DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Maine Emergency Management Agency
State of Maine
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Appendices

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The State of Maine Emergency Management Agency has prepared this revision of the Comprehensive Debris Management Plan (2009) pursuant to the authorities of Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) Title 37-B, Chapter 13, Maine Emergency Management Agency. The Comprehensive Debris Management Plan (Plan) establishes the necessary framework to prepare for and respond to State and local disaster events which generate disaster debris. The State's goals in the aftermath of a disaster are:

- to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and;
- to redevelop a disaster area to preexisting conditions or to conditions that are less disaster prone and;
- to perform activities that assist families and businesses to return to a normal or improved state of being.

The Plan will describe the overall coordination which occurs with external agencies, the State's own agencies, and the municipalities and counties. The Plan will establish operational as well as administrative functions necessary to coordinate between the agencies, to prioritize needs, and address issues relevant to the debris management process. This Plan includes some of the general activities undertaken by the State and its agencies to prepare for the on-coming event. A primary objective of the Plan is to ensure that the State provides a coordinated response effort that manages disaster debris operations in an environmentally sound and cost effective method.

The Plan has been developed as a stand-alone plan but, in accordance with State policy enacted by MRSA Title 37-B, Chapter 13 §702, will provide consistency within the State's Emergency Operations Plan.

Additionally, the Plan will provide a mechanism for continual refinement and improvement of the State's approach to disaster debris management.

Coordination, Roles and Responsibilities: The Plan is intended as the State's guidance document relative to the roles and responsibilities of State agencies that are involved in the overall debris management and debris operations. The Plan will discuss the process for ensuring environmental and historic and cultural compliance for the State, County, and Municipal governments participating in debris removal operations.

Counties and Municipalities: The Constitution of Maine enacted through MRSA Title 30-A, Chapter 111, grants home rule powers to the municipalities and, as such, the base assumption of the Plan is that emergency response is handled at the local level to the extent possible. The Plan discusses the role of county and municipal government in debris operations and; in the event that local resources become exhausted, discusses the mechanisms in place to request additional Federal and State resources for support.

Federal Agencies: In recognition of the participation of its Federal partners in disaster response and recovery, the possible roles of the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Defense - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and other agencies, as applicable to debris removal, are outlined within the Plan.

Private Sector (Contractors): It is the intent of the State to utilize both public sector and private sector (contract) resources to effectively manage, clear, remove, and dispose of disaster generated debris. A discussion of the private sector roles and responsibilities will be included within the Plan. The State acknowledges the role volunteers and volunteer agencies may play in the recovery of the community and a brief discussion is contained in the Plan.

The State recognizes the many players involved in responding to and recovering from a disaster event and has developed the Plan in coordination with the following entities:

- Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP),
- Maine Department of Transportation (MaineDOT),
- Maine Department of Agriculture Conservation and Forestry (DACF), Bureau of Parks & Lands,
- Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA),
- Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of General Services (DAFS/BGS),
- Maine Historic Preservation Commission,
- County and Municipal government emergency management staff,
- Private Sector; and,
- Volunteer Agencies

Design Event and Assumptions: For planning purposes, the Plan's designed disaster event prepares for the worst case scenario, utilizing a Category 2 wet hurricane impacting the state. The Plan provides an estimate of debris based upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers model for debris generation. Included in this estimate will be the types of debris likely to be generated, as well as an estimate of the quantities for the various debris types.

Concept of Operations: Provided within the Plan will be the organizational structure of the State's debris management and operations and a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the various State agencies, during the response and recovery phases of a debris generating event. The Plan defines the phases of operation, identifies critical roadways and facilities identifies various methods for removing the debris from public rights-of-way (ROW) and other public properties, and establishes environmental compliance with regard to the use of temporary and permanent disposal and recycling sites. The Plan discusses hazardous and special wastes and the appropriate handling and disposal of the items.

Public Information: Important to the success of debris operations is the need to provide the general public information on how to participate successfully in the process and provides samples of educational materials for media distribution.

FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program: Some disaster events may receive a Federal declaration which would provide reimbursement opportunities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C 5121 et seq., commonly referred to as the Stafford Act. The requirements of the FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (FEMA PA) are provided relative to the various phases of debris operations, contracting and procurement, demolition of structures, waterborne debris, and documentation to support FEMA claims for all governmental entities will be outlined.

General: In order to aid in the understanding of this Plan, a list of acronyms and a glossary of terms have been developed and are included as Appendix 1.

1.2 AUTHORITIES

The State has the authority to respond to debris generating disaster events – in order to clear public property, roads, and facilities of debris in a safe and efficient manner and dispose of debris in compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. The Comprehensive Debris Management Plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained under the following statutes and regulations:

- Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) Title 37-B, Maine Emergency Management Agency
- Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) Title 38: Waters and Navigation, Chapter 13: Waste Management

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 44, Part 200 et seq.
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 23, Highways, Part 668 et seq.
- Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and known as the "Stafford Act."

1.3 Plan Activation

It is anticipated that this Plan will be activated upon the proclamation by the Governor and that a state of emergency has been declared in the State or any section of the State (MRSA Title 37-B §742). The Plan may also be activated to respond to a debris generating event of any magnitude in order to provide guidance to State, County, and Municipal governments performing debris removal and disposal activities.

Chapter 2 – Federal Agencies in Debris Operations

The State of Maine works in coordination with Federal agencies in the execution of the debris management process following a disaster. The Federal agencies that may be participating in a disaster debris generating event are described in this chapter along with a summary of the types of assistance each agency may provide. This assistance ranges from technical assistance, debris removal assistance or grant monies to aid the State, its Counties and Municipalities to achieve a full recovery. Coordination with all Federal agencies would occur between the State Debris Management Team, and the impacted County or Municipal government.

2.1 Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes FEMA to provide assistance to eligible applicants, following a Federally Declared Disaster. FEMA provides reimbursement for eligible expenditures that a government entity incurs for debris removal activities which protects the public health and safety, eliminates the immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property, and that ensures the economic recovery of the affected community at large. FEMA establishes policy and guidance on debris removal eligibility and required documentation for the reimbursement process.

FEMA may also provide direct assistance to the State through a mission assignment to another Federal agency, when requested by the State.

FEMA has published a guidance document RP 9580.202 Debris Removal Authorities of Federal Agencies, which can be found in Appendix 15 – FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance.

2.2 United States Coast Guard (USCG)

USCG may provide Federal coordination for the removal of oil and hazardous materials within the coastal zone of the State. The USCG is also responsible through the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C §1221) to keep waterways safe and open. At times there have been instances where the USCG has been tasked with the actual debris removal in waterways.

2.3 United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The USACE, if tasked through a Federal mission assignment, may provide all debris removal operations in a devastated area. The USACE will coordinate with the State, County or Municipal government to determine the priority needs of the State.

The Federal government may also authorize the USACE to remove debris from publically maintained commercial harbors, as well as removal of obstructions in navigable waterways in emergency situations. The USACE is also a

permitting agency for work (dredging) conducted in the navigable waterways. The USACE can provide technical assistance on the debris operations as a whole, as requested by the State.

2.4 United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Animal, Plant and Health Inspections Services (APHIS)

NRCS may provide assistance to public and private landowners for the removal of debris that impacts watersheds, which has caused an imminent threat to life or property. Generally, the NRCS eligible debris is located within channels or in close proximity to a channel. Prior to removing any debris, the applicant must receive approval for the project; otherwise, the project costs will not be eligible.

APHIS – Veterinary Services may provide for the removal and burial of diseased animal carcasses.

Coordination for the programs occurs directly with the State agency, County or Municipal government and the NRCS or APHIS personnel.

2.5 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA may provide technical assistance and debris removal related to oil contaminated debris or debris consisting of hazardous substances. Whereas the USCG has authority for coastal zones, the EPA's authority is related to inland zones. Coordination occurs between the Federal government and the State Department of Environmental Protection.

2.6 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

FHWA's Emergency Relief Program (FHWA ER) no longer funds debris removal on Federal-aid roadways, except under limited circumstances. On October 1, 2012, legislative changes (Public Law 112-141 and 23 U.S.C., Highways, Section 125(d)(3)) provides that costs for debris removal on Federal-aid roadways, is now under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.). In the event there is a not a Federally Declared Emergency under the Stafford Act, but a declared emergency under the FHWA ER program, coordination would occur through the Maine Department of Transportation.

Chapter 3 - Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Debris Management

This chapter will discuss the necessary coordination that occurs during a disaster event and includes a summary of the roles and responsibilities for the State agencies, Counties and Municipal governments who participate in the event. The State's debris management structure as well as the individual State agencies involved in the administration and performance of debris removal activities on the roadways and facilities under the responsibility of the State will be outlined within this chapter.

The Plan will reference the roles of County and Municipal government and provide a framework of reference for the debris operations conducted within their respective boundaries. Federal government agencies that may play a role in the debris removal operations or provide funding for those operations have been summarized in Chapter 2 of this Plan. Each State agency, County, and Municipal government is its own applicant to the FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PA) and; therefore, each entity is responsible for interfacing with FEMA personnel relevant to their individual agency's projects and costs. However, it is in the State's best interest to provide the necessary technical assistance to County and Municipal governments and the State's agencies to ensure costs are reasonable and that regulatory policy and guidance are followed.

3.1 State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

The Governor or designee fills the position of the Incident Commander for the entire disaster with representatives from all tasked State agencies performing the supporting roles. The SEOC activates the emergency communications operation plan and notifies the State Debris Management Team of its activation. The SEOC is responsible for policy decisions and will submit the State's request for Federal assistance.

3.2 STATE DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM (DMT)

The State of Maine has determined that a unified command structure will be used during the debris operations and has developed an organizational chart which reflects the coordination between State agencies that have been designated as the Debris Management Team as well as the lines of coordination with the individual agencies performing actual operations. Members of the Debris Management Team (DMT) include the Maine Department of Transportation, the Maine Department of Agriculture and Forestry (DACF), the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), the Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA), the Department of Administration and Financial Services – Bureau of General Services (DAFS/BGS) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). These agencies, functioning in their capacity within the Debris Management Team (DMT), will provide the necessary coordination between operations and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Additional responsibilities of the DMT will be to designate a State Debris Manager, who will provide the unified voice of the Debris Management Team to the SEOC, ensure coordination between State agencies, Counties and Municipal governments, assess the need for additional resources to achieve operational goals, and provide technical assistance on operations, environmental compliance, and contracting, as requested. The DMT may provide input on policy and decision making to the SEOC, as it relates to the overall debris operations.

The DMT will liaison with FEMA Public Assistance staff and may participate in the preliminary damage assessments, provide information related to statewide debris activities, provide assistance to estimate debris quantities, and forward applicable policy and regulations for the disaster event to the State, County, and Municipal applicants for FEMA PA funding, as requested.

The DMT will coordinate with the SEOC and the State's Public Information Officer to provide information for Maine's residents and businesses on debris removal activities impacting the State roadways, parks, and facilities.

The DMT will ensure that annual training for disaster debris management is available for all State agencies involved in the debris operations process. In addition, the DMT will be responsible for the annual review of the Comprehensive Debris Management Plan and revisions, as necessary.

The State's Debris Management Organizational Chart can be found in Appendix 2.

3.3 MAINE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MAINEDOT)

MaineDOT functional authority encompasses the entire State and covers approximately 8,500 road miles[1] of interstate, State Highways, State Aid and Federal-Aid Highways. MaineDOT is comprised of five Maintenance and Operational Regions encompassing the entire State as follows:

Region 1: Southern Region
Region 2: Midcoast Region
Region 3: Western Region
Region 4: Eastern Region
Region 5: Northern Region

[1] Maine Public Road Centerline mileage by County as of 1/09/09

A web link to the map of the MaineDOT Regions and Federal-aid roadways can be found in Appendix 3.

A Department of Transportation Statewide Debris Manager has been appointed and is a member of the State DMT. Each MaineDOT Region has appointed a Regional Debris Manager who will be the point of contact for the debris clearance, removal, disposal, and monitoring activities. The Regional Debris Manager will relay information to the Department of Transportation Statewide Debris Manager and will coordinate with County and Municipal governments throughout the debris operations. The Regional Debris Manager will be the point of contact for the Region in rendering mutual aid assistance or coordinating mission assignments. Additional responsibilities include general oversight of force account labor and equipment and debris removal contractors; coordination with internal departments for procurement and contracting needs, and coordination to ensure environmental, historic and cultural compliance. The Regional Debris Manager will ensure that the agency health and safety plans are reviewed with all field staff. The Regional Debris Manager will ensure the collection and retention of disaster related documentation within the specific MaineDOT Region. All documentation will be forwarded to the Department of Transportation Statewide Debris Manager for retention in the project management files.

3.4 Maine Department of Agriculture Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Parks & Lands (DACF)

DACF manages 600,000 acres of State parks, historic sites, public reserved lands, coastal islands, and submerged lands. In addition, DACF also provides some maintenance at select municipal parks through intergovernmental agreements. For the purposes of this Plan, the focus of the DACF responsibilities will be improved sites primarily located at the 35 State parks and 15 historic sites. A Parks Debris Manager will be the point of contact for the debris clearance, removal, disposal, and monitoring activities. The Parks Debris Manager will coordinate with site specific facilities crews and provide status of operations to the State DMT, as necessary. DACF will use force account labor and equipment and may use contractors for their debris operations. Additional responsibilities include the coordination with internal departments for procurement and contract needs, and to ensure environmental, historic and cultural site compliance issues. The Parks Debris Manager will ensure that the agency health and safety plans are reviewed with all field staff. The Parks Debris Manager will ensure the collection and retention of disaster related documentation for the debris operations.

A list of the State parks and historic sites can be found in Appendix 4 – State Parks and Historic Sites.

3.5 Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA)

Maine's Turnpike Authority has functional responsibility for the maintenance and operations of approximately 109 miles of Interstate 95. The MTA Debris Manager will be the point of contact for the debris clearance, removal, and disposal of disaster generated debris from its roadway. MTA will use a combination of force account labor and equipment and contractors for their debris operations. The Debris Manager will coordinate with its internal departments for procurement and contracting needs, and to ensure environmental, historic and cultural site compliance issues. The Debris Manager will ensure that the agency health and safety plan is reviewed with all field staff. The MTA Debris Manager will ensure the collection and retention of disaster related documentation for the debris operations.

A map of the Maine Turnpike can be found via the link in Appendix 5.

3.6 Maine Department of Administration and Financial Services– Bureau of General Services (DAFS/BGS)

DAFS/BGS, referred to as BGS, is a member of the State's Debris Management Team. BGS manages the State owned buildings and facilities and has oversight for the contracts for over- 275 leased buildings throughout the State. BGS Property Management ground crews provide routine maintenance of the State owned facilities outdoor space, but may also utilize contract debris clearance, removal, and disposal services following a disaster. Depending

upon the terms and conditions of the lease agreements, BGS may also be responsible for debris clean-up of outdoor space at leased facilities. When the Debris Management Plan is implemented, the BGS will designate a debris manager to ensure oversight for debris operations and documentation.

3.7 Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

MEMA is a member of the State's Debris Management Team and will provide technical assistance to State agencies, County, and Municipal governments on debris removal operations and FEMA regulations and policies related to the documentation for Federal reimbursement grants. MEMA also provides information to the SEOC to develop policy and if required, rules and regulations.

3.8 Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

DEP is a member of the State's Debris Management Team and will provide oversight, regulation, and technical assistance for disposal of disaster generated debris. DEP is responsible for the permitting of all permanent disposal sites and the authorization of disaster debris management sites. DEP is by statute (MRSA Title 38 Section 541), the designated petroleum spill response agency and will provide post-disaster assessment and clean-up of the materials from land and marine areas. DEP works in cooperation with State, County or Municipal public safety agencies to provide assessment and removal of hazardous materials from land and marine areas (MRSA Section 1318-B). DEP will coordinate with the EPA, as necessary when Federal assistance is required. DEP will ensure the collection and retention of documentation resulting from clean-up operations conducted by the agency.

3.9 Maine Historic Preservation Commission (HPC)

The HPC functions as the State Historic Preservation Office and is responsible for the protection of historic and cultural resources of the State. HPC will coordinate with and provide technical assistance to the State DMT, State agencies, County, and Municipal governments where debris operations may impact a State historic or cultural resource.

3.10 Other State Departments

All other State departments, who do not fall under the BGS responsibility for debris clearance, removal and disposal, will be the responsibility of that specific agency. Therefore the Department of Education, the Department of Corrections, and similar entities will be responsible for all debris operations and requisite documentation, unless a request for additional aid is submitted to the State DMT/SEOC. Each State agency and institute will ensure the collection and retention of documentation resulting from clean-up operations conducted by that agency.

3.11 Counties and Municipalities

Disaster management is best accomplished at the local level and Counties and Municipalities are responsible for all debris removal operations conducted within their boundaries or areas of responsibility. The State is cognizant of the varying levels of local staff available for response and recovery activities. In the event that a Municipality's resources become depleted or are insufficient, a request for aid may be submitted to the County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC). In the case of a County's need for additional resources, the request will be submitted to the SEOC. Mutual Aid Agreements will be discussed in Chapter 6.

All Counties and Municipalities are responsible for the documentation required for their individual FEMA PA projects and cost reimbursement. The State will provide technical assistance upon request.

In the event of Plan activation, per Section 1.3, the County and Municipal governments may utilize this Plan for the management and conduct of debris operations. County and Municipal governments may also utilize Appendix 6 – Disaster Debris Management Templates to expand on County and Municipal information that is not detailed in this Plan. The State encourages each County and Municipal government to plan and prepare for a disaster debris event.

3.12 PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES

The private sector plays a significant role in the aftermath of a disaster to assist in the State's recovery from debris generating event. A summary of the primary participants and the services they provide can be found below.

Electric Utilities: Provide debris clearance to restore power to communities and critical facilities. These utilities coordinate with the SEOC and the State DMT to prioritize the restoration of power services to critical facilities, communities, and businesses. Through the planning process, a list of the repair and restore priority actions has been established as follows: 1) De-energize dangerous, unsafe, downed lines, 2) restore transmission lines, 3) restore distribution lines, 4) restore power to hospitals, shelters, and other critical facilities, based upon input from the SEOC, 5) repair and restore three phase lines (typically State roads), 6) single phase lines, 7) individual services, and finally; 8) seasonal properties.

Debris Removal Contractors: Provide personnel and equipment to assist State agencies in all segments of the debris operations: debris clearance, debris removal, processing debris at temporary debris management sites (DMS), and final disposal. The debris removal contractor is responsible for conducting all operations in a safe manner which protects both public and private property and the State's residents. The debris removal contractor is required to submit all relevant documentation pertinent to the debris operations and to retain such documents for a time period designated by Federal and State regulations. These contractors must be knowledgeable of FEMA eligibility and documentation requirements or be fully directed in the appropriate manner, in order for the State to recover disaster related costs when available.

Debris Monitoring Contractors: Provide personnel and equipment to assist a State, County or Municipal governments to monitor and document the debris operations from cradle to grave (debris clearance through final disposal). The debris monitoring contractor ensures that the debris removal operations are conducted within the scope of work as defined by the State agencies contracts, and; that such operations meet the eligibility requirements established by Federal agencies. Debris monitoring provides the necessary documentation to verify debris removal, hauling, processing, and disposal costs incurred by the State agencies following a disaster event. These contractors must be knowledgeable of FEMA eligibility and documentation requirements in order for the State to recover disaster related costs when available.

3.13 VOLUNTEER AGENCIES IN DISASTERS (VOADS)

Volunteer agencies may provide an additional layer of support in the State's recovery from a declared disaster. Specific to debris, these volunteer groups may assist private property owners that do not have the means to recover from the disaster impacts. Volunteer services may include debris removal and demolition. Volunteer groups work with the State Volunteer Liaison and the Counties or Municipalities to coordinate these recovery efforts.

CHAPTER 4 – HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN AND PROCEDURES

The State will follow all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published health and safety procedures pertaining to the debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations. State agencies and personnel involved in the debris operations will follow their established health and safety plan or policy. In addition, State agencies that contract debris removal services will require the debris contractors to provide a copy of their health and safety plan pertaining to the debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations prior to commencement of operations. Agency field personnel will report contractor safety issues encountered during operations to their direct supervisor or to the Agency Debris Manager.

The Maine Department of Transportation shall be consulted regarding tarp and tailgate requirements for debris removal trucks working on an active disaster.

An informational handout has been prepared by FEMA which discusses the health and safety hazardous which are likely to be encountered during debris operations. A copy of this handout has been included in Appendix 7 – Debris Operations Health and Safety Hazards.

CHAPTER 5 – EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS PLAN AND CONTACT LIST

The State of Maine has developed a standard protocol for emergency communications as specified in the Concept of Operations Plan for Incident Communications Interoperability. The plan establishes radio frequency channels which allow for communications between public safety personnel, non-traditional organizations, and multi-jurisdictional personnel who are responding to a major or catastrophic event. After the frequency network is activated by the SEOC, inter-agency communications are expanded to include Federal, State, County, and Municipal personnel, as well as utilities and telecommunications firms. More traditional forms of communications, such as cell phones, land lines, and the internet, will also be used if those systems are still functioning.

The State DMT maintains a contact list of the State's agencies involved in the debris operations and in turn, the individual agency maintains a list of personnel who are tasked with response activities. Coordination with the impacted counties is critical and the DMT maintains a list of emergency contact information for the County Emergency Managers. All contact information is updated on an annual basis.

See Appendix 8 – Emergency Management Contact Lists.

CHAPTER 6 – MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

In order to plan for and prepare for the worst case scenario disaster, the State is signatory to several types of mutual aid agreements. These agreements allow for the State to draw upon additional resources in the event State, County or Municipal resources are exhausted and further assistance is needed.

EMAC: At present Maine participates in the Emergency Management Assistance compact (EMAC), which provides for mutual assistance between member states and sets forth the guidelines for the use of equipment, labor, and other necessary resources for both receiving and rendering aid.

First Responder Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement: Provides guidance for the intra-state use of equipment, labor, and other necessary resources to be shared during disasters and major emergencies.

IEMAC: The International Emergency Management Assistance Compact is an agreement between northeastern states and eastern Canadian provinces. Provides for personnel, equipment or other resources to be received or rendered.

All requests for mutual aid assistance go through the State Emergency Operations Center.

CHAPTER 7 – DEBRIS OPERATIONS: RESPONSE AND DEBRIS CLEARANCE

It is the intent of the State and its agencies to perform disaster debris clearance activities through a combination of force account labor and equipment and contracted debris clearance, removal and disposal services. This chapter discusses the pre-storm activities and operational procedures for both the response and clearance phases of operations. The roles and responsibilities are briefly outlined in order to provide State agencies guidance throughout the debris operations.

Response actions are defined as the initial actions taken to clear debris by cutting and tossing or pushing the debris from priority roadways and critical facilities.

The State and its agencies are eligible applicants to the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) program, which has established stringent documentation requirements for all categories of work conducted to support and recover from the impacts of a disaster. This chapter of the plan addresses documentation requirements for disaster debris operations.

Recent regulatory changes have lessened the debris role once played by the Federal Highway Administration through the Emergency Relief (ER) program. A brief discussion on this topic is provided in Chapter 14 which will outline the situations when the FHWA ER may activate for debris removal.

7.1 Pre-Storm Procedures – Activation Levels

During normal operations the State plans and prepares for disasters through mitigation planning to reduce the impacts of disasters to the extent possible and through preparedness trainings, exercises, and resource identification. These activities cease when a disaster has occurred or is imminent and pre-storm activities commence. The Governor may proclaim a state of emergency and order State agencies to monitor the changing situation and prepare for the on-coming event. Activities associated with this process are outlined below:

- **Level 1 – Hurricane Watch Activation: 96 to 72 hours out**
  - ☐ MEMA notifies State agencies that a change from normal operations has occurred.
  - ☐ MEMA and the State agencies review their emergency plans and procedures with staff.
  - ☐ Communication protocols are reviewed and equipment checked.
  - ☐ Maintain communications with the National Weather Service via telephone, commercial radio, weather radio or television to track and time the natural disaster.
  - ☐ State agencies contact the debris removal contractors and debris monitoring contractors to confirm their readiness status.
  - ☐ State agencies coordinate with their Finance/Administration regarding disaster codes for work activities, extension of work hours, and other timekeeping or recordkeeping issues.
  - ☐ Monitor storm approach.
  - ☐ Begin to document work activities and costs.

- **Level 2 – Hurricane Warning: 72 to 48 hours out**
  - ☐ Partial activation of the SEOC, with MEMA and DMT staff responding.
  - ☐ State agencies notify all force account staff to be on standby.
  - ☐ MEMA notifies the Incident Commander that the State DMT and State agency debris staff are on standby.
  - ☐ DMT members review procedures for coordination and State agencies review procedures with force account staff.
  - ☐ Review the Comprehensive Debris Management Plan.
  - ☐ Continue pre-storm "safe-up" activities.
  - ☐ Continue communications with contractors to affirm readiness.
  - ☐ Test the Communications Plan.
  - ☐ Ensure that vehicles and equipment are checked and ready for usage.
  - ☐ Fuel and maintain all equipment, including generators and chainsaws.
  - ☐ Ensure that essential personnel have secured their homes and returned to their assigned locations with changes of clothing, bedding, towels, and toiletries.
  - ☐ Monitor storm approach.

- **Level 3 – Full Scale Activation: 48 hours to event occurrence**
  - ☐ Full activation of the SEOC and a FEMA liaison will be requested.
  - ☐ Implement the Comprehensive Debris Management Plan.

- ☐ State agencies initiate call up of force account debris operations staff.
- ☐ Issue notice to proceed to contractors.
- ☐ Activate damage assessment procedures.
- ☐ Activate force account debris operations teams for response / clearance activities.
- ☐ Activate pre-positioned contracts.
- ☐ Identify priorities and relay list to force account debris operations teams and contractors.
- ☐ Begin to monitor contractor work and document force account activities and costs.

- **Level 4 – Catastrophic Event Activation**
  - ☐ Level 3 activation activities, plus the National Response Plan may be activated.
  - ☐ Possible Federal representation from all ESFs.

7.2 DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

The Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) process begins when conditions are considered safe enough for personnel and equipment to travel. For debris planning purposes, the Initial Damage Assessments are used to determine the location and extent of damages, an estimate of the types and quantities of debris, and an estimate on the cost to remove the debris from public property and rights-of-way. The DMT will coordinate with all State agencies involved in debris operations and shall receive these initial assessments from the agency Debris Managers.

Initial Damage Assessments are used to prioritize the impacted areas and the resources available. Results of the State agency IDA's shall be forwarded to the DMT and from the DMT to the SEOC.

The State agencies will conduct a windshield damage assessment which is typically performed by means of a street by street survey. Each agency will deploy its own assessment teams and visually estimate the quantity of debris on roadways, public and private property. Cameras will be used to document damages. Ineligible debris is not included in the estimate. Ineligible debris includes debris such as white goods previously designated for disposal, residential and commercial demolition materials NOT generated by the disaster event, and items such as old tires.

Areas of responsibility for the statewide Initial Damage Assessments are as follows:

MaineDOT: Federal roads, State roads, and bridges
MTA: Turnpike roadway
DCAF: Parks system roadways and facilities
Counties: County roads, public facilities, residential and commercial structures
Municipalities: Local streets, public facilities, residential and commercial structures

Dependent upon the post-disaster situation, the State may elect to employ additional damage assessment tactics such as aerial estimates or debris computer models. Each is defined below:

Aerial estimates are rough estimates and may be used for areas that have limited access. Before and after aerial photos would be used for estimation purposes.

Debris Computer Models – FEMA's HAZUS computer model employs a variety of factors to estimate debris quantities such as historic information from similar events, the level of development in the impacted area, and the type of disaster such as flood, tornado or hurricane.

Municipalities shall forward their Initial Damage Assessments to their County Emergency Managers. The County Emergency Managers shall communicate the information to the SEOC. A reporting tool has been developed titled the "Damage and Injury Assessment Form 7." The form is available on the WebEOC site or on the MEMA website located at the web address http://www.maine.gov/mema/mema_library.shtml.

Additional guidance for the municipalities on Form 7 completion and overall general guidance is available through the County Emergency Management Agencies. Contact information for each county is available in Appendix 8.

The State utilizes this information to determine whether the cumulative statewide damages and estimated costs support a request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Based upon this information, FEMA may then elect to conduct a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) to verify the State's estimated costs and damages. Participants in the PDA include FEMA personnel, State representatives, technical advisors, and municipal and county representatives. The PDA process may take up to 30 days to compile the statewide damages and estimated costs to support the Presidential Disaster Declaration. The DMT may designate Agency Debris Managers to participate in the PDA process.

7.3 Priority Roadways and Facilities – Debris Clearance

The first priority for debris operations immediately after a major storm or other debris-generating event shall be the protection of the public's health, safety, and lives, and secondarily the prevention of further damage to the State's public properties and facilities. This task is accomplished by debris clearance that is frequently referred to as "first push" or "cut and toss." The State intends to mobilize its force account labor and equipment and may use contract forces to clear identified priority facilities and State and State-aid roadways in highway corridor priorities 1 – 5 immediately after the threat from the event has passed. Force labor rates are located at http://www.maine.gov/mdot/csd/laborrates.htm. The MaineDOT manages a website that includes all roadways in the State of Maine and the priorities used in determining debris clearance. Website information is available in Appendix 9. Each county maintains a list of critical facilities with road clearance priorities. A list of that information can be obtained from MEMA or the specific county's emergency management agency.

The State has established an initial priority for debris clearance based on the following ranking:

- ☐ Support to Search and Rescue activities
- ☐ Major flood drainage ways
- ☐ Egress for fire, police, and emergency medical services
- ☐ Ingress to hospitals, jails, and special care units
- ☐ Major traffic routes/evacuation routes
- ☐ Access for utility restoration crews
- ☐ Supply distribution points and mutual aid assembly areas
- ☐ Government facilities
- ☐ Public Safety communication towers
- ☐ American Red Cross shelters
- ☐ Secondary roads to neighborhood collection points
- ☐ Neighborhood streets
- ☐ Private property adversely affecting public welfare

During the debris clearance and removal process, the State DMT and the State's operations agencies, will coordinate with Central Maine Power and other utility companies to ensure that power lines do not pose a hazard to emergency work crews.

Although the focus of the debris clearance activities is to clear the critical pathways, the documentation of the work activities is equally critical. The FEMA PA program may reimburse the eligible debris clearance costs and documentation of the force labor and equipment hours and contract time and materials costs will be required.

7.4 Standard Operating Procedures for Debris Clearance and Monitoring

Debris clearance on the State's roadways and bridges primarily will be provided by the Maine Department of Transportation and the Maine Turnpike Authority. Municipalities are responsible for their own roadways, as

designated in the priority road lists available from the MaineDOT website listed in Appendix 9. State Agency Debris Managers or their designees will ensure that the following operational procedures are followed and that all documentation is compiled for the project management files. Project management files contain the supporting documentation for the work activities and costs for all phases of the debris operations. Documentation requirements will be discussed throughout the operational sections of this Plan.

General roles and operational procedures are outlined below:

a) Agency Debris Managers or their designees – Force Account
   - ☐ Provide a list of priority clearance areas to force account labor.
   - ☐ Provide instruction on the completion of work activity logs, field logs, crew reports and instruction on how to clearly provide required documentation:
     - Type of equipment used, hours of operation, mileage, operator name
     - Locations worked – be specific, use road name, milepost, or GPS coordinates
     - Personnel hours, regular and overtime
     - Work activity codes, emergency work codes, as assigned
     - Document the supplies / materials used (purchased or from inventory)
     - Documentation for rental equipment
   - ☐ Compile all field information on a daily basis and copies placed in the project management files.
   - ☐ Report issues of downed power lines to Debris Manager.

b) Debris Clearance Contractor (if utilized):
   - ☐ Coordinate with the Debris Manager or designee on assigned work areas.
   - ☐ Activities must be monitored and work documented by force account labor or contract debris monitors.

Note: FEMA limits Time and Materials contracts to 70 hours – for example; 7 days at 10 hours per day. This pertains to debris clearance contractors. This limit does not pertain to force account labor performing debris clearance or monitoring nor does the limit pertain to contract monitoring services. More information on contracting is provided in Chapter 15.

c) Debris Monitoring: Force Account or Contract
   - ☐ Document all contractor equipment used for the debris clearance activities. Documentation shall include:
     - Type of equipment used, operator name
     - Vehicle identification number or license plate number
   - ☐ Monitor and document the debris clearance activities:
     - Operator and crew hours, types of equipment used, equipment hours of operations, work locations
   - ☐ Report issues of downed power lines or other utility problems to the Debris Manager for coordination with the appropriate utility
   - ☐ Provide daily progress report to Debris Manager
   - ☐ Compile all field information on a daily basis and copies placed in the project management files

Additional guidance for the municipalities is available through the County Emergency Management Agencies. Contact information for each county is available in Appendix 8.

CHAPTER 8 – DEBRIS OPERATIONS: RECOVERY AND DEBRIS REMOVAL

Debris removal operations are defined as the "cradle to grave" activities to collect eligible disaster related debris from the public ROW and facilities and transport the debris to a temporary or permanent disposal site. Other

activities associated with recovery operations may include sorting the construction and demolition (C&D) related materials, processing vegetative debris, recycling materials, as practicable, and the segregation of hazardous and special waste materials.

Debris removal operations typically begin within 2-5 days following a major debris generating event. This allows time for affected citizens to return to their homes and begin the clean-up process. Residents then place the disaster related debris on the public rights-of-way for collection. The State roadway debris removal operations are located primarily on the Federal and State highways, and bridges. Citizens residing alongside these roadways are likely to place debris on the ROW.

The State's responsibility also includes the debris removal efforts from parks and historic sites, as well as State owned and operated facilities.

8.1 General Roles and Responsibilities

This section will summarize the types of activities generally performed during the debris removal operations, and the position that generally performs the activities. Since multiple State agencies are involved in the recovery operations, this Plan does not reflect the title used specifically by an agency, but denotes the management level or functional area of responsibility.

State Debris Management Team: Monitor the progress of the State's debris removal operations. Provide technical assistance ranging from policy guidance to managing hazardous materials spills or materials generated by the event. Provide a list of debris removal contractors to State agencies or municipalities, if requested. Liaison with FEMA personnel or other Federal agencies, dependent upon the situation. Communicate with the SEOC, the status of on-going operations, the need for additional resources, field safety issues, etc.

State Agency Debris Managers and Agency Debris Teams: Provide oversight of force account labor. Activate or procure contract services. Provide oversight of contract debris removal and debris monitoring services. Ensure that debris operations are safely conducted, monitored, and documented. Ensure that contractors are working within the scope of their contracts. Ensure that debris management sites are authorized and that debris is disposed at DEP authorized or permitted sites. Coordinate with utility companies providing power restoration and safety issue resolution. Provide daily status reports to agency management, which include the volumes and types of debris collected, quantity of debris hauled to final disposal, the number of trucks and crews operating, and the number of debris monitors in the field.

State Agency Finance, Administration, and Purchasing: Support operations through activities related to payroll, contract procurement, cost tracking, retention of all invoices and records related to the debris operations, and invoice reconciliation.

Force Account or Contract Debris Removal Haulers: Collect only eligible debris from ROW and facilities; transport the debris to the debris management sites and process debris or transport to permanent disposal facilities. Conduct operations in a safe manner. Report damages caused by the debris removal activities to Debris Manager.

Force Account or Contract Debris Monitor: Document debris removal activities; provide daily status report to the Debris Manager. Report damages caused by the debris removal contractor to the Debris Manager. Provide reconciliation of contract debris removal hauler's invoices and submit to Debris Manager.

8.2 Standard Operating Procedures for Debris Removal and Monitoring

Debris removal and monitoring operations follow relatively standardized procedures with the overall objectives to restore the functioning of the State's roadways and facilities, to safely manage the wastes collected, and to thoroughly document all activities undertaken. These standard operating procedures apply to force account and

contractor debris removal activities. Debris is removed from the public ROW and State facilities and then hauled to an authorized temporary debris management site, a permanent disposal facility or other authorized or permitted facility. The final destination of the debris must be approved by the State Agency prior to the haul out process. Contractors will be required to provide all DEP disposal facility authorizations to the Debris Manager.

