of President: Gerald Lee Busby, 740 Museum Drive Mobile, AL 36608

Name and Address of Vice President: N/A

Name and Address of Secretary: Cary A. DesRoches, 740 Museum Drive Mobile, AL 36608

6. Does any other contractor, vendor or person have, hold, or may derive any actual or beneficial percentage of interest in any other form of ownership of the Bidder in an amount of 5% or more? Yes/No X

If yes, please provide:

Name: Seven Continents Holdings, LLLP - Owner

Address: 2201 Jack Warner Parkway, Suite 200 Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

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Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

Section B.

Provide information below regarding similar contracts held:

Organization Name:	Contact Person (Name and Phone Number):	Amount of Contract:	Date Completed:
NYSDOT - Nassau and Suffolk Counties	John McGullam 631-774-7993	Approx. $16,618,797.01	March 2013 - Super Storm Sandy Debris Removal
City of Houston, TX	Harry Hayes 713-837-9103	Approx. $58,104,612.00	September 2009 - Hurricane Ike Debris Management
LADOTD	Rhett Desselle 225-379-1836	Approx. $105,000,000.00	June 2006 - Hurricane Katrina Debris Removal

Section C.

1. Have you ever failed to complete any contract awarded to you? Yes/No No

2. Have you ever defaulted on a contract? Yes/No No If yes, state where and why:
N/A

3. Has any officer or partner of your organization ever been an officer or partner of some other organization that failed to complete a contract? Yes/No No

If yes, state name of individual, other organization and reason:
N/A

4. Has any officer or partner of your organization ever failed to complete a contract in his/her own name? Yes/No No If yes, state name and reason:
N/A

5. In what other lines of business are you financially interested?
N/A

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Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

6. Who will personally supervise this contract?

Name and Phone Number: Tony Swain — Title: Regional Manager

Email Address: tswain@drcusa.com

7. Do you have, or can you obtain, sufficient personnel and equipment to perform this contract as required by the "Bid Proposal"? Yes/No Yes

8. Provide names and phone numbers of local (Long Island) government references:
John McGullam, NYSDOT 631-774-7993

9. Provide contact names and phone numbers for emergencies that require an immediate response:

Day: Tony Swain, 251-402-3052 Night: Tony Swain, 251-402-3052

10. List all major equipment you will utilize to perform all work. Indicate whether you currently own or lease the equipment, or will lease it (attach a separate sheet if necessary).

Please see attached available equipment list

11. Successful Bidder shall provide the Town, at the signing of the contract, the following information:

a. Table of Organization of the CONTRACTOR showing the names and addresses of all individuals serving on the Board of Directors or comparable body of the CONTRACTOR.

b. Proof of financial capability and a detailed financial statement.

Section D.

(*Delete phrases that are not applicable)

I, Cary A. DesRoches the *(applicant herein),

(an officer or agent of the corporate applicant) namely its Secretary/Treasurer ,(list corporate interest) (swears) or (affirms) under the penalties of perjury that:

PF-10

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

1. The following persons have a direct or indirect interest in this bid:

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH
Seven Continents Holdings, LLLP	2201 Jack Warner Pkwy, Suite 200 Tuscaloosa, AL 35401	

(In case of corporations, all officers of the corporation and stockholders owning more than 5% of the corporate stock must be listed. Attach an additional sheet, if necessary).

2. The following person(s) listed immediately above are related by blood or marriage to an officer or employee of the OWNER. Attach an additional sheet, if necessary.

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	NAME/POSITION OF EMPLOYEE/OFFICER
N/A		

False statements made herein are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to 210.45 of the Penal Law.

DRC Emergency Services, LLC
Legal Name of Person/Firm/Corporation

By: _____

Tax ID# 63-1283729

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

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The following is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by: See attached Corporate Resolution

Corporation at a meeting of its Board of Directors on the_____ day of _____, 2013.

(Seal of Corporation)

Secretary

Legal name of person, firm or corporation making this bid:

DRC Emergency Services, LLC

Dated 8-12-13

Bidders Seal

NOTES:

(1) Where a bidder is a firm, the bid must be signed in the name of the firm by a member of the firm who must sign his own name immediately hereunder as Partner.

(2) Where a bidder is a corporation, the bid must be signed in the name of the corporation by a duly authorized officer or agent thereof having knowledge of the matters stated in the bid and such officer or agent shall also subscribe his own name, the office he holds, and the seal of the corporation must be affixed.

(3) The bid must be sworn to by the person signing it, using one of the appropriate forms of acknowledgement, which follow.

(4) The bidders shall date the Form of Affidavit, fill in all blank spaces and complete the Questionnaire" which follows as part of bid.

(5) In case of any discrepancy in the bidder's extensions or total, the Town's computation of extensions and totals will govern.

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT WHERE BIDDER IS AN INDIVIDUAL N/A

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

_____, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the person described in and who executed the foregoing bid and the several matters therein stated are in all respects true.

_____
(Signature of person who signed bid)

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this_____ day of _____, 2013.

_____
(Notary Public)

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT WHERE BIDDER IS AN ENTITY OTHER THAN A CORPORATION *Limited Liability Company

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

Cary A. DesRoches being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a ~~member~~ Secretary/Treasurer of DRC Emergency Services, LLC, the firm described in and which executed the foregoing bid. I subscribed the name of the firm thereto on behalf of said firm, and the several matters therein stated in all respects are true.

_____
(Signature of person who signed the bid)

Subscribed and sworn to before me:

This 12th day of August, 2013.

_____
Notary Public

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF ALABAMA AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: Apr 13, 2014

PF-13

Vendor Form – this page requires vendor's information

ACORD

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY): 09/18/2013

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER	CONTACT NAME:	
MCGRIFF, SEIBELS & WILLIAMS OF TEXAS, INC. 5080 Spectrum Dr., Suite 900E Addison, TX 75001	PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (469) 232-2100	FAX (A/C, No):
	E-MAIL ADDRESS:	

INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #
INSURER A : Starr Surplus Lines Insurance Company	13604
INSURER B : Praetorian Insurance Company	37257
INSURER C : Federal Insurance Company	20281
INSURER D :	
INSURER E :	
INSURER F :	

INSURED
DRC Emergency Services, LLC
740 Museum Drive
Mobile, AL 36608-1940

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** KYSBU3GQ **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSR	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	GENERAL LIABILITY X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CLAIMS-MADE X OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: POLICY X PRO-JECT LOC			SLSLEIL72029413	01/31/2013	01/31/2014	EACH OCCURRENCE DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) MED EXP (Any one person) PERSONAL & ADV INJURY GENERAL AGGREGATE PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$ 1,000,000 $ 50,000 $ 5,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 2,000,000 $ 2,000,000
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY X ANY AUTO ALL OWNED AUTOS SCHEDULED AUTOS X HIRED AUTOS X NON-OWNED AUTOS			PICHU0002236	01/20/2013	01/20/2014	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) BODILY INJURY (Per person) BODILY INJURY (Per accident) PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) Comp. $500 deductible	$ 1,000,000 $ $ $ Coll. $500 deductible
A	UMBRELLA LIAB X OCCUR X EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE DED RETENTION $			SLSLXNV73021813 Follow Form	01/31/2013	01/31/2014	EACH OCCURRENCE AGGREGATE	$ 15,000,000 $ 15,000,000
C	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? Y/N (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below	N/A		004 4727472 Includes USH&L	01/31/2013	01/31/2014	X WC STATU-TORY LIMITS OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000
A	CONTRACTORS POLLUTION INCLD. Liability During Transportation, fines, penalties, clean up, punitive damage. Occurrence form			SLSLEIL72029413	01/31/2013	01/31/2014	Each Occurrence Policy Aggregate Deductible Each Loss	$ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 20,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (Attach ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, if more space is required)
Bid: Vegetative Disaster Debris Removal Based on Cubic Yard or Ton after a Declared Emergency
The Certificate Holder is included as Additional Insured (except on Workers Compensation) as required by written contract.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

Town of Southampton
116 Hampton Road
Southampton, NY 11968

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

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ACORD 25 (2010/05) The ACORD name and logo are registered marks of ACORD

DRC Emergency Services, LLC
740 Museum Drive • Mobile, AL 36608
1-888-721-4372 • 1-251-343-3581 • FAX 1-251-343-5554

MOBILIZATION

DRC Emergency Services (DRC ES) proposes the following time frames in which services can be provided without unwarranted delay or interference. DRC ES will mobilize the appropriate number of personnel and equipment crews as required immediately upon request. Advance deployments will be strategically staged in advance of a predicted weather event. DRC ES will commence mobilization of equipment, operators, and laborers immediately upon receipt of a Task Order Notice to Proceed that shall meet all requirements for the Town of Southampton, NY. Upon receipt of the Task Order from the Contracting Officer DRC will deploy its Town of Southampton, NY team:

1. Chief Operating Officer – Byron Jorns
   Contact Cell: (251) 513-0119
   Email: bjorns@drcusa.com
2. Program Manager/ Project Manager – Lee Wilson
   Contact Cell: (251) 402-2667
   Email: lwilson@drcusa.com
3. OSHA Certified Manager – Brandon Elliott
   Contact: (352) 206-4514
   Email: belliott@drcusa.com
4. Regional Manager-Kristy Fuentes
   Contact Cell: (504) 220-7682
   Email: kfuentes@drcusa.com

BEFORE STORM OR WITHIN 24 HOURS: The team is deployed throughout the Town of Southampton to perform debris estimations, organizing sectors for efficient debris management zones, locating temporary debris storage and reduction sites, determining the resources needed to perform this task order, and providing safety and health evaluations for the event.

WITHIN 24 HOURS: DRC initiates Emergency Road Clearance (Push) operations with as many crews as dictated by the events severity. DRC will ramp up to as many crews as necessary to clear the roadways of the county within the 70 hour timeframe allotted by FEMA for hourly payment for road clearance services.

WITHIN 48 HOURS: When the initial assessment phase is complete DRC submits the required information such as site specific safety plan, insurance, bonds, quality control plan, subcontracting plan with specific subcontractors and goals, location of staging area, location of temporary staging and reduction areas (Debris Management Sites), final disposal sites and all applicable licenses, permits, organizational structure etc.

WITHIN 72 HOURS: 50% Mobilization - Emergency Road Clearance is complete, DMS construction is underway, and DRC's projected management staff, including subcontractors and consultants, would be in place. The DRC command center will also be onsite near the center of the disaster in the most affected area. This 18-wheeled command center is complete with generator, phones, copy machines, satellites, cubicles, kitchen, and conference room.

WITHIN FIVE DAYS: 100% FULL MOBILIZATION – At full mobilization, the average daily production rate for load and haul would be approximately 10-20,000 cubic yards. This based on the hauling activity lasting approximately 60 days leaving the remaining 30 days for reduction; site closure and project close out. DRC has slightly over estimated the daily production to account for possible severe weather issues and other potential delays as well has to account for crews devoted to "hot spots" and to the removal of stumps, hanging limbs, and leaning trees.

PERSONNEL RELATIVE TO SIZE OF DISASTER

For a small event, defined as a disaster where debris quantities range anywhere from 50,000 cubic yards to 250,000 cubic yards, DRC would commit approximately 2 employees to perform contractual services on behalf of the Town of Southampton, NY. DRC anticipates assigning 10 crews based on the above referenced cubic yardage.

For a significant event, defined as a disaster where debris quantities range anywhere from 250,001 cubic yards to 500,000 cubic yards, DRC would commit approximately 5 employees to perform contractual services on behalf of the Town of Southampton, NY. DRC anticipates assigning 20 crews based on the above referenced cubic yardage.