Monitoring of the debris operations is required by FEMA, whether conducted by force account labor or contract, and is critical to the financial recovery of disaster related expenditures incurred by the State.

Debris monitors will verify that the debris collected meets the eligibility criteria established by Federal funding programs and document the debris collection and removal process by means of a load ticket. Monitors will be established at the debris management sites for the purposes of documenting the load and estimating the volume of materials.

The load ticket serves as the basis for payment to the debris removal contractor and must be handled and managed as a legal accounting document. The load ticket documents and certifies the loading location of the debris, its eligibility under FEMA guidelines and its type and quantity of debris. Examples of the documentation forms used in debris operations, including a sample load ticket and truck certification form are found in Appendix 10 – Debris Management Forms.

A summary list of debris removal operations is provided below and as typical of operations, some of the activities run concurrently. The following sections of this plan address key activities and documentation requirements.

Phases of Operations:

- Storm occurs
- Force account staff and/or contractor begin to clear priority areas
- Arrival of debris removal crews/debris monitors: Truck Certification begins
- Work areas assigned
- Debris removal begins
- QA/QC throughout operations
- Debris is hauled to a debris management site (DMS) or to final disposal
- Compile and manage documentation

Truck Certification:

Prior to the start of the debris removal operations, each truck hauling debris collected on the project shall be certified. Truck specific information is documented and recorded on a truck certification form. Truck certification forms are retained throughout the life of the project and a copy retained in the project management files. A sample certification form is included in Appendix 10 – Debris Management Forms. Measurement of the trucks can be performed by the force account staff or the contract debris monitors. In no circumstances shall the debris removal contractor measure the debris removal trucks.

Truck certification procedures are as follows:

- ☐ Measure all trucks and trailers (including force account equipment) to determine cubic yard capacity or determine the tare weight of the truck through usage of certified scales.
- ☐ Fill out truck certification forms for each truck and trailer.
- ☐ Record information on driver, insurance, and truck license plate.
- ☐ Assign a unique project ID number to each truck and trailer.

- ☐ Affix a large self-adhering placard to each truck which displays the truck's project ID number and certified cubic yards or certified weight.
- ☐ Photograph each truck and its loading equipment and trailer, attach photo to truck certification form.
- ☐ Maintain a binder containing all truck certification forms and photos.
- ☐ Master copy of the truck certification binder goes to the Debris Manager for the project management files.
- ☐ Copy of truck certification will go to the debris management site tower binder for QA/QC purposes.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program (QA/QC):

During the debris removal project, any given certified truck volume is subject to change. Sometimes the change to the cubic yardage comes through the addition of side board extensions to the truck, which increases the cubic yardage; but, more frequently the truck, through wear and tear, has the volume reduced. Therefore, it is critical to establish a process to re-measure trucks during the entire life of the project. This task can be performed by force account staff or the contract debris monitors conducting the following procedures:

- ☐ Randomly re-measure or re-weigh all trucks to ensure no modifications have been made.
- ☐ Immediately re-measure or re-weigh all trucks when obvious modifications have been observed (i.e., broken sideboards).
- ☐ Complete a new certification form documenting changes to the truck volume or weight. Include a notation on form: the previous identification number and the reason for change. This provides the documentation and history of the truck throughout the project.
- ☐ Replace the truck placard with new placard – reflecting the new cubic yard measurement. Destroy the old truck placard.
- ☐ Provide the master copy to the Debris Manager for the project management files.
- ☐ Update the DMS binder.
- ☐ Trucks that have been certified as to weight shall be inspected for tampering and be re-weighed to ensure no modifications have been made which would increase the tare weight.

Work Areas Assigned:

The Debris Manager or designee will assign the work areas of force account and contractor crews. Debris monitors are assigned to the debris removal crews.

Standard Daily Activities and Responsibilities:

The Debris Manager will provide:

- ☐ Oversight of all force account activities.
- ☐ Oversight of all contractor debris removal activities.
- ☐ Coordinate and communicate daily field information to upper management: daily status reports, interim reports, and after action report.
- ☐ Coordinate and communicate with the State DMT, as needed.

Agency Debris Team Staff will:

- ☐ Maintain safety protocols for debris collection activities.
- ☐ Ensure that force account work activity is documented via daily field/crew reports or timesheets that capture:
    - Disaster work codes
    - Description of activities performed
    - Location of activities performed

- Force account equipment, operator name, and hours of operation
- Mileage
- Materials used from inventory
- Rental equipment
- Travel related receipts – if applicable

Debris Removal Contractor Supervisor:

- ☐ Coordinate with the Agency Debris Manager, the force account or contract debris monitoring project manager (PM).
- ☐ Maintain safety protocols for debris collection activities.

Debris Monitor Contractor Project Manager:

- ☐ Coordinate with the Agency Debris Manager and monitoring supervisors.
- ☐ Coordinate with the Debris Removal Contractor PM or Supervisor.
- ☐ Oversight of monitoring operations and data management activities.
- ☐ Prepare daily reports, damage reports, interim reports, and after action reports for the Debris Manager.

Debris Monitor Contractor Field Supervisor:

- ☐ Ensure all monitors sign in/out each morning and evening.
- ☐ Certify equipment and vehicle capacity.
- ☐ Rove assigned area to troubleshoot and provide technical assistance to field monitors.
- ☐ Report any contractor issues and damages caused to public or private property by contractor / sub-contractor activities to the Debris Monitoring PM.

Field Monitor:

- ☐ A field monitor is assigned to observe the activities of the debris removal crew. NO load ticket will be issued for unobserved debris removal and debris loads. NO load ticket will be issued for a vehicle or trailer which has not been certified.
- ☐ If possible, the field monitor will ensure that the truck is empty upon arrival at the load site.
- ☐ A load ticket is generated for each eligible load. A sample load ticket is included in Appendix 10 – Debris Management Forms. Each ticket must be accurately completed and include:
    - Name of Agency
    - Disaster name or number
    - Contractor name
    - Sub-contractor name
    - Driver's name
    - Date
    - Truck Number (ID)
    - Certified load capacity: cubic yards or weight
    - Loading site: Facility name, street address, may use GPS coordinates
    - Loading site departure time
    - Loading site monitor: print and sign name
- ☐ Field monitor retains field copy of load ticket and gives the driver the remaining copies.
- ☐ Driver leaves the collection site to travel to the DMS or permanent disposal site.
- ☐ Field monitor enters the date, location/address, truck number and ticket number on daily field log. (A sample field log is included in Appendix 10.)

- ☐ Hazardous stumps, leaning or damaged trees, and hanging limbs have additional and significant documentation and validation requirements. Field monitors may be trained to document these items or field supervisors and QA/QC monitors may be assigned to these specific debris types. The Agency Debris Manager may coordinate the removal of these special debris items. A full discussion of these hazard items can be found in the Plan section "Hazardous Stumps, Leaning or Damaged Trees, and Hanging Limbs."
- ☐ Field monitor will report unsafe behaviors of debris removal crews to their field supervisor.
- ☐ Field monitor documents damages caused by the debris removal process and reports issues to their field supervisor.

Disposal Site Monitor:

The disposal site monitor documents the incoming loads at the disposal site. The driver gives the debris load ticket to the disposal monitor, who performs a quick QA/QC review. If a DMS is used the disposal monitor estimates the volume of debris in the truck and completes the load ticket. A similar process will be used if the truck will be weighed, with the exception that the weight ticket number will be noted on the load ticket and a copy of the weight ticket attached to the load ticket whenever possible.

The disposal site monitor will follow the process outlined below to complete the load ticket:

- ☐ QA/QC incoming load ticket
- ☐ Disposal site location
- ☐ Disposal site arrival time
- ☐ Maximum (CERTIFIED) load capacity (Cubic yards (CY) or weight)
- ☐ Estimated percentage of load (not used for weight based certifications)
- ☐ Volume hauled (CY)
    - Certified load capacity in CY x Estimated percentage (%) = Volume in CY
- ☐ Debris classification: woody, C&D, mulch
- ☐ Agency disposal site monitor: print and sign name on load ticket (if present)
- ☐ Notes: as applicable
- ☐ Completed ticket parts distributed as follows:
    - Part 1 – Disposal site monitor retains
    - Part 2 – Driver or Contractor's on-site representative (Contractor copy)
    - Part 3 – Driver or Contractor's on-site representative (Contractor copy)
    - Part 4 – Driver or Contractor's on-site representative (Contractor copy)
    - Part 5 – Load site monitor (turned in daily to PM)
- ☐ Disposal site monitor turns in all completed load tickets at the end of the day to their field supervisor or data manager.
- ☐ Disposal monitor observes all activities at the DMS and reports the following to the field supervisor/PM:
    - Unsafe practices or safety violations
    - Fuel or hydraulic spills and locations (photos and written description)
    - Areas where hazardous wastes have been segregated for immediate removal

NOTE: Electronic hand-held monitoring units are available which may reduce the need for paper field documents. All information collected by paper load tickets, truck certification forms, and other documentation, as discussed above, shall be required to be electronically recorded and uploaded into a database in order to provide supporting documentation for Federal reimbursement programs.

CHAPTER 9 – DESIGN EVENT AND ASSUMPTIONS

This chapter will discuss the demographics, geography and land use in the State: the types of disasters likely to generate significant quantities of debris; and historical data from previous disasters which have impacted the State. Additionally, the design event will be described and a debris forecast based upon the USACE methodology that has been generated will be discussed.

9.1 DEMOGRAPHICS, GEOGRAPHY, AND LAND USE

The State of Maine covers 30,843 square miles and is 89% wooded with a population density of 43.1 persons per square mile; compared to the U.S. average of 87.4 persons per square mile[2]. The State is bordered by the State of New Hampshire, the Province of New Brunswick, and the Province of Quebec. The coastline spans 3,500 miles. Maine has a total population of approximately 1.33[3] million residents, who reside within 16 counties, 22 cities, 421 towns, 46 plantations, 5 Native American Reservations, and 422 unorganized townships. The majority of the population lives along the coast, river banks and the I-95 corridor. The greatest population density is located in the southeastern part of the State, where the City of Portland and its surrounding metropolitan area has an estimated 500,000[4] plus population. Maine's urbanized areas can be categorized as "moderate suburban density."

Since Maine is heavily wooded the significant debris type generated by hurricanes or severe storms will be woody vegetative debris.

9.2 TYPES OF DISASTER EVENTS

The State, through the process of developing its Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); has developed a list of the types of disaster events which could occur within the State and has assessed the likelihood of the occurrence by event type. Table 1 – Disaster Event Likelihood provides the results of the assessment. Table 1 can be found on the following page.

This Plan focuses on natural disasters, but it is important to recognize that technological and human-caused events, such as hazardous waste spills, transportation incidents, civil disturbance, and terrorist incidents may cause loss of life and heavily damage infrastructure. Crime scene constraints may hamper the normal debris operations and casualties and/or contamination may require special handling of the debris. Close coordination with Federal, State, County, and Municipal law enforcement and health and environmental officials will be required.

[2] U.S. Census 2010, 2012 estimates.
[3] U.S. Census 2010, 2012 Estimates.
[4] U.S. Census 2010

Table 1 – Disaster Event Likelihood[5]

Type of Event	Likelihood of Event		
Natural Hazards	Low	Moderate	High
Avalanche	✓		
Blight / Infestation	✓		
Contamination	✓		
Disease Outbreak		✓	
Drought		✓	
Earthquake	✓		
Epidemic		✓	
Erosion / Coastal Erosion	✓		
Flood			✓
Heat Wave			✓
Hurricane			✓
Ice Storm			✓
Landslides	✓		
Summer Storm (Severe)			✓
Tornado	✓		
Tsunami	✓		
Wildfire			✓
Winter Storm (Severe)			✓
Technological Hazards			
Bridge Collapse	✓		
Building Collapse	✓		
Dam / Levee Failure	✓		
Hazardous Materials Release – Chemical		✓	
Hazardous Materials Release – Radiological	✓		
Hazardous Materials Release = Marine Oil Spill	✓		
Hazardous Materials Release – Transportation			✓
Power Failure			✓
Transportation Incident		✓	
Urban (Conflagration) Fire		✓	
Human–Caused Hazards			
Civil Disturbance	✓		
Cyber Incident			✓

[5] Maine 2013 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Sabotage	✓		
School Violence		✓	
Terrorist Acts	✓		

9.3 HISTORICAL EVENTS

Maine has experienced several significant and costly debris generating events which are described as the 1998 Ice Storm and the 1954 Hurricanes. The 1998 Ice Storm caused heavy ice build-up on trees and power lines which resulted in widespread power outages and roadway blockages. The heaviest impacts were felt in Oxford, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Waldo, Hancock, and Washington counties. Surrounding counties received more moderate impacts. Damage costs totaled over $140 million dollars and the event received a Presidential disaster declaration. Debris estimates for that event were not available, but through a combined effort of the MaineDOT, Central Maine Power, and the Maine Department of Conservation (now known as the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry), a forecasting method for an ice storm similar to the one experienced in 1998 was developed and closely reflected the actual experience. For reference purposes, this debris forecasting model has been included in Appendix 11 – Ice Storm Model.

In 1954, the State was struck by Hurricane Carol and Hurricane Edna within a two week time frame. These two hurricanes caused eleven deaths and $17 million (1954 dollars) in damages. Since that time, the coastal population and property valuations have substantially increased, making future disaster event damages decidedly more costly. There is no data available on debris quantities generated by these two storms.

9.4 DISASTER DESIGN EVENT AND TYPES OF DEBRIS

The disaster design event selected for this Plan is a Category 2 wet hurricane that makes landfall along the southern and midcoast regions, with the "eye" traveling over the coastline and inland Maine for a 24 hour period. By planning for a worst case scenario, the State is able to assess its resources, the need for contracted services, the current landfill capacity, and whether temporary debris management sites (DMS) will be needed.

According to the Saffir-Simpson Scale[6], a Category 2 hurricane is classified with wind speeds between 96 and 110 miles per hour, which will produce extensive damages as follows:

- Well-built frame homes may incur major roof and siding damage.
- Many shallow rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads.
- Near total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.

The debris generated by a Category 2 hurricane will typically include: vegetative, woody materials, construction and demolition materials, appliances, electronic waste, personal property, vehicles and derelict vessels, mud, sand, and sediment.

9.5 DEBRIS FORECAST

The State has prepared a debris forecast using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) methodology. The USACE forecasting model factors storm strength, population, numbers of households, vegetative cover, commercial density, and the estimated amount of rain into an equation to derive a rough (+/- 30%) estimate of the amount of debris and type of debris which can be anticipated. The model is meant to be used for debris management response

[6] National Weather Service, National Hurricane Center website.

and recovery planning purposes. The Saffir-Simpson Scale which categorizes hurricanes by wind speed is one of the factors incorporated into the USACE model. For reference purposes Table 2 below presents the category of storm, wind speeds, and damage classification. In addition to the forecast for the Category 2 wet hurricane, a set of forecasts has been prepared by County for categories 1 – 5 hurricanes. An estimate has been prepared on the number of acres that may be required for temporary debris management sites (DMS) by County. For planning purposes an estimate of the number of trucks required to remove the quantity debris has been included. The template for the debris forecast model can be modified for Municipalities to determine the debris information specific to its jurisdiction.

See Appendix 12 – Debris Forecast and USACE Debris Model for the entire set of forecasts.

Table 2
Saffir-Simpson Scale

Hurricane Category	Winds (MPH)	Damage
1	74-95	Minimal
2	96-110	Moderate
3	111-129	Extensive
4	130-156	Catastrophic
5	157 and higher	Catastrophic

9.6 Overview of the Types of Debris, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

Overall, debris collection is performed through fairly standard practices where the eligible disaster generated debris is removed and transported to either a temporary debris management site (DMS), to a permanent disposal facility or to a recycling facility. The State of Maine, through legislation of Revised Statute Title 38: Waters and Navigation, Chapter 13: Waste Management has established policy which protects the health, safety and welfare of its citizens; enhances and maintains the quality of the environment; conserves natural resources and prevents air, water and land pollution; and establishes a coordinated statewide waste reduction, recycling and management program.

The State has also established, through statute (38 MRSA §2101), a solid waste management hierarchy which is based upon the following priority: 1) the reduction of waste generated at the source, including both amount and toxicity of the waste, reuse of waste; 2) reuse of waste; 3) recycling of waste; 4) composting of biodegradable waste; 5) waste processing that reduces the volume of waste needing land disposal, including incineration; and 6) land disposal of waste.

The Plan acknowledges the policies and will foster best management practices related to the disaster debris management operations for State agencies and encourage County and Municipal partners to practice said policies.

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will provide the technical assistance necessary to ensure State agencies, Counties, and Municipalities are aware of their appropriate debris disposal options. DEP has technical assistance and response teams available for clean-up of hazardous waste or hazardous materials incidents which occur as a result of the disaster. State agencies, Counties, and Municipalities shall coordinate with DEP in these instances.

This chapter will discuss the types of debris typically generated as a result of the disaster event, as well as debris types that need special handling. Although a variety of management options may be available for different waste types, DEP strongly encourages, that to the extent practicable, the waste management hierarchy described above be employed in the handling of debris in order to maximize reuse, recycling, composting, and processing before land disposal.

9.7 Debris Types and Disposal Options

Various types of debris may be encountered during the collection and removal process with some requiring special handling or disposal methods. Typical materials found during operations are discussed below, as well as any special handling or documentation issues required for each. Regardless of the type of debris, the State must know where the material is disposed and is responsible for the legal disposition. All disposal records, authorization, and permits shall be maintained in the project management files. A web link can be found in Appendix 13 that accesses the lists of permitted landfills, transfer stations, and universal waste management and recyclers. It is recommended that Agency Debris Managers check with the individual facilities to confirm that they are able to accept particular waste types. Some facilities may have restrictions or limitations on acceptable types and volumes of waste.

1. Vegetative Debris

Typically, the majority of the debris generated is vegetative which is comprised of limbs, branches, trees, shrubs, bushes, and similar woody materials. Vegetative debris can be hauled to a temporary debris management site or a permanent disposal site (landfill) where it is reduced in volume or processed through grinding (mulching). Vegetative debris may be processed into firewood or transported to a wood processing/composting facility. Mulch may also be transported to an incineration facility for use as fuel stock.

2. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris

Structures which have been damaged as a result of the disaster can produce materials such as aluminum and wood siding materials, gypsum (wallboard), glass, wood, carpet, metals, and other similar non-hazardous materials. Typically, concrete slabs are not eligible for collection. Wood waste that has been treated or painted has a risk of containing lead or other contaminants which prevent it from being processed into mulch. In general, C&D materials can be transported to a wood processing facility, transfer station or landfill. Treated wood is required to be transported to a facility authorized to receive this type of material. Although DEP rules allow it, the burning of painted wood is discouraged since the presence of lead paint may result in ash being classified as hazardous waste. C&D waste that contains metals, can be sorted and the metals taken to a recycling facility.

If there are concerns and questions on lead contaminated debris then the State, County or Municipal government shall contact DEP for further information.

SPECIAL NOTE: The name C&D debris can be deceptive and does not include materials which result from a construction / remodeling / renovation process. For the purposes of this Plan, the term refers to C&D materials which have become detached from a structure and are deposited by the disaster event on roadways, public facility grounds or residential yards.

3. Asbestos Containing Material (ACM):

MRSA Title 38, Waters and Navigation, Chapter 12-A defines ACM as any material containing asbestos in quantities equal to or greater than 1% by volume. Suspect asbestos-containing building materials include thermal system insulation, ceiling tile, exterior cementitious siding, rigid panels, attic and wall insulation, vinyl floor tile and resilient floor covering (linoleum). These materials existed primarily in structures constructed prior to 1981. DEP classifies ACM as a special waste, so it must be handled in accordance with the applicable rules and disposed of at facilities licensed to accept it. When possible, ACM should be segregated from other C&D materials for separate handling and disposal.

Whenever possible, structure demolition should be carried out in accordance with established DEP regulations specific to the demolition and removal of suspect asbestos-containing materials, which requires the removal of ACM by a DEP-licensed asbestos abatement contractor. Regulations also require that removal notification shall be given to the DEP. ACM can be disposed of at some DEP permitted facilities. An updated list of DEP licensed asbestos contractors and consultants can be found at www.maine.gov/dep/waste/asbestos/.

4. Mixed Debris

Mixed debris contains multiple debris types such as vegetative and construction & demolition debris, household goods, etc. All effort shall be made to separate the debris at the collection point or debris management site, if this is

not possible, the mixed materials shall be transported to a permitted transfer station, processing facility or municipal solid waste landfill.

5. Household Goods

Furniture and personal items (may also be categorized as C&D materials) damaged by the disaster may be disposed of at a permitted transfer station or municipal solid waste landfill.

6. White Goods and Metals

White goods consist of refrigerators, freezers, stoves, washing machines, air conditioning units, and similar types of goods. If the unit is known to contain Freon or other coolants, additional processing is necessary to extract the coolant in accordance with environmental regulation. These "white goods" can be taken to a recycling facility transfer station or landfill. If the white goods are not salvageable (contain rotting food wastes) they must be transported to a municipal solid waste landfill for disposal.

It is important to note that in documenting the collection and disposal of these items, a description of the item (stove, refrigerator) and the serial number on the unit shall be recorded. All documentation associated with the removal of Freon and/or coolants shall be maintained in the project management files.

Metals may come from mobile homes and other structures which have been damaged by the disaster event. Commonly found metals may be aluminum siding, galvanized sheet metals, and copper piping. Metals can be separated from mixed materials and transported to a recycling facility.

7. Electronic Waste (e-waste):

Electronic wastes that contain a Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) as found in many televisions and computer monitors may contain substances such as lead and mercury. These materials must be separated from other materials and transported to a consolidation facility or recycling and dismantling facility. MRSA Title 38, Chapter 13 §1306(4) prohibits the disposal of CRTs at municipal solid waste landfills. Many Maine municipalities have collection sites for e-waste as a result of Maine's product stewardship law. These sites collect e-waste (e.g., televisions, computer monitors, and desktop printers) from households, schools, small businesses and non-profits, for recycling. DEP has developed a list of municipal collection sites for "universal wastes" (which includes e-waste from households and mercury containing waste). A list of these sites is provided at the web link: http://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/hazardouswaste/documents/uwmunicipalmaster.xls.

8. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):

HHW materials consist of such items as pesticides, cleaners, solvents, and paint, waste oil, and gasoline; in household quantities. These common household items contain chemicals that can create environmental hazards if not handled properly. HHW materials shall be separated at the loading site and safely transported to a household hazardous waste facility or municipal solid waste landfill for proper disposal. In instances where mixed debris loads inadvertently contain HHW and are transported to a temporary debris management site, the materials shall be immediately removed from the load and placed into a separate storage area which has been prepared for these types of materials. The DMS operator shall transport to the appropriate disposal facility.

9. Hazardous Materials:

Hazardous materials consist of those materials regulated by the Environmental Protections Agency (EPA) and the State of Maine, which can be categorized as detrimental to the health of persons exposed. The collection of hazardous materials will be undertaken in accordance with all applicable Federal and State regulations and safety procedures.

It is anticipated that all hazardous materials which could become problematic as a result of a disaster event will be handled by a hazardous waste contractor service. DEP's Hazardous Waste Response unit may be contacted if spills occur or if large quantities of hazardous waste are located.

10. Compressed Gas Cylinders:

Gases contained within a compressed gas cylinder may be flammable, combustible, explosive, corrosive, poisonous, or inert. The materials must be separated from other materials and transported to a processing facility for reclamation.

11. Munitions and Ordnance:
These materials must be handled by trained technicians or law enforcement agencies. The State DMT shall be notified to coordinate with law enforcement on the collection and disposal strategy for the materials.

12. Animal Carcasses:
Following a major disaster event, mass animal mortalities may cause significant public health and safety issues. The State of Maine has developed acceptable methods for catastrophic animal carcass disposal. The Code of Maine Rules (CMR) 01-001, Chapter 211 – Rules for the Disposal of Animal Carcasses sets forth the approved methods of disposal as: rendering, burial, incineration, composting, in-house composting, landfilling (transport to an approved facility), alkaline hydrolysis, or other methods as approved. The Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Food and Rural Resources Division can provide technical assistance on these disposal issues. See Appendix 14 – Disposal of Animal Carcasses.

13. Sand and Sediment:
Sand and sediment deposits caused by flooding or storm surge may impact roadways and require removal. Generally, sand will go through a sifting process prior to replacing the materials on a beach or shoreline. Coordination with DEP is necessary to address whether permits are required for the operations.

CHAPTER 10 – DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES: AUTHORIZATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF DMS

Debris management sites are used during debris operations to temporarily store and process disaster generated debris. Typically, these sites receive vegetative debris and construction and demolition debris wastes. The vegetative debris may be reduced in volume by grinding and the resultant mulch may be accepted for use as boiler fuel, composting, landfill cover and other approved uses. Construction and demolition debris is processed for recyclable or recoverable materials and transported to a final disposal location. All these activities require compliance with environmental regulations and DEP has developed an authorization process for debris management sites, which is discussed in this chapter.

For the purposes of identifying key issues in the establishment and operations of debris management sites a summary of the USACE DMS Site Guidance is provided in this chapter.

10.1 DISASTER DEBRIS DISPOSAL SITE AUTHORIZATION

DEP is responsible for the authorization of disaster debris management sites and has established siting guidelines and operational criteria, as well as, developed a three tiered approach to authorize these sites. The authorization levels are discussed below.

Level One, Authorization: This authorization includes the currently permitted, permanent landfills and transfer stations, and the adjacent parking lots and/or vacant land associated with that facility. The DEP has provided a list of these debris management sites and contact information. The sites are located throughout the State and provide access for a majority of State agencies, Counties, and Municipalities. The list of authorized sites can be found in Attachment 13 – Disposal and Recycling Facilities.

Level Two, Pre-Authorization: This pre-authorization option allows State agencies, municipalities, and counties to request approval for existing public or private lands to site a temporary debris management site (DMS). These sites shall meet the environmental criteria established by DEP and be re-authorized each year. When the site is opened, notification is submitted to DEP which includes the location and GPS coordinates of the site, the date the site is

opened, the types of materials that will be accepted, and whether processing (grinding/mulching/sorting) will occur. Notification of the site's closure shall be submitted to DEP.

Level Three, Emergency Authorization: The emergency authorization allows a governmental entity to establish a temporary debris management site on existing public or private lands. The site shall meet the environmental criteria established by DEP and an authorization request is required to be submitted at the earliest time possible prior to or immediately following the disaster. The authorization request must include the location and GPS coordinates of the site, the types of materials that will be accepted, and whether processing (grinding/mulching/sorting) will occur.

DEP recognizes that after a disaster strikes, flooding or other impediments may have rendered a pre-authorized site unusable, or that a pre-disaster selected site had not completed the DEP authorization process or the capacity at an authorized sited has been exceeded. Therefore the emergency authorization process has been established in order to ensure that all DMS are in environmental compliance with the State's rules and regulations for the management of wastes.

It is strongly encouraged that the State agencies, Counties, Municipalities, and others involved in identifying temporary debris management sites work with DEP in advance to identify and designate sites. Department staff are able to provide technical assistance to the governmental entities as they undertake this process.

NOTE: As of the drafting of this Plan, the Department is scheduled in the near future to begin revision to the siting and operational criteria for temporary debris management sites and establish separate, stand-alone guidelines and forms. Once the guidelines have been established a web link will be incorporated into the Appendices section of this Plan.

10.2 USACE Debris Management Site Guidance

The following criteria are used in the selection of a debris management site:

- Ownership
- Size
- Location
- Environmental and historic concerns

Ownership: Public lands are to be considered first in order to reduce the need for a private land lease expense. Options may include existing landfill facilities, vacant parcels of public lands, parks, and/or sports facilities. If no public lands are available, the use of private property leasing agreements shall be reviewed by the State Agency's Legal staff.

Size: The site must be large enough to accommodate the volume of incoming debris and types of debris to be stored. Consideration must be given to the space needed for processing the stored debris, the use and storage of heavy equipment, inbound and outbound trucks and turning radius. The USACE estimates that approximately 60% of a site would be used for roads, buffers, household hazardous waste segregation areas, and burn pits.

Location: The site must have ingress/egress access usable by heavy trucks and preferably an access which does not impact major roadways. A DMS should, if possible, be located away from residential areas, school areas or other sensitive areas such as hospitals or other care facilities.

Environmental and Historic Concerns: The DMS will need to comply with State, County, and Municipal environmental requirements. Issues such as wetlands, sole source aquifers, and critical animal and plant habitats shall be considered in selecting a DMS location. Historic or archeologically sensitive sites shall be avoided and compliance with State, County, and Municipal historic preservation requirements is necessary.

Baseline Data Collection: Conducting baseline data collection is a critical component prior to usage of the site, especially if privately owned. Both public and private lands will need to be restored to the original condition after

closure of the DMS. A baseline of site conditions prior to use; protects the State from potential claims of damages in the case of private property sites. Listed below are the minimum activities which are to be completed prior to constructing the DMS:

- Videotape or photograph the site.
- Document all structures, fencing, irrigation systems, landscaping, etc., which are in place at the site.
- Research past use and potential historic or archeological significance. Coordinate with the State, County or Municipal Historic Preservation Offices.
- Soil and water sampling establishes the condition of the site. If the site will store household hazardous waste or fuel / oils for the operating equipment, additional sampling at the pre-planned areas provides the necessary documentation to assist in the post-storm restoration.

Environmental Monitoring Program: Once operations are established, continued monitoring and documentation of site operations are necessary. Monitoring tasks include:

- Documenting through photographs or sketches, the areas where various activities occur such as grinding, burning, hazardous waste areas, and fuel and equipment storage. This allows for additional testing during the site restoration phase.
- Documenting on-site spills of fuel, hydraulic fluids or similar issues for additional testing prior to site closure and restoration is critical.

Site Preparation: The Agency Debris Manager or debris removal contractor will prepare the site, as necessary. Preparations may include:

- Perimeter fencing to secure the site from illegal dumping.
- Installation of an entrance gate.
- Built-up aggregate access roads.
- Drainage and storm water retention features (if applicable).
- Erosion and sediment control fencing.
- Construction of an inspection tower.
- Safety equipment, such as first aid and eye flush kits and fire extinguishers.
- Berms or secondary containment around fuel storage tanks and hazardous waste areas to prevent runoff of these materials into adjacent ditches and surface waters.
- All other site improvements necessary for the safe, efficient, economical and environmentally sound operation of the site.

The State Agency Debris Managers may require the contractor to develop and provide a site layout plan which includes:

- Ingress and egress routes.
- Debris tipping areas by type of waste.
- Debris loading areas.
- Sorting / processing areas for mixed debris or recyclables.
- Storage of white goods, metals, and other similar materials.
- Segregated hazardous waste area for those materials discovered within tipped loads.
- Monitoring towers.
- Traffic circulation plan.
- Buffer zones.
- Portable sanitary facilities.

Volume Reduction: Volume reduction occurs through two distinct methods at the DMS; one, through incineration, and two, by grinding/chipping vegetative storm debris. The typical method of volume reduction is by grinding the

vegetative debris. Grinding will reduce the vegetative debris by a factor of 75%. The resulting mulch may be utilized as a soil additive for agricultural purposes, for erosion control, fuel for bio-energy plants or it can be disposed of in a landfill. On-site incineration, the least likely option for volume reduction, would be regulated by CMR 06-096, Chapter 102, Open Burning. Coordination with DEP and adherence to county and municipal regulations is required. See Appendix 17 – Open Burn Guidelines and Fire Training.

Site Closure: The Agency Debris Manager will be responsible for overseeing the proper closure and restoration of all temporary DMS which are constructed on public lands or private property. The debris removal contractor will be responsible for removing all materials from the site and restoring the site to its pre-disaster condition. Site closure procedures include:

- Removal of all debris and debris related operations structures.
- Coordination with DEP to discuss requirements for closure.
- Conducting an environmental assessment, including sampling of the soil and groundwater as applicable and comparing results with the pre-operations samples.
- Grading, topsoil replacement, landscaping or other activities, as necessary, to restore the site to pre-operations conditions.

A full discussion on site selection and layout, daily operational requirements, and site closure can be found in the FEMA-325 Debris Management Guide (July 2007).

Documentation of the DMS: All documents associated with the authorization, site preparation, site restoration, environmental compliance issues (spills, etc.) shall be maintained in the project management files.

CHAPTER 11 – SPECIAL DEBRIS CONSIDERATIONS

There are several debris types which require special documentation and eligibility validation before removal, in order for costs to be reimbursed by Federal agencies. The Agency Debris Manager will consult with the debris monitoring and debris removal contractors, as well as FEMA, as necessary; to review the eligibility guidelines and ensure adherence to those guidelines. The removal of the items, discussed in the following sections, shall be intensely monitored and documented.

11.1 HAZARDOUS STUMPS, LEANING TREES, HANGING BRANCHES, DAMAGED TREES – COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

The State recognizes that hazardous stumps, leaning or damaged trees, and hanging limbs (hangers) require a more detailed documentation process to show the eligibility of work under the FEMA guidelines and to validate the work. FEMA policies state that reimbursement may be made for the work, with the consensus of a team consisting of FEMA, the State, and the applicant or designee (contract monitor), and then approved in advance by FEMA using their hazardous trees worksheet. The Agency Debris Manager will provide oversight of these special operations.

FEMA policy does set forth criteria for the removal of hazardous stumps meeting the guidelines and prior to an inspection by FEMA representatives. It is imperative that all documentation requirements are met in order to support State Agency's reimbursement claims. In addition, documentation shall include the validation team member names, the date and locations of the inspections, debris removal load tickets or invoices for the removal of the hazardous debris items, the name of the debris contractor performing the work, and finally, the debris monitor overseeing the work.

FEMA guidance documents DAP 9523.11 - Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility and Disaster Assistance Fact Sheet 9580.204 – Documenting and Validating Hazardous Trees, Limbs, and Stumps provide the documentation requirements. These files can be accessed via the web link in Appendix 15 – FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance. A summary of the guidance is provided below:

a) Hazardous Stumps Eligibility Criteria:

The stump in question must meet all of the criteria listed below.

- ❑ Must be greater than 24 inches in diameter, measured two feet from the base
- ❑ The root ball must be exposed by 50% or greater
- ❑ The stump must pose a threat to life, or the public's health and safety
- ❑ Located within a public right of way or improved public property

If the stump does not meet the above criteria it is to be converted to cubic yards using the FEMA conversion table and the cubic yard rate would apply.

Documentation Requirements:

- ❑ Physical Location: street address, road, cross streets, etc.
- ❑ Description of the Facility: e.g., MaineDOT headquarters
- ❑ GPS coordinates (decimal degrees, 00.000000) Latitude and Longitude
- ❑ Tree Size (diameter)
- ❑ Backfill Material in Cubic Yards
- ❑ Photographs which clearly show the hazard
- ❑ Completion of the Hazardous Stump Worksheet and summary spreadsheet
- ❑ FEMA pre-approval, unless hazard needs to be removed prior to FEMA approval

b) Damaged Trees and Leaning Trees (Leaners) Criteria:

The tree in question must meet at least one of the following criteria AND measure 6 inches in diameter or greater, measured 4.5 feet above the ground.

- ❑ Tree is leaning at an angle of at least 30%
- ❑ Tree has more than 50% of the crown damaged or destroyed
- ❑ Tree has a split trunk or branches that exposes the heartwood
- ❑ Tree has fallen or been uprooted within a public use area

Documentation Requirements:

- ❑ Spreadsheet showing:
  - o the number of trees cut
  - o the location of the tree (street address, road/cross street)
  - o the size of the tree (> 6 inches in diameter, measured 4.5 feet from ground level)
  - o GPS coordinates of each tree (e.g., degrees in decimals 00.000000) Latitude/Longitude
- ❑ Photographs of each tree showing it was flush cut
- ❑ Certify each tree was greater than 6 inches in diameter, measured 4.5 feet from ground level

c) Hangers (Hanging Limbs) Criteria:

- ❑ Hanging limbs two inches or larger in diameter measured at the point of the break
- ❑ Hanging limbs pose a threat to the public's health and safety OR
- ❑ Hanging limbs pose an immediate threat of significant damage to improved property

Documentation Requirements:

- ❑ Spreadsheet showing:
  - o Location of trees (street address, road/cross street, parcel #)
  - o GPS coordinates of the trees
- ❑ Photographs of the trees clearly showing hazard causing limb
- ❑ Certification that the limbs were two inches or larger in diameter

d) Straightening and/or Bracing Trees

The costs associated with standing or bracing trees may be an eligible work activity if it is less costly than removing and disposing of the tree. A cost analysis must be provided to show the cost effectiveness of this approach. A State Agency should proceed with caution when incurring these costs. It is worth noting that if the tree dies later and needs to be removed; then no funding is available.

11.2 Special Procedures for Storm Drain Cleaning

Cleaning storm drains may be an eligible expense under the FEMA PA program if a regular maintenance and inspection program was in place prior to the debris producing event.

It is recommended that all storm drains be inventoried in permanent log or summary spreadsheet. Each storm drain must be individually documented by assigning an identification number and determining the GPS coordinates. The log will record each date when maintenance occurred. All associated documentation supporting past maintenance shall be retained, whether force account labor records or contract services invoices.

When contracting for services to clear/clean inlet structures require per unit pricing; for example, structures such as catch basins, cover trenches, manholes, sewer culvert trenches, and similar are typically invoiced "per structure/each" and ditches, grassy swales, piping, and similar are invoiced by linear foot. The contract language shall include a clause on proper disposal with disposal receipts required with invoices.

Roles and responsibilities for storm drain cleaning post-disaster activities using force account or contractor services:

Agency Debris Managers:

- ❑ Initiate contract procurement and/or notice to proceed and provide oversight of cleaning activities. (Does not apply to work performed by force account.)
- ☐ Identify storm drainage structures which have been impacted by the storm and require debris removal.
- ❑ Document work activity and location of activity on debris ticket or field log
    - Reference ID #, GPS Coordinates, Facility
    - Record types of equipment, hours of operation
    - Record labor hours
    - Retain disposal receipts, as applicable

Contract Storm Drain Cleaning:

- ☐ Work activity must be monitored.
- ☐ Document work activity and location of activity on debris ticket or field log.
    - Photographs
    - GPS Coordinates
- ☐ Retain disposal receipts, as applicable.

All documentation will be forwarded to the Agency Debris Manager for inclusion in the project management files.

11.3 Waterborne Debris

Debris in waterways presents a complex situation in terms of determining the correct agency to communicate and coordinate with prior to the actual debris removal. The major agencies that may be involved in waterborne debris removal activities are FEMA, NRCS, USACE, USCG, and EPA, as described in sections 2.1 through 2.5 of this Plan. Debris removal in waterways, channels, and streams may be eligible, if the debris poses a threat to the public health and safety either for imminent danger or future danger of flooding or poses a hazard to navigation. Coordination with FEMA is necessary, as the agency may fund the removal and disposal of eligible debris if no other Federal agency has the authority over the debris.

NRCS: Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP):

If a Federal disaster is not declared, NRCS is the lead agency and no coordination with FEMA is necessary, coordination occurs between the State, County or Municipal government and the NRCS State Conservationist.

In Presidentially Declared Disasters, FEMA is the lead agency and will coordinate with NRCS in determining responsibility of either agency. In this event, if NRCS is determined to be the responsible Federal agency, the EWP program requirements must be satisfied. The impacted State, County or Municipal government is required to submit a letter of application to the NRCS State Conservationist stating the type of impairment which exists, the location/s, costs and the scope of the work to be performed. The State, County or Municipal government is responsible for obtaining the land rights (Right of Entry) for the performance of the work and for obtaining any permits which may be required. There are instances where NRCS is the agency responsible for debris removal funding, but the program does not have available funding. In this situation FEMA may consider reimbursement, but will require a letter from NRCS stating funding is not available. All FEMA rules, regulations, and policies will prevail at this point.

Regardless of which agency is determined to be the reimbursement agency, the operational procedures outlined in previous chapters related to documentation of the debris removal process apply. Only the debris which meets the eligibility requirements of the program is collected. The debris removal process is monitored. Once the debris is transferred to a land side point the debris is loaded into a truck and the load ticket is generated. The debris is then transported to an authorized temporary disposal site or an authorized final disposal site. All documentation, including applicable permits, is transmitted for inclusion into the project management files. Under the FEMA PA program requirements, it will be necessary for the State, County or Municipal government to demonstrate that it has the legal responsibility to maintain the waterways and remove the debris. All documents related to past maintenance will be necessary for the State, County or Municipal government to make the strongest case possible for reimbursement funding. It is important to note that if the debris is determined to be the responsibility of NRCS, the State Agency, County or Municipal government responsible for the work must contract with NRCS before work commences or the work will not be eligible for any potential funding available.

Debris removal in Federally maintained navigable waterways and channels may fall under the auspices of the USACE. EPA may be responsible for the removal of hazardous materials and containers in inland waterways. Coordination will occur between FEMA, the USACE, EPA, and the State.

11.4 Derelict Vessels and Abandoned Vehicles

It is generally the responsibility of the owners to remove vehicles and boats left derelict or abandoned after a disaster event, as the removal and disposal costs should be covered by insurance.

However, after a major event, the State, County or Municipal government may find that it must remove vehicles or boats from public rights-of-way or public properties (land based abandonment), in order to remove threats to public health and safety. These items may be transported to a temporary staging area until the owner is located. The State, County or Municipal government must perform due diligence to locate the owner of the vehicles or vessels; document each scenario with photographs and reports prior to any disposal actions. Coordination would occur between the State, County or the Municipal government and FEMA.

Derelict vessels and vehicles in Federal navigable waterways may fall under the authorities of both the USACE and the USCG, with the latter primarily responsible for the abatement of the pollution threat. Coordination would occur between FEMA, the USACE, the USCG and the State.

Derelict vessels and abandoned vehicles in public or private waterways (not designated as Federal navigable waterways) which require removal due to the threats posed to the public health, safety, and to navigation may fall under the authority of FEMA or NRCS. Operationally, the eligible debris will be identified and the location documented prior to removal. The participating Federal agency will authorize the debris removal based upon its rules, regulations, and policies. The debris removal process is monitored and documented. The debris is transported

land side, loaded into a truck, and transported to an authorized temporary disposal site or an authorized final disposal site.

As stated in the section above, the State, County or Municipal government must demonstrate their legal responsibility to maintain the waterway and remove the debris. Coordination with the appropriate agency is essential, as well as adherence to State law relevant to abandoned property.

CHAPTER 12 – DEBRIS REMOVAL FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY

The inclusion of this chapter in the Plan serves to acknowledge that special consideration needs to be given, and that additional approvals are required in order to participate in the FEMA PA reimbursement program specific to debris removal from private property. The State does have broad authority under MRSA Title 37-B, Chapter 13 §744 (4) to remove disaster related debris from public and private property under certain situations; but this chapter applies more to Counties and Municipalities and, as such, may be used as a reference document.

Standard procedures for disaster debris removal operations are to remove debris from the public rights-of-way (ROW) and public facilities. Private property owners are responsible for the removal of the disaster related debris from their property and placing it on the public ROW for State, County or Municipal government collection. In the event of an imminent life safety issue, the government entity may deviate from this practice.

Private property also includes private roads and gated communities located within the area of responsibility of the State or within the boundaries of a County or Municipal government. Under the FEMA Public Assistance program, citizens residing on private roads or in gated communities are required to place their disaster generated debris on the public ROW in order for the debris to be eligible for removal. However, there are provisions which allow for debris removal on private roads or in gated communities. The process for this authorization is discussed in this chapter.

12.1 RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Generally, debris removal from private property following a disaster is the responsibility of the property owner. However, large-scale disasters may deposit enormous quantities of debris on private property over a large area resulting in widespread immediate threats to the public-at-large. In these cases, the State or local government may need to enter private property to remove debris to: eliminate immediate threats to life, public health, and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved property; or ensure economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large. In these situations, debris removal from private property may be considered to be in the public interest and thus may be eligible for reimbursement under the Public Assistance Program (44 CFR206.224).

The State, County or Municipal government may determine that the extent of the debris damage is so widespread that it is in the "public interest" to provide debris removal on private roads and in gated communities. In this case, and in order for the costs to remove debris to be considered as an eligible cost incurred by the State, County or Municipal government, specific criteria must be followed which adheres to FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP) 9523.13, Debris Removal from Private Property. See the web link in Appendix 15 – FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance.

Specific sections of DAP9523.13 are included here:
FEMA will work with states affected by a disaster to designate those areas where the debris is so widespread that removal of the debris from private property is in the "public interest" pursuant to 44 CFR 206.224, and thus is eligible for FEMA Public Assistance reimbursement on a case-by-case basis.

1. Any State or local government that intends to seek reimbursement to remove debris from private property within a designated area will, prior to commencement of work, submit a written request

for reimbursement to, and receive approval from, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The written request will include the following information:

a. Public Interest Determination (44 CFR 206.224(a)):

1. 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 on private property in the designated area constitutes an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety; or
2. Immediate Threat to Improved Property Determination. The basis of the determination by the State, county, or municipal government that the removal of disaster- generated debris is cost effective. The cost to remove the debris should be less than the cost of potential damage to the improved property in order for the debris removal to be eligible; or

3. 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 commercial properties will expedite economic recovery of the community-at-large. Generally, commercial enterprises are not eligible for debris removal.

b. Documentation of Legal Responsibility (44 CFR 206.223(a)(3)). A detailed explanation documenting the requesting State or local government's authority and legal responsibility at the time of disaster to enter private property to remove debris, and confirmation that all legal processes and permission requirements (e.g., right-of-entry) for such action have been satisfied.

1. The eligible applicant requesting assistance must demonstrate the legal basis as established by law, ordinance, or code upon which it exercised or intends to exercise its responsibility following a major disaster to remove disaster-related debris from private property. Codes and ordinances must be germane to the condition representing an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety, and not merely define the applicant's uniform level of services. Typically, solid waste disposal ordinances are considered part of an applicant's uniform level of services.

States and local governments ordinarily rely on condemnation and/or nuisance abatement authorities to obtain legal responsibility prior to the commencement of debris removal work. There may be circumstances, however, where the State or local government determines that ordinary condemnation and/or nuisance abatement procedures are too time-consuming to address an immediate public health and safety threat. In such circumstances, applicants do not have to precisely follow their nuisance abatement procedures or other ordinances that would prevent the State or local government from taking emergency protective measures to protect public health and safety (44 CFR 206.225(a)).

2. The applicant's legal responsibility to take action where there is an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety must be independent of any expectation, or request, that FEMA will reimburse costs incurred for private property debris removal. In addition, legal responsibility is not established solely by an applicant obtaining signed rights-of- entry and hold harmless agreements from property owners.

3. Authorization for Debris Removal from Private Property (44 CFR 206.223(a) (3)). Confirmation that a legally-authorized official of the requesting applicant has ordered the exercise of public emergency powers or other appropriate authority to enter onto private property in the designated area in order to remove/reduce threats to life, public health, and safety threat via debris removal.

4. Indemnification (44 CFR 206.9). The requesting entity indemnifies the Federal government and its employees, agents, and contractors from any claims arising from the removal of debris from private property.

Prior to the commencement of work on private property, the State, County or Municipal government must submit a written request to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for the disaster event, which includes the following information:

- The legal authority to determine that the disaster debris on private property is an immediate threat to life, public health, and safety; or
- The determination that the cost to remove the debris is less than the cost of the potential damage to the improved property; or
- The determination that the economic recovery of the affected community is a benefit to the State, County or Municipal government at large. (Generally, refers to debris removal from commercial properties.)

The FCO will provide a written determination to the State, County or Municipal government request. Close and continued coordination with FEMA is required throughout the process to ensure eligibility guidelines are satisfied.

Debris removal work conducted on private property requires documentation which will be completed and placed in the project management files, prior to the beginning of the work. All effort shall be made to determine whether insurance benefits exist which would provide cost reimbursement to the property owner and as such, provide the primary source of funding for debris removal activities. The documentation of the private property debris removal shall include:

- Right of Entry (ROE) Forms: ROE's are required to be signed by the property owner and must include a hold harmless agreement and indemnification clause respective to Federal agencies and applicable to the scope of work. A sample ROE form can be found in Appendix 16 – Sample Right of Entry Form and Demolition Checklist.
- Photographic Documentation: General photo documentation of the site conditions prior to commencing work.
- Debris Assessment: Details the scope of work to be performed and the area of work performance. This can be as simple as a map of the impacted area where eligible work is located.
- Historic and Environmental Review: Documentation must show compliance with applicable Federal requirements.

All other standard conditions and practices of the overall debris removal operations still apply with respect to private property. Debris monitoring and documentation is required and debris must meet Federal eligibility guidelines.

For reference purposes, **ineligible debris** work on private property and public property includes the removal of:

- Debris from vacant lots, forests, heavily wooded areas, unimproved property, and unused areas.
- Debris on agricultural lands used for crops or livestock.
- Concrete slabs or foundations-on-grade.
- Reconstruction debris consisting of materials used in the reconstruction of disaster-damaged improved property.

Duplication of Benefits (44 CFR 206.191). FEMA is prohibited by Section 312 of the Stafford Act from approving funds for work that is covered by any other source of funding. Therefore, State and local governments must take reasonable steps to prevent such an occurrence, and verify that insurance coverage or any other source of funding does not exist:
1. When debris removal from private property is covered by an insurance policy, the insurance proceeds must be used as the first source of funding. Public Assistance grant funding may be used to pay for the remainder of the costs of debris removal from private property.
2. If FEMA discovers that a duplication of benefits from any other source of funding has occurred, FEMA will de-obligate funds from the Grantee in the amount that such assistance duplicates funding that the property owners received from other sources for the debris removal work accomplished on each piece of private property.

12.2 COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

Debris removal activities from commercial properties are generally ineligible for FEMA PA funding. The assumption is that commercial entities have insurance which would cover debris removal costs and submittal of the costs would result in a duplication of benefits. Again, if damage is widespread the State, County or Municipal government may request a "public interest" determination from the FCO, prior to collecting debris from commercial entities. Refer to the discussion in section 12.1.

12.3 MOBILE HOME PARKS

Mobile homes have historically been vulnerable to the effects of a severe storm event. Debris Managers will plan for debris removal from the mobile home parks by investigating the legal authority of debris removal from the parks and establishing the current ownership of them. Typically, the residents of the mobile home park bring their storm related debris to the public right of way. Prior to debris removal activities, the Debris Managers shall coordinate with the owners and managers of the parks.

The Debris Managers will coordinate with FEMA, to determine whether entry onto the property of a mobile home park is approved and the costs of debris removal are an eligible expenditure.

CHAPTER 13 – CONDEMNATION AND DEMOLITION OF PROPERTY

The inclusion of this chapter in the Plan serves to acknowledge that that special consideration needs to be given, and additional approvals are required in order to participate in the FEMA PA reimbursement program specific to the condemnation and demolition of private property. There may be limited circumstances where the State would have the legal responsibility for the demolition of private property, but it is foreseen that County or Municipal government would be more likely to face the decisions to demolish private property and this chapter may be used a reference.

DEP has established guidelines for Live Fire Instruction and Training Activities, where demolished structures are utilized in the professional training of fire personnel. A discussion of those guidelines is included in this chapter.

13.1 CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES

After a catastrophic or significant disaster event, the State, County or Municipal government may be faced with privately owned, unsafe structures which remain in place due to lack of insurance coverage or absentee owners. In the event that the structures pose a threat to the public health and safety, and after all legal venues have been exhausted, the State, County or Municipal government may be legally responsible for condemnation and demolition of such structures. The government entity will follow its established codes and ordinances which provide the legal authority and responsibility to take action.

Condemnation and demolition expenditures may be eligible under the Public Assistance program. The government entity must coordinate closely with FEMA to determine the eligibility of the costs and ensure that no duplication of funds occurs. Refer to FEMA Policy 9523.4 – Demolition of Private Structures in Appendix 15 – FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance. Criteria that must be met in order to proceed with the demolition include:

- The structure was damaged and made unsafe by the declared disaster event and located within the declared area.
- The County or Municipal government can demonstrate its legal authority and responsibility to perform the demolition.
- A legally authorized County or Municipal government official has ordered the demolition of the unsafe structure and removal of the demolition debris.
- The County or Municipal government indemnifies the Federal government and its employees, agents, and contractors from any claims arising from the demolition work; and

- The demolition work is completed within the deadlines outlined in 44 CFR §206.204 for emergency work (typically six months from the disaster declaration).

In the event the State, County or Municipal government determines that condemnation and demolition procedures will be initiated, the Debris Manager will refer to the Demolition Checklist in Appendix 16 – Sample Right of Entry Form and Demolition Checklist.

All properties considered for demolition will be reviewed in accordance with environmental, historic, and other Federal, State, County, and Municipal laws pertaining to the demolition of structures and buildings.

13.2 Live Fire Instruction and Training

DEP, Bureau of Air Quality and Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management have developed guidelines allowing live fire training and exercise for the management of burning structures. Under this rule, burning of structures is permissible as part of a legitimate fire training exercise, which is under the supervision of a qualified instructor. The training exercise must be allowed by local ordinance and a permit must be obtained from the County or Municipal fire prevention official. Additional criteria and disposal requirements are available in Appendix 17 – Open Burn Guidelines and Fire Training.

The State, County, and the Municipal governments may consider this option if demolition of structures is required.

Chapter 14 – FHWA Emergency Relief Program (FHWA ER)

Significant legislative changes have occurred that limits the role the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plays in the disaster debris removal process, specific to Federal-aid highways. For disaster events declared under the Stafford Act, after October 1, 2012, the FEMA Public Assistance program may provide assistance for all debris removal conducted on Federal-aid highways. All policies, rules, and regulations relative to the disaster debris operations assistance under the FEMA PA program will be in effect.

There may be circumstances where the FHWA ER program will still apply to debris removal activities, as outlined below:

- An event not declared a major disaster or emergency by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); or
- An event declared a major disaster or emergency by the President under that Act if the debris removal is not eligible for assistance under section 403, 407, or 502 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5173, 5192).

Coordination with the Maine Department of Transportation will be necessary to apply for assistance from the FHWA ER program. The ER program applies only to debris which was deposited on a Federal-aid roadway as a result of the disaster. The program may reimburse for the debris clearance and first pass debris removal collection on the Federal-aid roadways.

A copy of the FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet RP9580.214, Debris Removal on Federal-Aid Highways can be found via the web link included in Appendix 15 – FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance.

Chapter 15 – Contracting and Procurement

The State will follow the contracting and procurement procedures as determined by the Department of Administration and Financial Services (DAFS) as establish by state regulations and rules. MaineDOT follows the contracting and procurement guidance established by the Department, for contracts related to the Federal and State highways.

In order for the State to benefit from disaster recovery grants under the FEMA Public Assistance program all debris removal contracts must also meet essential Federal procurement standards as outlined:

- Competitive process
- Clear and definitive scope of work
- Qualified bidders
- Cost analysis to demonstrate cost reasonableness
- Compliance with Federal, State, County, and Municipal contracting guidelines
- Clear documentation of the process to make procurement decisions

In the event that State agencies find it necessary to secure contract services for debris removal services on an emergency basis and it is not possible to solicit bids from three contractors due to the extremity of the situation, it is recommended that FEMA guidelines for emergency contracting will be followed. For work completed after the first 70 hours, competitive procurement requirements must be met to allow FEMA reimbursement of eligible project costs. Failure to do so may jeopardize reimbursement of some or all of the project funding. In all cases, State procurement guidance shall be followed. County and Municipal governments will follow their specific procurement and emergency contracting guidelines, as well as FEMA guidance and the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200.

15.1 FEMA CONTRACT PROVISIONS

It is recommended that the FEMA contract provisions as defined in FEMA Recovery Fact Sheet RP 9580.201 and its included attachments are followed. The provisions are listed below:

- Payment based on unit prices (volume or weight).
- Payments based on "Time and Material" costs are limited to work performed during the first 70 hours of actual work following a disaster event.
- Payment based on unit price for extracting from the ground and removing FEMA eligible stumps (stumps greater than 24" in diameter, measured 24" above the ground, and with 50% or more of the root ball exposed).
- Payment will be made only for debris that FEMA determines eligible. (optional to protect applicant)
- Contractors must submit invoices regularly and for no more than a 30 day period.
- A "Termination of Convenience" clause allowing contract termination at any time for any reason.
- A time limit on the period of performance for the work to be done.
- A subcontract plan including a clear description of the percentage of the work the contractor may subcontract out and a list of subcontractors the contractor plans to use.
- A requirement that the contractor use mechanical equipment to load and reasonably compact debris into trucks and trailers.
- A requirement that the contractor provide a safe working environment.
- A requirement that all contract amendments and modifications will be in writing.
- A requirement that contractors must obtain adequate payment and performance bonds and insurance coverage.

Debris monitoring contracts shall include the provisions above (unless stated otherwise) as well the provisions listed as follows:

- Must be competitively procured as required by 2 CFR Part 200 - Procurement.
- Debris monitors must not be employed by or affiliated with the debris removal contractor.
- Debris monitoring contracts are typically time and materials contracts and must contain a not-to-exceed clause, pursuant to 2 CFR Part 200 - Procurement.
- Include a requirement that the contractor provide a safe working environment.
- Use a load ticket (or equivalent documentation) to document the work with specificity (e.g., street address, GPS coordinates) where debris is collected and the amount picked up, hauled, reduced and disposed.

- ❑ Debris monitors must be trained and possess skills adequate to fulfill the duties of the job. Labor rates should be commensurate with the skill level required by the job function. Professional engineers and qualifications are not required to perform monitoring duties.
- ❑ The contractor must demonstrate that its staff is familiar with FEMA debris removal criteria.

15.2 Pre-Event Contract Requirements

The State Agency Debris Managers, in coordination with DAFS, may develop standard debris removal and debris monitoring scopes of work as well as contractor qualification checklists for the purposes of evaluating contractors prior to an event. Contractors under consideration, but not yet contracted for debris related projects should be pre-qualified. Qualification criteria and standards may be based upon:

- ❑ Prior experience with disaster debris projects
- ❑ Size of firm
- ❑ Resources and equipment on hand and capabilities
- ❑ References from prior or current clients
- ❑ Insurance and bonding
- ❑ Price for services (unit based)
- ❑ Mobilization/response plan and guarantee
- ❑ Disadvantaged Business Enterprise status
- ❑ Other criteria as identified by State

Contractors that have been de-barred will not be considered. FEMA maintains a Debris Removal Contractors Registry and the user guide is available at the following website: https://asd.fema.gov/inter/drcr/docs/DRCR-Internet_User_Guide_v3.pdf

These pre-event contracts will be solicited by formal Request for Proposals or Request for Qualifications by the DAFS and be in accordance with the State's procurement policies and FEMA and 2 CFR Part 200 procurement requirements, applicable to Federal funding. County and Municipal governments will follow their specific procurement policies, as well as FEMA and 2 CFR Part 200 procurement requirements.

15.3 Contract Oversight and Documentation

The Agency Debris Managers or their designees, provide the necessary contract oversight that allows a thorough review of incoming invoices and shall compile, at a minimum, the supporting documentation as detailed below:

- ❑ Bid documents and evaluation criteria
- ❑ Contracts and amendments
- ❑ Documentation of contracting and procurement process
- ❑ Invoices
- ❑ Time and Materials logs to support hourly contract rates, as applicable
- ❑ Truck Certifications
- ❑ Load tickets, disposal tickets, and electronic load ticket summaries (preferably in excel format and sortable)
- ❑ Validation forms for stumps, leaners, hangers, damaged trees, photographs
- ❑ Monitoring timesheets, receipts for reimbursable items (hotels, rental cars, etc.)
- ❑ Other relevant documentation produced from the debris operations

15.4 Current Debris Removal and Debris Monitoring Contracts

The State, as a whole, generally utilizes local contractors whenever feasible. The State, Counties, and Municipalities have in the past coordinated with the Maine Association of General Contractors (AGC) for disaster related services.

Individual State agencies with pre-event contracts retain a copy of that contract in their offices, which is available for review upon request. The Maine Department of Transportation annually establishes an equipment schedule with hourly rates for a wide range of equipment both with and without equipment operators. The Department uses the equipment schedule for various types of work throughout the year, including snow removal and disaster debris removal activities. This schedule can be found at the following web link:
http://www.maine.gov/mdot/csd/laborrates.htm

15.5 Sample Contract Template

A sample pre-event contract template has been prepared which may be used by State agencies for disaster debris operations. The contract includes a scope of work and unit based pricing forms that can also be used for emergency contracting purposes. All contracts shall be reviewed by the agency's legal staff prior to use. The sample contract can be found in Appendix 18 – Sample Contract for Disaster Debris Removal.

Chapter 16 – Public Information Plan

The State Debris Management Team will work with the Public Information Officer to develop a pro-active information management plan. The State recognizes that providing information to its residents relating to the debris removal operations is vital to a rapid and efficient recovery from a disaster event.

Information about the debris project may be disseminated through the State's website, via other social media outlets, flyers, newspapers, radio or television announcements or utility bill inserts to inform the public about topics related to debris operations. These topics may include:

- Separation vegetative debris from C&D materials
- Segregation household hazardous wastes
- Placement of storm debris at curbside within the rights-of-way
- Obstructions: Keep debris piles away from utility structures, fire hydrants, driveways, and mailboxes
- The types of debris acceptable for collection
- Who will be collecting the debris in their neighborhood
- Schedules for collection passes and deadlines for ending collection
- Segregation of recyclable material, i.e., metals, e-waste, white goods
- Safety: Keep children and pets away from heavy equipment

County and Municipal governments may develop their own public information materials or utilize the sample prepared material included in this Plan. A sample copy of prepared storm debris information is contained in Appendix 6 – Disaster Debris Management Template.

Chapter 17 – Annual Tasks and Plan Maintenance

There are several tasks which are recommended to be undertaken on an annual basis to maintain the integrity of the debris management plan. Tasks focus on a review of regulatory documents, past operational practices, and an annual training based on the Plan. The Debris Management Team is responsible for completion of the tasks.

17.1 Regulatory Review

Federal, State, County, and Municipal regulatory guidance is subject to change, which can result in large impacts to the State's financial recovery following a disaster. Each year a review is to be conducted which includes at a minimum:

- FEMA 9500 Policy Series relevant to debris operations and the contracting requirements for debris removal and monitoring services (various dates)
  Web: http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/9500toc.shtm

- FEMA 325 – Debris Management Guide (current July 2007)
  Web: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf

- FEMA 327 – Debris Monitoring Guide (current October 2010)
  Web: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema_327_debris_monitoring.pdf

- State guidance documents related to disposal of disaster debris materials and special wastes

- State guidance documents related to debris management site authorization

- County or Municipal government rules or regulations which may impact debris operations

- FHWA – Emergency Relief Program Manual (May 31, 2013)

  Web: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/erm/er.pdf

Included in this Plan are the relevant regulatory guidance documents, in effect at the time this Plan was developed. See Appendix 15 – FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance.

17.2 Operational Review

The purpose of the operational review is to elicit comments from staff involved in the debris operations, as well as personnel involved in documentation collection and retention, and FEMA project worksheets; to determine what worked and didn't work during previous operations. The information can be used to clarify specific roles, responsibilities, and operational actions in the Plan. Potential participants for this review may include the members of the Debris Management Team, those agencies directly involved in the operations, such as the Agency Debris Managers, local governments, the DAFS purchasing and procurement personnel and other groups involved in contracts, the FEMA grants managers, as well as contractors. The operational review will be the responsibility of the State Debris Management Team.

17.3 Annual Training

It is recommended that State Agency Debris Managers, Counties, and Municipal governments involved in the debris operations receive annual training. Each entity will determine which debris personnel will receive training. The training will incorporate any changes to regulations and the impact to conducting operations. Additional topics to consider for the training are:

- Contracting procedures, Federal requirements and practices
- Debris clearance and removal operations procedures
- Debris monitoring requirements and procedures
- Documentation requirements:
  - Truck certification, load tickets, debris volumes spreadsheet, stump, leaners and hangers documentation/validation and photos
  - Force account labor activities and hours, equipment, locations
- Emergency recovery cost accounting practices
- FEMA/FHWA eligibility requirements
- Preliminary damage assessments, debris estimating and forecasting methods

The State Debris Management Team will be responsible for the annual training.

In addition to the above topics, FEMA offers on-line training independent study courses which cover a wide range of disaster related topics. Personnel involved in disaster debris operations may consider taking the course IS-632.A, Introduction to Debris Operations. The FEMA schedule of courses is located at the web link: http://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.aspx.

CHAPTER 18 – GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The State and its agencies are eligible applicants of the FEMA Public Assistance Program (PA) and are required to maintain documentation supporting all emergency and permanent work undertaken to restore their facilities to full functioning status post-disaster. Since disaster related work activities are conducted at many facilities; generating, capturing, and compiling all the necessary documentation is critical to a successful conclusion of all operations and to the reimbursement outcomes. Regardless of where the activity occurs, all documentation must be gathered and compiled into the project management files and organized by project type.

Designated Grants Managers (which may be Finance related personnel) at each agency will ensure that all documents are retained in the project management files for the FEMA PA program. The designated Grants Managers coordinate with FEMA to prepare the reimbursement claims and provide supporting documentation.

18.1 ORGANIZATION OF DOCUMENTATION – FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Project files will be established by the specific FEMA Project Worksheet number and contain all applicable documents as detailed below:

- ❑ Completed Project Worksheet
- ❑ Contracts and amendments
- ❑ Copies of bids or quotes received from potential vendors
- ❑ Invoices
- ❑ Force Account Labor
  - Personnel policies (effective at the time of the storm)
  - Payroll: timesheets and proof of payments
  - Labor hour summary spreadsheet containing both **regular and overtime hours**
  - Fringe benefit rates – regular and overtime
  - Work activity or emergency codes used to distinguish emergency work
  - Work activity and location
  - Daily crew reports/work activity logs by employee
- ❑ Force account Equipment
  - Equipment logs with operator names and locations worked
  - Equipment cost codes
  - Mileage
- ❑ Rental Equipment Invoices
- ❑ Fuel receipts (rental equipment)
- ❑ Contract Invoices with supporting back-up documentation
  - Load tickets
  - Disposal weight tickets (from landfills, other facilities)
  - Electronic load ticket summary spreadsheet (sortable)
  - Truck Certifications
  - Stump, leaner, hanger validation forms, photos
  - Time and Materials equipment/labor verification logs
  - Debris monitor timesheets, sortable labor summaries by day and employee (name and position)
    - Reimbursable expenses documentation
      - Hotels, gas, rental car, etc.
- ❑ Disposal Permits
  - Disposal facilities (landfills, waste to energy, etc.)

    - Debris management site DEP authorizations
    - Burn permits
- ❑ Disposal locations (addresses, GPS, etc.)
- ❑ Proof of payment of invoices (cancelled checks, vouchers/warrants)
- ❑ Time extensions, if applicable (FEMA)
- ❑ Insurance documents, if applicable
- ❑ Lease agreements, if applicable
- ❑ Special Considerations (FEMA)

All departments participating in the debris removal operations are responsible for transmitting the necessary copies of documentation to the designated Grants Manager for project worksheet preparation and documentation retention.

CHAPTER 19 – DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REFERENCES

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Emergency Management and Assistance, Chapter 1, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Homeland Security, Part 206-Federal Disaster Assistance for Disaster Declared on or After November 23, 1988, establishes the regulatory framework for FEMA the coordinating agency for response and recovery efforts for all Presidential declared disasters.

Public Assistance Guide FEMA 322 (June 2007): A general overview of the FEMA Public Assistance Program (PA) which provides information to determine which entities are eligible for the PA program, information on the application process, special considerations, and project management (records).

Applicant Handbook FEMA 323 (March 2010): Provides general application information, explains project formulation (large and small projects) and project worksheet development, stresses the importance of documentation and maintenance of records and discusses project worksheet closeout.

Debris Management Guide FEMA 325 (July 2007): Guidance document for debris removal operations and monitoring. Specifies eligibility guidelines for debris types, provides guidance on planning, environmental issues, contracted services, discusses cost reasonableness, and covers operational field issues.

Debris Monitoring Guide FEMA 327 (October 2010): Guidance document for debris monitoring operations. Discusses the roles and responsibilities of monitors, debris eligibility and debris types, safety, project oversight from compliance to disposal sites, issues in monitoring, and other pertinent topics.

Disaster Specific Guidance Policies and Fact Sheets: 9500 policy series providing additional guidance on a variety of topics from Demolition of Private Structures to Fact Sheets on Debris Removal Contracts and Debris Monitoring.

FHWA – Emergency Relief Manual (2013): Guidance document for debris removal operations conducted on Federal-aid roads.

APPENDIX 1: Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

List of Acronyms

APHIS	Animal, Plant and Health Inspection Service
BGS	Bureau of General Services
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEOC	County Emergency Operations Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CY	Cubic Yards
DACF	Department of Agriculture Conservation and Forestry
DAFS	Department of Administration and Financial Services
DMS	Debris Management Site
DMT	State Debris Management Team
DVEM	Department of Defense, Veteran's and Emergency Management
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAS	Federal Aid System
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HPC	Historic Preservation Commission
ICS	Incident Command System
MaineDOT	Maine Department of Transportation
MDEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
MEMA	Maine Emergency Management Agency
MEMAP	Maine Emergency Management Plan
MRSA	Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
MTA	Maine Turnpike Authority
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
POC	Point of Contact
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Site (referred to as Debris Management Site)
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOADS	Volunteer Agencies in Disasters
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Glossary of Terms

Burning – Reduction of woody debris by controlled burning. Woody debris can be reduced in volume by approximately 95% through burning. Air curtain burners are recommended because they can be operated in a manner to comply with clean-air standards.

Chipping or Mulching – Reducing wood related material by mechanical means into small pieces to be used as mulch or fuel. Woody debris can be reduced in volume by approximately 75%, based on data obtained during reduction operation. The terms "chipping" and "mulching" are often used interchangeably.

Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D) – Disaster generated debris from buildings or structures. C & D means solid waste that includes but is not limited to: building materials, discarded furniture, asphalt, wall board, pipes, and metal conduits. It excludes: partially filled containers of glues, tars, solvents, resins, paints, or caulking compounds; friable asbestos; and other special wastes.

Debris – Items and materials broken, destroyed or displaced by a natural or man-made federally declared disaster. Examples of debris include, but are not limited to, trees, construction and demolition materials, and personal property.

Debris Clearance – Clearing roads or public property by pushing debris to the side of a roadway to accommodate emergency vehicles and staff. Also referred to as "first push" and "cut & toss."

Debris Management Site (DMS) – A location where debris is sorted, processed, reduced in volume, and/or disposed (if debris management activities take place at a permanent disposal site).

Debris Removal – Picking up debris and taking it to a debris management site, composting facility, recycling facility, permanent landfill or other reuse or end-use facility.

Demolition – The act or process of reducing a structure, as defined by state or local code, to a collapsed state. It contrasts with deconstruction, which is the taking down of a building while carefully preserving valuable elements for reuse.

Disposal Fee – A fee based on weight or volume of debris dumped that is charged by landfills or other waste management facilities to cover their operating and maintenance costs. The fee may also include amounts to cover the cost of closing the current facility and / or opening a new facility. A disposal fee may also be known as a "tipping fee."

Force Account Labor – Labor performed by the applicant's permanent, full time or temporary employees.