For a catastrophic event, defined as a disaster where debris quantities range anywhere from 500,001 cubic yards and over, DRC would commit approximately 10 employees to perform contractual services on behalf of the Town of Southampton, NY. DRC anticipates assigning 60 crews based on the above referenced cubic yardage.

EXAMPLE MOBILIZATION SCHEDULE

	Category 1 & 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Within 24 hours	40%	25%	20%	15%
Within 48 hours	80%	40%	25%	25%
Within 72 hours	100%	75%	50%	45%
Within 96 hours	-	100%	70%	60%
Within 1 week	-	-	90%	80%
Within 2 weeks	-	-	100%	90%
Within 3 weeks	-	-	-	100%

RESPONSE TIMES AND RESOURCES: PAST DEBRIS REMOVAL PROJECTS

The DRC family of companies has implemented a comprehensive Corporate Level Advance Mobilization Plan to ensure a coordinated, expeditious and effective response to disasters by its personnel and resources. This plan has been utilized by DRC to respond quickly in the following contracts:

- On October 29th of 2012, Super Storm Sandy made landfall over Northeastern United States, primarily affecting the States of New York and New Jersey. Its storm surge flooded streets, tunnels and subways and damaged and destroyed thousands of homes.

DRC was hired to remove debris from the New York DOT roads on Long Island in Suffolk and Nassau Counties. In New Jersey, we were hired to clean up Piscataway.

- Following Hurricane Isaac in 2012, DRC was activated by 10 of our clients in Louisiana, including St. Charles Parish, City of New Orleans, East Baton Rouge Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, Jefferson Parish, Ascension Parish, City of Mandeville, Downtown Development District in New Orleans, LADOTD, and three State of Louisiana logistic contracts. DRC responded to each of these activations immediately and independently.

- In early April 2011, a severe weather event culminated in easily the most prolific, active month for tornados on record. These tornados followed an unprecedented outbreak that had already affected much of the South East. DRC was contracted by more than five separate entities to perform debris removal services for more than 25 separate contracts. Some of the entities included the North Carolina Department of Transportation, the Alabama Department of Transportation, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the City of Birmingham, USACE in Joplin, Missouri, as well as various other small cities and townships.

- Subsequent to Hurricanes Ike and Gustav in 2008, DRC mobilized all necessary personnel and equipment to provide professional and efficient debris removal services to 36 separate contracts, including the cities of New Orleans, Houston, and Galveston. In Houston, DRC established industry benchmarks by accomplishing record single-day hauls for debris volume. DRC's work in these regions was nearly completed in little over two months, having quickly restored these communities in the wake of these severe storms.

- During the 2004-hurricane season DRC and/or its teaming partners provided emergency disaster recovery services to 37 separate government entities throughout the State of Florida and South Carolina, recovering nearly 10,000,000 cubic yards of debris. DRC and/or its subcontractors mobilized dozens of experienced project managers, superintendents, and foremen in addition to hundreds of experienced work crews. DRC was able to respond virtually immediately to each client's needs and provide sufficient resources to ensure completion of these recovery efforts in the allotted time, if not sooner.

APPENDIX B

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS AND

NYS DEC SITE REGISTRATIONS

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Westhampton Transfer Station
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52R05R
Address or location: 66 Old Country Road
Westhampton

Contact Person and Information: Ed Thompson Jr.631-283-5210,/ Chris Fetten 631-766-4939

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: MSW, Recyclables, Yardwastes
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 100 TPD
Storage (CY): Trailers
Hours of Operation: 8AM - 4PM/ 7 Days/Wk

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: MSW, Recyclables, C&D, Yardwaste
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 100 TPD
Storage (CY): Trailers & on Paved Surfaces - 100 Ton
Hours of Operation: 8AM - 4PM

Timeframe for Request: 30 Days to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Storage of additional waste quantities in event of a declared em
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: 66 Old Country Road, Westhamptom - See Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Local and/or State declared emergency.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Place all material in either Trailers or on paved surfaces which are located in upland locations. Reduce potential for Leachate generation and contain any that does result
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____

Name of Responsible Party:
Signature: _____
Title: Director of Municipal Works/ Town Engineer
Date: 3/2/2015



TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

WESTHAMPTON TRANSFER STATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Building 40 - SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Phone (516) 444-0375
Fax (516) 444-0245

Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

December 31, 1996

The Honorable Vincent Cannuscio
Supervisor, Town of Southampton
116 Hampton Road
Southampton, NY 11968

RE: Westhampton Transfer Station Registration

Dear Supervisor Cannuscio:

Enclosed is a validated copy of your registration form submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360.

This letter only acknowledges receipt of your registration form and does not, in any way, verify that the information which you provided on the form is true or correct. Also, please be advised that the validation of this registration is contingent upon you being the owner or having legal authority to use the described site. In addition, you are responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

This registered activity shall in no way conflict with any mined land reclamation permit and approved reclamation plan.

You are reminded that 6 NYCRR Part 360 contains various requirements that must be followed to warrant your facility's continued status as a registered facility. This information was provided in the registration package.

If you have any questions regarding this matter or need an additional copy of the registration requirements, please contact me at the above telephone number.

Sincerely,

Anthony J. Cava, P.E.
Regional Solid and Hazardous Materials Engineer

AJC:ek
enc.

47-14-020 (01/94)
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

REGISTRATION FORM FOR A SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Please read and follow all instructions before completing this registration form

Please **Type** or **Print** clearly THIS IS NOT A UPA PERMIT

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY	
DEC REGISTRATION #	5 2 R 0 5 R
DEC ADMINISTRATION #	
DATE ~~RECEIVED~~ Issued	12 / 31 / 96

1. FACILITY NAME AND LOCATION	2. FACILITY OWNER'S NAME
Westhampton Transfer Facility	Town of Southampton
Street: Old Country Road	Mailing Address: Town Hall - 116 Hampton Road
City/Village: Westhampton	City/Town/Village: Southampton
Town: Southampton County: Suffolk	State/Zip Code: New York, 11968
Telephone Number: (516) 283-5210	Telephone Number: (516) 283-6000
3. FACILITY OPERATOR'S NAME (if different)	4. SITE OWNER'S NAME (if different)
Mailing Address	Mailing Address
City/Town/Village	City/Town/Village
State/Zip Code	State/Zip Code
Telephone Number ( )	Telephone Number ( )

5. TYPE OF FACILITY REGISTRATION (check all applicable boxes)

- ☐ Energy Recovery Incinerators or Pyrolysis Units [360-3.1(c)]
- ☐ Land Application and Sludge Storage Facilities [360-4.1(c)]
- ☐ Composting and Other Distribution and Marketing Facilities [360-5.3(b)]
- ☐ Land Clearing Debris Landfills three acres or less [360-7.2(a)]
- ☒ Transfer Stations (municipally owned/operated/contracted) receiving less than 50,000 cubic yards or 12,500 tons of household solid waste annually [360-11.1(b)(1)]
- ☐ Transfer Stations (municipally owned/operated/contracted) receiving less than 50,000 cubic yards or 12,500 tons of containerized solid waste annually [360-11.1(b)(2)]
- ☐ Source Separated, Nonputrescible Solid Waste Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities [360-12.1(d)]
- ☐ Waste Tire Retreaders [360-13.1(d)(1)(i)]
- ☐ Waste Tires Stored for On-site Energy Recovery [360-13.1(d)(1)(ii)]
- ☐ Tire Dealers Selling Waste Tires [360-13.1(d)(1)(iii)]
- ☐ Tire Manufacturing Facilities [360-13.1(d)(1)(iv)]
- ☐ Processing Facilities Receiving Only Recognizable Uncontaminated Concrete, Asphalt Pavement, Brick, Soil or Rock [360-16.1(d)(1)(i)]
- ☐ Uncontaminated Unadulterated Wood Processing Facilities [360-16.1(d)(1)(ii)]
- ☐ Other Facilities not specifically described above, Specify Type _____

6. SOLID WASTE HANDLED	7. OPERATIONS SCHEDULE - Normal schedule of operation
a. List wastes and/or materials to be accepted: MSW, recyclables (paper, OCC, commingled containers) leaves	Thursdays through Tuesdays 8:00am-4:00pm Closed Wednesday and Thursday
b. Quantity (Specify Units - see instructions) design capacity: 3,000 TPY storage on site: 100 TPD	8. NAME(S) OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES SERVED: Eastport, Westhampton, Quogue, East Quogue, Speonk, Remsenberg, West Hampton Beach

9. CERTIFICATION:
I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that information provided on this form and attached statements and exhibits was prepared by me or under my supervision and direction and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have the authority as Supervisor (title) of Town of Southampton (Entity) to sign this registration form pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360. By signing this registration form, I affirm that I have read the applicable regulations and will abide by all conditions of the registration requirements. I am aware that any false statement made herein is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Mo.	Day	Year
Supervisor Vincent Cannuscio	Vincent Cannuscio	1	2	96

REGIONAL OFFICE COPY - COPY #1

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: North Sea Transfer Station
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52R02R
Address or location: 1370 Majors Path
Southampton, NY 11968

Contact Person and Information: Ed Thompson Jr.631-283-5210./ Chris Fetten 631-766-4939

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: MSW, Recyclables, C&D
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 100 TPD
Storage (CY): Trailers/Building
Hours of Operation: 8AM - 4PM/ 7 Days/Wk

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: MSW, C&D
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 100 TPD
Storage (CY): Trailers/Building
Hours of Operation: 8AM - 4PM

Timeframe for Request: 30 Days to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Storage of additional waste quantities in event of a declared em
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: North Sea Landfill - 1370 Majors Path Site - See Atta
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Local and/or State declared emergency.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Place all material in either Trailers or building which are located in upland locations. Reduce potential for Leachate generation and contain any that does result
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Director of Municipal Works/ Town Engineer
Date: 3/2/2015

Location map and plan of the proposed project:



Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources:

To remove hurricane related waste from road right of way in Southampton, east of Shinnecock Canal for transfer, and composting of yardwaste.

Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts:MSW/C&D shall be staged on paved areas, in trailers, and/or in building. Yardwaste Material shall be located in normal composting areas and shall be turned on a regular basis to prevent odors and enhance decomposition of vegetative wastes.

Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

REGISTRATION FORM FOR A SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Please read and follow all instructions before completing this registration form

Please Type or Print clearly THIS IS NOT A UPA PERMIT

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY	
DEC REGISTRATION #	
DEC ADMINISTRATION #	
DATE RECEIVED ____/____/____	

1. FACILITY NAME AND LOCATION	2. FACILITY OWNER'S NAME
North Sea Transfer Station	Town of Southampton
Street: 1370 Majors Path	Mailing Address: 116 Hampton Road
City/Village: North Sea	City/Town/Village: Southampton
Town: Southampton County: Suffolk	State/Zip Code: New York 11968
Telephone Number: (631) 283-5210	Telephone Number: (631) 283-5210
3. FACILITY OPERATOR'S NAME (if different)	4. SITE OWNER'S NAME (if different)
Mailing Address	Mailing Address
City/Town/Village	City/Town/Village
State/Zip Code	State/Zip Code
Telephone Number ( )	Telephone Number ( )

5. TYPE OF FACILITY REGISTRATION (check all applicable boxes)

- ☐ Energy Recovery Incinerators or Pyrolysis Units [360-3.1(c)]
- ☐ Land Application and Sludge Storage Facilities [360-4.1(c)]
- ☐ Composting and Other Distribution and Marketing Facilities [360-5.3(b)]
- ☐ Land Clearing Debris Landfills three acres or less [360-7.2(a)]
- ☒ Transfer Stations (municipally owned/operated/contracted) receiving less than 50,000 cubic yards or 12,500 tons of household solid waste annually [360-11.1(b)(1)]
- ☐ Transfer Stations (municipally owned/operated/contracted) receiving less than 50,000 cubic yards or 12,500 tons of containerized solid waste annually [360-11.1(b)(2)]
- ☐ Source Separated, Nonputrescible Solid Waste Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities [360-12.1(d)]
- ☐ Waste Tire Retreaders [360-13.1(d)(1)(i)]
- ☐ Waste Tires Stored for On-site Energy Recovery [360-13.1(d)(1)(ii)]
- ☐ Tire Dealers Selling Waste Tires [360-13.1(d)(1)(iii)]
- ☐ Tire Manufacturing Facilities [360-13.1(d)(1)(iv)]
- ☐ Processing Facilities Receiving Only Recognizable Uncontaminated Concrete, Asphalt Pavement, Brick, Soil or Rock [360-16.1(d)(1)(i)]
- ☐ Uncontaminated Unadulterated Wood Processing Facilities [360-16.1(d)(1)(ii)]
- ☐ Other Facilities not specifically described above, Specify Type ____

6. SOLID WASTE HANDLED

a. List wastes and/or materials to be accepted
Residential MSW, recyclables, leaves and brush

b. Quantity (Specify Units - see instructions)
design capacity 3,000 tons per year
storage on site of leaves and brush

7. OPERATIONS SCHEDULE - Normal schedule of operation
8:00am - 4:00pm, 7 days
closed some major holidays

8. NAME(S) OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES SERVED
Town of Southampton

9. CERTIFICATION:
I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that information provided on this form and attached statements and exhibits was prepared by me or under my supervision and direction and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have the authority as Recycling Coordinator (title) of Southampton Town (Entity) to sign this registration form pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360. By signing this registration form, I affirm that I have read the applicable regulations and will abide by all conditions of the registration requirements. I am aware that any false statement made herein is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Mo.	Day	Year
Judith B. McCleery	Judith B. McCleery	02	12	03

REGIONAL OFFICE COPY - COPY #1

Emergency Authorization Request for Tropical Storm Sandy
Debris Management

Email request to: roger.evans@dec.ny.gov and syed.rahman@dec.ny.gov

Name of Solid Waste Management Facility: Hampton Bays Transfer Station
Permit No. (Existing facilities only) 52R06R
Address or location: 30 Jackson Ave.,
Hampton Bays, NY

Contact Person and Information: Ed Thompson Jr.631-283-5210,/ Chris Fetten 631-766-4939

Current Authorization (existing facilities only):
Solid Wastes: MSW, Recyclables, Yardwastes
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 100 TPD
Storage (CY): Trailers
Hours of Operation: 8AM - 4PM/ 7 Days/Wk

Requested Authorization:
Solid Wastes: MSW, Recyclables, C&D, Yardwaste
Throughput (CY or tons per day): 100 TPD
Storage (CY): Trailers. on Paved Surfaces - 100 Ton
Hours of Operation: 8AM - 4PM

Timeframe for Request: 30 Days to _____

1. A description of the proposed action: Storage of additional waste quantities in event of a declared em
2. Location map and plan of the proposed project: 30 Jackson Avenue - See Attached
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency based on the immediate protection of life, health, general welfare, property or natural resources: Local and/or State declared emergency.
4. Actions to be taken to minimize environmental impacts: Place all material in either Trailers or on paved surfaces which are located in upland locations. Reduce potential for Leachate generation and contain any that does result
5. Any additional information requested by the department necessary to make a finding of emergency: _____

Name of Responsible Party
Signature: _____
Title: Director of Municipal Works/ Town Engineer
Date: 3/2/2015



TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

HAMPTON BAYS TRANSFER STATION

52 R06 R
SH

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Building 40 - SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Phone (516) 444-0375
Fax (516) 444-0245

Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

December 31, 1996

The Honorable Vincent Cannuscio
Supervisor, Town of Southampton
116 Hampton Road
Southampton, NY 11968

RE: Hampton Bays Transfer Station Registration

Dear Supervisor Cannuscio:

Enclosed is a validated copy of your registration form submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360.

This letter only acknowledges receipt of your registration form and does not, in any way, verify that the information which you provided on the form is true or correct. Also, please be advised that the validation of this registration is contingent upon you being the owner or having legal authority to use the described site. In addition, you are responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to. zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

This registered activity shall in no way conflict with any mined land reclamation permit and approved reclamation plan.

You are reminded that 6 NYCRR Part 360 contains various requirements that must be followed to warrant your facility's continued status as a registered facility. This information was provided in the registration package.

If you have any questions regarding this matter or need an additional copy of the registration requirements, please contact me at the above telephone number.

Sincerely,

Anthony J. Cava, P.E.
Regional Solid and Hazardous Materials Engineer

AJC:ek
enc.

(01/94)
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

REGISTRATION FORM FOR A SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Please read and follow all instructions before completing this registration form

Please **Type** or **Print** clearly THIS IS NOT A UPA PERMIT

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY	
DEC REGISTRATION #	5 2 R 0 6 R
DEC ADMINISTRATION #	
DATE ~~RECEIVED~~ ISSUED	12 / 31 / 96

1. FACILITY NAME AND LOCATION	2. FACILITY OWNER'S NAME
Hampton Bays Transfer Facility	Town of Southampton
Street: 29 Jackson Avenue	Mailing Address: Town Hall - 116 Hampton Road
City/Village: Hampton Bays	City/Town/Village: Southampton
Town: Southampton County: Suffolk	State/Zip Code: New York, 11968
Telephone Number: (516) 283-5210	Telephone Number: (516) 283-6000
3. FACILITY OPERATOR'S NAME (if different)	4. SITE OWNER'S NAME (if different)
Mailing Address	Mailing Address
City/Town/Village	City/Town/Village
State/Zip Code	State/Zip Code
Telephone Number ( )	Telephone Number ( )

5. TYPE OF FACILITY REGISTRATION (check all applicable boxes)

- ☐ Energy Recovery Incinerators or Pyrolysis Units [360-3.1(c)]
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- ☐ Tire Dealers Selling Waste Tires [360-13.1(d)(1)(iii)]
- ☐ Tire Manufacturing Facilities [360-13.1(d)(1)(iv)]
- ☐ Processing Facilities Receiving Only Recognizable Uncontaminated Concrete, Asphalt Pavement, Brick, Soil or Rock [360-16.1(d)(1)(i)]
- ☐ Uncontaminated Unadulterated Wood Processing Facilities [360-16.1(d)(1)(ii)]
- ☐ Other Facilities not specifically described above, Specify Type

6. SOLID WASTE HANDLED

a. List wastes and/or materials to be accepted: MSW recyclables (paper, OCC, commingled containers) leaves, ~~waste oil~~ OCC

b. Quantity (Specify Units - see instructions)
design capacity: 4,500 TPY
storage on site: 100 TPD

7. OPERATIONS SCHEDULE - Normal schedule of operation
Sunday through Saturday 8:00am - 4:00 pm

8. NAME(S) OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES SERVED: Hampton Bays, Southampton, Flanders, Riverside, Northampton

9. CERTIFICATION:
I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that information provided on this form and attached statements and exhibits was prepared by me or under my supervision and direction and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have the authority as Supervisor (title) of Town of Southampton (Entity) to sign this registration form pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360. By signing this registration form, I affirm that I have read the applicable regulations and will abide by all conditions of the registration requirements. I am aware that any false statement made herein is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Mo.	Day	Year
Supervisor Vincent Cannuscio	Vincent Cannuscio	12	10	96

REGIONAL OFFICE COPY - COPY #1

APPENDIX C

TOWN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM

SITE AND MONITOR FORMS.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
2008 Chevrolet Kodiak C4500 4 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GBE4C1908F404423 Plate# M33304	HWY	32	
1993 Ford F700 6 Yard Dump Truck & Plow Vin# 1FDYK74C1PVA31048 Plate# M12955	HWY	32	22
2004 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck w/Plow & Sander Vin# 3FRXF76T94V658942 Plate# L71598	HWY	32	23
2005 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck w/Plow & Sander Vin# 3FRXF76T25V216361 Plate# L94936	HWY	32	24
2000 Ford F550 3 Yard Dump Truck & Plow Vin# 1FDAF56F4YEE39398 Plate# Z20014	HWY	32	25
2005 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck w/Plow & Sander Vin# 3FRXF76T85V121464 Plate# L85700	HWY	32	26
2003 Ford F750 Dump Truck w/plow & sander Vin# 3FDXF75B83MB02546 Plate# L77116	HWY	32	27
2012 Ford Freightliner Dump Truck w/Sander Vin# 1FVACYDTCHBJ5489 Plate# R13317	HWY	32	29
1995 Komatsu WA-320 Pay Loader 3 Yard Bucket Vin/Serial# A25549 Plate# K92545	HWY	32	102
1996 Mack C1613 Tractor Vin# 1M1AD61Y1TW002163 Plate# L98633	HWY	32	TF44
2007 Benson Trailer Vin# 5DMDSSCC17B001861 Plate# M20141	HWY	32	TF45
Galion Rollo Static Vin/Serial# TH58G56630	HWY	32	TF46
2001 International 7500 Sweeper Vin#1HTSCAAP71H369137 Plate# K16380	HWY	32	122
2007 New Holland Ford TN70DA Mowing Tractor Vin# HJE080962 Plate# 40927SC	HWY	32	842
1996 Mack C1613 Tractor Vin# 1M1AD61Y1TW002163 Plate# L98633	HWY	32	TF44
2007 Benson Trailer Vin# 5DMDSSCC17B001861 Plate# M20141	HWY	32	TF45
Oliver Sidewalk Crawler Plate# K92503 Serial# TONN212H	HWY	32	812
Husquavarna 261 18 inch chain saw	HWY	32	#1
Husquavarna 142 16 inch chain saw	HWY	32	#2

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TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
Husquavarna 235 18 inch chain saw	HWY	32	#3
Homelite 330 18 inch chain saw	HWY	32	#4
Homelite Super XL 20 inch chain saw	HWY	32	#5
Echo 2100 Power Pruner	HWY	32	#6
Echo 210 Gas Trimmer	HWY	32	#7
Red Max 2600 Gas Trimmer	HWY	32	#8
Echo 265 Power Pruner	HWY	32	#9
Echo 610 Power Blower	HWY	32	#10
Exmark 23 Mower 50"	HWY	32	#11
Yard Mower Machine 4.0 20"	HWY	32	#12
Poulan Mower 4.75 20"	HWY	32	#13
Gravely 5260 Mower 28"	HWY	32	#14
Hustler 4600 Tractor	HWY	32	#15
Honda 5000X Generator	HWY	32	#16
Moline TF27H Little Wonder Hedge Clipper (electric)	HWY	32	#17
Paint Machine (Line Striper)	HWY	32	#18
Airco Welder 2.9 ADT 224PA	HWY	32	#19
Ford Olathe 986 2.3 litre Chipper	HWY	32	#20
Echo SRM225 Weed Eater	HWY	32	#21
Bombadeer SWP1	HWY	32	#22
Oregon CS250 Electric Chain Saw	HWY	32	#23
Dewalt Cordless Drill 20 volt DCD985M2	HWY	32	#24
Echo String Trimmer SRM225	HWY	32	#25
2008 Chevy C4500 one ton 4 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GBE4C1918F404477 Plate# M33301	HWY	35	51
2011 Freightliner 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FVACYDT5BDT5BDA96080 Plate# R11798	HWY	35	52
1997 Ford F700 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDYF80C6WA18969 Plate# L70904	HWY	35	53
1999 GMC C8500 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GDP7H1C1XJ515543 Plate# M58399	HWY	35	54
2000 Ford F550 one ton 4 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDAF56F0YEE39401 Plate# K16422	HWY	35	55
2005 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76TX5V123586 Plate# L85702	HWY	35	56
2005 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T05V216360 Plate# L94935	HWY	35	58
2004 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T64V658946 Plate# L43653	HWY	35	59
2006 Komatsu Payloader - 3 Yard Bucket Vin# A32698 Plate# M12915	HWY	35	105
3390139C004139 Plate# K92534	HWY	35	107A
Husquavarna Model# 142 16 inch blade chain saw	HWY	35	#1
Husquavarna Model# 240 16 inch blade chain saw	HWY	35	#2
Homelite Super XL 20 inch blade chain saw	HWY	35	#3
Husquavarna Model# 261 18 inch blade chain saw	HWY	35	#4
Echo Power Pruner	HWY	35	#5