Garbage – Waste that is regularly picked up by an applicant. Common examples of garbage are food, packaging, plastics, and paper.

Hazardous Waste – A waste substance or material, in any physical state, designated as hazardous by the Board under 38 MRSA section 1319-O. It does not include waste resulting from normal household or agricultural activities. The fact that a hazardous waste or a part of a constituent may have value or other use or may be sold or exchanged does not exclude it from this definition.

Legal Responsibility – In the context of debris management, a statute, formally adopted legal code or ordinance that gives government officials responsibility to perform work on public and / or private property.

Debris Monitoring – Actions taken by applicants in order to document eligible quantities and reasonable expenses during debris activities to ensure that the work complies with the contract scope-of-work and / or is eligible for Public Assistance grant reimbursement.

Mutual Aid Agreement – A written understanding between communities and states obligating assistance during a disaster.

Piggyback Contract – Term used to describe a type of goods or services procurement. A piggyback contract is a contract let by a government entity which is adopted and extended for use by another government entity.

Putrescible Waste – Means solid waste that contains organic matter that can be rapidly decomposed by microorganisms, which may give rise to foul smelling, offensive products during such decomposition or which is capable of attracting or providing food for birds and potential disease carrying organisms such as rodents and flies.

Recycle/Recycling – "Recycle" and "Recycling" means the collection, separation, recovery and sale or reuse of materials that would otherwise be disposed of or processed as waste or the mechanized separation of waste, other than through combustion, and the creation and recovery of reusable materials other than as a fuel for the generation of electricity.

Right of Entry – As used by FEMA, the document by which a property owner confers to an eligible applicant or its contractor or the United States Army Corps of Engineers the right to enter onto private property for a specific purpose without committing trespass.

Right-of-Way – The portions of land over which facilities such as highways, railroads or power lines are built. It includes land on both sides of the facility up to the private property line.

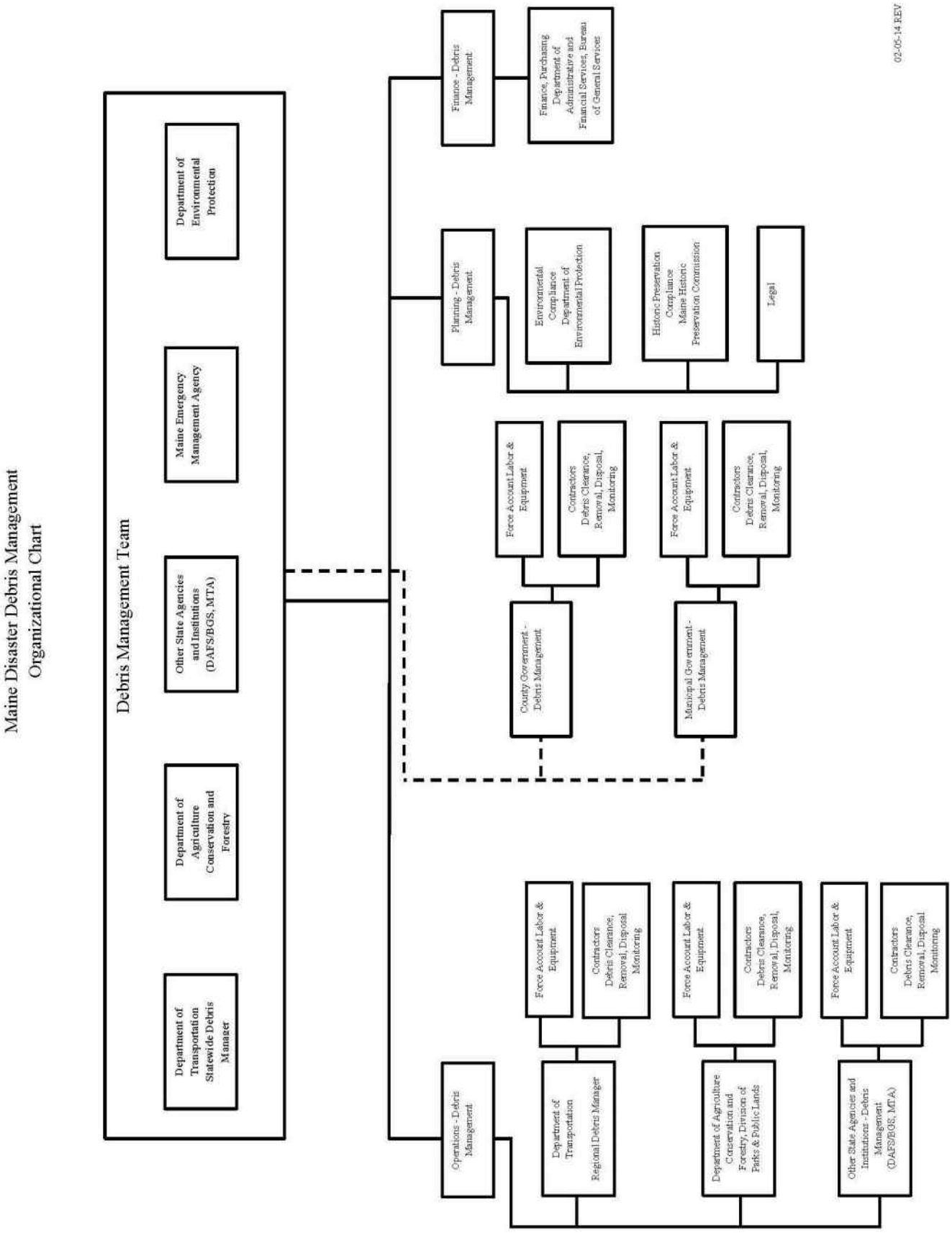
Scale / Weigh Station – A scale used to weigh trucks as they enter and leave a landfill. The difference in weight determines the tonnage dumped, and a tipping fee is charged accordingly. It also may be used to determine the quantity of debris picked up and hauled.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – A component of the US Army responsible for constructing and maintaining military installations and other government-owned and controlled facilities. The USACE may be used by FEMA when direct federal assistance, issued through a mission assignment, is needed.

Universal Waste – "Universal waste" means any waste listed in section 3.A(13)(b) of Chapter 850, the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules, including but not limited to cathode ray tubes; mercury-containing lamps; mercury-containing thermostats; and totally enclosed, non-leaking polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) ballasts.

White Goods – "White goods" means large appliances, including but not limited to stoves, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, clothes dryers, dishwashers and air conditioners.

APPENDIX 2: State Debris Management Organizational Chart



APPENDIX 3: MaineDOT Region Map and Federal Highway Designation Maps

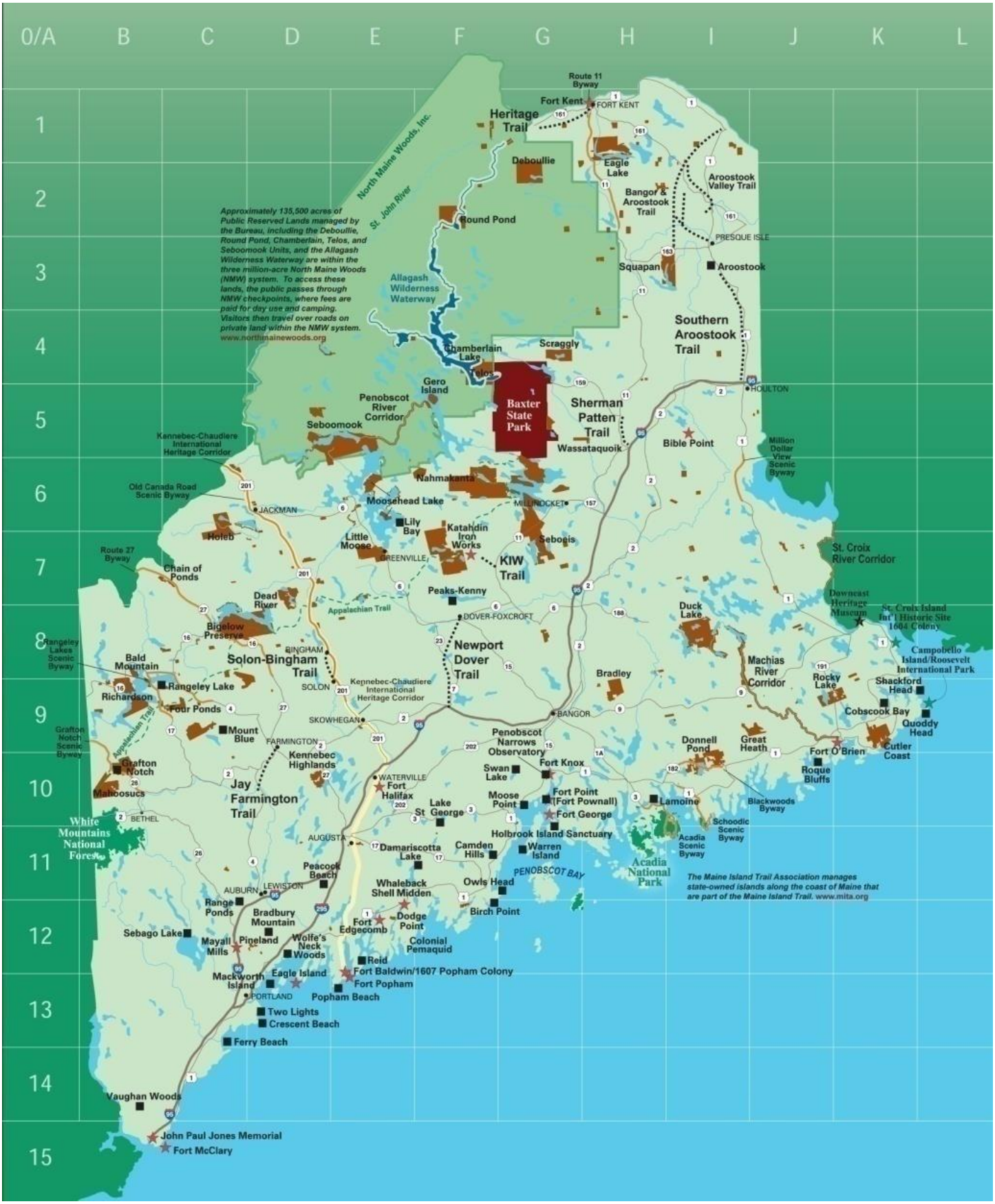
The MaineDOT Maintenance Region information and map can be found at the following link:

http://www.maine.gov/mdot/about/regions/

The MaineDOT Map Viewer which includes Federal Highway designation maps and many other data points of interest can be found at the following link:

http://www.maine.gov/mdot/mapviewer/index.html

APPENDIX 4: State Park and Historic Site List



List of State Parks

Allagash Wilderness Waterway State Park
Aroostook State Park
Baxter State Park
Birch Point State Park
Bradbury Mountain State Park
Camden Hills State Park
Cobscook Bay State Park
Crescent Beach State Park
Damariscotta Lake State Park
Ferry Beach State Park
Fort Point State Park
Grafton Notch State Park
Holbrook Island Sanctuary State Park
Lake St. George State Park
Lamoine State Park
Lily Bay State Park
Moose Point State Park
Mount Blue State Park
Owls Head Light State Park
Peaks-Kenny State Park
Penobscot River Corridor
Popham Beach State Park
Quoddy Head State Park
Range Ponds State Park
Rangeley Lake State Park
Reid State Park
Roque Bluffs State Park
Shackford Head State Park
Sebago Lake State Park
Swan Lake State Park
Swans Falls Campground
Two Lights State Park
Vaughan Woods State Park
Warren Island State Park
Wolfe's Neck Woods State Park

List of State Historic Sites

Bible Point State Historic Site
Colburn House State Historic Site
Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site
Eagle Island

Fort Edgecomb
Fort Halifax
Fort Kent
Fort Knox
Fort McClary State Historic Site
Fort O'Brien
Fort Popham
John Paul Jones State Historic Site
Storer Garrison State Historic Site
Katahdin Iron Works
Whaleback Shell Midden

List of State Public Reserved Land

Bald Mountain
Bigelow Preserve
Chain of Ponds
Chamberlain Lake
Cutler Coast
Dead River
Deboullie
Dodge Point
Donnell Pond
Duck Lake
Eagle Lake
Four Ponds
Gero Island
Great Heath
Holeb
Little Moose
Mackworth Island
Mahoosuc Public Reserved Land
Moosehead Lake
Nahmakanta
Pineland
Richardson
Rocky Lake
Round Pond
Scraggly Lake
Seboeis
Squapan
Telos
Wassataquoik

APPENDIX 5: Maine Turnpike Authority Maps

Maps can be found at the following site:

http://www.maineturnpike.com/project-and-planning/Environmental-Programs.aspx

Under the Section titled: Debris Management, Click “Maine Turnpike Maps”.

APPENDIX 6: Disaster Debris Management Templates

Instructions for Use of these Documents

1. Sample - Disaster Debris Management Template

a. This form is intended as a guide to document or identify items of importance related to the successful management of disaster debris operations.
b. All sections should be completed as applicable. If there is a position, contract or facility that does not pertain, state Not Applicable or N/A as appropriate. If one person fills multiple roles, one can indicate as such and list that person multiple times.
c. Add additional pages or supporting documentation as necessary if space is not sufficient to list applicable information.
d. The Key Personnel Roles are generically defined (can be modified as necessary) as:
   i. Emergency Management Director (or designee)
   May have a primary role in the emergency response and recovery operational structure including responsibilities related to determining the extent of damage, the estimated debris quantities, and issuing directives to implement recovery.
   ii. Debris Project Manager (or designee)
   May provide general oversight of debris operations conducted by force account, contract debris removal firms and/or contract debris monitoring firms. Additionally may also direct/supervise the force account labor and equipment conducting debris operations, if applicable.
   iii. Administrative
   May provide support with documentation of debris removal operations and collection of force account or contract vendor time and equipment tracking data as necessary.
   iv. Contract Procurement
   May ensure that any debris removal and/or debris monitoring contracts are procured in accordance with governing policies and regulations, as well as 44 CFR Part 13, Chapter 2 and that federal (e.g., FEMA and FHWA) contracting guidelines are followed.
   v. Legal
   May provide contract review services and development of intergovernmental agreements (IGAs) as it relates to the debris operations.
   vi. Operations
   May be responsible for the overall debris management, planning, response, and recovery. May work in coordination with other designated or responsible personnel to assign additional responsibilities to staff or vendors related to debris operations. May coordinate with Finance and Purchasing to procure disaster related contracts, track disaster related costs (contract, force account labor and equipment), and manage FEMA Public Assistance (PA) grants and FHWA-ER reimbursement and documentation.
   vii. Engineering/Planning
   May have some of the same or shared responsibilities as that of Operations listed above. Additionally may have responsibility to conduct preliminary damage assessments, identify areas of severe impact, identify unsafe structures, coordinate with external agencies (e.g., FEMA), receive authorization for demolition, and obtain necessary permits to undertake this type of activity.

viii. Public Information Liaison (or designee)

May be responsible to develop or implement a proactive information management plan starting pre-disaster. This would include providing information to residents related to disaster generated debris removal operations to ensure efficient recovery from the disaster. Curbside segregation, collection, who will be collecting debris as well as schedules for collection and recycling are all considerations.

2. FEMA Debris Management Plan Outline

a. This is a recommended outline provided by FEMA in their 325 Debris Management Guide published July 2007 and also detailed in the FEMA Job Aid named Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program – Debris Removal dated September 16, 2013.
b. The outline details all of the information and/or topics that FEMA would like to see incorporated into a Debris Management Plan prepared by any entity that may choose to seek FEMA Public Assistance grant funds for debris removal activities in the event of a disaster declaration.
c. In some cases, there are financial incentives made available through Pilot Programs or policy guidelines for having a FEMA approved Debris Management Plan in place.

3. Sample - Public Notice Debris Removal Template

a. This form is intended as a guide to relay information to the public within your jurisdiction or area of responsibility regarding debris collection and segregation activities for debris generated by and directly related to the current disaster ONLY.
b. This form is not meant for use or to supersede or to supplement regular debris collection, removal or disposal operations or guidelines.

SAMPLE - DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEMPLATE

COUNTY/CITY/TOWN/ _____

DATE FORM COMPLETED _____

Key Personnel – Identify Individual(s):

Emergency Management Director (or designee) _____

Debris Project Manager (or designee) _____

Administrative _____

Procurement _____

Legal _____

Operations _____

Engineering/Planning _____

Public Information Liaison (or designee) _____

Key Contracts – Identify Vendor(s):

Debris Cleanup Contractor - Short Term * _____
(*Time-and-materials contract for response phase, first 70 contractor hours after incident)

Debris Cleanup Contractor - Long Term ** _____
(**Lump sum or unit price contract for recovery phase of the cleanup)

Debris Management Contractor/Employee *** _____
(***For oversight of Temporary Debris Management Site and Debris Monitoring)

Key Facilities (where road clearance for access has high priority) – Identify Name(s)/Address(es):

Hospitals _____

_____

Evacuation Shelters _____

_____

Nursing Homes _____

_____

Fire Stations _____

_____

Police Station – Municipal _____

Police Station - County _____

Water Treatment Facilities _____

_____

Emergency Operations Facility _____

Distribution Centers

Public Utilities

Other

Specialty Debris Removal Considerations:

Private Roads

Gated Communities

Mobile Home Parks

Temporary Debris Management Sites (DMS) – Identify Location Name(s)/Address(es)/GPS Coordinates:

FEMA 325

Debris Management Guide

July 2007

Appendix A – Debris Management Plan Outline

Debris Management Plan Outline

I. Staff Roles and Responsibilities

A. Staffing Organizational Chart

B. Roles and Responsibilities

1. Staffing Assignments and Duties
2. Administration
3. Contracting and Procurement
4. Legal
5. Operations
6. Engineering

C. Emergency Communications Strategy

D. Health and Safety Strategy and Procedures

E. Training Schedule

II. Situation and Assumptions

A. Design Disaster Event

B. Forecasted Debris
1. Forecasted Types
2. Forecasted Locations

III. Debris Collection Plan

A. List Priorities

B. Response Operations

C. Recovery Operations

1. Estimating Staff, Procedures and Assignments
2. Collection Method
   a) Curbside Collection
   b) Collection Centers
3. Collecting Hazardous Waste and White Goods
4. Monitoring Staff and Assignments

IV. Debris Management Sites

A. Site Management
   1. Site Manager
   2. Monitoring Staff and Assignments
   3. Safety Personnel

B. Establishment and Operations Planning
   1. Permits
   2. Locations
      a) Baseline Data for Each Location
      b) Ingress/egress for Sites
   3. Site Layouts
   4. Site Preparation
   5. Site Layout
   6. Volume Reduction Methods
      a) Incineration
      b) Grinding and Chipping
   7. Recycling
   8. Environmental Monitoring Program
   9. Site Closure

V. Contracted Services

A. Emergency Contracting/Procurement Procedures

B. Debris Operations to be Outsourced

C. General Contract Provisions

D. Qualification Requirements

E. Solicitation of Contractors

VI. Private Property Demolition and Debris Removal

A. Condemnation Criteria and Procedures
   1. Legal Documentation
   2. Demolition Permitting
   3. Inspections

B. Mobile Home Park Procedures

C. Navigation Hazard Removal Procedures

VII. Public Information Strategy

A. Public Information Officer

B. Pre-scripted Information

C. Distribution Strategy

Appendices

Maps of jurisdiction and priorities
Staffing assignment maps
Load Ticket
Debris Monitor Reports
Truck Certification List
Load Ticket System

SAMPLE - PUBLIC NOTICE DEBRIS REMOVAL TEMPLATE

The County/City/Town of _____ hereby notifies its residents that the debris **ONLY** resulting from the recent disaster must be separated by type and left by the roadside in front of your home.

The debris types are:

1. Woody and Vegetative materials (Tree limbs, brush, etc.)
2. Construction and demolition debris (lumber, drywall, shingles, furniture, etc.)
3. White Goods (appliances such as stoves, dryers, refrigerators, etc.)
4. Household Hazardous Waste (chemicals, pesticides, gasoline, etc.)
5. Trash (clothing, paper and cardboard, etc.)
6. Garbage (foodstuffs, diapers, other putrescent materials)
7. Please notify the town if you have dead livestock. Do not leave at the roadside.

The schedule for roadside pickup is as follows (SUBJECT TO CHANGE);

Monday -
Tuesday -
Wednesday -
Thursday -
Friday -
Saturday -

Note: The types of debris collected after a disaster depend on the type of disaster. A hurricane might require the whole list but an ice storm might include woody debris only.

Temporary Debris Management Site (DMS) _____

Alternate DMS _____

Disposal/Recycling Sites:

Woody Debris (Chips) _____

Construction & Demolition Waste _____

White Goods _____

Freon Removal _____

Household Hazardous Waste _____

Trash _____

Garbage _____

Livestock _____

PICKING UP THE PIECES

Following these specific guidlines when hauling hurricane-related debris and household garbage to the curb will make for a speedier removal process

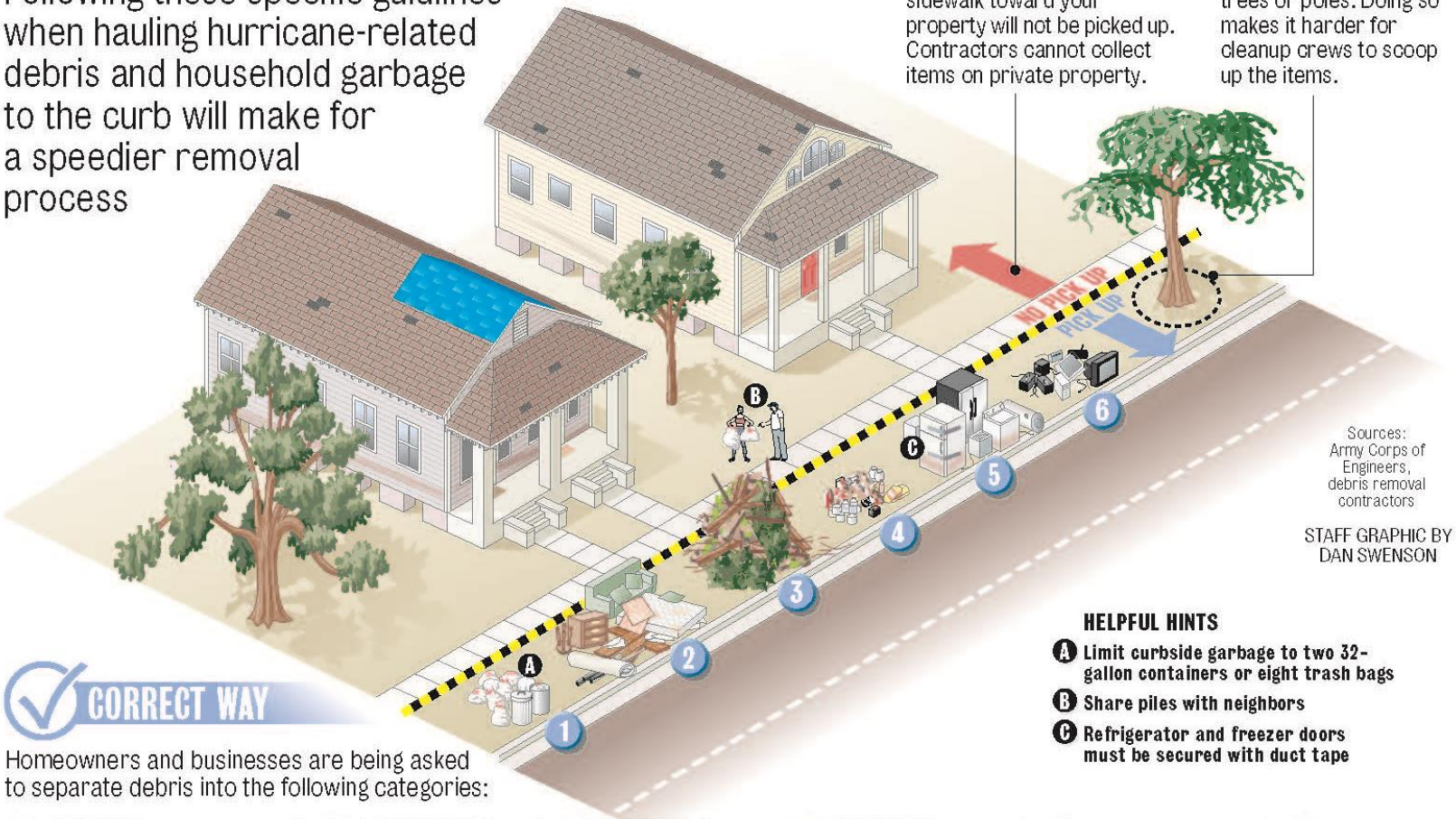
WRONG WAY

CROSSING THE LINE

- Any debris placed from the sidewalk toward your property will not be picked up. Contractors cannot collect items on private property.

PROPPING UP

- Do not set debris against trees or poles. Doing so makes it harder for cleanup crews to scoop up the items.



Sources: Army Corps of Engineers, debris removal contractors

STAFF GRAPHIC BY DAN SWENSON

HELPFUL HINTS

- **A** Limit curbside garbage to two 32-gallon containers or eight trash bags
- **B** Share piles with neighbors
- **C** Refrigerator and freezer doors must be secured with duct tape

CORRECT WAY

Homeowners and businesses are being asked to separate debris into the following categories:

1 HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE

- Bagged trash
- Discarded food
- Packaging, papers
- All garbage should be placed curbside the night before the scheduled weekly pickup.

2 CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS

- Building materials
- Drywall
- Lumber
- Carpet
- Furniture
- Mattresses
- Plumbing

3 VEGETATION DEBRIS

- Tree branches
- Leaves
- Logs

4 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Oils
- Batteries
- Pesticides
- Paints
- Cleaning supplies
- Compressed gas

5 'WHITE' GOODS

- Refrigerators
- Washers, dryers
- Freezers
- Air conditioners
- Stoves
- Water heaters
- Dishwashers

6 ELECTRONICS

- Televisions
- Computers
- Radios
- Stereos
- DVD players
- Telephones

APPENDIX 7: Debris Operations Health and Safety Hazards

DEBRIS COLLECTION and MANAGEMENT SITE HAZARD ANALYSIS

Disaster debris collection and management sites pose a multitude of health and safety concerns. Hazards and exposures are a function of the unstable nature of the site, the potential of hazardous substances being present, and the type of work being performed. This hazard analysis serves as general guidance only. Each site will have its own unique hazards, all of which cannot be anticipated.

The listed hazards, risks, and accompanying general recommendations represent suggested site hazard assessment and therefore will not represent actual field hazards present at all debris collection and management sites. It is incumbent upon the responsible entity (e.g. – State, local government, private contractor, etc.) chosen to perform and/or manage this work to assure a comprehensive site specific hazard analysis is performed and that resulting recommendations are implemented.

SITE SAFETY CHECKLIST

- ☐ Conduct a job hazard analysis to identify hazards prior to beginning site work.
- ☐ Assign key personnel and alternates responsible for site safety.
- ☐ Describe risks associated with each operation conducted.
- ☐ Confirm that personnel are adequately trained to perform jobs.
- ☐ Describe the protective clothing and equipment to be worn by personnel during site operations.
- ☐ Describe needed air monitoring, personnel monitoring, and environmental sampling.
- ☐ Describe actions to be taken to mitigate existing hazards to make work environment less hazardous.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

HAZARD 1: **Massive piles of woody debris and other types of debris; unstable work surfaces**

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to slips, trips, falls, or collapsing materials.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Ensure that surfaces are as stable as possible.
  - Ensure scaffolding is erected on a stable surface; anchor scaffolding to a structure capable of withstanding the lateral forces generated.
  - Ensure workers have ANSI approved safety footwear with slip resistant soles. Consider drop and roll over hazards as well as puncture hazards.
  - Site personnel to be observant of changes in walking surfaces.

HAZARD 2: **Hazardous noise**

Risks: Communication and possible noise induced hearing loss.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Monitor noise levels. If 8-hour time-weighted average exposures are 85 decibels (dB) or more, a Hearing Conservation Plan is needed.
  - Try engineering out workplace noise by isolating the equipment, reduce the equipment vibration, or installing sound barriers.
  - Consider hearing protection devices are used whenever noisy equipment (e.g., large trucks, grinding equipment, loaders, generators, large motors, etc.) is used.

HAZARD 3: **Breathing dust containing fine airborne particles and gases generated through diesel exhaust fumes, smoke, ash, and road dust**

Risks: Irritation of eye, nose, throat, and lung.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Workers should be protected from breathing airborne contaminants as determined through the site's analysis of respiratory hazards.
  - Respiratory protection: determine respirator type, as needed, through site specific hazard analysis.
  - Respirators must fit properly to protect workers.

- Dust concentrations in the air should be appropriately monitored.
- Stay upwind of dust generating activities.
- Maintain low speeds on construction equipment to keep dust down.
- Airborne dust may be suppressed by application of water based mist.

HAZARD 4: Heat stress from working in a hot, humid climate

Risks: Significant fluid loss can progress to clinical dehydration, raised core body temperature, impaired judgment, disorientation, fatigue, muscle cramping, resulting in heat stroke.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Adjust work schedules, rotate personnel, and add additional personnel if needed.
  - Replenish fluids (e.g. – water, electrolytes) as needed.
  - Consider personnel and environmental monitoring plans.
  - Know the warning signs of heat related illnesses.
  - Provide shelter for personnel in shaded areas.
  - Where possible, block out sun or other direct sources of heat from fixed work locations.
  - Prevent sun related overexposure to skin by using a sunscreen lotion with a significant sun protection factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.

HAZARD 5: Cold stress from working in a cold, wet climate

Risks: This allows exposed skin and the extremities to cool rapidly and increases the risk of frostbite and hypothermia.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Get into heated shelter as necessary to maintain body temperature.
  - Replace wet clothing immediately.
  - Drink warm fluids often.
  - Wear adequate clothing to reduce threat of cold stress.
  - Know the signs of cold stress.

HAZARD 6: Carbon monoxide risk from heaters, gasoline or propane-powered generators, or heavy machinery

Risks: Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, or nausea. This may progress to vomiting, loss of consciousness, and collapse. Coma or death may occur under prolonged or high exposures.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Use CO warning sensors when using or working around combustion sources since CO has no warning properties. CO is a colorless and odorless gas.
  - Shut off equipment or machinery immediately if symptoms of exposure appear and immediately go to a fresh air source or location.

Warning! Do not use gasoline generators or portable heaters in confined spaces or poorly ventilated areas.

HAZARD 7: Work zone traffic hazards

Risks: Traumatic or fatal injuries due to failure of or improper use of equipment or workers being struck by moving equipment.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Establish a traffic control plan for motorists and pedestrians.
  - Use standard highway signs and control devices to instruct drivers.
  - Use barriers (concrete, water, sand, collapsible barriers, crash cushions, and truck-mounted attenuators) to limit motorist intrusion into the work zone.
  - High visibility safety garments should be provided for those providing temporary traffic control (class 2 or 3) and workers on foot (class 1, 2, or 3).
  - Seat belts and rollover protection should be used on equipment and vehicles as stated by the manufacturer.
  - Workers on foot, equipment operators, and drivers in internal work zones need to know the routes construction vehicles will use.
  - Be mindful of limited visibility (e.g. – blind spots) which heavy machine operators have while driving machines at the work site.
  - Maintain safe driving distances, avoid using cell phones while driving, and obey all traffic laws.

HAZARD 8: Eye, face, hand, and head injuries from flying debris; wood particles

Risks: Traumatic injuries, ranging from minor injuries requiring first aid to serious eye injuries, even disabling or fatal traumatic injuries.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Only use protective eyewear, face shields, and protective head wear that are ANSI approved.
  - Educate workers regarding safe work procedures before beginning work.
  - Provide workers with a full array of personal protective equipment, including hard hats, safety shoes, eyeglasses, and work gloves.
  - Ensure that workers do not walk under or through areas where cranes and other heavy equipment are being used to lift objects.
  - Proper eye protection (e.g. - goggles or safety glasses).
  - As a minimum requirement use safety glasses with side shields by all site workers. Faceshields are not a substitute for safety glasses.
  - Use safety goggles for protection from fine dust particles rather than using regular prescription eyeglasses.
  - Choose hand protection to fit the hazards determined through the hazard analysis (e.g. – laceration hazards, need for gripping, need for dexterity, etc.).
  - Stay outside the 300 foot safety zone while a chipper is in operation.
  - Check the kick-back device on chainsaws before use.

HAZARD 9: Use of various types of heavy equipment, including cranes, bucket trucks, skid-steer loaders, etc.

Risks: Traumatic injury, including serious and fatal injuries, due to failure of improper use of equipment, or workers being struck by moving equipment.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Wear safety vests. Safety orange vests with reflective stripes are recommended.
  - Ensure operators are aware of the activities around them to protect workers on foot from being struck by moving equipment.
  - Ensure that workers do not walk under or through areas where cranes and other heavy equipment are being used to lift objects.
  - Ensure that workers do not climb onto or ride loads being lifted or moved.
  - Ensure that all equipment warning devices are working (flashers, strobes, back-up alarms).
  - Machinery is to be inspected by a qualified worker before each use, per OSHA requirements.
  - Stay at lease 20 feet beyond maximum equipment swing radius or movement areas. Assign spotters as needed.
  - Do not exceed the load capacity of cranes and other lifting equipment.

HAZARD 10: Chemicals, flammables and combustibles

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to inhalational, dermal, and fire hazards.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Ensure that hazardous waste (batteries, PVC piping, solvents, pesticides, and compressed gas cylinders, etc.) are properly separated from "burnable" trash.
  - Utilize GFCI for any extension cords or power tools.
  - Store gasoline in an approved container not to exceed 5-gallon capacity.
  - Allow gasoline power tools to cool down prior to refueling.
  - Ensure containers are bonded and grounded during dispensing.
  - Ensure adequate fire extinguishers are available at work sites and on work vehicles.
  - Maintain a fire watch during all fire-related activities until material has been extinguished and cooled.
  - If possible, avoid establishing debris management sites where there is a limited public water supply, lack of 911 service, or delays in fire department response time.

HAZARD 11: Isolated work areas and sanitation

Risks: Remote locations delay response times from emergency providers. Precaution can reduce the severity of the event.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Water-borne disease:
    - Always wash your hands.
    - Use hand sanitizers frequently.
    - Exercise good housekeeping.
    - Only drink from proven potable water sources.
  - Blood-borne disease:
    - Use latex or similar type gloves when handling remains.
    - Replace gloves if punctured or torn.
    - Receive appropriate vaccinations (Hepatitis A, B, Tetanus, Diphtheria, etc).
    - Avoid standing water.
    - Observe universal precautions.
  - Food-borne disease:
    - Identify and dispose of food that may not be safe to eat.
    - Handle food properly.
    - Keep a supply of water and food on hand.
    - Rest when off duty.
  - Emergencies:
    - Know location and phone numbers of nearest hospital, doctor, and police.
    - Carry a first-aid kit.
    - Know the address or nearest cross-road of work site to notify emergency responders.

HAZARD 12: Insects, animals, reptiles, and plants

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to insect or animal bites.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Protection from plants:
    - Be alert of poisonous plants.
    - Use barrier creams if available.
    - Wash affected area after contact.
  - Protection from wild or stray animals:
    - Avoid animal habitats (infested areas, rodent burrows, and nests).
    - Do not attempt to take custody of animals unless properly trained.
    - Avoid wild or stray animals. Assume all animals are rabid. Call local authorities to handle animals.
    - Dispose of animal carcasses according to local guidelines.
  - Protection from insects (mosquitoes, bees, spiders, fire ants, etc):
    - Wear appropriate clothing (long pants, socks, long sleeved shirts, etc).
    - Avoid infested areas.
    - Use insect repellents that contain DEET or Picaridin, when necessary.
  - Protection from snakes:
    - Assume all snakes are poisonous. Be on alert for snakes that may be hiding in unusual places after flooding.
    - Seek immediate medical attention if you are bitten.
    - Try to identify the snake so that if it is poisonous you can be given the correct anti-venom.

HAZARD 13: Power lines and gas lines

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to electrocution.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Treat all power lines and cables as energized until proven otherwise. De-energized lines can be energized by a secondary power sources such as a backup generator.
  - Use appropriately grounded low voltage equipment.
  - Do not approach detected gas leaks.

- Contact utilities (e.g. – utility locate service) for buried power line location.
- Stay at least 10 feet away from live overhead power lines.
- Get the owner or operator of the lines to de-energize and ground lines when working near them.
- Use non-conductive wood or fiberglass ladders when working near power lines.
- Keep area burn piles, observation areas, and areas where heavy equipment is used away from power lines and other electrical equipment.

HAZARD 14: Debris towers

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to falls from elevated surfaces.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Inspect scaffolds and scaffold components for defects before each work shift and after any incident which could affect structural integrity.
  - Provide adequate buffer zones around the tower.
  - Anchor the scaffold to prevent displacement from wind with guide wires
  - Do not exceed load capacity of the scaffold.
  - Footing of the tower must be level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the load without settling or displacement.
  - A standard guardrail (top, mid, toe) and handrail system must be installed along all open sides.
  - Provide appropriate ventilation if a heating system is present.
  - No smoking.
  - Use established construction guidance (e.g. – US Army Corps of Engineers).

HAZARD 15: Aerial lifts and scissor lifts

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to falls, tip-overs, and pinch points.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Only trained and authorized people may operate the lift.
  - Check for overhead objects before use.
  - Stay far from debris piles, drop-offs, and floor openings.
  - Never use equipment near electric lines unless the lines are de-energized or adequate clearance is maintained.
  - Refuel tanks only when the machine is off.
  - Elevate the lift only when it is on a firm and level surface.
  - Never drive the lift when in the extended position.

HAZARD 16: Severe weather

Risks: Traumatic, serious, or fatal injuries or illnesses can occur due to hypothermia, hyperthermia, and lightning strikes.

- **General Recommendations:**
  - Monitor local weather conditions regularly.
  - Recognize the signs of an oncoming thunder and lighting storm and seek shelter.
  - Avoid small sheds, wooded areas, metal fences and open areas.

You can help prevent workplace injuries and illnesses by looking at your workplace operations, establishing proper job procedures, and ensuring that all employees are trained properly. One of the best ways to determine and establish proper work procedures is to conduct a job hazard analysis. A job hazard analysis is a technique that focuses on job tasks as a way to identify hazards before they occur. It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment. Ideally, after you identify uncontrolled hazards, you will take steps to eliminate or reduce them to an acceptable risk level.

A job hazard analysis can be conducted on many jobs in your workplace. Priority should go to the following types of jobs:

- Jobs with the highest injury or illness rates;
- Jobs with the potential to cause severe or disabling injuries or illness, even if there is no history of previous accidents;
- Jobs in which one simple human error could lead to a severe accident or injury;
- Jobs that are new to your operation or have undergone changes in processes and procedures;
- Jobs that are complex enough to require written instructions.

APPENDIX 8: Emergency Management Contact Lists

State of Maine - State Debris Management Team

Agency	Contact Name	Contact Email	Contact Address
Maine Emergency Management Agency	Mark Hyland, Director Operations and Response Division	Mark.Hyland@maine.gov	45 Commerce Drive, Suite #2 State House Station #72, Augusta, ME 04333-0072 Phone: (207) 624-4400
Maine Emergency Management Agency	Debra Couture, Senior Planner	Debra.Couture@maine.gov	45 Commerce Drive, Suite #2 State House Station #72, Augusta, ME 04333-0072 Phone: (207) 624-4400
MaineDOT	Randy Geaumont Superintendent of Highway Operations	Randy.Geaumont@maine.gov	State House Station #16 Augusta, ME 04333 Phone: (207) 624-3600
Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry: Bureau of Parks and Lands	Stephen Richardson, Senior Forest Engineer	Stephen.Richardson@maine.gov	State House Station #22 Augusta, ME 04333-0022 Phone: (207) 287-4751
Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Southern Maine)	Eric Hamlin, Environmental Specialist Randy McMullin, Environmental Specialist	Eric.P.Hamlin@maine.gov; Randy.L.McMullin@maine.gov	312 Canco Road Portland, ME 04103 Phone: (207) 822-6300
Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Central Maine)	Mike Barker, Environmental Specialist Bill Butler, Environmental Specialist Linda Butler, Environmental Specialist	Michael.T.Parker@maine.gov; William.W.Butler@maine.gov; Linda.J.Butler@maine.gov	State House Station #17 Augusta, ME 04333-0017 Phone: (207) 287-2651
Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Eastern and Northern Maine)	Cyndi Darling, Environmental Specialist Karen Knuuti, Environmental Specialist Lou Pizzuti, Environmental Specialist	Cindi.W.Darling@maine.gov; Karen.Knuuti@maine.gov; Lou.S.Pizzuti@maine.gov	106 Hogan Road Bangor, ME 04401 Phone: (207) 941-4570
Maine Turnpike Authority	John M. Branscom, Environmental Services Coordinator	JBranscom@maineturnpike.com	2360 Congress Street Portland, ME 04102 Phone: (207) 482-8359

County Emergency Management Agency Directors

Agency	Contact Name	Contact Email	Contact Address
Androscoggin Unified Emergency Management Agency	Joanne G. Potvin	jpotvin@androscoggincountymaine.gov	2 College Street, Lewiston ME 04240-7101 Phone: (207) 784-0147
Aroostook County Emergency Management Agency	Darren R. Woods	Darren@aroostookema.com	158 Sweden Street, Caribou ME 04736 Phone: (207) 493-4328
Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency	James Budway	budway@cumberlandcounty.org	22 High Street, Windham ME 04062 Phone: (207) 892-6785
Franklin County Emergency Management Agency	Tim A. Hardy	thardy@fncome.com	140 Main Street, Suite 1, Farmington ME 04938 Phone: (207) 778-5892
Hancock County Emergency Management Agency	Andrew X. Sankey	ema@co.hancock.me.us	County Courthouse, 50 State Street, Suite 4, Ellsworth ME 04605 Phone: (207) 667-8126
Kennebec County Emergency Management Agency	Richard Beausoleil	rrbeau@kennebeccounty-me.gov	125 State Street, Augusta ME 04330 Phone: (207) 623-8407
Knox County Emergency Management Agency	Ray Sisk	rsisk@knoxcountymaine.gov	301 Park Street, Rockland ME 04841 Phone: (207) 594-5155
Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency	Tod C. Hartung	ema_911director@lincolncountymaine.me	P.O. Box 249, 34 Bath Road, Wiscasset ME 04578 Phone (207) 882-7559
Oxford County Emergency Management Agency	Allyson Hill	ema@oxfordcounty.org	County Courthouse, P.O. Box 179, 26 Western Ave., South Paris ME 04281, Phone: (207) 743-6336
Penobscot County Emergency Management Agency	Michelle Tanquay	mtanguay@penobscot-county.net	97 Hammond Street, Bangor ME 04401 Phone: (207) 945-4750
Piscataquis County Emergency Management Agency	Thomas M. Capraro	pcema@myfairpoint.net	163 East Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft ME 04426 Phone: (207) 564-8660
Sagadahoc County Emergency Management Agency	Eric Sawyer	sagema@sagcounty.com	County Courthouse, 725 High Street, Bath ME 04530 Phone: (207) 443-8210
Somerset County Emergency Management Agency	Mike Smith	EmergencyManagement@somersetcounty-me.org	8 County Drive, Skowhegan ME 04976 Phone: (207) 474-6788
Waldo County Emergency Management Agency	Dale D. Rowley	emadirector@waldocountyme.gov	4 Public Safety Way, Belfast ME 04915 Phone (207) 338-3870
Washington County Emergency Management Agency	Michael F. Hinerman	wnema@washingtoncountymaine.com	P.O. Box 297, 28 Center Street, Machias ME 04654 Phone: (207) 255-3931
York County Emergency Management Agency	David Francoeur	deputyema@co.york.me.us	149 Jordan Springs Road, Alfred ME 04002 Phone: (207) 324-1578

APPENDIX 9: Priority Roadways and Critical Facilities by County

Priority Roadways:

A link to interactive maps that contain all of the priority roadways in the State can be found at the following site:

http://www.maine.gov/mdot/mapviewer/

Instructions upon arrival at website:

Click: Data

Click: Roads

Click: Highway Corridor Priorities

Go to the white block above the word "legend" and type in the specific road, town, or county that you are looking at and press "Go". You can then select from the choices it gives you. If you select "Washington", then it will give you two choices. Whenever there is a county and city/town with the same name, it will give you a list of those areas with the same name and you will be able to pick which one you want. Make sure that you have zoomed in as close as you want to the specific area. You can then click on a specific road and the database will give you the following information:

Primary Route Code
Route Code
Route Name
Begin Mile Point
End Mile Point
Street Name
Town
Federal Function Class
State Compact Area
Federal Urban or Rural
Jurisdiction (responsibility for the road)
NHS (National Highway System) Status

Critical Facilities by County:

Each county maintains a county list of critical facilities and road clearance priorities. County specific information may be obtained from the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) or County Emergency Management Agency Director points of contact listed in Appendix 8.

APPENDIX 10: Debris Management Forms

Load Ticket	Ticket No. 0012345
Municipality (Applicant)	Prime Contractor
	Sub-Contractor

Truck Information

Truck No	Capacity
Truck Driver (print legibly)	

Loading Information

	Time	Date	Inspector/Monitor
Loading			
Location (Address or Cross Streets)			

When Using GPS Coordinates use Decimal Degrees (N xx.xxxxx)

N	W

Unloading Information

Debris Classification	Estimated %, CYs, or Actual Weight
☐ Vegetation ☐ C&D ☐ White Goods ☐ HHW ☐ Other* See Below	

	Time	Date	Inspector/Monitor
Unloading			
DMS Name and Location			

*Other Debris Explanation	Original: Applicant Copy 1: _____ Copy 2: _____ Copy 3: _____

TOWER MONITOR LOG

Date: _____

Monitor: _____ Applicant Monitor: _____

Time	Truck No.	Load Ticket	Capacity	Vol. or Weight	Pick-Up Location	Photo/ Disc	Comments

Applicant:_____ Page ____ Tower Site:_____

Monitor:_____ **ROVING MONITOR REPORT** **Date:**_____

Time	Truck No.	Load Ticket	Capacity	Vol. or Weight	Pick-Up Location	Photo/ Disc	Comments

Applicant: _____ **Page**_____

Monitor:_____ **DAILY ISSUE LOG** Date:_____

Issue No.	Truck No.	Load Ticket	Pick-Up Location	Contractor/ Sub-Contractor	Applicant Monitor	Photo/ Disc	Issue/Resolution

Applicant:_____ Page_____

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM

General Information

Applicant: _____ Monitor: _____

Contractor: _____ Date: _____

Measurement Location: _____ County: _____

Declaration Number: _____

Truck Information

Make	Year	Color	License

Truck Measurements

Performed By: _____ Date: _____

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

(See reverse for calculation worksheet)

TRUCK CERTIFICATION FORM

DUMP TRUCK

Measurements

Truck Measurements — Length (L) = ____ Width (W) ft = ____ Height (H) ft = ____

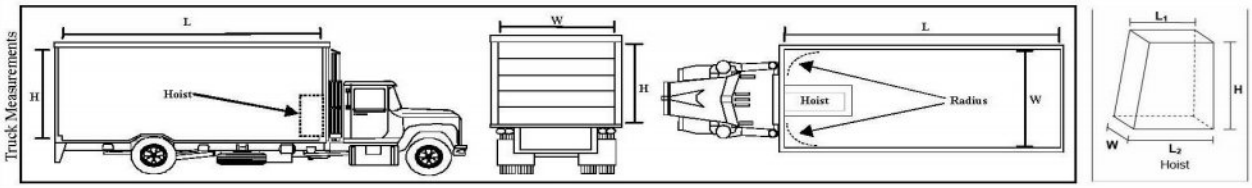
Hoist Measurement — $Length_1 (L_1)$ ft = ____ / $Length_2 (L_2)$ ft = ____ $WidthH (W_H)$ ft = ____ $Height_H (H_H)$ ft = ____

Radius — Radius ft = ____ Height (H) = ____

Calculations

Bed Volume (Basic)	(LxWxH)/27 =	+	cyd
Hoist Volume	$((L1+L2/2) \times W_H \times H_H)/27$ =	-	cyd
Radius Volume	$(3.14xR^2xH)/27$ =	-	cyd
	Total =		cyd

Cubic Yards



EXTRA TRAILER

Measurements

Truck Measurements (Basic) — Length (L) = ____ Width (W) ft = ____ Height (H) ft = ____

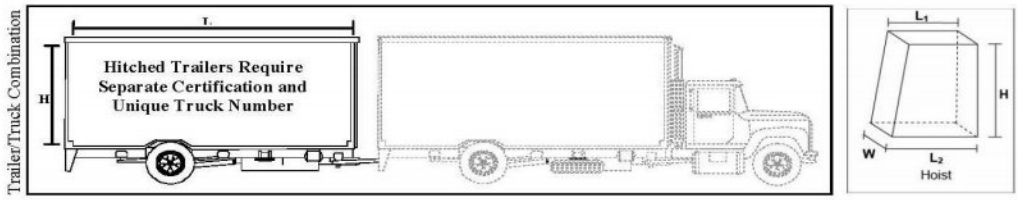
Hoist Measurement — $Length_1 (L_1)$ ft = ____ / $Length_2 (L_2)$ ft = ____ $WidthH (W_H)$ ft = ____ $Height_H (H_H)$ ft = ____

Radius — Radius ft = ____ Height (H) = ____

Calculations

Bed Volume (Basic)	(LxWxH)/27 =	+	cyd
Hoist Volume	$((L_1+L_2/2) \times W_H \times H_H)$ =	-	cyd
Radius Volume	$(3.14xR^2xH)/27$ =	-	cyd
	Total =		cyd

Cubic Yards



ROUND BOTTOM TRUCK

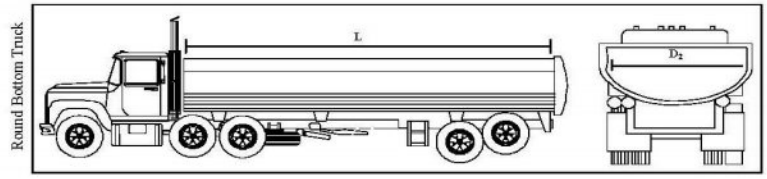
Measurements

Truck Measurements — Length (L) ft = ____ Diameter (D) ft = ____

Calculations

Approx. Volume $(3.14 \times (D/2)^2 \times L)/27$ = ____ cyd (round bottom portion only)

Cubic Yards



Hazardous Stump Worksheet

Applicant: _____ Date: _____

Applicant Representative: _____ Signature: _____

FEMA Representative (if available) _____ Signature: _____

State Representative (if available): _____ Signature: _____

	Physical Location (i.e., Street address, road, cross streets, etc.)	Description of Facility (ROW, Park, City Hall, etc.)	Hazard		GPS (decimal degrees, 00.000000)		Tree Size (Diameter)	Eligible		Fill For Debris Stumps	Comments (See attached sketch, photo, etc.)
			Yes	No	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)		Yes	No	CY	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Stump Conversion Table

Diameter to Volume Capacity

The quantification of the cubic yards of debris for each size of stump in the following table was derived from FEMA field studies conducted throughout the State of Florida during the debris removal operations following Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne. The following formula is used to derive cubic yards:

$$\frac{[(\text{Stump Diameter}^2 \times 0.7854) \times \text{Stump Length}] + [(\text{Root Ball Diameter}^2 \times 0.7854) \times \text{Root Ball Height}]}{46656}$$

0.7854 is one-fourth Pi and is a constant.
46656 is used to convert cubic inches to cubic yards and is a constant

The formula used to calculate the cubic yardage used the following factors, based upon findings in the field:

- Stump diameter measured two feet up from ground
- Stump diameter to root ball diameter ratio of 1:3.6
- Root ball height of 31"

Stump Diameter (Inches)	Debris Volume (Cubic Yards)	Stump Diameter (Inches)	Debris Volume (Cubic Yards)
6	0.3	46	15.2
7	0.4	47	15.8
8	0.5	48	16.5
9	0.6	49	17.2
10	0.7	50	17.9
11	0.9	51	18.6
12	1	52	19.4
13	1.2	53	20.1
14	1.4	54	20.9
15	1.6	55	21.7
16	1.8	56	22.5
17	2.1	57	23.3
18	2.3	58	24.1
19	2.6	59	24.9
20	2.9	60	25.8
21	3.2	61	26.7
22	3.5	62	27.6
23	3.8	63	28.4
24	4.1	64	29.4
25	4.5	65	30.3
26	4.8	66	31.2
27	5.2	67	32.2
28	5.6	68	33.1
29	6	69	34.1
30	6.5	70	35.1
31	6.9	71	36.1
32	7.3	72	37.2
33	7.8	73	38.2
34	8.3	74	39.2
35	8.8	75	40.3
36	9.3	76	41.4
37	9.8	77	42.5
38	10.3	78	43.6
39	10.9	79	44.7
40	11.5	80	45.9
41	12	81	47
42	12.6	82	48.2
43	13.3	83	49.4
44	13.9	84	50.6
45	14.5		

APPENDIX 11: Ice Storm Model

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES
Ice Storm

Assumptions:

A. The source of debris in the roadways is the land on either side of the roadway from the shoulder and back ____ feet on either side of the roadway. 100 feet

Therefore:

For each 100' of roadway centerline:		100	ft x	100	ft x 2 =	20,000	sq. feet
OR							
1 acre =	43560 sq. ft.	20,000	sq. ft. /	43560	sq. ft. =	0.46	acres

B. Calculate contributing acres of land for each mile of roadway:

1 mile	5280 ft.	5280	/ 100 x	0.46	acres =	24.24	acres

C. Roughly ____ % of the roadside acreage in Maine is wooded. 50.00%
(Perhaps a better estimate could be done on a county-by-county basis.)

D. Note that effectively ____% of interstate highway roadside acreage is wooded given the assumption in A. above. 0.00%

Therefore:

For each mile of interstate highway:	24.24242	acres	x	0.00% =	0	acres contributing land
AND						
For each mile of state highway, state aid highway and town roadway:						
	24.24242	acres	x	50.00% =	12.12	acres contributing land

E. There are 640 acres per square mile 640 acres per sq. mile

F. If we assume the loss of the equivalent of one 30' tree per acre in an ice storm, then each acre within the ROW are will require the cleanup of 20-40 c.y. of debris depending on the species. 1 Tree
The calculations assume an average of 30 c.y. per acre. 30 cy

G. Debris Staging Site Requirements:

Debris pile stack height	10 feet
1 Acre = 4840 s.y.	4840 s.y.
10' stack height = 3.33 yards	3.33 yards
Total volume per acre	16117.2 c.y.
To provide for roads/buffers multiply by factor	1.66

Complete inventory turnovers before completion 3 Turnovers

H. These assumptions are based on wooded area alongside roadway debris. The debris is generated from these areas and is not a factor of population in the State.

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES
Ice Storm

County	Population	Area Sq. Mile	Population Density pp/Sq. Mile	Centerline Miles (1)					Debris Cleanup (2)	
				Interstate	State	State-Aid	Town/Seasonal	Other	State Roads	Town Roads
Androscoggin	107,702	470	229	17	162	194	798	2	0.76	1.70
Aroostook	71,870	6,672	11	43	713	355	1,286	7	0.16	0.19
Cumberland	281,674	836	337	69	283	404	1,691	16	0.82	2.02
Franklin	30,768	1,698	18	0	199	195	544	7	0.23	0.32
Hancock	54,418	1,588	34	0	227	304	651	72	0.33	0.41
Kennebec	122,151	868	141	53	275	306	1,005	10	0.67	1.16
Knox	39,736	366	109	0	75	149	469	11	0.61	1.28
Lincoln	34,457	456	76	0	97	233	462	0	0.72	1.01
Oxford	57,833	2,078	28	0	288	262	1,139	18	0.26	0.55
Penobscot	153,923	3,396	45	110	394	520	1,302	26	0.27	0.38
Piscataquis	17,535	3,966	4	0	123	151	429	68	0.07	0.11
Sagadahoc	35,293	254	139	18	55	118	310	7	0.68	1.22
Somerset	52,228	3,927	13	17	305	263	870	1	0.14	0.22
Waldo	38,786	730	53	1	149	219	728	12	0.50	1.00
Washington	32,856	2,568	13	0	319	236	599	55	0.22	0.23
York	197,131	991	199	40	264	332	1,614	16	0.60	1.63
TOTALS	1,328,361	30,864	43	368	3,928	4,241	13,897	328	0.26	0.45
				(1) Maine DOT Statistics (date unknown)					(2) Centerline Miles / Area	

Acres Contributing to Debris

County	Area Sq. Mile	Acres	Acres within ROW area (3)					% of Total Acreage (4)	
			Interstate	State	State-Aid	Town/Seasonal	Other	State Roads	Town Roads
Androscoggin	470	300,800	0	1,964	2,352	9,673	24	1.43%	3.22%
Aroostook	6,672	4,270,080	0	8,642	4,303	15,588	85	0.30%	0.37%
Cumberland	836	535,040	0	3,430	4,897	20,497	194	1.56%	3.83%
Franklin	1,698	1,086,720	0	2,412	2,364	6,594	85	0.44%	0.61%
Hancock	1,588	1,016,320	0	2,752	3,685	7,891	873	0.63%	0.78%
Kennebec	868	555,520	0	3,333	3,709	12,182	121	1.27%	2.19%
Knox	366	234,240	0	909	1,806	5,685	133	1.16%	2.43%
Lincoln	456	291,840	0	1,176	2,824	5,600	0	1.37%	1.92%
Oxford	2,078	1,329,920	0	3,491	3,176	13,806	218	0.50%	1.04%
Penobscot	3,396	2,173,440	0	4,776	6,303	15,782	315	0.51%	0.73%
Piscataquis	3,966	2,538,240	0	1,491	1,830	5,200	824	0.13%	0.20%
Sagadahoc	254	162,560	0	667	1,430	3,758	85	1.29%	2.31%
Somerset	3,927	2,513,280	0	3,697	3,188	10,545	12	0.27%	0.42%
Waldo	730	467,200	0	1,806	2,655	8,824	145	0.95%	1.89%
Washington	2,568	1,643,520	0	3,867	2,861	7,261	667	0.41%	0.44%
York	991	634,240	0	3,200	4,024	19,564	194	1.14%	3.08%
TOTALS				47,612	51,406	168,448	3,976		
			(3) Centerline Miles x Acres of Contributing Land per Mile					(4) ROW Acres / County Acres	

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES
Ice Storm

Debris Resulting from Ice Storm (CY)

County	Cubic Yards Woody Debris (5)					Total Debris
	Interstate	State	State-Aid	Town/Seasonal	Other	
Androscoggin	0	58,909	70,545	290,182	727	420,364
Aroostook	0	259,273	129,091	467,636	2,545	858,545
Cumberland	0	102,909	146,909	614,909	5,818	870,545
Franklin	0	72,364	70,909	197,818	2,545	343,636
Hancock	0	82,545	110,545	236,727	26,182	456,000
Kennebec	0	100,000	111,273	365,455	3,636	580,364
Knox	0	27,273	54,182	170,545	4,000	256,000
Lincoln	0	35,273	84,727	168,000	0	288,000
Oxford	0	104,727	95,273	414,182	6,545	620,727
Penobscot	0	143,273	189,091	473,455	9,455	815,273
Piscataquis	0	44,727	54,909	156,000	24,727	280,364
Sagadahoc	0	20,000	42,909	112,727	2,545	178,182
Somerset	0	110,909	95,636	316,364	364	523,273
Waldo	0	54,182	79,636	264,727	4,364	402,909
Washington	0	116,000	85,818	217,818	20,000	439,636
York	0	96,000	120,727	586,909	5,818	809,455
TOTALS	0	1,428,364	1,542,182	5,053,455	119,273	8,143,273

(5) Acres within ROW x Assumption of CY per Acre

Debris Resulting from Ice Storm (TON)

County	Tons Woody Debris (6)					Total Debris
	Interstate	State	State-Aid	Town/Seasonal	Other	
Androscoggin	0	14,727	17,636	72,545	182	105,091
Aroostook	0	64,818	32,273	116,909	636	214,636
Cumberland	0	25,727	36,727	153,727	1,455	217,636
Franklin	0	18,091	17,727	49,455	636	85,909
Hancock	0	20,636	27,636	59,182	6,545	114,000
Kennebec	0	25,000	27,818	91,364	909	145,091
Knox	0	6,818	13,545	42,636	1,000	64,000
Lincoln	0	8,818	21,182	42,000	0	72,000
Oxford	0	26,182	23,818	103,545	1,636	155,182
Penobscot	0	35,818	47,273	118,364	2,364	203,818
Piscataquis	0	11,182	13,727	39,000	6,182	70,091
Sagadahoc	0	5,000	10,727	28,182	636	44,545
Somerset	0	27,727	23,909	79,091	91	130,818
Waldo	0	13,545	19,909	66,182	1,091	100,727
Washington	0	29,000	21,455	54,455	5,000	109,909
York	0	24,000	30,182	146,727	1,455	202,364
TOTALS	0	357,091	385,545	1,263,364	29,818	2,035,818

(6) Assume 4 Cubic Yards per Ton

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES
Ice Storm

Debris Staging Site Size Requirements

County	Storage Required in Acres (7)					Total
	Interstate	State	State-Aid	Town/Seasonal	Other	
Androscoggin	0.0	2.0	2.4	10.0	0.0	14.4
Aroostook	0.0	8.9	4.4	16.1	0.1	29.5
Cumberland	0.0	3.5	5.0	21.1	0.2	29.9
Franklin	0.0	2.5	2.4	6.8	0.1	11.8
Hancock	0.0	2.8	3.8	8.1	0.9	15.7
Kennebec	0.0	3.4	3.8	12.5	0.1	19.9
Knox	0.0	0.9	1.9	5.9	0.1	8.8
Lincoln	0.0	1.2	2.9	5.8	0.0	9.9
Oxford	0.0	3.6	3.3	14.2	0.2	21.3
Penobscot	0.0	4.9	6.5	16.3	0.3	28.0
Piscataquis	0.0	1.5	1.9	5.4	0.8	9.6
Sagadahoc	0.0	0.7	1.5	3.9	0.1	6.1
Somerset	0.0	3.8	3.3	10.9	0.0	18.0
Waldo	0.0	1.9	2.7	9.1	0.1	13.8
Washington	0.0	4.0	2.9	7.5	0.7	15.1
York	0.0	3.3	4.1	20.1	0.2	27.8
TOTALS	0.0	49.0	52.9	173.5	4.1	279.6

(7)
(Cubic Yards of Woody Debris / Assumed Cubic Yard / Acre) x Buffer / Turnovers

APPENDIX 12: Debris Forecast and USACE Debris Model

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES
Category 2 Storm

County	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox	Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
Households (H)	48,090	39,529	138,657	21,709	40,184	60,972	23,744	23,493	36,055	73,860	15,340	18,288	30,569	21,566	23,001	105,773
Storm Category Factor (C)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Precipitation Factor (P)	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cubic Yds Generated ($H^2C^2V^2B^2P$)	796,436	616,652	2,249,571	338,660	651,945	989,210	385,223	381,150	562,458	1,152,216	239,304	296,705	476,876	349,887	368,816	1,716,061
Total Site Acres	82	63	231	35	67	102	40	39	58	119	25	31	49	36	37	177
Clean woody debris	637,149	554,987	1,799,657	304,794	521,556	791,368	308,178	304,920	506,212	1,036,994	215,374	237,364	429,188	279,909	322,934	1,372,849
Mixed C&D	159,287	61,665	449,914	33,866	130,389	197,842	77,045	76,230	56,246	115,222	23,930	59,341	47,888	69,977	35,882	343,212
Burnable - 42%	66,901	25,899	188,964	14,224	54,763	83,094	32,359	32,017	23,623	48,393	10,051	24,923	20,029	29,390	15,070	144,149
Soil - 5%	7,964	3,083	22,496	1,693	6,519	9,892	3,852	3,812	2,812	5,761	1,197	2,967	2,384	3,499	1,794	17,161
Metals - 15%	23,893	9,250	67,487	5,080	19,558	29,676	11,557	11,435	8,437	17,283	3,590	8,901	7,153	10,497	5,382	51,482
Landfilled - 38%	60,529	23,433	170,967	12,869	49,548	75,180	29,277	28,967	21,373	43,784	9,094	22,550	18,121	26,591	13,635	130,421

Counties with 80% Veg, 10% Mixed/C&D

Counties with 80% Veg, 20% Mixed/C&D

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from **2010**

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Androscoggin County					
2. Population	107,702					
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	49090	H	49,090	49,090	49,090	49,090	49,090
4. Storm Category Factor (C)	Fixed	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	199,109	796,436	2,588,418	4,977,726	7,964,362

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	199,109	796,436	2,588,418	4,977,726	7,964,362
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	12	49	160	309	494
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	20	82	266	512	819

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris		80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	159,287	637,149	2,070,734	3,982,181	6,371,489
Mixed C&D		20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	39,822	159,287	517,684	995,545	1,592,872
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	16,725	66,901	217,427	418,129	669,006
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	1,991	7,964	25,884	49,777	79,644
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,973	23,893	77,653	149,332	238,931
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	15,132	60,529	196,720	378,307	605,291

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	15	61	200	384	615
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	8	31	100	192	307

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Aroostook County							
2. Population	71,870							
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)				Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3								
OR Use Actual Number of Households	39529	H		39,529	39,529	39,529	39,529	39,529
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C		2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.5	V		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1	B		1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)			**Cubic Yds**	154,163	616,652	2,004,120	3,854,078	6,166,524

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	154,163	616,652	2,004,120	3,854,078	6,166,524
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	10	38	124	239	382
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	16	63	206	397	635

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	138,747	554,987	1,803,708	3,468,670	5,549,872
Mixed C&D	10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	15,416	61,665	200,412	385,408	616,652
Mixed C&D Breakdown — Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	6,475	25,899	84,173	161,871	258,994
Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	771	3,083	10,021	19,270	30,833
Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,312	9,250	30,062	57,811	92,498
Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,858	23,433	76,157	146,455	234,328

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	12	48	155	297	476
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	6	24	77	149	238

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from **2010**

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Cumberland County					
2. Population	281,674					
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	138657	H	138,657	138,657	138,657	138,657	138,657
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	562,393	2,249,571	7,311,106	14,059,820	22,495,712

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	562,393	2,249,571	7,311,106	14,059,820	22,495,712
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	35	139	453	871	1394
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	58	231	752	1447	2315

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris		80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	449,914	1,799,657	5,848,885	11,247,856	17,996,569
Mixed C&D		20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	112,479	449,914	1,462,221	2,811,964	4,499,142
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	47,241	188,964	614,133	1,181,025	1,889,640
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,624	22,496	73,111	140,598	224,957
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	16,872	67,487	219,333	421,795	674,871
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	42,742	170,967	555,644	1,068,546	1,709,674

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	43	174	564	1085	1736
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	22	87	282	542	868

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Franklin County
2. Population	30,768

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	21,709	21,709	21,709	21,709	21,709
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	84,665	338,660	1,100,646	2,116,628	3,386,604

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
1 Acre (in SY)	4840					
10 Feet stack height	3.3333					
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133					
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	84,665	338,660	1,100,646	2,116,628	3,386,604
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	5	21	68	131	210
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor 1.66	**Total Site Acres**	9	35	113	218	348

Debris Classification

			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Clean woody debris		90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	76,199	304,794	990,582	1,904,965	3,047,944
Mixed C&D		10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	8,467	33,866	110,065	211,663	338,660
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	3,556	14,224	46,227	88,898	142,237
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	423	1,693	5,503	10,583	16,933
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	1,270	5,080	16,510	31,749	50,799
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	3,217	12,869	41,825	80,432	128,691

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	7	26	85	163	261
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	3	13	42	82	131

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Hancock County
2. Population	54,418

3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3							
OR Use Actual Number of Households	40184	H	40,184	40,184	40,184	40,184	40,184
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	162,986	651,945	2,118,822	4,074,658	6,519,452

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	162,986	651,945	2,118,822	4,074,658	6,519,452
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	10	40	131	253	404
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	17	67	218	419	671

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	130,389	521,556	1,695,058	3,259,726	5,215,562
Mixed C&D	20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	32,597	130,389	423,764	814,932	1,303,890

Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	13,691	54,763	177,981	342,271	547,634
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	1,630	6,519	21,188	40,747	65,195
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	4,890	19,558	63,565	122,240	195,584
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	12,387	49,548	161,030	309,674	495,478

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	13	50	163	314	503
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	6	25	82	157	252

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Kennebec County
2. Population	122,151

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	60,972	60,972	60,972	60,972	60,972
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	247,302	989,210	3,214,932	6,182,561	9,892,097

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840					
10 Feet stack height	3.3333					
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133					
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	247,302	989,210	3,214,932	6,182,561	9,892,097
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	15	61	199	383	613
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor 1.66	**Total Site Acres**	25	102	331	636	1018

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris		80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	197,842	791,368	2,571,945	4,946,049	7,913,678
Mixed C&D		20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	49,460	197,842	642,986	1,236,512	1,978,419
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	20,773	83,094	270,054	519,335	830,936
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,473	9,892	32,149	61,826	98,921
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	7,419	29,676	96,448	185,477	296,763
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	18,795	75,180	244,335	469,875	751,799

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	19	76	248	477	763
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	10	38	124	239	382

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Knox County							
2. Population	39,736							
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)				Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3								
OR Use Actual Number of Households	23744	H		23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C		2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)			**Cubic Yds**	96,306	385,223	1,251,974	2,407,642	3,852,227

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	96,306	385,223	1,251,974	2,407,642	3,852,227
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	6	24	78	149	239
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	10	40	129	248	396

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	77,045	308,178	1,001,579	1,926,113	3,081,781
Mixed C&D	20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	19,261	77,045	250,395	481,528	770,445
Mixed C&D Breakdown — Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	8,090	32,359	105,166	202,242	323,587
Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	963	3,852	12,520	24,076	38,522
Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,889	11,557	37,559	72,229	115,567
Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	7,319	29,277	95,150	182,981	292,769

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	7	30	97	186	297
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	4	15	48	93	149

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Lincoln County
2. Population	34,457

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	23,493	23,493	23,493	23,493	23,493
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	95,288	381,150	1,238,739	2,382,190	3,811,504

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
1 Acre (in SY)	4840					
10 Feet stack height	3.3333					
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133					
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	95,288	381,150	1,238,739	2,382,190	3,811,504
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	6	24	77	148	236
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor 1.66	**Total Site Acres**	10	39	127	245	392

Debris Classification

			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Clean woody debris		80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	76,230	304,920	990,991	1,905,752	3,049,203
Mixed C&D		20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	19,058	76,230	247,748	476,438	762,301
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	8,004	32,017	104,054	200,104	320,166
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	953	3,812	12,387	23,822	38,115
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,859	11,435	37,162	71,466	114,345
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	7,242	28,967	94,144	181,046	289,674

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	7	29	96	184	294
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	4	15	48	92	147

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Oxford County							
2. Population	57,833							
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)				Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3								
OR Use Actual Number of Households	36055	H		36,055	36,055	36,055	36,055	36,055
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C		2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.5	V		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1	B		1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)			**Cubic Yds**	140,615	562,458	1,827,989	3,515,363	5,624,580

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	140,615	562,458	1,827,989	3,515,363	5,624,580
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	9	35	113	218	349
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	14	58	188	362	579

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	126,553	506,212	1,645,190	3,163,826	5,062,122
Mixed C&D	10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	14,061	56,246	182,799	351,536	562,458
Mixed C&D Breakdown — Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,906	23,623	76,776	147,645	236,232
Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	703	2,812	9,140	17,577	28,123
Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,109	8,437	27,420	52,730	84,369
Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,343	21,373	69,464	133,584	213,734