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
Honda 5000 Generator	HWY	35	#6
Honda GX 160 water pump 5hp w/500 gallon mininum capacity and 250 foot hose	HWY	35	#7
Honda GX 160 water pump 5hp w/500 gallon mininum capacity and 250 foot hose	HWY	35	#8
1963 Hurber Warco Grader	HWY	35	#9
2007 New Holland Mowing Tractor	HWY	35	#10
2006 New Holland Mowing Tractor	HWY	35	#11
Echo Power Pruner	HWY	35	#12
Red Max Back Pack Blower	HWY	35	#13
Echo Power Hedge Clipper	HWY	35	#14
Oregon 40 Volt 14" Blade Chain Saw Serial# 001120200815	HWY	35	#15
2007 GMC C4500 3 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GBE4C1948F404604 Plate# M33305	HWY	36	61
2011 Freightliner 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FVACYDT9BDA96082 Plate# R11797	HWY	36	62
1996 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDYF80C1VVA18782 Plate# L70907	HWY	36	63
2003 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T24V3658944 Plate# L43661	HWY	36	64
2000 Ford F550 Flat Bed Truck 235 Horse Power Vin# 1FDAF56F0YEE39396 Plate# R29584	HWY	36	65
2004 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXFR76T15V123587 Plate# L85703	HWY	36	66
2002 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FDXF75B83MB02496 Plate# L77117	HWY	36	67
1993 Ford F700 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDYK74C3PVA31052 Plate# M50456	HWY	36	68
2005 Ford F750 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T45V216362 Plate# L94932	HWY	36	69
2007 Komatsu PayloaderWA320P7 2 3/4 Yd 4-1 Bucket Plate# R12845 Serial# K66205	HWY	36	106
1999 International 4700 Sweeper - 199 hp Vin# 1HTSCAAP7XH214743 Plate# K92494	HWY	36	166
Hot Box (4 Ton Capacity) Model# 4TD Serial# 7D4-07-2202-431 Plate# M20734	HWY	36	262
1965 Oliver Crawler Sidewalk Plow 801312164PL Plate# K92502	HWY	36	516
2007 Hustler 4600 Sidewalk plow/mower Vin# 6220668	HWY	36	516B
2001 Old Dominon 30 yard Leaf Vacuum Machine Vin# 0801233 Plate# K16570	HWY	36	806
2008 New Holland Mowing Tractor Vin# JKE114754	HWY	36	816
2005 New Holland Mowing Tractor Vin# HJE039886 Plate# 40926SC	HWY	36	826
1989 Case 780D 1.5 Yard Backhoe Vin# JJG0071684 Plate# K92514	HWY	36	TF-2
Hustler Roller Plate# K92525 (No Vin#)	HWY	36	TF16
Hyster Lowboy Trailer GRG407D-8022 Vin# 1HKMEHNAXJC024541 Plate# L25918	HWY	36	TF-21

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TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
1988 Mack R686ST Tractor Vin# 1M2N179Y0JA009065 Plate# R30230	HWY	36	TF-43
2005 Trail King TKT12U-202 Trailer Vin# 1TKU020215M119411 Plate# L86102	HWY	36	TR-6
2011 Gehl Sid-Steer 3640E Series SSL364 w/bucket & sidewalk plow (original truck# painted off. SSL364 is now number - per Jim Wilson (36 Foreman)	HWY	36	SSL364
2011 Spectec Dump Trailer Vin# 1S9DS3038BS188496	HWY	36	11
Husquavarna 235E 16 inch Chain Saw	HWY	36	#1
Husquavarna 261 18 inch Chain Saw	HWY	36	#2
Honda EB5000X Generator	HWY	36	#3
Husquavarna 235E 16 inch Chain Saw	HWY	36	#4
Homelite SXL 20 inch Chain Saw	HWY	36	#5
Stihl HT 101 Power Pruner Pole Saw	HWY	36	#6
Stihl HT 100 Power Pole Hedge Trimmer	HWY	36	#7
Echo SRM-225 Edge Trimmer/Weed Wacker	HWY	36	#8
Oregon 40 Volt 14" Blade Chain Saw Serial# 001120200632	HWY	36	#9
Red Max Leaf Blower GZ51N13 Serial# 20200165	HWY	36	#10
1976 Caterpillar Engines #1756482 D-8 Model# D8K-8S-NO8 Serial# 77v6272	HWY	36	#11
2008 Chevy C4500 4 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GBE4C1988F404640 Plate# R29585	HWY	37	71
1993 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDYK74C1PVA31051 Plate# K92479	HWY	37	73
2011 Freightliner 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FVACYDT7BDA96081 Plate# R11799	HWY	37	72A
1999 GMC C8500 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GDP7H1C7XJ513120 Plate# K92510	HWY	37	74
2000 Ford F550 3 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDAF56F6YEE39399 Plate# M57502	HWY	37	75
2004 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T35V123588 Plate# L85704	HWY	37	76
2003 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FDXF75BX3MB02497 Plate# L77115	HWY	37	77
2004 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T44V658945 Plate# L43668	HWY	37	78
2005 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T45V216359 Plate# L94931	HWY	37	79
1989 Mack R-Model 30 yard Roll Off Vin# 2M2P198C6KC005368 Plate# K37892	HWY	37	R159
2001 Old Dominion Leaf Vacuum Machine SC1800TM/SM Vin/Serial# 08013234 Plate# K16571	HWY	37	807
2010 International Tymco Sweeper Vin# 1HTMMAAN7AH271293 Plate# M57543	HWY	37	177
2007 Spaulding Hot Box Vin# T4D072702432 Plate# M20733	HWY	37	272
2005 Komatsu WA 320 Payloader (3 Yard Bucket) Vin/Serial# A32475 Plate# L90456	HWY	37	107
1974 Bombadier SW48 Sidewalk Tractor Vin/Serial# SW48F8202 Plate# K92531	HWY	37	827

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
1978 Sidewalk Trailer (for #827 sidewalk tractor) Vin/Serial# 7698 Plate# K92474	HWY	37	777
1969 International Mowing Tractor Vin/Serial# 3081 Plate# K92476	HWY	37	847
2005 New Holland Mowing Tractor TN470DA Vin/Serial# HJE039778 Plate# 40824SC	HWY	37	817
Ex-Mark Triton Lazer LHP23KA505 50 Mower Vin/Serial# 687962 Plate# None	HWY	37	6877
Morbark Chipper (FLOATER)	HWY	37	TE41
Gravely 5257 Mower	HWY	37	247
Roll Off Box 30 yard	HWY	37	927
Roll Off Box 30 yard	HWY	37	37
1969 Mower Trailer K-92456	HWY	37	237
Smith Sander (only) for truck# 79	HWY	37	#1
Swensen Sander (only) for truck# 78	HWY	37	#2
Swensen Sander (only) for truck# 77	HWY	37	#3
Smith Sander (only) for truck# 76	HWY	37	#4
Swensen Sander (only) for truck# 72	HWY	37	#5
Hi-way Sander (only) for truck# 72 (Floater used by both 36 & 37 Highway Crews)	HWY	37	#6
Plow (only) for truck# 71	HWY	37	#7
Plow (only) for truck# 72	HWY	37	#8
Plow (only) for truck# 74	HWY	37	#9
Plow (only) for truck# 75	HWY	37	#10
Plow (only) for truck# 76	HWY	37	#11
Plow (only) for truck# 77	HWY	37	#12
Plow (only) for truck# 78	HWY	37	#13
Plow (only) for truck# 79	HWY	37	#14
Yard Machine 20" Mower	HWY	37	#15
Yard Machine 20" Mower	HWY	37	#16
Homelite Xl-12 17" Chainsaw	HWY	37	#17
Homelite Xl-12 17" Chainsaw	HWY	37	#18
Husquavarna 261 18" Chainsaw	HWY	37	#19
Echo PPT260 Power Pruner	HWY	37	#21
Red Max Back Pack Blower EBZ5150/serial# 20300960	HWY	37	#22
Echo Weed Wacker SRM-225/serial# 503912688435	HWY	37	#23
Stihl Hedge Trimmer HL-100/serial# 291580596	HWY	37	#24
Graco Line Striper BA1629 E12B	HWY	37	#25
Graco Line Driver HD BA2833 C12A	HWY	37	#26
Oregon 40 Volt 14" Blade Chain Saw Serial# 001120200584	HWY	37	#27
2011 Husquavarna 240 16" Chainsaw serial# 2300024	HWY	37	#28
2008 Chevy C4500 4 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GBE4C19X8F404669 Plate# M33306	HWY	38	81
2011 Freightliner 6 Yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FACYDT8CHBJ5490 Plate# R13316	HWY	38	82

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
1993 Ford F700 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDYK74CXPVA31050 Plate# R13347	HWY	38	82A
1999 GMC C8500 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GDP7H1C1XJ513341 Plate# K92509	HWY	38	84
2000 Ford F550 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDAF56F2YEE39397 Plate# K20014	HWY	38	85
2005 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T25V124098 Plate# L85709	HWY	38	86
2003 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FDXF75B03MB02475 Plate# R34697	HWY	38	87
2004 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRX76T84V658947 Plate# M64650	HWY	38	88
2005 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T25V216358 Plate# L94930	HWY	38	89
2006 Komatsu WA 320 Payloader (3 Yard Bucket) Vin# A32696 Plate# M12916	HWY	38	108
2007 New Holland TN70DA Tractor Vin# HJE081673 Plate# M39751	HWY	38	819
2001 Old Dominion SC1800 Leaf Vacuum Machine Plate# K16572	HWY	38	808
Ford 3400 Tractor Plate# K92490	HWY	38	818
Bombardier Sidewalk Plow Plate# K92532	HWY	38	829
1987 Olathe 986 Chipper Vin# 986269 Plate# R12853	HWY	38	888
2007 Spaulding 4TD 4 Ton Hot Patching Machine Vin# T4D072802433 Plate# M20732	HWY	38	282
Mack Roll Off Truck Plate# R11774	HWY	38	R158
Schwarze M5000 4700 Street Sweeper Vin# 1HTSCAASP4YH260614 Plate# K92493	HWY	38	188
2000 Steamroller Maul 24WS (Floater) (No Plate)	HWY	38	TF29
Bombardier Sidewalk Plow (No Plate)	HWY	38	SWP2
ExMark LHP23KA505 6878 mowing tractor	HWY	38	#1
Gravely 00567151 5260 mowing tractor	HWY	38	#2
Homelite 10045C 17" Chainsaw	HWY	38	#3
Husquavarna142 16" Chainsaw	HWY	38	#4
Husquavarna142 16" Chainsaw	HWY	38	#5
Husquavarna 261 16" Chainsaw	HWY	38	#6
Homelite 10045C 21" Chainsaw	HWY	38	#7
Echo PPT265 12" Power Pruner (2)	HWY	38	#8
Homelight Torrent 192936 3hp Water Pump w/200' hose	HWY	38	#9
Torrent 4hp Water Pump with seven 100' hoses	HWY	38	#10
Honda EM4000 Generator	HWY	38	#11
Grayhound ArcWelder	HWY	38	#12
Poulan 1000 Push Mower	HWY	38	#13
Husquavarna 128L Weed Trimmer	HWY	38	#14
Ingersoll Rand 553L3 Air Compresser	HWY	38	#15
Sears Craftsman 257191401 Bench Grinder	HWY	38	#16
King Machinery 0348120 Drill Press 5-speed	HWY	38	#17
Century 141060 Battery Charger (cannot read name/old)	HWY	38	#18