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	11	43	141	271	434
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	5	22	71	136	217

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Penobscot County
2. Population	153,923

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	73,860	73,860	73,860	73,860	73,860
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	288,054	1,152,216	3,744,702	7,201,350	11,522,160

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
1 Acre (in SY)	4840					
10 Feet stack height	3.3333					
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133					
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	288,054	1,152,216	3,744,702	7,201,350	11,522,160
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	18	71	232	446	714
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor 1.66	**Total Site Acres**	30	119	385	741	1186

Debris Classification

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Clean woody debris 90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	259,249	1,036,994	3,370,232	6,481,215	10,369,944
Mixed C&D 10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	28,805	115,222	374,470	720,135	1,152,216
Mixed C&D Breakdown — Burnable 42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	12,098	48,393	157,277	302,457	483,931
Soil 5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	1,440	5,761	18,724	36,007	57,611
Metals 15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	4,321	17,283	56,171	108,020	172,832
Landfilled 38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	10,946	43,784	142,299	273,651	437,842

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week) 12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	22	89	289	556	889
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week) 25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	11	44	144	278	445

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Piscataquis County
2. Population	17,535

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	15,340	15,340	15,340	15,340	15,340
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	59,826	239,304	777,738	1,495,650	2,393,040

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
1 Acre (in SY)	4840					
10 Feet stack height	3.3333					
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133					
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	59,826	239,304	777,738	1,495,650	2,393,040
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	4	15	48	93	148
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor 1.66	**Total Site Acres**	6	25	80	154	246

Debris Classification

			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Clean woody debris		90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	53,843	215,374	699,964	1,346,085	2,153,736
Mixed C&D		10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,983	23,930	77,774	149,565	239,304
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,513	10,051	32,665	62,817	100,508
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	299	1,197	3,889	7,478	11,965
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	897	3,590	11,666	22,435	35,896
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,273	9,094	29,554	56,835	90,936

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	5	18	60	115	185
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	2	9	30	58	92

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Sagadahoc County
2. Population	35,293

3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3							
OR Use Actual Number of Households	18288	H	18,288	18,288	18,288	18,288	18,288
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	74,176	296,705	964,290	1,854,403	2,967,045

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	74,176	296,705	964,290	1,854,403	2,967,045
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	5	18	60	115	184
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	8	31	99	191	305

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	59,341	237,364	771,432	1,483,523	2,373,636
Mixed C&D	20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	14,835	59,341	192,858	370,881	593,409

Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	6,231	24,923	81,000	155,770	249,232
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	742	2,967	9,643	18,544	29,670
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,225	8,901	28,929	55,632	89,011
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,637	22,550	73,286	140,935	225,495

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	6	23	74	143	229
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	3	11	37	72	114

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Somerset County
2. Population	52,228

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	30,569	30,569	30,569	30,569	30,569
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	119,219	476,876	1,549,848	2,980,478	4,768,764

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840					
10 Feet stack height	3.3333					
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133					
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	119,219	476,876	1,549,848	2,980,478	4,768,764
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	7	30	96	185	296
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor 1.66	**Total Site Acres**	12	49	159	307	491

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris		90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	107,297	429,189	1,394,863	2,682,430	4,291,888
Mixed C&D		10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	11,922	47,688	154,985	298,048	476,876
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	5,007	20,029	65,094	125,180	200,288
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	596	2,384	7,749	14,902	23,844
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	1,788	7,153	23,248	44,707	71,531
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	4,530	18,121	58,894	113,258	181,213

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	9	37	120	230	368
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	5	18	60	115	184

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Waldo County
2. Population	38,786

3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3							
OR Use Actual Number of Households	21566	H	21,566	21,566	21,566	21,566	21,566
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	87,472	349,887	1,137,132	2,186,792	3,498,868

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	87,472	349,887	1,137,132	2,186,792	3,498,868
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	5	22	70	136	217
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	9	36	117	225	360

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	69,977	279,909	909,706	1,749,434	2,799,094
Mixed C&D	20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	17,494	69,977	227,426	437,358	699,774

Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	7,348	29,390	95,519	183,691	293,905
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	875	3,499	11,371	21,868	34,989
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	2,624	10,497	34,114	65,604	104,966
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	6,648	26,591	86,422	166,196	265,914

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	7	27	88	169	270
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	3	13	44	84	135

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	Washington County
2. Population	32,856

		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)						
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3						
OR Use Actual Number of Households	H	23,001	23,001	23,001	23,001	23,001
4. Storm Category Factor	C	2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	V	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	B	1	1	1	1	1
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	S	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	89,704	358,816	1,166,151	2,242,598	3,588,156

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)		4840				
10 Feet stack height		3.3333				
Total volume per acre (CY)		16133				
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)	**Cubic Yds**	89,704	358,816	1,166,151	2,242,598	3,588,156
Acres Required for Debris	**Debris Acres**	6	22	72	139	222
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	**Total Site Acres**	9	37	120	231	369

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris		90.00%	**Cubic Yds**	80,734	322,934	1,049,536	2,018,338	3,229,340
Mixed C&D		10.00%	**Cubic Yds**	8,970	35,882	116,615	224,260	358,816
Mixed C&D Breakdown	Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	3,768	15,070	48,978	94,189	150,703
	Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	449	1,794	5,831	11,213	17,941
	Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	1,346	5,382	17,492	33,639	53,822
	Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	3,409	13,635	44,314	85,219	136,350

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	7	28	90	173	277
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	3	14	45	87	138

STATE OF MAINE - ESTIMATED DEBRIS QUANTITIES

Based on Census Data from 2010

Category 1:	74-95 MPH Winds
Category 2:	96-110 MPH Winds
Category 3:	111-129 MPH Winds
Category 4:	130-156 MPH Winds
Category 5:	157+ MPH Winds

General Information

1. Community Name or Debris Zone:	York County							
2. Population	197,131							
3. Single Family Homes Affected (H)				Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Use Estimated Persons / Household = 3								
OR Use Actual Number of Households	105773	H		105,773	105,773	105,773	105,773	105,773
4. Storm Category Factor	Fixed	C		2	8	26	50	80
5. Vegetative Cover Factor (V)	1.3	V		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
6. Commercial Density Factor (B)	1.2	B		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7. Precipitation Factor (S)	1.3	S		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Quantity (Q) = (H)(C)(V)(B)(S)			**Cubic Yds**	429,015	1,716,061	5,577,199	10,725,382	17,160,612

Temporary Debris Site Requirements

1 Acre (in SY)	4840						
10 Feet stack height	3.3333						
Total volume per acre (CY)	16133						
Q=H(C)(V)(B)(S)		**Cubic Yds**	429,015	1,716,061	5,577,199	10,725,382	17,160,612
Acres Required for Debris		**Debris Acres**	27	106	346	665	1064
Road Buffers, etc. Adjustment Factor	1.66	**Total Site Acres**	44	177	574	1104	1766

Debris Classification

Clean woody debris	80.00%	**Cubic Yds**	343,212	1,372,849	4,461,759	8,580,306	13,728,489
Mixed C&D	20.00%	**Cubic Yds**	85,803	343,212	1,115,440	2,145,076	3,432,122
Mixed C&D Breakdown Burnable	42.00%	**Cubic Yds**	36,037	144,149	468,485	900,932	1,441,491
Soil	5.00%	**Cubic Yds**	4,290	17,161	55,772	107,254	171,606
Metals	15.00%	**Cubic Yds**	12,870	51,482	167,316	321,761	514,818
Landfilled	38.00%	**Cubic Yds**	32,605	130,421	423,867	815,129	1,304,206

Number Trucks required for cleanup in 3 Mo. & 6 Mo.

(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 12 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	12960	**Trucks 3 Mo. Collection**	33	132	430	828	1324
(18 CY / Truck x 10 Trips / Day x 24 weeks x 6 Days / Week)	25920	**Trucks 6 Mo. Collection**	17	66	215	414	662

Maine Residential Population by County

U.S. Census Bureau

AMERICAN FactFinder

PEPANNRES | Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

2012 Population Estimates

Geography	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1)		
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012
Androscoggin County, Maine	107,702	107,702	107,678	107,427	107,609
Aroostook County, Maine	71,870	71,870	71,729	71,388	70,868
Cumberland County, Maine	281,674	281,676	281,476	282,669	283,921
Franklin County, Maine	30,768	30,768	30,718	30,740	30,630
Hancock County, Maine	54,418	54,420	54,371	54,551	54,558
Kennebec County, Maine	122,151	122,151	122,112	121,912	121,853
Knox County, Maine	39,736	39,736	39,697	39,727	39,668
Lincoln County, Maine	34,457	34,457	34,372	34,254	34,180
Oxford County, Maine	57,833	57,831	57,759	57,771	57,481
Penobscot County, Maine	153,923	153,921	153,892	153,930	153,746
Piscataquis County, Maine	17,535	17,535	17,534	17,369	17,290
Sagadahoc County, Maine	35,293	35,293	35,214	35,137	35,191
Somerset County, Maine	52,228	52,228	52,238	51,924	51,910
Waldo County, Maine	38,786	38,786	38,814	38,783	38,820
Washington County, Maine	32,856	32,856	32,796	32,687	32,462
York County, Maine	197,131	197,131	197,185	198,275	199,005

Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. See Geographic Terms and Definitions at http://www.census.gov/popest/about/geo/terms.html for a list of the states that are included in each region and division. All geographic boundaries for the 2012 population estimates series are defined as of January 1, 2012. An "(X)" in the 2010 Census field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after the 2010 Census. Additional information on these localities can be found in the Geographic Change Notes (see http://www.census.gov/popest/about/geo/changes.html). For population estimates methodology statements, see http://www.census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html.

Suggested Citation:
Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Release Dates: For the United States, regions, divisions, states, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth, December 2012. For counties and Puerto Rico municipios, March 2013. For Cities and Towns (Incorporated Places and Minor Civil Divisions), May 2013.

1 of 1 09/30/2013

Maine Household Units by County

Table 3. Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties in Maine: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011				
Geographic Area	April 1, 2010		Housing Unit Estimate (as of July 1)	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011
Maine	721,830	721,829	722,579	725,577
Androscoggin County	49,090	49,091	49,110	49,186
Aroostook County	39,529	39,528	39,537	39,571
Cumberland County	138,657	138,658	138,836	139,546
Franklin County	21,709	21,709	21,742	21,874
Hancock County	40,184	40,185	40,276	40,638
Kennebec County	60,972	60,972	61,017	61,197
Knox County	23,744	23,744	23,758	23,812
Lincoln County	23,493	23,493	23,519	23,625
Oxford County	36,055	36,054	36,093	36,251
Penobscot County	73,860	73,859	73,964	74,382
Piscataquis County	15,340	15,340	15,365	15,467
Sagadahoc County	18,288	18,288	18,308	18,388
Somerset County	30,569	30,568	30,608	30,770
Waldo County	21,566	21,566	21,601	21,743
Washington County	23,001	23,001	22,999	22,989
York County	105,773	105,773	105,846	106,138

Note: The April 1, 2010 Housing Unit Estimates base reflects changes to the 2010 Census housing units from the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) and other geographic program revisions. It does not reflect changes from the Count Question Resolution program. All geographic boundaries for the 2011 housing unit estimates series are defined as of January 1, 2011.

Suggested Citation:
Table 3. Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties in Maine: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (HU-EST2011-03-23)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Release Date: June 2012

Page 1

APPENDIX 13: Disposal and Recycling Facilities

Locations of various established disposal and recycling facilities can be found at the following links:

Universal Waste Management and Recycling Companies:
http://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/hazardouswaste/documents/uwrecyclingcompanies.pdf

Active Landfills:
http://www.maine.gov/dep/maps-data/documents/swactiveliclf.pdf

Active Processors:
http://www.maine.gov/dep/maps-data/documents/swactivelicp.pdf

Active Transfer Stations:
http://www.maine.gov/dep/maps-data/documents/swactivelict.pdf

FACILITY GPS COORDINATES

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
ABBOT TRANSFER STATION	ABBOT TS	ABBOT	S-021079-WH-A-E	131 MAIN ST	ME		ABBOT TRANSFER STATION	45.18990404	-69.45045848
ACTON TRANSFER STATION	ACTON TS	ACTON	S-014134-WH-B-R	1007 H ROAD	ME		ACTON TRANSFER STATION	43.55810194	-70.91290675
ALBANY TRANSFER STATION (SEE WATERFORD AKA W.A.S.T.E.)	ALBANY TS	ALBANY	S-020951-WH-A-E	129 CROOKED RIVER CAUSEWAY	ME	RT 5	TOWN OF WATERFORD TRANSFER STA	44.25115756	-70.78710976
ALFRED TRANSFER STATION	Alfred TS	ALFRED	S-006402-WH-B-E	79 SANFORD RD (ROUTE 202)	ME		ALFRED TRANSFER STATION	43.47201715	-70.72503980
ALLAGASH TRANSFER STATION	Allagash TS	ALLAGASH	S-021913-WH-A-E	INN RD	ME		ALLAGASH TRANSFER STATION	47.07421488	-69.07242685
ANDOVER TRANSFER STATION	Andover TS	ANDOVER	S-021175-WH-A-E	RT. 5	ME		ANDOVER TRANSFER STATION	44.61657412	-70.74898860
AROOSTOOK VALLEY SOLID WASTE DISP. DIST.	Aroostook Valley SWDD	ASHLAND	S-021120-WH-A-E	54 BELLVILLE ROAD	ME		AVSWDD TRANSFER STATION	46.66671054	-68.39908830
ARUNDEL TRANSFER STATION	Arundel TS	ARUNDEL	S-020492-WH-A-E	BERGERON DRIVE	ME	OFF MOUNTAIN ROAD	ARUNDEL TRANSFER STATION	43.45120764	-70.52425880
ATHENS TRANSFER STATION	Athens TS	ATHENS	S-021186-WH-A-E	DORR HILL RD			ATHENS TRANSFER STATION	44.96708392	-69.63414075
AUBURN PUBLIC WORKS - SOLID WASTE	Auburn PW	AUBURN		296 GRACELAWN ROAD	ME		AUBURN GRACELAWN LANDFILL	44.12429000	-70.23828100
BAILEYVILLE TRANSFER & RECYCLE CENTER	Baileyville TS & RC	BAILEYVILLE	S-021551-WH-A-E	50 TOWN RD	ME		BAILEYVILLE TRANSFER STATION	45.14284644	-67.39778084
BANGOR PUBLIC WORKS	Bangor PW	BANGOR		530 MAINE AVE	ME		BANGOR CITY OF DPW	44.81329725	-68.80443412
BAR HARBOR TRANSFER STATION	BAR HARBOR TS	BAR HARBOR	S-014480-WH-A-E	WHITE SPRUCE ROAD	ME	WHITE SPRUCE ROAD IN BAR HARBOR (TURN DOWN LEDGELAWN AVE., PAST THE HIGHWAY GARAGE, OVER THE BRIDGE AND BEAR LEFT UP THE HILL).	BAR HARBOR TRANS STA	44.37595628	-68.20571223
BATH LANDFILL	Bath LF	BATH	S-004991-WD-D-A	11 DETRITUS DR	ME		BATH LANDFILL	43.94237800	-69.82296100
BAY AREA TRANSFER & RECYCLING FACILITY (MACHIAS)	MACHIAS BAY AREA TS	MACHIAS	S-021194-WH-B-N	115 OUTER BROADWAY (RT 192)	ME	NORTH TOWARD MARSHFIELD; NEXT TO CLOSED LANDFILL	MACHIAS TRANSFER STATION	44.72207170	-67.46996635
BELFAST RECYCLING & TRANSFER STATION	Belfast Rec Ctr & TS	BELFAST	S-020645-WH-A-N	32 LITTLE RIVER DRIVE	ME		BELFAST TRANSFER STATION	44.40417623	-69.01248583

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
BELGRADE TRANSFER FACILITY & RECYCLING CENTER	Belgrade TS	BELGRADE	S-020917-WH-A-E	41 TRANSFER STATION ROAD	ME		BELGRADE TRANSFER STATION	44.47088200	-69.88125600
BERWICK TRANSFER STATION	Berwick TS	BERWICK	S-006567-WH-A-R	118 RT 236	ME		BERWICK TRANSFER STATION	43.25859010	-70.83783477
BETHEL TRANSFER STATION	Bethel TS	BETHEL	S-020828-WH-B-E	1069 MAYVILLE ROAD	ME	ROUTE 2	TOWN OF BETHEL TRANSFER STA	44.47770045	-70.79542358
BIDDEFORD TRANSFER AND RECYCLING STATION	Biddeford TS & RC	BIDDEFORD	S-021959-WH-A-N	371 HILL ST	ME		BIDDEFORD TRANSFER STATION	43.46955701	-70.47182365
BINGHAM TRANSFER STATION	Bingham TS	CONCORD TWP	S-021053-WH-A-E	20 TRANSFER STATION RD.	ME	OFF KENNEBEC RIVER RD	CONCORD TWP TRANSFER STATION	45.01871790	-69.86858939
BLUE HILL-SURRY TRANSFER STATION	Blue Hill-Surry TS	BLUE HILL	S-010283-WH-D-R	885 ELLSWORTH ROAD	ME	LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATION ADJACENT TO EACH OTHER	BLUE HILL SURRY DEMO LANDFILL_TRANSFER STATION	44.46350603	-68.53486867
BOOTHBAY REGION REFUSE DISPOSAL DIST. (BRRDD)	Boothbay RRDD	BOOTHBAY	S-013007-WH-J-R	119 COUNTRY CLUB RD	ME		BOOTHBAY REGION RDD	43.87906142	-69.62213486
BOWDOINHAM RECYCLING BARN	Bowdoinham Rec Barn	BOWDOINHAM		243 POST ROAD	ME		BOWDOINHAM RECYCLING BARN	44.02401097	-69.89220507
BREWER RECYCLING CENTER & LANDFILL	BREWER RC & LF	BREWER	S-020981-WF-A-N	403 ELM ST (SID AREY DRIVE)	ME		BREWER RECYCLING CENTER	44.77421926	-68.78309901
BRIDGEWATER TRANSFER STATION	Bridgewater TS	BRIDGEWATER	S-021239-WH-A-E	90 CORNER RD.	ME		BRIDGEWATER TRANSFER STATION	46.45239455	-67.83437830
BRIDGTON TRANSFER STATION	Bridgton TS	BRIDGTON	S-011323-WH-D-R	118 SANDY CREEK RD	ME		BRIDGTON TRANSFER STATION	44.02723405	-70.70199147
BRIGHTON PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	BRIGHTON PLT TS	BRIGHTON PLT	S-021701-WH-A-N	ROUTE 154			BRIGHTON PLT LANDFILL	45.03990136	-69.68475885
BRISTOL - SO BRISTOL TRANSFER FACILITY	Bristol-So Bristol TS	BRISTOL	S-014388-WH-D-R	2 TRANSFER LANE	ME	OFF ROUTE 130	BRISTOL TRANSFER STATION	43.92058116	-69.51564476
BROOKS TRANSFER STATION	Brooks TS	BROOKS	S-021180-WH-A-E	BY-PASS RD	ME	FROM INTERSECTION OF RTS 7 & 139, FOLLOW 139 WEST APPROX 2 MI TO UNDERPASS RD. TURN RIGHT AND GO 1/2 MI TO BYPASS RD. TURN LEFT ONTO THE UNPAVED RD. TS IS A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE RIGHT.	BROOKS TRANSFER STATION	44.54371089	-69.15739598
BROWNFIELD TRANSFER STATION	Brownfield TS	BROWNFIELD	S-020990-WH-A-E	RT 113 (PEQUAWKET TRAIL)	ME		BROWNFIELD TEMP TRANSFER STA	43.92208065	-70.86150716
BRUNSWICK - GRAHAM RD LANDFILL	BRUNSWICK - GRAHAM RD LF	BRUNSWICK	S-008458-WC-F-N	46 GRAHAM RD	ME		BRUNSWICK LANDFILL	43.97041786	-70.03547402

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BUCKFIELD/SUMNER SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING TRANSFER STATION	Buckfield / Sumner TS	BUCKFIELD	S-005031-WH-A-R	114 SUMNER ROAD (ROUTE 140)	ME		BUCKFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.31029500	-70.36074700
BUCKSPORT TRANSFER STATION	Bucksport TS	BUCKSPORT	S-003557-WH-A-R	16 TRANSFER STATION RD	ME	OUTER CENTRA STREET	BUCKSPORT TRANS STATION	44.59521086	-68.76965725
BURLINGTON/LOWELL TRANSFER STATION	Burlington/Lowell TS	BURLINGTON	S-021010-WH-A-E	99 CHURCH HILL RD. (ROUTE 188)	ME		BURLINGTON TRANSFER STATION	45.20848600	-68.43557600
BURNHAM TRANSFER STATION	BURNHAM TS	BURNHAM	S-008222-WH-A-R	240 NORTH HORSEBACK RD	ME		BURNHAM TRANSFER STATION	44.72714600	-69.34378000
BUSTINS ISLAND VILLAGE CORPORATION	BUSTINS ISLAND VILLAGE CORP	BUSTINS ISLAND	S-003126-WH-A-E	NE END OF ISLAND		AT THE NORTHEAST END OF ISLAND-ADJACENT TO THE GOLF COURSE	BUSTINS ISLAND SOLID WASTE FACILITY	43.80387600	-70.06945000
BUXTON TRANSFER STATION	Buxton TS	BUXTON	S-020852-WH-A-N	185 PORTLAND RD	ME	TRANSFER STATION IS BEHIND THE TOWN HALL	BUXTON TRANSFER STATION	43.61354412	-70.50923546
BUXTON TRANSFER STATION	Buxton TS	BUXTON	S-020852-WH-A-N	183 PORTLAND RD	ME		BUXTON TRANSFER STATION	43.61354412	-70.50923546
CALAIS TRANSFER STATION	Calais TS	CALAIS	S-021614-WH-A-E	TRANSFER STATION RD	ME	OFF THE EASTERN SIDE OF SOUTH ST NEAR HARRISON ST.	CALAIS TRANS STATION	45.16873594	-67.27491667
CANTON TRANSFER STATION	CANTON TS	CANTON	S-021406-WH-A-N	55 JEWETT HILL RD	ME		CANTON TRANSFER STATION	44.45534152	-70.29249467
CAPE ELIZABETH RECYCLING FACILITY	CAPE ELIZABETH REC FAC	CAPE ELIZABETH	S-005045-WH-A-R	DENNISON DRIVE	ME	JUST OFF SPURWINK AVE.	CAPE ELIZABETH TRANSFER STATION	43.58650900	-70.24180000
CARRABASSETT VALLEY TRANSFER STATION	CARRABASSETT VALLEY TS	CARRABASSETT VALLEY	S-010950-WH-C-E	ROUTE 27 - BIGELOW HILL	ME	1 MILE NORTH OF THE SUGARLOAF MT. ACCESS RD.	CARRABASSETT VLY TRANSFER STA	45.08936034	-70.32899596
CARTHAGE TRANSFER STATION	CARTHAGE TS	CARTHAGE	S-021440-WH-A-E	ROUTE 142 (904 CARTHAGE RD)	ME	OFF ROUTE 142 NORTH OF TOWN	CARTHAGE TRANSFER STATION	44.63888942	-70.43827002
CASCO NAPLES TRANSFER STATION	Casco-Naples TS	CASCO	S-015619-WH-B-R	425 LEACH HILL RD	ME		CASCO NAPLES TRANSFER STATION	43.98831794	-70.54729857
CASTINE TRANSFER STATION	Castine TS	CASTINE	S-020964-WH-A-E	315 THE SHORE RD	ME	ROUTE 166A	CASTINE TRANSFER STATION	44.42266900	-68.80502900
CENTRAL PENOBSCOT SOLID WASTE FACILITY	Central Penobscot SWF	CORINTH	S-021278-WF-A-N	117 MAIN ST, RT 15	ME		CENTRAL PENOBSCOT SOLID WASTE (CPSWF) C&D LANDFILL	45.01607100	-69.03974700
CHEBEAGUE ISLAND TRANSFER STATION	CHEBEAGUE ISLAND TS	CHEBEAGUE ISLAND	S-018430-WH-B-N	OFF NORTH RD	ME	SOUTH OF THE CEMETERY	CHEBEAGUE ISLAND TOWN LANDFILL	43.73239300	-70.12383300
CHERRYFIELD TRANSFER STATION	Cherryfield TS	CHERRYFIELD	S-021051-WH-A-E	723 NORTH MAIN ST	ME	RTE 193?	CHERRYFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.65976867	-67.94928915
CHESTERVILLE TRANSFER STATION	CHESTERVILLE TS	CHESTERVILLE		22 MACE RD.	ME		CHESTERVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.54312360	-70.07585328

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CHINA TRANSFER STATION	China TS	CHINA	S-015054-WH-A-N	191 ALDER PARK RD	ME		CHINA TRANSFER STATION	44.42281941	-69.52422478
CLINTON-BENTON TRANSFER STATION	Clinton-Benton TS	CLINTON	S-008148-WH-A-R	31 OLD LEONARD WOODS ROAD	ME	OFF RT 100 AND RT 11	CLINTON TRANSFER STATION	44.64659202	-69.46843606
COASTAL RECYCLING	Coastal Rec	HANCOCK		114 FRANKLIN RD	ME	RT. 182	COASTAL RECYCLING AND TRANSFER STATION	44.54467149	-68.31083008
CORNVILLE TRANSFER STATION	CORNVILLE TS	CORNVILLE	S-021024-WH-A-P	HUFF HILL RD	ME		CORNVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.83254746	-69.65557017
CUMBERLAND PUBLIC WORKS GARAGE	Cumberland PW	CUMBERLAND		DROWNE RD.	ME		CUMBERLAND TRANSFER STATION	43.78919600	-70.24994300
DANFORTH TRANSFER STATION	Danforth TS	DANFORTH	S-021490-WH-A-E	289 MAPLE ST	ME		DANFORTH TRANSFER STATION	45.66919191	-67.88149837
DAYTON TRANSFER STATION	DAYTON TS	DAYTON	S-021042-WH-B-E	RUMERY RD	ME		DAYTON TRANSFER STATION	43.54522989	-70.60870398
DEER ISLE TOWN TRANSFER SITE	Deer Isle TS	DEER ISLE	S-021197-WH-B-E	205 QUACO ROAD	ME		DEER ISLE TRANSFER STATION	44.23696500	-68.65998700
DENMARK TRANSFER STATION	DENMARK TS	DENMARK	S-015328-WH-A-N	37 HANCOCK POND RD	ME	WEST OF SEBAGO RD. OFF RTE 117	DENMARK TRANSFER STATION	43.98856900	-70.77388500
DIXMONT TRANSFER STATION	DIXMONT TS	DIXMONT	S-021014-WH-A-E	MITCHELL RD	ME	FROM THE INTERSECTION OF ROUTE 7 AND 9, TRAVEL NORTH TOWARD NEWPORT APPROXIMATELY 1.8 MILES TO THE MITCHELL ROAD, LOCATED ON THE LEFT. DRIVE DOWN THE MITCHELL ROAD LESS THAN HALF OF A MILE, AND THE ROAD TO THE TRANSFER STATION IS ON THE RIGHT.	DIXMONT TRANSFER STATION	44.70479632	-69.17431583
DM & J WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	DM & J WASTE MGMT	WINTERPORT	S-022348-WH-A-N	44 TRANSFER STATION RD	ME		WINTERPORT TRANSFER STATION	44.64981557	-68.89748518
DOVER-FOXCROFT REGIONAL SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITY	Dover-Foxcroft Reg SW & REC FAC	DOVER-FOXCROFT	S-014714-WH-C-R	66 LANDFILL ROAD	ME	OFF MILO RD AT INTERSECTION WITH FOXCROFT CENTER RD	DOVER-FOXCROFT TRANSFER STATION	45.18963302	-69.20531403
DRESDEN RECYCLING CENTER	Dresden RC	DRESDEN	S-021107-WH-A-E	8 RECYCLE COURT	ME	OFF RT 197	DRESDEN RECYCLING AND TRANSFER	44.08868452	-69.74212843
EAST MILLINOCKET TRANSFER STATION	E Millinocket TS	EAST MILLINOCKET	S-021058-WH-B-E	44 CHURCH ST	ME	WEST END OF CHURCH ST (DEAD END)	EAST MILLINOCKET TRANSFER STATION	45.63180155	-68.58899445

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ECOMAINE	ECOMAINE		S-013127-WD-A-N				ECO-MAINE LANDFILL	43.63850300	-70.37139900
ELIOT TRANSFER STATION	Eliot TS	ELIOT	S-007166-WH-A-R	236 HAROLD DOW HIGHWAY	ME		ELIOT TRANSFER STATION	43.14574814	-70.78796938
ELLSWORTH TRANSFER STATION	ELLSWORTH TS	ELLSWORTH	S-015209-WH-D-R	11 BOGGY BROOK INDUSTRIAL ROAD	ME	THE TRANSFER STATION IS IN THE BOGGY BROOK INDUSTRIAL PARK OFF ROUTE 1A, NEAR THE INTERSECTION WITH CHRISTIAN RIDGE ROAD. THE CHRISTIAN RIDGE ROAD AND ROUTE 1A INTERSECTION IS MARKED BY THE IRVING STORAGE TOWERS.	CITY OF ELLSWORTH TRANS STA	44.57537837	-68.45366161
ENFIELD TRANSFER STATION	ENFIELD TS	ENFIELD	S-020975-WH-B-E	593 HAMMETT ROAD	ME		ENFIELD TRANSFER STATION	45.24775600	-68.58557400
EUSTIS TRANSFER STATION	EUSTIS TS	COPLIN PLANTATION	S-020187-WH-A-E	TRANSFER STATION RD (OFF ROUTE 16)	ME		EUSTIS TRANSFER STATION	45.13211479	-70.45926979
FARMINGTON TRANSFER STATION	FARMINGTON TS	FARMINGTON	S-021479-WH-A-N	179 DUMP RD	ME	OFF FARMINGTON FALLS RD	FARMINGTON TRANSFER STATION	44.63967072	-70.09022477
FRANKLIN TRANSFER STATION	FRANKLIN TS	FRANKLIN	S-021609-WH-A-N	EASTBROOK ROAD	ME		FRANKLIN TRANSFER STATION	44.59556300	-68.25840400
FREEPORT TRANSFER STATION (HEDGEHOG MOUNTAIN ROAD)	FREEPORT TS (HEDGEHOG MT RD)	FREEPORT	S-021886-WH-B-N	HEDGEHOG MTN. ROAD	ME	FROM MAIN STREET - MALLETT DRIVE TO RT. 136 (POWNAL ROAD). TAKE LEFT, GO ABOUT A MILE, TAKE HEDGEHOG MOUNTAIN ROAD ON LEFT TO END	FREEPORT TRANSFER STATION	43.86417734	-70.13215591
FRYE ISLAND TRANSFER STATION	FRYE ISLAND TS	FRYE ISLAND	S-022273-WH-A-N	INDEPENDENCE WAY	ME		FRYE ISLAND RECYCLING FACILITY	43.84124897	-70.52253057
FRYEBURG TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER	FRYEBURG TS & RC	FRYEBERG	S-021114-WH-A-E	16 LOVELL ROAD, ROUTE 5	ME		FRYEBURG TRANSFER STATION	44.05994098	-70.94956288
G & W SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION	G & W SW TS	GREENWOOD	S-010443-WH-B-R	132 MAIN ST	ME	ON ROUTE 26	GREENWOOD & WOODSTOCK TRANSFER	44.39751719	-70.69290851
GARLAND TRANSFER STATION	GARLAND TS	GARLAND	S-021012-WH-B-E	589 CENTER RD	ME		GARLAND TRANSFER STATION	45.06124813	-69.10719228
GEORGETOWN TRANSFER STATION	GEORGETOWN TS	GEORGETOWN	S-020740-WH-A-E	64 BAY POINT RD	ME		GEORGETOWN TRANSFER STATION	43.79953232	-69.75569690

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GILEAD TRANSFER STATION	GILEAD TS	GILEAD	S-021088-WH-B-E	DIRT ROAD OFF BRIDGE ST	ME		GILEAD TRANSFER STATION	44.39529649	-70.97032755
GOULDSBORO TRANSFER STATION	GOULDSBORO TS	GOULDSBORO	S-021912-WH-C-E	59 WALTERS RD	ME		GOULDSBORO TRANSFER STATION	44.49542608	-68.02070107
GRAY SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING CENTER	GRAY SW & RC	GRAY	S-015344-WH-D-R	13 SEAGULL DRIVE	ME		GRAY TRANSFER STATION	43.89974396	-70.34638435
GREENBUSH LANDFILL	GREENBUSH LF	GREENBUSH	S-021244-WF-A-N	685 EAST RIDGE RD	ME		GREENBUSH TRANSFER STATION	45.12445200	-68.54322500
GREENE TRANSFER STATION	GREENE TS	GREENE	S-020766-WH-A-E	281 QUAKER RIDGE RD.	ME		GREENE TRANSFER STATION	44.21262216	-70.14064657
GREENVILLE TRANSFER STATION	GREENVILLE LF & RC	GREENVILLE	S-022375-WH-A-N	50 SHERIDAN CIRCLE, MOOSEHEAD INDUSTRIAL PARK	ME	RT 15 WEST,SOUTH ON DYER RD TO GREENVILLE STEAM RD TO SHERIDAN CIRCLE	GREENVILLE RECYCLING CENTER	45.46005338	-69.62314755
HAMPDEN TRANSFER STATION	HAMPDEN TS	HAMPDEN	S-010247-WH-C-R	355 CANAAN RD		AT THE PUBLIC WORKS FACILITY	HAMPDEN TRANSFER STATION	44.72675196	-68.90747349
HARMONY TRANSFER STATION	HARMONY TS	HARMONY	S-021389-WH-A-E	182 WELLINGTON RD	ME		HARMONY TRANSFER STATION	44.99884263	-69.57221160
HARPSWELL TRANSFER STATION	HARPSWELL RC	HARPSWELL	S-021202-WH-A-N	44 COMMUNITY DRIVE	ME		HARPSWELL TRANSFER STATION	43.81353380	-69.94220896
HARRISON TRANSFER STATION	HARRISON TS	HARRISON	S-015532-WH-C-R	980 NORWAY RD - ROUTE 117	ME	APPROX. 4.5 MILES NORTHEAST FROM CRYSTAL LAKE PARK	HARRISON TRANSFER STATION	44.15405801	-70.61514734
HARTFORD TRANSFER STATION/CURBSIDE MSW RECYCLING	HARTFORD TS/CURBSIDE MSW RECYCLING	HARTFORD	S-011063-WH-B-E	52 MARBLE ROAD	ME		BUCKFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.31029500	-70.36074700
HARTLAND TRANSFER STATION	HARTLAND TS	HARTLAND	S-005196-WH-F-E	534 ATHENS RD (ROUTE 43)	ME		HARTLAND TRANSFER STATION	44.89527302	-69.48775267
HATCH HILL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITY	HATCH HILL	AUGUSTA	S-007914-WD-AC-N	112 HATCH HILL RD.	ME		HATCH HILL LANDFILL	44.32063732	-69.70736511
HEBRON TRANSFER STATION	HEBRON TS	HEBRON	S-021364-WH-A-N	31 GOODRICH ROAD	ME		HEBRON TRANSFER STATION	44.22922750	-70.37200654
HERMON, TOWN OF	HERMON, TOWN OF	HERMON		333 BILLING ROAD	ME		HERMON LANDFILL	44.81719200	-68.87958000
HOWLAND TRANSFER AND RECYCLE	HOWLAND TS & RC	HOWLAND	S-021173-WH-A-E	10 BRIDGE STREET	ME		HOWLAND TRANSFER STATION	45.23690524	-68.65768388
HUDSON TRANSFER STATION	HUDSON TS	HUDSON	S-021414-WH-A-E	49 TAMBURO LANE	ME		HUDSON TRANSFER STATION	44.99159800	-68.88842600