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD
Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
Oregon Bench Chain Grinder 511AX	HWY	38	#19
Power Blower PB-620ST	HWY	38	#20
Power Pruner PPT-265	HWY	38	#21
STHIL MS290 20" Bar Chain Saw	HWY	38	#22
Husquavarma 240 16" Bar Chain Saw	HWY	38	#23
Oregon Cordless Chain Saw Model# CS250 37V-30A	HWY	38	#24
John Dow Industries JDL3640 Grease Pump	HWY	38	#25
Sears Craftsman 3.25 16 gallon Wet Dry Vacuum	HWY	38	#26
American Forgefound 657050 22 ton hydraulic jack	HWY	38	#27
American Forgefound 350GT 3 1/2 ton hydraulic jack	HWY	38	#28
Stihl MS290 20" Chainsaw	HWY	38	#29
Stihl HL100 Hedge Cutter	HWY	38	#30
Echo SRM-225 Grass Trimmer/Brush Cutter	HWY	38	#31
Echo PB-62OST Power Blower	HWY	38	#32
Oregon 40 Volt 14" Blade Chain Saw Serial# 001120200076	HWY	38	#33
Briggs & Strattan 3 hp Water Pump	HWY	38	#34
Reddy Heater 165,000 BTU	HWY	38	#35
Trailer (Home made by 38 crew) Plate# 92473	HWY	38	#36
Trailer (Home made by 38 crew) Plate# 92471	HWY	38	#37
2007 Chevy C4500 M33302 4 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1GBE4C1908F404521 Plate# M33302	HWY	34	41
1993 Ford F700 4 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FDYK74C5PVA31053 Plate# K92481	HWY	34	42A
2011 Freightliner 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 1FVACYDT0BDA96083 Plate# R12375	HWY	34	42
1999 GMC C8500 6 yard Dump Truck w/plow & sander Vin# 1GDP7H1C2XJ512876 Plate# K92511	HWY	34	44
2000 Ford F550 4 yard M12914 Dump Truck Vin# 1FDAF4569YEE39400 Plate# M12914	HWY	34	45
2004 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FRXF76T85V123585 Plate# K85701	HWY	34	46
2003 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck Vin# 3FDXF75BX3MB02547 Plate# K77119	HWY	34	47
2004 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck w/plow & sander Vin# 3FRXF76T04V658943 Plate# R12825	HWY	34	48
2005 Ford F750 6 yard Dump Truck w/plow & sander Vin# 3FRXF76T65V216363 Plate# K94937	HWY	34	49
1990 Mack M12903 30 yard Rolloff Vin# 1M2AA06Y6LW003609 Plate# M12903	HWY	34	R157
1989 Mack Super Liner 30 yard Tractor Trailer Vin# 2M2P198C6KC005368 Plate# K37892	HWY	34	R159
2012 Hyundai HL757-9 Pay Loader 2.75 Yard bucket Vin# C5537B150869 Plate# L25919	HWY	34	104
1994 Komatsu WA120 Pay Loader - 1.75 Yard bucket Vin# A20099 Plate# K92517	HWY	34	104A

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
2007 Spaulding 4TD Hot Box Vin# T4D071602429 Plate# M20731	HWY	34	242
1993 Morbark Model 17 Chipper Vin# 1648	HWY	34	TF41
2002 Freightline FL70 Sweeper Vin# 1FVABTAK22HK41910 Plate# K37888	HWY	34	144
2001 Old Dominion SCL800 TM30 Leaf Vacuum Machine Vin# 08013231 Plate# K16574	HWY	34	804
2008 New Holland Mowing Tractor Model# TN70DAT Vin# HJE114703	HWY	34	814
2007 New Holland Mowing Tractor Model# TN70DAT Vin# HJE081673 Plate# 40928SC	HWY	34	824
2007 Exmark Lazer 2hp mower #N570255 Model# LHP23KA505 Vin# 687952	HWY	34	6874
2009 Husquavarna 235E 16" Chain Saw Serial# 20091900670	HWY	34	#1
2009 Husquavarna 235E 16" Chain Saw Serial# 20091901050	HWY	34	#2
Homelite VT10712 (blue) 16 inch chain saw Serial# HN2051652	HWY	34	#3
Homelite VT10712 (blue) 20 inch chain saw Serial# HN2051835	HWY	34	#4
Echo PP260 Power Pruner	HWY	34	#5
Honda EM2200K Generator	HWY	34	#6
Teel Green 1P986 (4 hp) trash pump w/300' hose	HWY	34	#7
Homelite Red 80232 (3 hp) trash pump w/300' hose	HWY	34	#8
2012 Oregon 14" Blade 40 Volt Chain Saw serial# 001120200736	HWY	34	#9
1998 Husquavarna 261 16" Chain Saw Serial# 8320207	HWY	34	#10
2006 Ford Explorer Vin# 1FMEU74E46UA86208 Plate# DJK1597	HWY	423	40
2005 Ford F350 One and Half Ton Pick Up - 325 HP Vin# 1FTWX31P15EC70285 Plate# L86106	HWY	423	70
2006 Ford F250 One Ton Pick Up - 275 HP Vin# 1FTNF21536EB19201 Plate# L94395	HWY	423	30
2006 Ford F250 One Ton Pick Up - 275 HP Vin# 1FTNF2156EB19202 Plate# L94396	HWY	423	39A
1995 Ford F250 One Ton Pick Up - 250 HP Vin# 1FTHF26F9SNB17137 Plate# L70913	HWY	423	39
1994 GMC Top Kick Stetco Drainage Truck Vin# 1GDM7H1J6RJ503375 Plate# K92450	HWY	423	TF-6
2005 Freightliner Vacon Drainage Truck 64,000 lbs, Front motor 350hp & Rear motor 120 hp Vin# 1FVHC5CVX5HN99226 Plate# L56164	HWY	423	TF-17
2010 Freightliner Vacon Drainage Truck 43,500 lbs, Front motor 450hp & Rear motor 131 hp Vin# 1FVHC7CVOAHAM4584 Plate# M50450	HWY	423	TF-18
KOMATSU 450 WHEEL LOADER	WM	8394 FEMA	
KOMATSU 450 WHEEL LOADER	WM	8394 FEMA	
KOMATSU WA 500	WM	8396 FEMA	
KOMATSU TOOL CARRIER 180	WM	8393 FEMA	

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT RECORD

Debris Management Plan

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	Department	District	Equip #
CATEPILLER 966F	WM	8395 FEMA	
MOBARK TUBGRINDER	WM	8623 FEMA	
Loader, Wheel (Massey Tractor)	PR		378
Trailer, Equipment (Interstate)	PR		379
Trailer, Equipment (Load Rite)	PR		
Truck, Dump (Chevy)	PR		389
Truck, Garbage (Sterling M7500)	PR		413
Trailer, Equipment (Car Mate)	PR		416
Truck, Pickup (Dodge3500)	PR		418
Trailer, Equipment (Bobcat)	PR		420
Truck, Pickup (Dodge Ram 1500)	PR		425
Truck, Flatbed (Ford F350)	PR		431
Truck, Dump (Ford F350)	PR		432
Truck, Pickup (Dodge Dakota)	PR		433
Truck, Pickup (Dodge Ram 2500)	PR		438
Truck, Pickup (Dodge Durango)	PR		439
Truck, Pickup (Ford F150)	PR		441
Truck, Garbage (International 7300)	PR		442
Truck, Dump (Ford Container Dump Truck)	PR		443
Automobile (Ford Van)	PR		444
Trailer, Equipment (Car Mate)	PR		445
Trailer, Equipment (Car Mate)	PR		446
Boat, Runabout (Venture)	PR		447
Trailer, Equipment (Venture)	PR		
Mulcher, Trailer Mntd (Giant-Vac)	PR		450
Loader, Skid-Steer (Bobcat 3000 lb)	PR		451
Truck, Pickup (Ford F250)	PR		452
Vehicle, Small (Kawasaki Mule)	PR		453
Truck, Flatbed (Ford F350)	PR		456
Truck, Pickup (Ford F250)	PR		457
Truck, Pickup (Ford F350)	PR		459
Chipper 6in Brush	PR		
Chain Saw 25in	PR		
Chain Saw 18in w/ pole	PR		
Chain Saw 316in	PR		
Generator 25kw	PR		
Generator 6.5kw	PR		
Generator 3.5kw	PR		

Town of Southampton	
FEMA Declaration Number	
Load Ticket	**Ticket No.**
Town	**Prime Contractor:**

Truck Information	
Truck No.	**Capacity**
Druck Driver (print legibly first and last name)	

Loading Information			
	Time	**Date**	**Inspector/Monitor**
Loading			
Location (Address or Cross Streets)			

When Using GPS Coordinates use Decimal Degrees (N xx,xxxx)

N **W**

Unloading Information

	Debris Classification	**Estimated % CYs, or Actual Weight**
☐	**Vegetation**	
☐	**C&D**	
☐	**White Goods**	
☐	**HHW**	
☐	**Soil, Mud & Sand**	
☐	**Vehicles and Vessels**	
☐	**Putrescent Debris**	
☐	**Infectious Waste**	
☐	**Animal Carcus**	
☐	**Other* See below**	

	Time	**Date**	**Inspector/Monitor**
Unloading			
DMS Name and Location			

***Other Debris Explanation**	**Original:** Town of Southampton
	Copy 1:
	Copy 2:
	Copy 3:

DAILY DEBRIS LOADING SITE MONITOR LOG
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FEMA DECLARATION NO.

DATE:

DAY

WEATHER: ☐ **SUNNY** ☐ **OVERCAST** ☐ **RAINY**

TEMPERATURE F.

Time	Ticket No.	Truck No.	Full Truck Rated Capacity	Pickup Location	Vegetative Debris	C&D Debris	White Goods/Metals	Other	Issues or Comments/ Pictures Disc

DAILY ISSUE LOG

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FEMA DECLARATION NO.

DATE:

DAY

WEATHER: **SUNNY** **OVERCAST** **RAINY**

TEMPERATURE F.

Issue Number	Truck Number	Load Ticket	Pick-Up Location	Contractor / Sub-Contractor	Monitor Name	Photo/ Disc	Issue /Resolution

DAILY DEBRIS TOWER/SITE MONITORING LOG
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FEMA DECLARATION NO.
DATE:
DAY
TEMPERATURE **F.**
WEATHER: **SUNNY** **OVERCAST** **Raining**

Time	Ticket Number	Truck Number	Full Truck Rated Capacity (CY)	Southampton QA Eligible Capacity (%CY/Wt)	FEMA Eligible Capacity (% CY/Wt)	Vegetative Debris	C&D Debris	White Goods / Metals	Other	Issues or Comments / Pictures Disc

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FEMA DECLARATION NO.

CONTRACTOR

TRUCK INFORMATION

MAKE	YEAR	COLOR	LICENSE

Truck Measurements

Performed By		**Date:**
Length:	**Width:**	**Depth:**
Volume Calculated By		**Date:**
Both Checked By:		**Date:**

DRIVER INFORMATION

Name:
Address:
Phone Number:

OWNER INFORMATION

Name:
Address:
Phone Number:
Truck Identification:
Truck Capacity

Photo

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
FEMA DECLARATION NO.

DUMP TRUCK DIMENSION SHEET

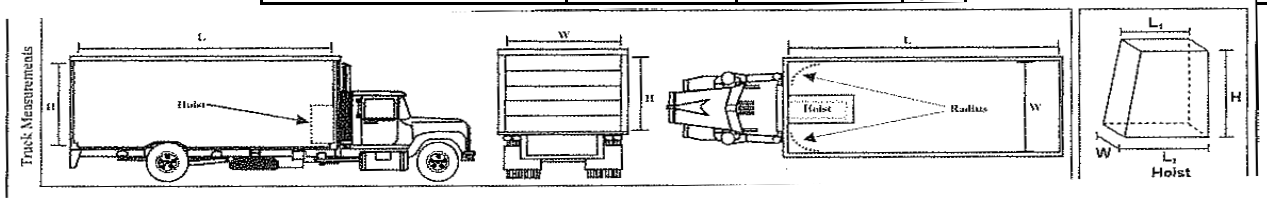
Measurements

Truck Measurements	Length (L) ft.=		Width (W) ft.=		Height (H) ft.	
Hoist Measurement	Length$_1$ (L_1) ft.=		Width$_H$(W_H) ft.=		Height$_H$(H_H)ft.=	
	Length$_2$ (L_2) ft.=					
Radius	Radius ft.=		Height (H)=			

Calculations

Bed Volume (Basic)	(LxWxH)/27	=	0	cyd
Hoist Volume	((L_1+L_2/2) x W_H x H_H)/27	=	0	cyd
Radius Volume	(3.14 x R^2 x H)/27	=	0	cyd
	TOTAL	=	0	cyd

Cubic Yards



EXTRA TRAILER

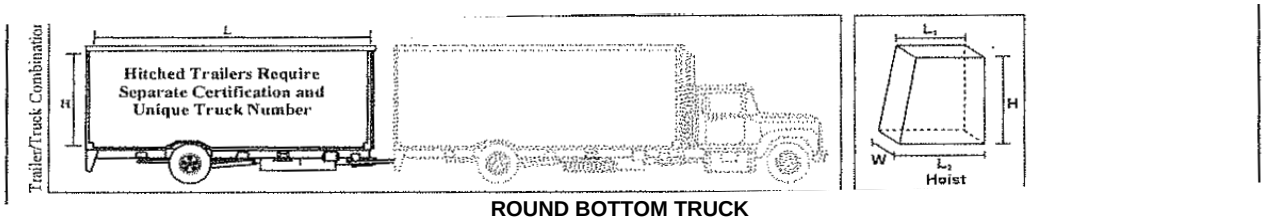
Measurements

Truck Measurements (Basic)	Length (L) =		Width (W) ft.=		Height (H) ft.=	
Hoist Measurement	Length$_1$ (L_1) ft.=		Width$_H$ (W_H) ft.=		Height$_H$ (H_H) ft.=	
	Length$_2$ (L_2) ft=					
	Radius ft.=		Height (H) =			

Calculations

Bed Volume (Basic)	(LxWxH)/27 =	0	cyd
Hoist Volume	((L_1+L_2/2) x W_H x H_H)/27 =	0	cyd
Radius Volume	(3.14 x R^{2} x H)/27 =	0	cyd
	Total =	0	cyd

Cubic Yards



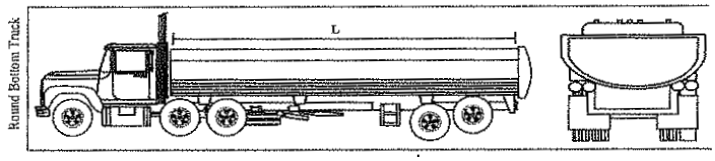
ROUND BOTTOM TRUCK

Measurements

Truck Measurements	Length (L) ft.=		Diameter (D) ft.=

Calculations

Approx. Volume (3.14 x D/2)^{2} x L)/27 = 0 cyd (round bottom portion only)



Cubic Yards

DEBRIS DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

FEMA DECLARATION NO.

Vegetative		C&D		HHW		White Goods		Average Haul Distance	Primary Disposal Method	CY to Landfill
CY	Unit Price	CY	Unit Price	CY	Unit Price	CY	Unit Price			

Suffolk County

Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

Annex AN - 11

Town of Southold

TOWN OF SOUTHOLD

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Local Annex to the Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan

7/21/2015

This Plan establishes procedures and guidance for managing disaster debris following significant events affecting the Town of Southold. The Plan has been developed in accordance with the FEMA Public Assistance Debris Management Guide (FEMA 325) as outlined in the FEMA Debris Management Plan Review Job Aid of September 16, 2013.

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Town of Southold Disaster Debris Management Plan
July 2015

TOWN OF SOUTHOLD DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN (DDMP)

1.0 OVERVIEW

The Town of Southold recognizes the importance of taking a proactive approach to coordinating and managing debris removal operations as part of the Town's overall Emergency management Plan. In coordination with Suffolk County and its municipal subdivisions, the Town has therefore developed this Debris Management Plan to address management and handling of debris resulting from natural or other catastrophic events. While weather-related events such as hurricanes or nor'easters are the most likely to trigger its implementation, the plan – or elements of it – could also be used to address other significant events such as floods, earthquake, fire/explosion, etc. The purpose of the DDMP is to provide detailed structure, guidance, and policies to be followed for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris generated within the Town of Southold following a major event(s) so as to ensure public safety and welfare and environmental protection.

This plan was developed under the coordination of the Suffolk County Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (SCFRES) to serve as an annex to the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Disaster Debris Management Plan (SCDDMP), with input and assistance from the County's other nine municipal subdivisions (Towns): Babylon, Brookhaven, East Hampton, Huntington, Islip, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Smithtown, and Southampton). Within Southold Town government, the departments of Solid Waste, Highway, Public Works, Building, Planning, Office of the Engineer, the Town Attorney and the Town's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) have each provided input to this plan. **All activities described herein will be performed in compliance with the SCDDMP.**

2.0 EVENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

While this Plan is applicable to both natural and man-made disasters, the focus of this Plan is debris management resulting from natural disasters. For the Town of Southold the most probable events of this type are hurricanes, tropical storms, and nor'easters which have been shown to generate large amounts of vegetative debris, which is expected to be the focus of debris management efforts following an event. Storms, even hurricanes, historically have generated relatively much smaller amounts of building debris compared to other parts of Long Island. This is due to a much lower building and population density in Southold Town and the fact that the Town, which makes up most of the north fork of Long Island, is protected by the Island's south fork which extends further east than the north fork and serves as a "block" to direct storm surge from the Atlantic Ocean. This makes the Town less susceptible to widespread building damage from most storms, including the most frequently experienced category of hurricane (i.e., category 1, or low-category 2), a situation that is likely to continue given the Town's planning and growth policies (e.g., 2-acre zoning for new construction, and wetland building restrictions).

Nonetheless, this Plan does account for the potential for significant building debris resulting from a disaster event. The most likely scenario to result in the generation of building debris would be

2.0 EVENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)

from a slow moving coastal storm, such as a nor'easter. These storms with their persistent easterly winds tend to force sea water westward into the Peconic Bay system, often resulting in flooding of certain shoreline areas. While the winds are typically not strong enough to cause damage directly, the trapped water results in flooded basements and homes, and damaged docks in susceptible areas. Hurricanes and tropical storms generally move much faster, and while the winds are stronger, they tend to cause less flooding as they are not usually in the vicinity long enough to cause a long-lasting pile up of sea water in Southold's bays.

The debris projection modeling used for this Plan is displayed in table format in Sections 2.1-2.3 below. Included are projections for Hurricane, Flood, and Earthquake disasters. These numbers are taken directly from Suffolk County estimates derived from FEMA's HAZUS estimating tool (version 2.1). Hurricane - wind and Flood projections are based upon probabilistic 100-year and 500-year return period events, while the Earthquake model is based upon 500-year and 2500-year return period events.

In addition, actual debris quantities generated from the three recent Declared Disasters: the 2007 Nor'easter (DR 1692); Hurricane Irene (DR 4020); and Super Storm Sandy (DR 4085) are also displayed in Table 2.4 for information and comparative purposes. Southold's numbers in this regard are extremely reliable as they are based on actual vehicle scale data for debris from those events, all of which passed through the Town-owned transfer station and/or disposal area, whether ultimately processed at the Town facility or transferred elsewhere for processing. The scale facility is equipped with back-up generator power so that it can record accurate tonnage during power outages.

Table 2.1: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Hurricane-Related Winds

Brick and Wood (tons)		Concrete and Steel (tons)		Tree (tons)		Eligible Tree Volume (cubic yards)	
100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year	100 Year	500 Year
36,025	601	909	0	56,440	1,316	183,989	3,916

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

Table 2.2: Debris Production for 100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Flood Event

100-Year Flood Event				500-Year Flood Event			
Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)	Total (tons)	Finish (tons)	Structure (tons)	Foundation (tons)
56,548	25,983	14,801	15,766	80,320	31,502	23,558	25,260

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

2.0 EVENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)

Table 2.3: Estimated Debris Generated by the 500- and 2,500-year Mean Return Period Earthquake Event

500-Year		2,500-Year	
Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)	Brick/Wood (tons)	Concrete/Steel (tons)
6,286	1,360	44269	15,956

Table 2.4: Debris Production Totals Generated by Recent Weather Events

Event	Vegetative Debris		Construction & Demolition (C&D)		Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)		White Goods		E-Goods		Mixed Debris		Total	
	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS	CY	TONS
2007 Nor'easter (DR-1692)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**40**	**0**
Hurricane Irene (DR-4020)	134,361	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134,361**	**6,500**
Superstorm Sandy (DR-4085)	125,980	0	3,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**129,612**	**0**

3.0 DEBRIS COLLECTION AND REMOVAL

The immediate focus of debris management efforts after a catastrophic event is on clearance of debris from roads and streets to allow safe passage for emergency and other vehicles. Depending on the severity of the situation and how widespread or dense the debris field, this initially may involve simply pushing debris to the sides of the street, to be picked up later when appropriate resources are mobilized. High priority locations for ensuring vehicular access include hospitals, nursing homes, municipal emergency facilities (police, fire, communications, etc.), schools or other facilities that may be used for emergency shelter, etc.

3.0 DEBRIS COLLECTION AND REMOVAL (cont'd)

The following Southold Town departments have primary responsibilities in dealing with catastrophic events:

- Police Department (PD)
- Highway Department
- Department of Public Works (DPW)
- Department of Solid Waste (DSW)
- Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

Interdepartmental coordination on debris identification, clearance, removal and processing is summarized below:

Department	Function	Timing	Coordinates With
Police	First response to/identification of debris field	During event	Highway Dep't. DPW; OEM
Highway Dep't.	Mobilization to priority locations;	Prior to event	Police Dep't.; DPW; OEM
	Clear priority locations	During event; after event	Police Dep't.; DPW; OEM; Solid Waste
	Remove and transport debris to TDSRs and/or Solid Waste	After event; ongoing	DPW; Solid Waste; OEM
DPW	Event impact assessment at parks, beaches, public properties; direct debris management activities at these locations; assess security/management needs at TDSRs	After event; ongoing through duration of debris management activities	All Town Departments; OEM
Solid Waste	Measure, segregate and stage debris; process debris at Town-owned, DEC permitted waste handling facilities	After event; ongoing	Highway Dep't.; DPW; OEM
OEM	Coordinate all emergency activities & communication	Prior, during, and after event	All Town Departments; Suffolk County OEM

Debris removal is accomplished through the Highway Department using front-end wheel loaders and dump trucks working at curbside following the conclusion of the event. If a response is required to a location while the event is still ongoing it will be limited to clearance only, not removal. The EOC and Highway Department will assess if the event is severe enough to activate Southold's TDSRs. In that case those locations will be available for Highway, DPW, and private contractors to accumulate debris in accordance with the requirements laid out in Chapter 4 of the SCDDMP. Non-hazardous debris deposited in TDSRs will be accumulated on the ground at those locations for removal later by the Highway Department, DPW, or private contractors.