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INDIAN TOWNSHIP SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION	INDIAN TWP TS	INDIAN TWP	S-021377-WH-A-N	ROUTE 1 NORTH FROM THE GRAND LAKE STREAM RD.			INDIAN TWP RES TRANSFER STATION	45.22700049	-67.57705220
ISLESBORO TRANSFER STATION	ISLESBORO TS	ISLESBORO	S-021274-WH-A-E	1299 MEADOW POND ROAD	ME	"UP ISLAND"	ISLESBORO TRANSFER STATION	44.36998615	-68.89292770
JACKMAN TRANSFER STATION	JACKMAN TS	JACKMAN	S-021357-WH-A-E	31 HASTING ROAD	ME		JACKMAN TRANSFER STATION	45.64394100	-70.22960600
JACKSON TRANSFER STATION	JACKSON TS	JACKSON	S-022157-WH-A-N	730 MOOSEHEAD TRAIL	ME	ROUTE 7. BEHIND TOWN HALL. 3 MILES NORTH OF THE 4-WAY STOP IN BROOKS, .3 MILES SOUTH OF VILLAGE RD.	JACKSON TRANSFER STATION	44.60358037	-69.14450630
JAY TRANSFER / RECYCLING FACILITY	JAY TS & REC FAC	JAY	S-020323-WH-A-N	672 MAIN ST	ME	RT 4	JAY TRANSFER STATION AND RECYCLING FACILITY	44.52825052	-70.23188764
KENNEBUNK TRANSFER STATION (COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTER OF KENNEBUNK)	KENNEBUNK TS (COMM REC CTR OF K'BUNK)	KENNEBUNK	S-021473-WH-A-N	36 SEA ROAD	ME		KENNEBUNK TRANSFER STATION	43.37612318	-70.52527524
KINGFIELD - NEW PORTLAND TRANSFER STATION	KINGFIELD - NEW PORTLAND TS	KINGFIELD	S-020854-WH-A-E	304 LEXINGTON RD (ROUTE 16)	ME	3 MILES EAST OF TOWN	KINGFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.95777983	-70.12183571
KITTERY SOLID WASTE FACILITY	KITTERY SW FAC	KITTERY	S-006636-WH-A-R	MCKENSIE LANE	ME	OFF ROUTE 236 ON MCKENSIE LN (A QUARTER MILE ON THE RIGHT TOWARDS ELIOT AFTER THE 95 INTERCHANGE)	KITTERY TRANSFER STATION	43.11850924	-70.75198851
LAKE REGION BULKY WASTE FACILITY (CASCO)	LAKE REG BULKY WASTE FAC	CASCO		425 LEACH HILL RD	ME	TRANSFER STATION AND BULKY WASTE FACILITY IN SAME LOCATION	CASCO NAPLES TRANSFER STATION	43.98831794	-70.54729857
LAKEVILLE TRANSFER STATION	LAKEVILLE TS	LAKEVILLE	S-022097-WH-A-E	828 BOTTLE LAKE RD	ME		LAKEVILLE TRANSFER STATION	45.34824821	-68.08735846
LAMOINE TRANSFER STATION	LAMOINE TS	LAMOINE	S-020936-WH-A-N	212 LAMOINE BEACH ROAD	ME		LAMOINE TRANSFER STATION	44.47217450	-68.33000348
LEBANON TRANSFER STATION	LEBANON TS	LEBANON	S-011309-WH-D-R	75 MERCHANTS ROW	ME		LEBANON TRANSFER STATION	43.40144600	-70.91629172
LEE TRANSFER STATION	LEE TS	LEE	S-021509-WH-A-N	30 DAM ROAD	ME		LEE TRANSFER STATION	45.36176736	-68.29381269
LEEDS TRANSFER STATION	LEEDS TS	LEEDS	S-020968-WH-A-E	277 RIDGE RD	ME		LEEDS TRANSFER STATION	44.30067100	-70.11743300
LEWISTON SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITY	LEWISTON SW & REC FAC	LEWISTON	S-005242-WD-C-N	424 RIVER ROAD	ME		LEWISTON LANDFILL	44.04948811	-70.18187763

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
LIMERICK TRANSFER STATION	LIMERICK TS	LIMERICK	S-022019-WH-A-E	34 DOLES RIDGE ROAD	ME		LIMERICK TRANSFER STATION	43.69256616	-70.76181001
LIMINGTON TRANSFER STATION	LIMINGTON TS	LIMINGTON	S-005248-WH-B-E	76 PINE HILL ROAD	ME		LIMINGTON TRANSFER STATION	43.73621042	-70.69184401
LINCOLN PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	LINCOLN PLT TS	LINCOLN PLT	S-020636-WH-A-E	TRANSFER STATION ROAD	ME		LINCOLN PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	44.91627848	-70.94412657
LINCOLN TRANSFER STATION	LINCOLN TS	LINCOLN	S-007004-WH-A-R	3 RECYCLE WAY	ME	OFF PARK AVE	LINCOLN TRANSFER STATION	45.36801112	-68.53374589
LISBON TRANSFER & RECYCLING CENTER	LISBON TS & RC	LISBON FALLS	S-008653-WH-A-R	14 CAPITAL AVE	ME		LISBON TRANSFER STATION	44.00342390	-70.07443510
LITCHFIELD TRANSFER STATION	LITCHFIELD TS	LITCHFIELD	S-020941-WH-A-E	2274 HALLOWELL RD		ACROSS FROM THE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB	LITCHFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.16430536	-69.94252392
LITTLETON TRANSFER STATION	LITTLETON TS	LITTLETON	S-021329-WH-A-E	282 FOSTER RD	ME		LITTLETON TRANSFER STATION	46.26399445	-67.88469823
LIVERMORE FALLS TRANSFER STATION	LIVERMORE FALLS TS	LIVERMORE FALLS	S-021253-WH-A-E	360 DIAMOND RD.	ME	OFF RT 133	LIVERMORE FALLS TRANSFER STA	44.43052261	-70.16040064
LIVERMORE TRANSFER STATION	LIVERMORE TS	LIVERMORE	S-020914-WH-A-E	1787 FEDERAL RD	ME		LIVERMORE TRANSFER STATION	44.37154841	-70.25197092
LONG ISLAND TRANSFER STATION	LONG ISLAND TS	LONG ISLAND	S-021419-WH-A-N	119 FOWLER RD	ME		LONG ISLAND TRANSFER STATION	43.68412795	-70.16532199
LOVELL TRANSFER STATION	LOVELL TS	LOVELL	S-006167-WH-A-R	RT. 5	ME		LOVELL TRANSFER STATION	44.14108913	-70.88832997
LYMAN TRANSFER STATION	LYMAN TS	LYMAN	S-007173-WH-A-E	988 SOUTH WATERBORO RD	ME		LYMAN TRANSFER STATION	43.51238023	-70.67207039
MAGALLOWAY PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	MAGALLOWAY PLT TS	MAGALLOWAY PLANTATION	S-020651-WH-A-E	TRANSFER STATION RD	ME		MAGALLOWAY PLT TRANSFER STA	44.85215905	-71.04000956
MARIAVILLE TRANSFER STATION	MARIAVILLE TS	MARIAVILLE	S-13685-WH-C-R	2767 MARIAVILLE RD. (RT 181)	ME	5.3 MILES NORTH OF THE TOWN OFFICE	MARIAVILLE LANDFILLTRANSFER	44.75957000	-68.39031100
MARION TRANSFER STATION	MARION TS	MARION TWP	S-020800-WH-B-N	RT 191 NORTH	ME		MARION TRANSFER STATION	44.86275045	-67.41122164
MARSHALL HILLS TRANSFER STATION (WINTHROP)	MARSHALL HILLS TS (WINTHROP)	WINTHROP	S-014184-WH-E-R	1199 RT 202	ME		WINTHROP TRANSFER STATION	44.28396804	-69.99822338
MATTAWAMKEAG TRANSFER STATION	MATTAWAMKEAG TS	MATTAWAMKEAG	S-021187-WH-A-E	62 DEPOT STREET	ME		MATTAWAMKEAG TRANSFER STATION	45.51649833	-68.34884120

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
MECHANIC FALLS TRANSFER STATION & LANDFILL	MECHANIC FALLS TS & LF	MECHANIC FALLS	S-020267-WH-A-E	AUSTIN RD	ME	ON PIGEON HILL AT THE END OF AUSTIN RD., JUST A HALF MILE SOUTH OF THE OXFORD TOWN LINE ON ROUTE 26.	MECHANIC FALLS TRANSFER STA	44.09954213	-70.43863914
MEDWAY TRANSFER STATION	MEDWAY TS	MEDWAY	S-004125-WH-A-R	ROUTE 11	ME		MEDWAY TRANSFER STATION	45.61837923	-68.53523424
MERCER TRANSFER STATION	MERCER TS	MERCER	S-020974-WH-A-E	52 EAST SANDY RIVER RD	ME		MERCER TRANSFER STATION	44.71179506	-69.89318025
MIDCOAST SOLID WASTE CORPORATION	MIDCOAST SW CORP	ROCKPORT	S-007829-WH-A-R	90 UNION ST	ME		C R L H TRANSFER STATION	44.19777906	-69.06850567
MID-MAINE SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION	MID-MAINE SW ASSOC	CORINNA	S-020048-WH-B-R	69 AIRPORT RD	ME		MID MAINE SWA TRANSFER STATION	44.99325438	-69.27446438
MILFORD TRANSFER STATION	MILFORD TS	MILFORD	S-021111-WH-A-E	COUNTY RD	ME		MILFORD TRANSFER STATION	44.94260099	-68.55648957
MILLINOCKET SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITY	MILLINOCKET SW & REC FAC	MILLINOCKET	S-021080-WH-A-R	MEDWAY ROAD	ME	JUST PAST AIRPORT	MILLINOCKET TRANSFER STATION	45.64171900	-68.67948000
MONMOUTH TRANSFER STATION	MONMOUTH TS	MONMOUTH	S-008350-WH-A-R	RT 135	ME		MONMOUTH TRANSFER STATION	44.24250369	-70.02022993
MONROE TRANSFER STATION	MONROE TS	MONROE	S-020642-WH-A-E	970 WEST MAIN ST	ME		MONROE TRANSFER STATION	44.57961636	-69.08981001
MONSON TRANSFER STATION	MONSON TS	MONSON	S-021011-WH-B-E	80 CHAPIN AVE	ME		MONSON TRANSFER STATION	45.29367626	-69.49845104
MONTICELLO TRANSFER STATION	MONTICELLO TS	MONTICELLO	S-021330-WH-A-E	TRANSFER ST (OFF HOYT RD)			MONTICELLO TRANSFER STATION	46.32417568	-67.89008322
MONTVILLE TRANSFER STATION	MONTVILLE TS	MONTVILLE	S-021286-WH-A-E	FOYE RD.			MONTVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.40836333	-69.32089710
MONTVILLE TRANSFER STATION	MONTVILLE TS	THORNDIKE	S-021286-WH-A-E	95 LEONARD ROAD	ME		MONTVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.40836333	-69.32089710
MOUNT VERNON TRANSFER STATION	MOUNT VERNON TS	MOUNT VERNON	S-020795-WH-A-E	57 MOAR HILL RD	ME		MT VERNON TRANSFER STATION	44.49589983	-69.97125170
NEW GLOUCESTER TRANSFER STATION	NEW GLOUCESTER TS	NEW GLOUCESTER	S-003773-WH-A-R	264 BALD HILL ROAD	ME		NEW GLOUCESTER TRANSFER STATION	44.00004374	-70.31281379
NEW VINEYARD TRANSFER STATION	NEW VINEYARD TS	NEW VINEYARD	S-021407-WH-A-E	ROUTE 27 N (2270 NEW VINEYARD RD)	ME	4 MILES NORTH OF TOWN	NEW VINEYARD TRANSFER STATION	44.84353715	-70.11374110
NEWFIELD TRANSFER STATION	NEWFIELD TS	NEWFIELD	S-015051-WH-B-R	396 WATER ST	ME		NEWFIELD TRANSFER STATION	43.64515832	-70.87424518
NEWPORT TRANSFER STATION	NEWPORT TS	NEWPORT	S-008799-WH-A-R	159 CEMETERY ROAD	ME		NEWPORT TRANSFER STATION	44.82078783	-69.27119584

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NOBLEBORO JEFFERSON TRANSFER STATION	NOBLEBORO-JEFFERSON TS	NOBLEBORO	S-011168-WH-B-R	25 TRANSFER STATION DR	ME	OFF CENTER ST.	NOBLEBOROJEFFERSON TRANS STA	44.09069239	-69.47316919
NORTH BERWICK TRANSFER STATION	NORTH BERWICK TS	NORTH BERWICK	S-007105-WH-A-R	334 LEBANON ROAD	ME		NORTH BERWICK TRANSFER STATION	43.32392972	-70.75771959
NORTH HAVEN TRANSFER STATION	NORTH HAVEN TS	NORTH HAVEN	S-021885-WH-A-P	35(?) NORTH SHORE RD	ME		NORTH HAVEN TRANSFER STATION	44.16683723	-68.86442084
NORTHERN AROOSTOOK SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION (NASWA)	NO AROOSTOOK SWA (NASWA)	EAGLE LAKE	S-021191-WH-A-E	135 CONVENT RD	ME	HOURS: WED 6-8 PM; SAT 8-4 PM; CLOSED ON LEGAL HOLIDAYS	NASWA TRANSFER STATION	47.04021700	-68.61054600
NORTHERN KATAHDIN VALLEY WASTE DISPOSAL(DYER BROOK)	NO KATAHDIN VALLEY (DYER BROOK)	DYER BROOK	S-021075-WH-A-N	146 DYER BROOK RD	ME	ROUTE 2	NKVSWC TRANSFER STATION	46.04587467	-68.22798863
NORTHERN KENNEBEC VALLEY REGIONAL WASTE CORP	KENNEBEC VALLEY RWC	BINGHAM		124 BINGHAM RD	ME		NORTHERN KENNEBEC VALLEY RWRC	44.98733902	-69.86665251
NORTHPORT TRANSFER STATION	NORTHPORT TS	NORTHPORT	S-021269-WH-A-E	NEBRASKA ROAD	ME	AT THE END OF NEBRASKA RD.	NORTHPORT TRANSFER STATION	44.32750568	-68.97885398
NORWAY PARIS SOLID WASTE	NORWAY PARIS SW	NORWAY	S-008490-WH-A-R	39 BROWN STREET	ME	DIRECTIONS TO THE TRANSFER STATION: FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL, TURN ON TO FAIR STREET. TURN DOWN BROWN STREET, AT THE OXFORD NETWORKS BUILDING ACROSS FROM AMATO'S. WHEN YOU START DOWN THE HILL BEAR RIGHT INTO THE TRANSFER STATION	NORWAY-PARIS TRANSFER STATION	44.20795380	-70.52565897
OAKFIELD TRANSFER STATION	OAKFIELD TS	OAKFIELD	S-02119-W-A-E	395 THOMPSON SETTLEMENT ROAD	ME		OAKFIELD TRANSFER STATION	46.06477157	-68.14939994
OGUNQUIT TRANSFER STATION	OGUNQUIT TS	OGUNQUIT	S-022237-WH-A-N	23 SPRING ST	ME		OGUNQUIT TRANSFER STATION	43.24981900	-70.61866000
OLD ORCHARD BEACH TRANSFER STATION (BBI WASTE INDUSTRIES)	OOB TS (BBI WASTE INDUSTRIES)	OLD ORCHARD BEACH	S-008464-WH-C-R	99 DIRIGO DR.	ME		OLD ORCHARD TRANSFER STATION	43.52354400	-70.39236100
OLD TOWN RECYCLING CENTER	OLD TOWN RC	OLD TOWN	S-02004-WH-A-N	246 GILMAN FALLS AVE	ME		CITY OF OLD TOWN TRANS STA	44.94081522	-68.67537637
OTIS TRANSFER STATION	OTIS TS	OTIS	S-020756-WH-B-E	OTIS RD - ROUTE 180	ME		TOWN OF OTIS TRANS STA	44.70431028	-68.43857864

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OTISFIELD TRANSFER STATION	OTISFIELD TS	OTISFIELD	S-021342-WH-A-E	36 STATION RD	ME	3/10 OF A MILE OFF OAK HILL ROAD IN SPURRS CORNER. (JCT. OF STATE ROUTE 121 AND BOLSTERS MILLS ROAD)	OTISFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.05077827	-70.55922833
OWLS HEAD BULK WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY	OWLS HEAD BWDF	OWLS HEAD	S-021546-WH-A-E	STELLAR BLOSSOM WAY	ME	OFF ASH POINT DRIVE, BEHIND THE TENNIS COURTS	OWLS HEAD TRANSFER STATION	44.06412400	-69.08980200
OWLS HEAD, SOUTH THOMASTON AND THOMASTON SOLID WASTE CORPORATION (AKA COOPERATIVE TRANSFER STATION)	OWLS HEAD, SO THOMASTON, THOMASTON SW	THOMASTON	S-007887-WH-A-R	34 BUTTERMILK LANE	ME		THOMASTON SW TRANSFER STATION	44.08898462	-69.14521196
OXFORD TRANSFER STATION	OXFORD TS	OXFORD	S-009000-WH-A-R	89 SMITH ROAD	ME		OXFORD TRANSFER STATION	44.15287489	-70.50102022
PARKMAN TRANSFER STATION	PARKMAN TS	PARKMAN	S-021176-WH-A-E	221 CROWHILL ROAD	ME		PARKMAN LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATION	45.13144944	-69.45375110
PENQUIS SOLID WASTE CORPORATION (AKA BROWNVILLE REGION)	PENQUIS SW CORP	MILO	S-021637-WH-B-E	533 LAKE VIEW ROAD	ME	2.5 MILES FROM THE GREEN BRIDGE, ON THE LAKE VIEW ROAD, IN MILO	PENQUIS CDD LANDFILL AND RECYCLING	45.30243939	-68.96640984
PENQUIS SOLID WASTE CORPORATION (AKA BROWNVILLE REGION)	PENQUIS SW CORP	GREENVILLE	S-021637-WH-B-E	COTA DRIVE	ME	AT MOOSEHEAD RUBBISH	PENQUIS CDD LANDFILL AND RECYCLING	45.30243939	-68.96640984
PHILLIPS TRANSFER STATION	PHILLIPS TS	PHILLIPS	S-010918-WH-B-R	306 PARK ST (DUMP RD?)	ME		PHILLIPS TRANSFER STATION	44.84356682	-70.35436523
PHIPPSBURG TRANSFER STATION	PHIPPSBURG TS	PHIPPSBURG	S-020725-WH-A-E	52 SAM DAY HILL RD	ME		PHIPPSBURG TRANSFER STATION	43.78827682	-69.82361471
PINE TREE (FORMERLY THE LANDFILL); NEWS ME	PINE TREE (FORMERLY THE LANDFILL)	HAMPDEN	S-21816-WH-A-N	358 EMERSON MILL ROAD	ME		PINETREE LANDFILL	44.76753645	-68.86492344
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - HOULTON	PINE TREE HOULTON	HOULTON	S-021413-WH-A-N	59 ALICE AVE	ME		PINE TREE TRANSFER STATION	46.12586500	-67.84712200
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - MARS HILL	PINE TREE MARS HILL	MARS HILL	S-021192-WH-A-E	70 MILL ST	ME	END OF MILL ST.	MARS HILL TRANSFER STATION	46.51034687	-67.85608783
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - MARS HILL	PINE TREE MARS HILL	HOULTON	S-021192-WH-A-E	59 ALICE AVE	ME		MARS HILL TRANSFER STATION	46.51034687	-67.85608783

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PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - ORIENT	PINE TREE ORIENT	HOULTON	S-021517-WH-A-E	59 ALICE AVE	ME		ORIENT TRANSFER STATION	45.84469526	-67.85034195
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - ORIENT	PINE TREE ORIENT	ORIENT	S-021517-WH-A-E	TRANSFER STATION ROAD (OLD LANDFILL RD)	ME	WEST SIDE OF U. S. ROUTE 1, JUST NORTH OF THE POWER LINE AND IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE POWER LINE SERVICE ROAD	ORIENT TRANSFER STATION	45.84469526	-67.85034195
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - WEST BATH	PINE TREE WEST BATH	WEST BATH	S-020635-WH-A-E	64 AJ RENO SR RD	ME	OFF STATE RD.	PINE TREE TRANSFER STATION WEST BATH	43.90710900	-69.85452651
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - WESTON	PINE TREE WESTON	WESTON	S-021527-WH-A-P	5 CHURCH LANE	ME		WESTON TRANSER STATION	45.68356027	-67.89000991
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - WESTON	PINE TREE WESTON	WESTON	S-021527-WH-A-P	BANCROFT ROAD	ME		WESTON TRANSER STATION	45.68356027	-67.89000991
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER - WESTON	PINE TREE WESTON	HOULTON	S-021527-WH-A-P	59 ALICE AVE	ME		WESTON TRANSER STATION	45.68356027	-67.89000991
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER (CAPITAL TRANSFER) - WATERVILLE	PINE TREE (CAPITAL TRANSFER) - WATERVILLE	WATERVILLE	S-21993-WH-A-N	3 LAFLEUR ROAD	ME		WATERVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.52499365	-69.70067697
PINE TREE WASTE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER (CAPITAL TRANSFER) - WATERVILLE	PINE TREE (CAPITAL TRANSFER) - WATERVILLE	HERMON	S-21993-WH-A-N	31 FREEDOM PARK	ME		WATERVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.52499365	-69.70067697
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS - LILY BAY TRANSFER	PISCATAQUIS CO - LILY BAY TRANSFER	GREENVILLE	S-021136-WH-A-E	CASEYS RD	ME	OFF TO THE LEFT OF LILY BAY RD	LILY BAY TRANSFER STATION	45.60768300	-69.50581700
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS - LILY BAY TRANSFER	PISCATAQUIS CO - LILY BAY TRANSFER	GREENVILLE	S-021136-WH-A-E	COTA DRIVE	ME	AT MOOSEHEAD RUBBISH	LILY BAY TRANSFER STATION	45.60768300	-69.50581700
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS - ORNEVILLE TRANSFER STATION	PISCATAQUIS CO - ORNEVILLE TS	ORNEVILLE TWP	S-021008-WH-C-N	1 FIRE RD	ME	OFF BOYD LAKE RD	ORNEVILLE TRANSFER STATION	45.15826100	-68.92969700
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS - ORNEVILLE TRANSFER STATION	PISCATAQUIS CO - ORNEVILLE TS	GREENVILLE	S-021008-WH-C-N	COTA DRIVE	ME	AT MOOSEHEAD RUBBISH	ORNEVILLE TRANSFER STATION	45.15826100	-68.92969700

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PITTSFIELD TRANSFER STATION/RECYCLING CENTER	PITTSFIELD TS & RC	PITTSFIELD	S-008282-WH-C-R	600 PELTOMA AVE	ME		PITTSFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.76782784	-69.35781849
PLEASANT RIDGE PLANTATION	PLEASANT RIDGE PLT	PLEASANT RIDGE PLT	S-021929-WH-B-E	RT LEADING FROM CONCORD TO PLEASANT RIDGE	ME		COLUMBIA FALLS TRANSFER STATION	44.64595664	-67.67909091
PLEASANT RIVER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT	PLEASANT RIVER SWDD	COLUMBIA FALLS	S-021163-WH-B-B	1340 US ROUTE 1	ME	JUST PAST WORCESTER WREATH	COLUMBIA FALLS TRANSFER STATION	44.64595664	-67.67909091
POLAND TRANSFER STATION	POLAND TS	POLAND	S-006783-WH-B-R	WASTE NOT DRIVE	ME	OFF TRIPP LAKE ROAD	POLAND TRANSFER STATION	44.06796209	-70.40880463
PRESQUE ISLE RECYCLING FACILITIES	PRESQUE ISLE REC FAC	PRESQUE ISLE	S-021836-WH-A-N	202 LATHROP ROAD	ME		MISSILE ST TRANSFER STATION	46.70403442	-68.04742934
PRESQUE ISLE RECYCLING FACILITIES	PRESQUE ISLE REC FAC	PRESQUE ISLE	S-021836-WH-A-N	655 MISSILE ST.	ME		MISSILE ST TRANSFER STATION	46.70403442	-68.04742934
PRINCETON TRANSFER STATION	PRINCETON TS	PRINCETON	S-021185-WH-A-E	15 DEPOT ST	ME		PRINCETON TRANSFER STATION	45.22712051	-67.53075459
RANGELEY PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	RANGELEY PLT TS	RANGELEY PLT	S-020928-WH-B-E	1417 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE		WEST OF RANGELEY STATE PARK	RANGELEY PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	44.91825507	-70.73970299
RANGELEY TRANSFER STATION	RANGELEY TS	RANGELEY	S-015668-WH-C-R	682 LOON LAKE ROAD	ME	3 MILES NORTH ON KENNEBAGO ROAD; TURN OFF MAIN ST BETWEEN VIDEO HABITS AND TEXACO STN, GO PAST SCHOOL AND 1 MILE PAST AIRPORT. IS ON THE LEFT	RANGELEY TRANSFER STATION	45.00940340	-70.64802427
READFIELD TRANSFER STATION	READFIELD TS	READFIELD	S-020840-WH-A-E	4 RECYCLE RD	ME	OFF THE NORTH RD	READFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.38451588	-69.93615489
RICHMOND TRANSFER STATION	RICHMOND TS	RICHMOND	S-020495-WH-A-E	150 LINCOLN STREET	ME		RICHMOND TRANSFER STATION	44.10085813	-69.79706159
RIVERSIDE RECYCLING (CITY OF PORTLAND)	RIVERSIDE REC	PORTLAND	S-021417-WH-A-N	910 RIVERSIDE ST	ME	OFF EXIT 48 OF TURNPIKE. TURN RIGHT ONTO RIVERSIDE. FACILITY IS BETWEEN YANKEE LANES BOWLING AND RIVERSIDE PUBLIC GOLF COURSE	RIVERSIDE RECYCLING	43.70659700	-70.31904900
ROCKLAND SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING	ROCKLAND SW & REC	ROCKLAND	S-014566-WH-D-R	400 LIMEROCK ST	ME	LOCATED AT OUTER LIMEROCK, NEAR OLD COUNTY ROAD	ROCKLAND TRANSFER STATION	44.10630688	-69.13492963
SABATTUS TRANSFER STATION	SABATTUS TS	SABATTUS	S-020961-WH-B-E	30 PLEASANT HILL ROAD	ME		SABATTUS TRANSFER STATION	44.11754324	-70.08534646

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SACO TRANSFER FACILITY	SACO TS	SACO	S-020720-WH-A-N	FOSS ROAD	ME	DIRECTIONS: FOLLOW ROUTE 112 (NORTH STREET/BUXTON ROAD) OUT OF THE CITY. 1.5 MILES MILE BEYOND THE MAINE TURNPIKE OVERPASS, YOU WILL SEE FOSS ROAD ON THE LEFT.	SACO TRANSFER STATION	43.53369583	-70.47966139
SAINT GEORGE SOLID WASTE FACILITY	SAINT GEORGE SW FAC	TENANTS HARBOR	S-008888-WH-C-E	176 WALLSTON ROAD	ME		ST GEORGE TRANSFER STATION	43.97284600	-69.22916800
SANDY RIVER PLANTATION TRANSFER STATION	SANDY RIVER PLT TS	SANDY RIVER PLT	S-021492-WH-A-E	ROUTE 4 (1397 MAIN ST)	ME	ONE MILE SOUTH OF VILLAGE	TRANSFER STATION A021492-WH	44.90476290	-70.61056885
SANDY RIVER RECYCLING	SANDY RIVER REC	FARMINGTON		409 DUMP ROAD	ME	NEAR ROUTES 2 AND 27	TRANSFER STATION A021492-WH	44.90476290	-70.61056885
SANFORD TRANSFER STATION	SANFORD TS	SANFORD	S-005420-WH-B-N	81 RUSHTON ST.	ME		SANFORD TRANSFER STATION	43.43582561	-70.75578273
SCARBOROUGH COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTER	Community RC	SCARBOROUGH		8 RUNWAY RD	ME	FROM US RT 1 TURN ONTO PLEASANT HILL RD THEN TURN LEFT ONTO GIBSON RD WHICH TURNS INTO RUNWAY RD	COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTER	43.60904621	-70.30525641
SEARSMONT TRANSFER STATION	SEARSMONT TS	SEARSMONT	S-020954-WH-A-E	CRIE RD	ME	OFF ROUTE 173	SEARSMONT TRANSFER STATION	44.35935631	-69.13197661
SEARSPORT TRANSFER STATION	SEARSPORT TS	SEARSPORT	S-021587-WH-A-E	20 DUMP RD	ME	OFF THE BACK SEARSPORT RD	SEARSPORT TRANSFER STATION	44.45538157	-68.96031401
SEBAGO TRANSFER STATION	SEBAGO TS	SEBAGO	S-020718-WH-A-N	141 LONG HILL RD	ME		SEBAGO TRANSFER STATION	43.86473702	-70.64878531
SHAPLEIGH TRANSFER STATION	SHAPLEIGH TS	SHAPLEIGH	S-014660-WH-D-R	1081 SHAPLEIGH CORNER ROAD	ME		SHAPLEIGH TRANSFER STATION	43.57193905	-70.86107414
SHERMAN TRANSFER STATION	SHERMAN TS	SHERMAN	S-021013-WH-A-E	253 EXTRACT RD	ME		SHERMAN TRANSFER STATION	45.85516406	-68.37708355
SIDNEY TRANSFER STATION	SIDNEY TS	SIDNEY	S-021116-WH-A-E	98 PUBLIC WORKS DRIVE	ME		SIDNEY TRANSFER STATION	44.44302200	-69.75012700
SKOWHEGAN TRANSFER STATION	SKOWHEGAN TS	SKOWHEGAN	S-021521-WH-A-N	29 TRANSFER STATION DRIVE	ME	NORTH ON ROUTE 150 (NORTH AVENUE) TAKE A LEFT ONTO STEWARD HILL ROAD AND TAKE ANOTHER LEFT ONTO TRANSFER STATION DRIVE	SKOWHEGAN TRANSFER STATION	44.79382924	-69.71804384
SOLON TRANSFER STATION	SOLON TS	SOLON	S-020736-WH-B-E	1483 RIVER RD	ME		SOLON TRANSFER STATION	44.91455958	-69.84734038

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
SOMERSET COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	SOMERSET CO COMM	TAUNTUN & RAYNHAM ACADEMY GRANT	S-021371-WH-A-E	OFF RTS 6 AND 15			ROCKWOOD SOLID WASTE AND TRANSFER STATION	45.65267500	-69.75634900
SOUTH BERWICK TRANSFER STATION	SO BERWICK TS	SOUTH BERWICK	S-006475-WH-A-R	AGAMENTICUS RD	ME		SOUTH BERWICK TRANSFER STATION - OLD LANDFILL	43.24099376	-70.79005002
SOUTH PORTLAND TRANSFER STATION	SO PORTLAND TS	SOUTH PORTLAND	S-021745-WH-A-N	42 O'NEIL ST	ME	@ PUBLIC WORKS: SILVER BULLET RECYCLING BIN; 3RD RIGHT AFTER RED'S DAIRY FREEZE ON COTTAGE HEADING TOWARDS CAPE ELIZABETH	SOUTH PORTLAND TRANSFER STATION	43.61570187	-70.28156467
SOUTH PORTLAND TRANSFER STATION	SO PORTLAND TS	SOUTH PORTLAND	S-021745-WH-A-N	929 HIGHLAND AVE.	ME	SILVER BULLET RECYCLING CONTAINERS; JUST PAST THE HIGH SCHOOL HEADING TOWARD SCARBOROUGH. DRIVE THROUGH THE FACILITY SO THE ATTENDANT CAN SEE WHAT IS BRING BROUGHT IN. THIS LOCATION ACCEPTS CARDBOARD	SOUTH PORTLAND TRANSFER STATION	43.61570187	-70.28156467
SOUTH THOMASTON TRANSFER STATION & DEMO DEBRIS FACILITY	SO THOMASTON TS & DEMO DEBRIS FAC	SO THOMASTON	S-021041-WH-A-E	BUTTERMILK LANE (ALSO SEE BELOW)	ME	TRANSFER STATION IS ON BUTTERMILK LANE; DEMO DEBRIS FACILITY IS ON STUMP DUMP RD BEHIND THE TOWN OFFICE, WHICH IS @ 125 SPRUCE HEAD RD	THOMASTON SW TRANSFER STATION	44.08898462	-69.14521196
SOUTH WEST SOLID WASTE COMMISSION	SO WEST SOLID WASTE COMM						DANFORTH TRANSFER STATION	45.66919191	-67.88149837
SOUTHWEST HARBOR TRANSFER STATION (AKA EMR INC)	SOUTHWEST HARBOR TS (AKA EMR INC)	SOUTHWEST HARBOR	S-010957-WH-C-R	47 LONG POND RD.	ME		SOUTHWEST HARBOR EMR INC	44.29373096	-68.34585579
SPRINGFIELD TRANSFER STATION	SPRINGFIELD TS	SPRINGFIELD	S-021017-WH-B-E	PARK STREET	ME	ON RT. 169	SPRINGFIELD TRANSFER STATION	45.42390736	-68.13572682

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
STANDISH TRANSFER STATION	STANDISH TS	STANDISH	S-020486-WH-A-N	150 MOODY ROAD	ME	LOCATED 1 MILE IN ON THE MOODY ROAD, WHICH IS OFF THE NORTHEAST ROAD. THE NORTHEAST ROAD TRAVELS FROM ROUTE 25 TO ROUTE 114.	STANDISH TRANSFER STATIONDPW	43.76181925	-70.54941600
STONINGTON TRANSFER STATION	STONINGTON TS	STONINGTON	S-020154-WH-A-N	55 DUMP RD	ME	OFF THE AIRPORT RD	STONINGTON TRANSFER STATION	44.17727350	-68.68037219
STRAWBERRY CREEK RECYCLING CENTER	STRAWBERRY CREEK RC	HARPSWELL		21 COMMUNITY DRIVE			HARPSWELL TRANSFER STATION	43.81353380	-69.94220896
SULLIVAN TRANSFER STATION	SULLIVAN TS	SULLIVAN	S-020995-WH-B-E	44 TRANSFER STATION RD	ME	OFF TUNK LAKE RD	SULLIVAN TRANS STA	44.51828455	-68.13356682
SWANS ISLAND TRANSFER STATION	SWANS ISLAND TS	SWANS ISLAND	S-021386-WH-A-E	125 HARBOR RD	ME		SWANS ISLAND TRANSFER STATION	44.16845771	-68.46095562
SWANVILLE TRANSFER STATION	SWANVILLE TS	SWANVILLE	S-020892-WH-A-E	ROUTE 141 / SWAN LAKE AVE	ME	4 MILES OUT OF TOWN TOWARD BELFAST	SWANVILLE TRANSFER STATION	44.48803360	-69.00613728
THOMASTON, TOWN OF	THOMASTON, TOWN OF	THOMASTON	S-021060-WH-A-E	ANNABELLE LANE	ME	WEB SITE SAYS THE LOCATION IS ERIN STREET	THOMASTON SW TRANSFER STATION	44.08898462	-69.14521196
TOPSHAM SOLID WASTE FACILITY	TOPSHAM SW FACILITY	TOPSHAM	S-020929-WH-A-N	97 TOWNSEND WAY	ME	2.4 MILES EAST ON FORESIDE RD. FROM MIDDLESEX RD.	TOPSHAM TRANSFER STATION	43.93674563	-69.91524699
TREMONT, TOWN OF	TREMONT, TOWN OF	BASS HARBOR		20 HARBOR DR (ROUTE 102A)		RECYCLING DUMPSTERS ARE IN LOWER PARKING LOT OF TOWN OFFICE. THERE ARE 2 DUMPSTERS FOR EACH TYPE.	SOUTHWEST HARBOR EMR INC	44.29373096	-68.34585579
TRI-COMMUNITY RECYCLING AND SANITARY LANDFILL	TRI-COMMUNITY	FORT FAIRFIELD	S-003707-WD-D-R	303 MURPHY ROAD	ME		TRI-COMMUNITY LANDFILL	46.86083917	-67.90723445
TRI-COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION	TRI-COUNTY	UNION	S-020880-WH-A-N	3368 HEALD HIGHWAY (RTE 17)	ME	LOCATED ON ROUTE 17 IN UNION BETWEEN THE BUMP HILL RD AND THE UNION/WASHINGTON TOWN LINE. (WEST, ABOUT 2 MILES PAST RTE. 131 IN UNION)	TRI-COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	44.22481745	-69.33653190
TRI-TOWN TRANSFER STATION	TRI-TOWN TS	HIRAM	S-020006-WH-B-R	25 ALLARD CIRCLE	ME		HIRAM TRANSFER STATION	43.81086602	-70.86285859
TURNER TRANSFER/RECYCLING CENTER	TURNER TS & RC	TURNER	S-021216-WH-B-N	57 DUMP RD	ME	OFF THE SNELL HILL RD	TURNER SW TRANSFER FACILITY	44.24363657	-70.26905163