4.0 TEMPORARY DEBRIS STORAGE AND REDUCTION LOCATIONS (TDSRs)

Temporary debris management sites (TDSRs) within the Town of Southold have been identified as follows:

NAME	Address	Waste Type Accepted			
		Vegetative	Building	HHW	Maximum est. Capacity (cubic yds)
Town Solid Waste Facility	6155 Cox Lane Cutchogue, NY 11935	√	**√**	**√**	**150,000**
Old School House Park	10145 Route 25 East Marion, NY 11939	**√**	**√**	**√**	500
Klipp Park	3925 Manhasset Avenue Greenport, NY 11944	**√**	**√**		1,000
Kenney's Beach	4155 Kenney's Road Southold, NY 11971	**√**	**√**		1,000
McCabe's Beach	2400 North Sea Road Southold, NY 11971	**√**	**√**		1,000
Town Beach	53005 CR 48 Southold, NY 11971	**√**	**√**		2,500
Cochran Park	2405 Peconic Lane Peconic, NY 11958	**√**	**√**	**√**	5,000
Strawberry Fields	1105 CR 48 Mattituck, NY 11952	**√**	**√**		20,000
Laurel Lake Park	4995 Route 25 Laurel, NY 11948	**√**			1,000
New Suffolk Beach	150 Second Street New Suffolk, NY 11956	**√**	**√**		1,500

All activities at TDSRs will be undertaken in accordance with the policies and procedures specified in Chapter 5 of the SCDDMP.

As indicated in the table, not all TDSRs will be able to accept all types of waste that can possibly be generated in an event. Environmental and logistical considerations will preclude attempting to use some TDSRs for certain type of debris, particularly hazardous wastes. The table indicates those sites deemed suitable for the types of debris indicated, based on input from the Town's Planning, Public Works, and Solid Waste Departments, along with the Town's OEM. The designations take into account characteristics of site grading, drainage, and proximity to sensitive environmental features. Based on known historical data, it is anticipated that the overwhelming majority of debris generated in a likely event scenario will be vegetative in nature. Every TDSR in the Town of Southold is capable of accepting vegetative debris.

4.0 TEMPORARY DEBRIS STORAGE AND REDUCTION LOCATIONS (TDSRs) (cont'd)

Traffic activity to and from TDSRs will be directed by emergency personnel as needed. The Town is highly experienced in the operation of debris disposal management activities involving all types of waste streams from both commercial and residential vehicles.

4.1 Disposal Capacity

The Town of Southold operates a permitted yard waste compost facility located adjacent to the western edge of the now capped former landfill in Cutchogue. The compost facility has approximately 13 acres of useable capacity, along with 4 acres of additional space in an accessible former sand mining pit adjacent to the northwestern side of the landfill. The compost site was able to comfortably contain and process all of the vegetative debris from Hurricane Irene in 2012, and to contain all of the debris from Superstorm Sandy in 2013 (prior to removal of approximately 80% of the Sandy debris for eventual off-site processing). Combined, the two storms generated a total of more than 250,000 cubic yards of vegetative debris that was handled at the Town Compost Facility. In addition, the 4-acre former sand pit is capable of holding up to 50,000 additional cubic yards of additional debris, as it did in the aftermath of Hurricane Bob in 1990, where it was eventually processed as well. Based on this history, it is not expected that the Town would need to designate an alternative safe and secure holding area for vegetative debris generated by a likely scenario event.

The Town has no final disposal facility (i.e., landfill or Waste to Energy Plan) for non-vegetative waste, i.e., MSW and Construction Debris. These wastes are handled at the Town's Solid Waste Transfer Station in Cutchogue (also adjacent to the capped landfill), where it is properly segregated and then loaded into long-haul transfer vehicles which deliver the waste to final disposal locations both within and outside New York State. The Town maintains private contracts and municipal IMAs for the hauling and disposal of its waste, which include guaranteed disposal capacity. Following a likely scenario event, long-term interruption of final disposal options is not expected. Nonetheless, should final disposal options become temporarily unavailable the Town has enough permitted capacity to hold approximately 2,000 cubic yards of MSW, or the equivalent of approximately 10 days of waste generation. For C&D, the Town has the capacity of holding up to 50,000 cubic yards, more than is normally generated in the town in 6 months.

5.0 DEBRIS REMOVAL ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

The Town does not envision the likelihood of having to do a significant amount of debris removal from private property. However, circumstances where that may occur include:

- Debris extending from private to public areas.
- Hazardous conditions or medical emergencies on private property.
- Dangerous conditions on private property posing a threat to public safety

If the Town determines that debris should be removed from private property then the Town will follow the guidelines set by the town code and the New York State Executive Law Article 2-B with regard to the legal justification for taking government action and obtaining permission and recovering costs from property owners.

5.0 DEBRIS REMOVAL ON PRIVATE PROPERTY (cont'd)

If private property owners are not available because they have been evacuated, the Town may need to enter private property to remove debris considered to be an immediate threat to the lives, health, and safety of its residents. During this instance the Town Attorney, shall work with the Debris Manager and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to generate the proper documentation to comply with all laws and so the Town may obtain approval for Public Assistance funding for the costs of performing debris removal from private property.

6.0 USE AND PROCUREMENT OF CONTRACTED SERVICES

The Town of Southold has no pre-positioned local contracts in place for debris removal or monitoring at this time. However, the Town is prepared to reach out to local companies and contractors to assist in debris removal efforts in Phase I activities (Immediate Response and Clearance phase, first 70 hours). The Town will also work with local contractors to gauge interest in entering into FEMA-approved contracts with the Town for any assistance that may be necessary beyond that phase should conditions – including the potential unavailability of SCOEM-designated contractors – require. Examples of local contractors that could be involved in debris management activities are:

Contractor	Assistance With
North Fork Sanitation	MSW Collection and transport; C&D collection and transport
Mattituck Environmental Services	MSW Collection and transport; C&D collection and transport; debris storage at private transfer station
Burt's Reliable[1]	Fuel Supply
Petro Oil	Fuel Supply
Latham Sand and Gravel	Heavy Equipment
H.O. Penn Machinery, Inc.[2]	Heavy Equipment
Edward Ehrbar, Inc.[2]	Heavy Equipment
Dvirka and Bartilucci[3] Consulting Engineers	Surface and groundwater monitoring
Care Environmental[4] Services	Collection, transport, and disposal of Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW)
Miller Environmental	Surface and groundwater monitoring
Mark McDonald	Soil, groundwater sampling

[1] Currently in contract with Town for supply of heating fuel
[2] Currently in contract with Suffolk County for rental of heavy equipment
[3] Currently in contract with Town for landfill groundwater monitoring
[4] Currently in contract with Town for HHW program

6.0 USE AND PROCUREMENT OF CONTRACTED SERVICES (cont'd)

6.1 Procedures for Securing Contracted Services

Should the Town determine the need to use local contracted services following an event, the following procedures will be implemented:

6.1.1 Emergency Contracting/Procurement Procedures – The Town of Southold shall utilize local contractors for the 70 work hours following the disaster to open up the roadways. During this 70 work hours following the disaster, Contractors previously awarded Disaster Debris Contractors shall utilize Unit Price Contracts that will be developed and maintained through the future of the Town. Unit price contracts are used when the individual work tasks are known but the total amount of work cannot be quantified.

6.1.2 Debris operations to be outsourced – The Town shall utilize contract labors for debris operations following the first 70 work hours of recovery. The Contractors will work within their designated area, to clear any remaining roadways, and pick up curb side vegetative and construction and demolition materials.

6.1.3 General Contract Provisions - The Town will clearly define the individual tasks and activities that are required to accomplish the scope of work when soliciting bids. These tasks can include but not be limited to collection, transportation, grinding of vegetative debris, extraction of refrigerants, or special handling of hazardous wastes. The Town shall include in the bid / contract documents details on how the Town will monitor the contractor's work and how the Town's monitoring information will be used to verify the contractor's costs and payment.

7.0 USE OF FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR

The Town will use a significant amount of force account labor in the immediate response to an event, as well as in long term cleanup and debris processing activities. The majority of this will be within the Highway, Public Works, and Solid Waste Departments. Job Titles likely to be used include the following:

7.1 Staffing Assignments and Duties

7.1.1 Waste Management – The Town Waste Management currently employs the following:

- Director of Facilities Management – Oversees all operations
- Labor Crew Leader-Oversees Mechanics, Site Crew Leaders and operations
- Diesel Mechanic – repairs and maintenance of equipment
- Site Crew Leaders- oversee Scale Operators, Laborers, and Sanitation Helpers. – to work as Site Debris Monitors in event of emergency.
- Construction Equipment Operators (CEO) – Handle and process debris at Town-owned waste management facilities; front line in direct processing of vegetative waste at Town's yard waste compost facility
- Scale Operators- Document weights of incoming and outgoing materials; record and process charges and payments
- Laborers – Maintain and keep transfer station clean and help public.

7.0 USE OF FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR (cont'd)

- Account Clerk Typist – Prepares purchase orders, processes payment requests, and schedules and time sheets.

7.1.2 Highway Department - The Town Highway Department currently employs the following:

- Highway Superintendent – manages and directs all Hwy Operations
- Deputy Superintendent of HWYs
- Assistant General Foreman
- Heavy Equipment Operators (HEO) – operate Department's rolling stock (pickup trucks, dump trucks and front-end loaders); front-line in debris removal throughout all event phases
- Administrative Staff

8.0 MONITORING OF DEBRIS OPERATIONS

8.1 TDSR Site Management

8.1.1 Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations (TDSRs) – TDSRs are established when the Town cannot take the debris directly from the collection point to the final disposal or transfer location. As discussed, Southold has identified the ten TDSRs specified in Section 4.

8.1.2 Site Manager – The Site Manager shall ensure that the site is set up to the layout pre-described by the Town based on the type of disaster. The Site Manager shall be familiar with the site prior to the event, and have knowledge of the existing facilities and proposed location of monitoring towers and the segregated debris deposition areas.

The site manager is responsible for supervising the overall day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, including a debris loading/unloading form (see figure 8.1 below), preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling the environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager has oversight for monitoring the activities of the debris removal contractors and the onsite debris processing contractors to ensure they comply with the terms of their contracts.

8.1.3 Monitoring Staff and Assignments – The Town of Southold shall utilize force account labor as TDSR monitors. There is estimated to be one monitor per TDSR. The monitor tower shall be situated such that, incoming vehicles will pass by one side of the tower with full loads and pass by the other side of the tower to be confirmed as empty. The TDSR monitors shall quantify debris loads, accept load tickets, inspect and validate truck capacities, check loads for hazardous waste, and perform quality control checks.

8.0 MONITORING OF DEBRIS OPERATIONS (cont'd)

8.1.4 Safety Personnel – Safety personnel shall perform site visits to the various TDSRs located through the Town. They shall be responsible to inspect that proper traffic controls are installed and that site operations are in compliance with State and Federal occupational safety regulations.

Figure 8.1 – Debris Loading/Unloading Log Form

	Monitor Ticket Responsibilities	
Load Ticket Information	Collection Point Monitor	TDSR or Transfer Station Monitor
Preprinted ticket number	NOT APPLICABLE	
Contract number	Contracts may be identified by a number or name	
Prime contractor's name		
Date	X	
Truck number/License Plate number	X	
Truck driver's name	X	
Vegetation	X	
Construction and Demolition	X	
White Goods	X	
Household Hazardous Waste	X	
Other (required to be described)	X	
Load Location	GPS or address preferred	
Loading date/time (departure from collection location)	X	
Loading Site Monitor name (printed)	X	
Loading Site Monitor name (signature)	X	
Truck capacity in cubic yards or tons		X
Load size, either cubic yards (percent of truck capacity) or tons		X
Unloading location		X
Unloading date/time (arrival at disposal site)		X
Unloading site monitor name (printed)	X	
Unloading site monitor name (signature)	X	

8.0 MONITORING OF DEBRIS OPERATIONS (cont'd)

8.2 Establishment and Operations Planning

8.2.1 Site Layouts – The Debris Management Sites shall be designed and laid out based on the type of forecasted debris in that specific Highway District. If the district is very heavily vegetated with few homes, it will be anticipated to have the majority of waste be yard waste and brush. If the district is developed coastal, then the TDSR will be set up with a larger area allocated for Construction and Demolition Debris.

Significant accumulation of debris should not be allowed to occur at temporary storage sites, due to environmental and safety concerns, such as the risk of fire. The Site Manager must layout the pre-described operational boundaries. Operational boundaries are the boundaries or areas that clearly define the difference in use areas at the TDSR.

8.2.2 Site Preparation – The topography and soil/substrate conditions will be evaluated prior to the staging of any debris at a Town TDSR.

8.2.3 Volume Reduction Methods –Reducing and/or recycling disaster-related debris has financial and environmental advantages. These operations can decrease the overall cost of a debris removal operation by reducing the amount of material that is taken to a landfill. This diminishes the cost of final disposition in the form of tipping fees. In the case of recycling, potential end-use products for specific markets may offset the cost of operations even more. The Town is equipped to reduce the volume of vegetative debris only using its CBI horizontal wood waste grinder. The Town is well experienced in this activity, having processed nearly 100% of the vegetative wood waste generated in the Town using this method since 2003. With the horizontal grinder, the volume of vegetative debris is reduced by 80%-90%. The woodchip product of this process is normally a marketable mulch, however since in the context of a major catastrophic event other, non-vegetative debris may become mixed with the vegetative debris, especially at the TDSRs, the site manager will tasked with the responsibility for advising when a debris pile is ready for grinding.

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Health and Safety Plan and Procedures – The Health and Safety Plan will be distributed and overseen by the Town of Southold Senior Safety Officer and Senior Clerk Typist. The Senior Safety Officer will ensure that both Town Employees and Contractor employees follow employee safety and health standards mandated by the New York State Public Employee Occupational Safety and Health Act. In the event that there is a disaster for which additional contracted employees are contracted through the Town, the Contractor shall identify a Safety Officer. The Town will assign the Safety Officer for the Town personnel to ensure that Town Employees and Force Account Labor are abiding by the proper safety protocols in compliance with NYSDOL and OSHA requirements. Potential Health / Safety Risks include:

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

- Isolated and/or not readily accessible areas
- Heavy machinery, loud, equipment, traffic
- Limited communication
- Extreme weather
- Large debris piles
- Waterborne, vector-borne, and blood-borne disease
- Rabid animals, infectious reptiles and plants
- Downed power lines and cables
- Gas leaks
- Natural and wildlife hazards
- Hazardous material

Any Contractors working on behalf of the Town to remove disaster related debris shall submit at the time of Contract award an Employee Health and Safety Plan for the above referenced risks. Included in the Health and Safety plan will include but not be limited to emergency contact numbers, chains of command, and potential scenarios. The plans shall identify potential hazards at debris loading areas and DMS. Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment to move and process various types of debris.

The Town shall provide its employees and force account labor, and the Contractor shall provide its employees the following personal protective equipment, as required:

- Appropriate clothing, footwear, and gloves
- Eye and ear protection
- Hardhat
- Respiratory protection
- Personal meds & Rx drugs
- Bottled water
- Maps and/or GPS device
- Cell phone
- Sunscreen, insect repellant
- First Aid Kit.

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND OTHER REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

10.1 Pre-Emergency Considerations

Southold's TDSRs have been selected with full consideration given to the existing conditions to which the sites must be restored post-use, and during debris management operations at a TDSR, the highest priority will be given to ensuring the protection of sensitive environmental conditions. Prior to any emergency declaration, the Town plans to perform a baseline analysis (described below) of its pre-approved TDSRs. In so doing, the Town will be able to further establish the feasibility of the sites, document existing conditions, and vet potential environmental issues. In addition, data collection will be continued throughout operations at a TDSR. Given the likelihood that the vast majority of debris is expected to be vegetative, the

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND OTHER REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

Town feels environmental impacts at TDSRs can be avoided or minimized. If an environmental or historic preservation concern is found during the baseline data collection process (described below), use of that particular TDSR will be limited as much as possible. In the case of any use, compliance with environmental and historic preservation requirements will be maintained.

The pre-approved TDSRs are not located within identified minority or low-income areas, and as such the Town is in compliance with EO 12898

10.2 Baseline Data Collection

Baseline data collection is essential to documenting the condition of the land before it is used as a TDSR. Land used as a TDSR needs to be returned to its original condition following the end of all debris operations. As soon as a potential site is selected, the designated Debris Project Manager and staff will work closely with local, tribal, and State officials to develop baseline data criteria. The following actions will be taken, as necessary, to document the baseline data on all sites:

1. **Videotape and/or Photograph the Site**. Videotape and/or photographic (ground or aerial) record of each site before beginning any activities. Periodically update video and photographic documentation to track site evolution.

2. **Document Physical Features**. Notation of existing structures such as fences, culverts, irrigation systems, and landscaping that can help evaluate possible damage claims made later.

3. **Assessment of Historic Significance**. Research the past use and ownership of the property to document any issues regarding the existence of historic structures or archeological sites. The SHPO may have information about the property.

4. **Sample Soil and Water**. The Town has existing contracts with an environmental consulting firm to perform any necessary soil and water sampling and analysis, in accordance with Part 360 DEC regulations. Testing will be performed at TDSRs as deemed necessary, prior to their use. Pre- event testing will be performed at any TDSR being considered for use for the outdoor storage of construction debris, white goods, or HHW, as deemed necessary based on the expected severity of the event. Post-event testing will be performed at any such TDSR used for such storage, as determined by the site manager based on monitoring which will be performed throughout operations.

10.3 Environmental Monitoring Program

During operations at a TDSR, additional data will be collected as necessary for closeout and quality assurance reasons. Data collected will be compared to the previously established information in order to determine any remediation that may be necessary. The following will be undertaken during TDSR operations to ensure proper environmental monitoring:

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND OTHER REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (cont'd)

1. **Sketch Site Operation Layout.** It is important to track reduction, hazardous waste collection, fuel, and equipment storage in order to sample soil and water for contaminants. Sketches of site operations and activities will be made so that areas of concern can be pinpointed later for additional sampling and testing if necessary

2. **Documentation of Quality Assurance Issues**. Operations that will have a bearing on site closeout, such as petroleum spills at fueling sites, hydraulic fluid spills at equipment breakdowns, installation of water wells for stock pile cooling or dust control, discovery of HHW, and commercial, agricultural, or industrial hazardous and toxic waste storage and disposal will be carefully documented.

3. **Restoration of Site**. Final restoration of the landscape must be acceptable to the landowner, but within reasonable expectations. Landscape restoration will be planned as early as possible.

10.4 Permits

The New York State DEC has given preliminary approval the Town's TDSRs listed in Section 4, above. The Town will work closely with DEC and other state or federal agencies to secure any environmental permits necessary prior to starting debris management activities at a TDSR. Any required permits will be incorporated into this plan. Special attention will be given to the following potential permit requirements:

- Waste processing and recycling operations permit
- Temporary land-use permits
- Land-use variances
- Traffic circulation strategies
- Air quality permits
- Water quality permits
- Coastal commission land-use permits
- HHW permits
- Fire department permits

11.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION

After a disaster, residents want answers regarding recovery operations. The goal of the public information strategy is to ensure that the residents are given accurate and timely information for their use and own individual planning purposes.

11.1 **Public Information Officer – TBA –** The public information officer shall perform the following tasks:

- Prepare Information to be distributed
- Distribute the information

11.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION (cont'd)

- Compile information to update, correct, revise, and redistributed information as operations progress
- Maintain a debris information center or a venue to address all concerns, questions, and complaints.

11.2 **Pre-scripted information -** The information to be included shall be parameters, rules, and guidelines of debris operations so residents can begin their personal recovery activities. All pre-scripted information shall be clear, direct and organized.

11.3 **Distribution Plan –** The public information should include methods to disseminate the prepared information to the general public. This shall be distributed through the local television, radio, newspapers, internet sites, and public meetings. The Contact to these entities should always be routed through the Public Information Officer. Outlets to be used for dissemination include, but are not limited to:

Radio Outlets

- WLNG, Sag Harbor, NY – 92.1 FM
- WBAB 95.3 FM
- WEHM, 96.9 FM
- WALK-FM, Patchogue, NY – 97.5 FM
- WBAZ, 102.5 FM
- WRCN, Riverhead, NY – 103.9 FM
- WTIC, 1080 AM

Newspaper Outlets

- Long Island Newsday
- The Suffolk Times Newspaper

Television Outlets

- Public Access Television Channel 22
- News 12 Long Island – Channel 12
- Long Island Traffic and Weather – Channel 61

Internet Outlets

- Southold Town Website: www.southoldtownny.gov
- Suffolk Times
- SoutholdLocal.com

Each of these outlets will be provided information before and during an event, as well as following an event for as long as necessary. However, during and immediately after an event when power and other services may be disrupted, radio outlets will likely be the focus for information dissemination efforts.

11.4 Emergency Contact Information

The following contacts are available to assist the public with emergency preparations and response:

11.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION (cont'd)

- Emergency 911
- Police Non-Emergency 631-765-2600
- Southold OEM 631-765-2784
- Email: stoem@southoldtownny.gov
- Website: www.southoldtownny.gov
- Human Resource Center 631-298-4460
- Highway Department 631-765-3140
- Northfork Animal Welfare League 631-765-1811
- Cablevision 631-727-6300
- PSEG 800-490-0075
- National Grid 800-490-0045
- Long Island Rail Road 516-822-5477
- FEMA 800-621-3362
- NYS Emergency Management Office 518-292-2200
- S.C. Office of Emergency Management 631-852-4900
- Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) 631-853-8820
- CDC of Long Island 631-471-1215

12.0 IDENTIFICATION OF DEBRIS REMOVAL CONTRACTORS

The Town of Southold has no pre-positioned local contracts in place for debris removal or monitoring at this time.

13.0 RESOURCE DOCUMENTS

The following documents are hereby incorporated by reference in support of the Town of Southold DDMP: *[NOTE: Copies of these documents can be obtained through links on the Town of Southold website (www.southoldtownny.gov), or from the Southold Town Clerk's office.]*

- Southold Town Code
- Southold Town Emergency Management Plan
- The Southold Town Emergency Preparedness Guide 2015
- Town of Southold Municipal Solid Waste Facility Operation and Maintenance Manual
- Town of Southold Solid Waste Management District Off-Site Response Contingency Plan
- Care Environmental Corp. Household Hazardous Waste Bid Proposal Package 2015-2016 (prepared for the Town of Southold)
- Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan
- New York State Executive Law Article 2-B

Additional resource documents will be added to this list as deemed necessary by the Southold Town OEM.