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
UNITY AREA REGIONAL RECYCLING CENTER (AKA 9 TOWN REGIONAL FACILITY)	UNITY AREA RRC (AKA 9 TOWN REG FAC)	THORNDIKE		95 LEONARD ROAD	ME		UNITY AREA REGIONAL RECYCLING	44.56820300	-69.27495300
UNITY TRANSFER STATION (METAL GOODS ONLY)	UNITY TS (METAL GOODS ONLY)	UNITY		CROSBY BROOK RD	ME		UNITY TRANSFER STATION	44.58655671	-69.28897333
UPPER ST. JOHN VALLEY TRANSFER STATION	UPPER ST. JOHN VALLEY TS	ST. FRANCIS	S-021118-WH-A-E	NEAR SUNSET DRIVE			UPPER ST JOHN TRANSFER STATION	47.16294810	-68.89291214
UPTON TRANSFER STATION	UPTON TS	UPTON	S-021453-WH-C-N	1825 EAST "B" HILL ROAD	ME		UPTON TRANSFER STATION	44.68805481	-70.96805952
VALLEY RECYCLING (FORMERLY NARIF)	VALLEY REC (FORMERLY NARIF)	FRENCHVILLE	S-020858-WH--	72 AIRPORT AVE	ME		NARIF TRANSFER STATION	47.28760819	-68.31473606
VAN BUREN RECYCLING CENTER AND TRANSFER STATION	VAN BUREN RC & TS	VAN BUREN	S-021596-WH-A-E	164 ALEXANDER ROAD	ME		TOWN OF VAN BUREN TRANSFER STA	47.17073234	-67.96379316
VANCEBORO TRANSFER STATION	VANCEBORO TS	VANCEBORO	S-021288-WH-B-E	ROUTE 6	ME		VANCEBORO TRANSFER STATION	45.56145700	-67.43293100
VASSALBORO TRANSFER STATION	VASSALBORO TS	VASSALBORO	S-015070-WH-B-R	150 LOMBARD DAM RD	ME		VASSALBORO TRANSFER STATION	44.46341800	-69.60242700
VINALHAVEN TRANSFER STATION	VINALHAVEN TS	VINALHAVEN		178 ROUND THE ISLAND RD	ME		VINALHAVEN TRANSFER STATION	44.07076959	-68.80671624
WALDOBORO TRANSFER STATION	WALDOBORO TS	WALDOBORO	S-013067-WH-H-R	885 NORTH NOBLEBORO RD	ME	FROM RT 1, TAKE RT 32 (WINSLOWS MILLS RD.) FOR ABOUT 2 MILES, TAKE A LEFT AFTER THE RR TRACKS ONTO N. NOBLEBORO RD. GO ABOUT 2 MILES, TRANSFER STATION IS ON THE RIGHT	WALDOBORO TRANSFER STATION	44.13768700	-69.43577000
WARREN TRANSFER STATION	WARREN TS	WARREN	S-021016-WH-A-E	365 OLD AUGUSTA ROAD	ME		WARREN TRANSFER STATION	44.16055540	-69.30011407
WASTE MANAGEMENT - CROSSROADS	WASTE MANAGEMENT - CROSSROADS	NORRIDGEWOCK	S-010735-WD-UW-N	357 MERCER ROAD (RT 2)	ME	HTTP://WWW.WMNHME.COM/PDF/XRDSDIRECTIONS.DOC	WMDSM LANDFILLS	44.71254632	-69.84889256
WATERBORO TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING FACILITY	WATERBORO TS & RC	EAST WATERBORO	S-007562-WH-A-R	132 BENNETT HILL ROAD	ME		WATERBORO TRANSFER STATION	43.57680426	-70.67530912

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY NAME SHORT	MAIL TOWN	DEP LICENSE	MAIL ADDRESS	MAIL STATE	DIRECTIONS	CURRENT SITE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
WATERFORD-STONEHAM TRASH ELIM (W.A.S.T.E.)	WATERFORD-STONEHAM TRASH ELIM (W.A.S.T.E.)	ALBANY	S-020951-WH-A-E	129 CROOKED RIVER CAUSEWAY	ME	RT 5	TOWN OF WATERFORD TRANSFER STA	44.25115756	-70.78710976
WELD TRANSFER STATION	WELD TS	WELD	S-020994-WH-B-E	651 PHILLIPS RD	ME		WELD TRANSFER STATION	44.73481043	-70.46116231
WELLS TRANSFER STATION	WELLS TS	WELLS	S-009135-WH-B-R	386 WILLEY HILL RD	ME	END OF WILLEY HILL RD. OFF NORTH BERWICK RD (ROUTE 9)	WELLS TRANSFER STATION	43.31430627	-70.62673375
WEST GARDINER TRANSFER STATION	WEST GARDINER TS	WEST GARDINER	S-010499-WH-C-R	HIGH ST	ME		WEST GARDINER TRANSFER STATION	44.22513767	-69.88723257
WEST PARIS TRANSFER STATION	WEST PARIS TS	WEST PARIS	S-021056-WH-B-N	117 PIONEER ST	ME		WEST PARIS TRANSFER STATION	44.32367100	-70.56152200
WHITEFIELD RECYCLING CENTER	WHITEFIELD RC	WHITEFIELD		TOWN HOUSE RD.	ME	NEXT TO THE SALT SHED BEHIND THE TOWN OFFICE - WHICH IS 1ST LEFT OFF TOWNHOUSE RD, SOUTH OFF GRAND ARMY RD (RT 126)	WHITEFIELD TRANSFER STATION	44.22269200	-69.60677000
WILTON TRANSFER STATION	WILTON TS	WILTON	S-021353-WH-A-N	MUNSON RD	ME		WILTON TRANSFER STATION	44.59450215	-70.19505151
WINDSOR TRANSFER STATION	WINDSOR TS	WINDSOR	S-020950-WH-A-E	2 TRANSFER STATION WAY	ME	OFF RT 105	WINDSOR TRANSFER STATION	44.28364329	-69.59173987
WINN TRANSFER STATION	WINN TS	WINN	S-020953-WH-B-E	32 ROUTE 168	ME	WINN IS ON ROUTE 168 IN WINN. LEE ON ROUTE 6.	WINN TRANSFER STATION	45.48258963	-68.37432001
WINTERPORT TRANSFER STATION	WINTERPORT TS	WINTERPORT	S-020703-WH-D-N	26 TRANSFER STATION ROAD	ME	OFF RT 139 - AIRPORT RD	WINTERPORT TRANSFER STATION	44.64981557	-68.89748518
WISCASSET TRANSFER STATION	WISCASSET TS	WISCASSET	S-020172-WH-A-N	78 FOWLES HILL ROAD	ME		WISCASSET TRANSFER STATION	44.03623824	-69.66397750
YARMOUTH TRANSFER & RECYCLING CENTER	YARMOUTH TS & RC	YARMOUTH	S-015135-WH-C-R	659 E MAIN ST	ME		YARMOUTH TRANSFER STATION	43.81518200	-70.16423800
YORK RECYCLING FACILITY	YORK REC FAC	YORK		65 WITCHTROT ROAD	ME		YORK TRANSFER STATION	43.19735998	-70.74543545

APPENDIX 14: Disposal of Animal Carcasses

Section Taken from

01-001Chapter 211

RULES
for the
DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO DISEASE CONTROL OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY

Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources
Division of Agricultural Resource Development

28 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0028
207-287-7608

Effective: April 28, 2012

SECTION 7. ANIMAL CARCASS DISPOSAL CATEGORIES

Animal carcasses, which require disposal, fall into one of the following two categories: Catastrophic and Routine.

1. Disposal of Animal Carcasses from Catastrophic Events

A. **Notification Required**

In the event of a catastrophic occurrence requiring carcass disposal, the owner must notify the Department.

B. **Final Authority for Catastrophic Disposal Plan**

In all catastrophic carcass disposal cases, the authorization to implement the carcass disposal plan shall rest with the Commissioner.

C. **Procedure**

Upon notification of a catastrophe, the Commissioner may take the following steps:

(1). Visit the site and determine whether or not there is a need for carcass disposal;
(2). Authorize the implementation of the carcass disposal plan for the farm or other regulated facility;
(3). Develop the disposal plan if no approved plan exists or if the previously approved plan cannot be implemented, or an alternate approach is more appropriate;
(4). Keep a record on file of the disposal plan used and any authorized amendments;
(5). Ensure compliance with the carcass disposal plan or authorized procedure; and
(6). Undertake any other steps necessary to ensure proper disposal of the carcasses occurs.

D. **Acceptable Methods for Catastrophic Animal Carcass Disposal**

The owner shall, with the Commissioner's prior approval, use one of the following methods of disposal:

(1). Rendering facilities;
(2). Burial;
(3). Incineration;
(4). Composting;
(5). In-house Composting;
(6). Landfilling (Transport to an approved landfill);
(7). Alkaline hydrolysis; or
(8). Other methods approved by the Commissioner

E. **Methods for Disposal of Carcasses Suspected to Contain TSEs.**

Disposal of carcasses suspected to contain TSEs will be determined on a case by case basis by the Commissioner. Methods known to destroy TSEs include alkaline hydrolysis and high temperature (greater than 1650° C) incineration. Other methods may be approved by the Commissioner based on evidence of effectiveness (NOTE: Other technologies that have promise are thermal hydrolysis, novel pyrolysis (ETL Energy Beam) and plasma arc technology).

F. **Catastrophic Disposal of Small Flocks of Poultry**

As an alternative to the procedures in these rules, disposal of a small flock of poultry (fewer than 500 birds) may be done by following the procedures outlined in the University of Maine publication: "Safe

Disposal of Backyard Poultry Mortalities" 2006. The responsible party having a flock suspected to have a highly contagious disease such as HP Avian Influenza shall report the disposal to the Commissioner.

G. **Site Evaluation for Catastrophic Carcass Disposal** - All methods of disposal require a site evaluation (setbacks, availability of power, access, etc.). Some methods also require soils evaluation.

(1). Disposal Methods Requiring Soil Evaluation - Methods in which contact between carcasses and associated materials with the soil will require a soil evaluation. These methods include, but are not limited to, composting, incineration using a trench type air curtain burner, and burial.

(2). Soil Evaluation. Sites where a soil evaluation is required must be evaluated by an NRCS employee, a State of Maine Certified Soil Scientist, or other qualified professional in accordance with this and other appropriate sections of this rule.

(3). Disposal Methods not Requiring Soil Evaluation - Plans for disposal methods not requiring soil evaluation shall be developed by qualified individuals with training and/or experience in the particular disposal methods. These methods include, but are not limited to, in-house composting, anaerobic digestion, alkaline hydrolysis, incineration using standard incinerators, acid fermentation, and other methods that are completely enclosed so that there is no contact with the soil or water.

(4). Requirements for Plans for Other Methods Shall be Determined on a Case by Case Basis by the Commissioner.

H. **Records of Catastrophic Carcass Disposal Operation**

(1). Records Required
The responsible party shall be responsible for maintaining a record of all catastrophic carcass disposal operations. Copies of catastrophic carcass disposal records kept by responsible parties must be provided to the Department.

(2). Minimum Content of Records Required
At a minimum, catastrophic carcass disposal records shall include the following information:

(a). Name of party responsible for the carcasses;
(b). Location (shown on a topographic map, aerial photo or Maine Atlas) of the property where the activity occurred;
(c). Disposal site location (shown on a map or aerial photo of the property). This shall include the GPS coordinates of the disposal site;
(d) Type of animal carcass or animal product disposed of;
(e). Quantity of each animal, product or other material disposed of;
(f). Method of carcass disposal; and
(g). Cause of mortality.

(3). Length of Time Records of Catastrophic Carcass Disposal Must be Maintained:

(a). Burial - A Record of a burial site shall be maintained by the farm or regulated facility for at least 10 years.

(b). Other Land-Based Methods of Disposal - Records of other land-based disposal of carcasses such as composting and air curtain incineration shall be maintained by the farm or regulated facility for a minimum of 3 years.

(c). Non-land Based Disposal Technologies - Records of non land-based disposal of carcasses such as anaerobic digestion or alkaline hydrolysis shall be maintained by the

farm or regulated facility for a minimum of 1 year after the resulting product has been disposed of.

(4). For Carcass Disposal by Burial, Composting, or Incineration Using a Trench Air Curtain Burner, the Following Site-Specific Data, Shall be Included:

(a). Soils information, if required;
(b). Engineering techniques employed, if any;
(c). Scaled or dimensioned site plan showing property lines, buildings, slopes, north arrow, waterbodies, disposal plan details and construction details (including carcass thickness for burial) and any other information which is pertinent to the project;
(d). Profile or cross section of the disposal site (burial only);
(e). Erosion control measures;
(f). Date catastrophic event occurred;
(g). Inspection and maintenance schedule and records for the site; and
(h). Person or organization responsible for preparing the plan.

I. **Carcass/Debris Separation Required**

As much as is reasonably possible, carcasses shall be separated from inorganic debris such as metal or roofing. If reasonable separation is not possible, disposal shall be determined on a case by case basis by the Commissioner in consultation with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

J. **Storage of Carcasses from Catastrophic Events**

Carcasses may be stored only long enough to arrange proper disposal. If ambient air temperatures are above freezing and storage must be for more than 24 hours the responsible party shall seek guidance from the Commissioner on issues such as leachate and vector control. Vector control measures must be put in place to prevent access by vectors to the carcasses.

APPENDIX 15: FEMA Debris Policies and Guidance

The following policy and fact sheet references can be found at the following link:

http://www.fema.gov/9500-series-policy-publications

National Policy Guidance

RP 9523.11 -	Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility
RP 9523.12 -	Debris Operations - Hand-Loaded Trucks and Trailers FHWA-ER/FEMA Brochure
DAP 9523.4 -	Demolition of Private Structures
RP 9523.5 -	Debris Removal from Waterway
DAP 9523.13 -	Debris Removal from Private Property

Fact Sheets

RP 9580.201 -	Debris Contracting Guidance
DAP 9580.202 -	Debris Removal Authorities of Federal Agencies
DAP 9580.203 -	Debris Monitoring
DAP 9580.204 -	Documenting and Validating Hazardous Trees, Limbs, and Stumps
RP 9580.214 -	Debris Removal on Federal-Aid Highways
RP 9580.215 -	Hurricane Sandy: Debris Removal Force Account Labor Costs

The following job aid reference can be found at the following link:

http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/80072

Job Aid

Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program – Debris Removal

APPENDIX 16: Sample Right-of-Entry and Demolition Checklist

Right of Entry / Hold Harmless Agreement

I/We _____, the owner(s) of the property at _____, City/Town/Village of _____, State of Maine, do hereby grant and give freely and without coercion, the right of access and entry to State of Maine, its agencies, contractors, and subcontractors, for the purpose of removing and clearing any or all storm-generated debris of whatever nature from the above described property.

It is fully understood that this permit is not an obligation to perform debris clearance. The undersigned agrees and warrants to hold harmless the City/Town/Village of _____, State of Maine, its agencies, contractors, and subcontractors, for damage of any type whatsoever either to the above described property or persons situated thereon and hereby release, discharge, and waive any action, either legal or equitable, that might arise out of any activities on the above described property. The property owner(s) will mark any storm damaged sewer lines, water lines, and other utility lines located on the described property.

I/We (☐have, ☐have not) (☐will, ☐will not) receive(d) any compensation for debris removal from any other source, including the Small Business Association (SBA), Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), private insurance, individual and family grant program or any other public assistance program. I will report for this property any insurance settlements to me or my family for debris removal that has been performed at government expense. For the considerations and purposes set forth herein, I set my hand this _____ day _____, 20_____.

_____ Witness

_____ Owner

_____ Owner

_____ Telephone Number and Address

Demolition Checklist

Property Address: _____

Pre-Demolition

	Action	Initial	Date	Notes
1	Establish property management file for each parcel of private property. One (1) copy each for local and State records management			
2	Provide notice of condemnation			
3	Complete environmental and historic preservation reviews			
4	Obtain right of entry and hold harmless agreements			
5	Verify property description and ownership (i.e., tax assessment, legal description)			
6	Document property owner's insurance coverage for future recovery			
7	Notify lien holder(s) of intent to demolish as needed			
8	Conduct building inspection as needed			
9	Conduct public health inspection as needed			
10	Conduct fire inspection as needed			
11	Provide public notification of condemnation/demolition			
12	Verify personal property removal			

Demolition

13	Verify structure is unoccupied			
14	Cap well, water, sewer, and septic lines. Disconnect electrical service. Remove propane tanks.			
15	Mark easements and underground utilities			
16	Identify/remove/dispose of asbestos, lead-based paint and other hazardous materials per State environmental agency/EPA requirements			
17	Identify/remove/dispose of all HHW per State environmental agency/EPA requirements			
18	Record GPS coordinates. Photograph site before and after demolition.			
19	Document actual demolition and removal of debris			

Complete documentation is compiled within the project file for each individual structure/property.

I, the authorized applicant official, certify that all processes and documentation referred to in this checklist are complete (except Item 19) prior to the demolition of the referenced structure.

Name (Print) Title Signature Date

APPENDIX 17: Open Burn Guidelines and Fire Training

CMR 06-096 Chapter 102 – Open Burning

06-096 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chapter 102: OPEN BURNING

SUMMARY: This rule provides for the prohibition of the open burning of specific materials and certain open burning activities. In addition, the rules prohibits all open burning activities which are not specified as permissible open burning with or without an open burning permit.

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1. **Scope**

   A. This section shall be applicable in all ambient air quality regions in the State of Maine.

   B. This section shall not interfere with or supersede any local law or ordinance which is more stringent.

2. **Prohibitions and Permissible Open Burning.** Outdoor burning is prohibited in all areas of the State, except as follows:

   A. **Permissible Open Burning With Permit.** When not prohibited by local ordinances the following types of burning are permissible if a permit has been obtained from the Town Forest Fire Warden, forest ranger, or local fire prevention official having jurisdiction over the location where the fire is to be set, so long as the burning is conducted according to the terms and conditions of such permit and provided no nuisance is created.

NOTE: Any kindling or use of out-of-door fires is regulated by the Department of Conservation, Maine Forest Service. Any requirements or conditions of issuance of a fire permit must be in accordance with Title 12, Chapter 807 - Forest Fire Control, Subchapter IV - Regulation of Open Burning, Article II Out-of-Door Fires, Sections 9321-9324 and Title 25, Chapter 317 - Preventative Measures and Restrictions, sec. 2436-A.

(1) Recreational campfires kindled when the ground is not covered by snow;

(2) Fires in conjunction with holiday and festive celebration, pursuant to Section 2(A)(5) of this rule;

(3) Burning of solid or liquid fuels and structures for the purpose of research or bona fide instruction and training of municipal or volunteer firefighters pursuant to Maine Revised Statutes Title 26, section 2102 and industrial fire fighters in methods of fighting fires when conducted under the direct control and supervision of qualified instructors and with a written objective for the training. For purposes of this section, "qualified instructor" means the fire chief or designee or a fire-fighting instructor. Structures burned for instructional purposes must first be emptied of waste materials that are not part of the training objective.

(4) Burning for agricultural purposes which include but are not limited to open burning of blueberry fields, potato tops, hayfields and prescribed burning for timberland management.

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(5) Out-of-door burning of wood wastes and painted and unpainted wood from demolition debris in the open, or in an incinerator with a primary chamber volume no greater than 133 cubic feet or 1,000 gallons that is not licensed by the Department of Environmental Protection. For purposes of this chapter, the term "wood wastes" means brush, stumps, lumber, bark, wood chips, shavings, slabs, edgings, slash, sawdust and wood from production rejects that are not mixed with other solid or liquid waste, and "lumber" means material that is entirely made of wood and is free from metal, plastics, coatings and chemical treatments.

(6) Open burning of leaves, brush, deadwood and tree cuttings accrued from normal property maintenance by the individual landowner or lessee of the land unless expressly prohibited by municipal ordinance.

(7) Burning on site for the disposal of wood wastes and painted and unpainted wood from construction and demolition debris generated from the clearing of any land or by the erection, modification, maintenance, demolition or construction of any highway, railroad, power line, communication line, pipeline, building or development.

(8) Burning of vegetative growth for hazardous abatement purposes, such as, but not limited to, the burning of grass fields.

(9) Burning for the containment or control of spills of gasoline, kerosene, heating oil or similar petroleum product.

(10) The burning of wood wastes and painted and unpainted wood from construction and demolition debris at solid waste facilities in accordance with a facility license issued pursuant to Maine's Solid Waste Management Rules, 06-096 CMR 400 to 409.

(11) The burning of empty containers, including fiberboard boxes and paper bags, previously containing explosives and being disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Maine Revised Statutes Title 25, section 2472.

(12) Explosives being disposed of under the direct supervision and control of the State Fire Marshal

NOTE: Although this rule does not require the separation of painted and unpainted wood from demolition debris, Maine law requires that "A person engaged in any renovation, remodeling, maintenance or repair project involving lead-based paint …shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of lead to the environment, including the cleanup, removal and appropriate disposal of all visible lead-based paint debris generated by the project." (Title 38 MRSA § 1296)

NOTE: Any open burning occurring at a municipal solid waste disposal site must be conducted in accordance with those forest fire prevention measures specified in Title 12, Chapter 807 - Forest Fire Control, Subchapter IV - Regulation of Open Burning, Article I - Dumps, Sections 9301 - 9304.

B. **Permissible Open Burning Without Permit.** When not prohibited by local ordinances, the following types of burning are permissible without a permit so long as no nuisance is created.

(1) Residential use of outdoor grills and fireplaces for recreational purposes such as preparing food.

(2) Recreational campfires kindled when the ground is covered with snow or on frozen bodies of water.

(3) Use of outdoor grills and fireplaces for recreational purposes such as preparing food at commercial campgrounds in organized towns, as long as the commercial campgrounds are licensed by the health engineering division of the Department of Human Services.

C. No person, firm, corporation, association, municipal or state agency shall engage in any open burning except in conformity with Section 2.

NOTE: Paper or cardboard may be burned as kindling only in amounts necessary to ensure ignition of fires pursuant to Sections 2(A) and 2(B) of this rule.

AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S.A., Section 585-A

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 31, 1972
Amended: February 8, 1978
Amended: January 24, 1983
Amended: November 3, 1990
EFFECTIVE DATE (ELECTRONIC CONVERSION): May 8, 1996
Amended: January 14, 2003
Amended: April 25, 2005 – filing 2005-110

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Bureaus of Air Quality Control and Remediation and Waste Management

Guidelines for Compliance with Maine Department of Environmental Protection Rules on Open Burning and Solid Waste Management as Applied to Live Fire Instruction and Training Activities

Revised August 2012

- **Overview**

The burning of structures as part of a supervised and legitimate fire training exercise is often a valuable tool for fire department personnel. However, these activities, if not properly carried out, can potentially adversely affect the environment. The purpose of these guidelines and checklist is to allow beneficial live fire instruction and training activities while taking necessary precautions to minimize the impact on the environment. The environmental concerns from live fire instruction and training activities include releases of toxic emissions to the air and surface and groundwater from combustion of waste material and the presence of lead painted and asbestos containing material.

- **Bureau of Air Quality Requirements**

The Bureau of Air Quality requirements allow live fire training for fire departments for research or bona fide instruction and training, not solely for the purpose of disposal of unwanted or previously demolished structures.

The burning of structures is permissible as part of a legitimate fire training exercise and under the direct control and supervision of a qualified instructor and with a written objective for the training, under the Bureau of Air Quality Rule, Open Burning (CMR 06-096 Chapter 102). The qualified instructor or sponsoring fire department should ensure that this requirement is met.

Under this Rule, a qualified instructor means the fire chief or designee or a fire-fighting instructor. Structures burned for instructional purposes must first be emptied of waste materials that are not part of the training objective. When not prohibited by local ordinances, a permit must be obtained from the Town Forest Fire Warden, forest ranger, or local fire prevention official having jurisdiction over the location where the fire is to be set and the burning must be conducted according to the terms and conditions of such permit and no nuisance may be created.

- **Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management, Division of Solid Waste Requirements**

The disposal of ash and demolition debris from the burning of a building is exempt from the licensing requirements of the Solid Waste Management Rule, Landfill Siting, Design and Operation (06-096

CMR 401) provided that all asbestos is removed and disposed of in accordance with department regulations prior to burning, that the resulting ash and residues are not hazardous waste the solid waste is buried above high water on the same parcel of land where it is generated, and is covered with a minimum of 18 inches of soil. Alternatively, the ash may be disposed in a licensed solid waste landfill as non-hazardous waste.

NOTE: If the residues from the burning of the building are buried onsite, the owner of the property may be asked to disclose the on-site burial of solid waste at the time of property sale. If it is known that the building contained lead paint when burned, the presence of this material on the property must be disclosed at the time of property sale, in accordance with 02-039 CMR 330, the Maine Real Estate Commission's "Minimum Standards of Practice" rule.

Ash and residues may not be buried on site if an analysis demonstrates that they are hazardous waste. A building constructed before 1978 is presumed to contain lead paint and the lead painted materials, if present, should be removed to allow for onsite disposal of the residual ash. Failure to do so may result in residual ash and/or demolition debris that will require disposal at a hazardous waste facility licensed to accept such material. Alternatively, the structure may be inspected by a licensed lead inspector who has either certified that the structure does not contain lead painted materials or that any identified lead painted materials have been removed and disposed in accordance with DEP rules.

Contact Division of Solid Waste staff in the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management in the nearest DEP office for guidance on appropriate analytical procedures to test the ash and residues and disposal options. Currently there are no licensed hazardous waste disposal facilities operating in the State.

Note: The disposal of the residual ash and demolition debris is the responsibility of the landowner on whose property the structure to be burned is located unless responsibility has been legally transferred to another party.

CHECKLIST AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The information contained in the attached checklist provides a way for the fire department to document that all relevant steps have been taken to ensure that the live fire exercise for the training of firefighting personnel meets the standards of Maine DEP rules. Please retain the completed checklist in your records for each training exercise.

For additional information, contact the nearest DEP office listed below.

Augusta
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
Tel: Air Quality 287-2437
Solid Waste 287-2651

Portland
312 Canco Road
Portland, Maine 04103
Tel: 822-6300

Bangor
106 Hogan Road
Bangor, Maine 04401
941-4570

Presque Isle
1235 Central Drive, Skyway Park
Presque Isle, Maine 04769-2094
764-0477

Checklist for Live Fire Instruction and Training Activities

I. Sponsoring Fire Service Organization Information:

A. Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone # _____

B. Contact Person:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Telephone # _____

II. Live Fire Instruction and Training Activities Information:

A. Date(s) of the Instruction
And Training Activities: _____

B. Location of the Instruction
And Training Activities: _____

_____

C. Written Objective of the
Instruction and Training
Activities: _____

_____

_____

_____

D. Instructor Information:

Name: _____

Telephone #: _____

Type of Instructor: ___ Fire chief or designee

___ Fire Fighting Instructor

III. Landowner Information:

Name of Owner of acquired structure: _____

Mailing Address of Owner: _____

_____

Telephone #: _____

IV. General Requirements: Check the following box when requirements are met:

☐ The proposed instruction and training activities are for the purpose of research or bona fide instruction and training of municipal or volunteer firefighters and/or industrial fire fighters in methods of fighting fires and will be conducted under the direct control and supervision of a qualified instructor.

☐ Training plan for the training activity is attached.

V. Requirements if a Structure Will Be Burned. Check all boxes when the following requirements have been completed:

☐ Documentation that a Maine-certified asbestos inspector has performed an asbestos inspection of the structure, and that all identified asbestos-containing materials (if any) have been removed from the structure by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor.

☐ All material with the potential for creating an environmental hazard have been removed and disposed of in compliance with department regulations, including but not limited to:

- Mercury containing thermostats
- Fluorescent lamps
- Fuel oil tanks
- Paints, solvents, and other liquid containing hazardous ingredients
- Pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers, and other potentially hazardous solids
- Tires
- Residential trash
- Furniture and appliances not specifically utilized in the training exercise

VI. Ash and Debris Disposal

A. If the structure to be burned was constructed prior to 1978, the structure is presumed to contain lead paint and the remaining ash and debris must be analyzed to determine whether the material may be buried on site, disposed at a licensed solid waste landfill or will require disposal at a hazardous waste facility. Contact Division of Solid Waste staff in the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management in the nearest DEP office for guidance on appropriate analytical procedures to test the ash and residues and disposal options. Currently there are no licensed hazardous waste disposal facilities operating in the State.

Alternatively, if the structure to be burned was constructed prior to 1978, the structure may be inspected by a licensed lead inspector who has either certified that the structure does not contain lead painted materials or that any identified lead painted materials have been removed and disposed in accordance with DEP rules. The ash and debris remaining after the burn may be:

(1) Buried above high water on the same parcel of land where it is generated, and covered with a minimum of 18 inches of soil; or
(2) Transported by a licensed non-hazardous waste transporter to a solid waste landfill licensed to accept the material.

B. If the structure to be burned was constructed after 1978 and there is no other evidence that the structure may contain lead paint, the structure is presumed to not contain lead paint and the remaining ash and debris may be:

(1) Buried above high water on the same parcel of land where it is generated, and covered with a minimum of 18 inches of soil; or
(2) Transported by a licensed non-hazardous waste transporter to a solid waste landfill licensed to accept the material.

Note: Some buildings constructed after 1978 may contain lead painted materials and further investigation as to their presence is advised.

It is the building owner's responsibility to properly dispose of ash and debris upon completion of the live fire instruction and training activities unless responsibility has been legally transferred to another party.

APPENDIX 18: Sample Contract for Disaster Debris Removal

Instructions for Use of this sample contract:

1. This is a State of Maine standard contract template that can be utilized or modified to fit the needs of the entity that desires to procure similar services.
2. The entity desiring to utilize this contract must review the entire contract to be sure it fits the needs of the disaster debris removal services desired.
3. The entity desiring to utilize this contract should have a lawyer review the contract in its entirety to ensure that it does not contradict any local laws, regulations or contracting standards.
4. All references to the 'State of Maine' or 'Department' or 'Department of___', should be modified to be specific to the entity.
5. Issues specific to the entity desiring to utilize this contract which are not included in this standard agreement or incorporated scope of work should be added as deemed necessary.
6. Please reference the following FEMA publications for additional information and guidelines regarding debris operations regulations and contracting:

National Policy Guidance

RP 9523.11 -	Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility
RP 9523.12 -	Debris Operations - Hand-Loaded Trucks and Trailers FHWA-ER/FEMA Brochure
DAP 9523.4 -	Demolition of Private Structures
RP 9523.5 -	Debris Removal from Waterway
DAP 9523.13 -	Debris Removal from Private Property

Fact Sheets

RP 9580.201 -	Debris Contracting Guidance
DAP 9580.202 -	Debris Removal Authorities of Federal Agencies
DAP 9580.203 -	Debris Monitoring
DAP 9580.204 -	Documenting and Validating Hazardous Trees, Limbs, and Stumps
RP 9580.214 -	Debris Removal on Federal-Aid Highways
RP 9580.215 -	Hurricane Sandy: Debris Removal Force Account Labor Costs

AdvantageME CT No: _____

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF _____
Agreement to Purchase Services

THIS AGREEMENT, made this _____ day of _____, _____, is by and between the State of Maine, _____, hereinafter called "Department," and _____, located at _____ , telephone number _____, hereinafter called "Provider", for the period of _____ to _____.

The AdvantageME Vendor/Customer number of the Provider is _____

WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of the payments and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to be made and performed by the Department, the Provider hereby agrees with the Department to furnish all qualified personnel, facilities, materials and services and in consultation with the Department, to perform the services, study or projects described in Rider A, and under the terms of this Agreement. The following riders are hereby incorporated into this Agreement and made part of it by reference:

Rider A – Specifications of Work to be Performed
Rider B – Payment and Other Provisions
Rider C – Exceptions to Rider B
Rider D, E, and/or F – (At Department's Discretion)
Rider G – Identification of Country in Which Contracted Work will be Performed

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Provider, by their representatives duly authorized, have executed this agreement in _____ original copies.

DEPARTMENT OF _____

By: _____
Name and Title, Department Representative

and

_____

By: _____
Name and Title, Provider Representative

Total Agreement Amount: $_____

Approved: _____
Chair, State Purchases Review Committee
BP54 (Rev 1/12)

AdvantageME ACCOUNT CODING

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

VC NUMBER	DOC TOTAL	FND	DEPT	UNIT		SUB UNIT		OBJ		JOB NO.	PROGRAM

RIDER A
SPECIFICATIONS OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED

Disaster Debris Removal Services

NOTE: THIS IS A STAND BY CONTRACT. NO WORK IS AUTHORIZED UNTIL A WRITTEN NOTICE TO PROCEED (WORK ORDER) IS AUTHORIZED BY THE DIRECTOR, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OR DESIGNEE AND DELIVERED TO THE PROVIDER. AT THAT TIME A SCHEUDLE OF DELIVERABLES AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE WILL BE AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

The Provider shall stand by and be prepared to provide a wide range of disaster debris removal and related services. Qualified Providers must have the capacity and ability to rapidly mobilize and respond to potential wide-scale debris volumes as generated by a hurricane, as well as localized small-scale volumes typical of a tornado, ice storm or flooding. The Provider will work directly with the Department to determine the specific tasks and scope of services required for any specific event. No work will be authorized until written notice to proceed is authorized by the appropriate personnel and delivered to the Provider. Services could include but not be limited to the following:

1. Emergency Road Clearance
2. Right of Way (ROW) / Public Property Debris Removal
3. Hazardous Stump, Tree, and Hanging Limb Removal
4. Right of Entry (ROE) Debris Removal
5. Temporary Debris Management Site Operations
6. Debris Reduction / Grinding / Processing
7. Debris Disposal / Recycling
8. Hazardous or Toxic Waste Removal and Disposal

1.0 Definitions

Within these Specifications, the following definitions shall apply:

A. Authorized Representative: State employees and/or contracted individuals designated by the State or Contractor Administrator.
B. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris: debris including but not limited to damaged components of buildings and structures such as lumber and wood, gypsum wallboard, glass metal, roofing material, tile, carpeting and floor coverings, furnishings, fixtures, pipe, and similar materials.
C. Contracts Administrator: The Purchasing Agent or other party authorized to make contractual obligations/decisions on behalf of the State of Maine.
D. Provider or Prospective Provider or Proposer: Any person or firm having a contract with or proposing to the State of Maine.
E. Debris Management Site (DMS): A temporary storage site for debris established for the purposes of gathering, storing, and reduction of debris.
F. Disposal Fee: A fee based on weight or volume of debris for disposal at a landfill or other waste management facility.
G. Electronic Wastes: Wastes which may require special handling or disposal such as computer monitors, CPUs, televisions, and similar materials.
H. Eligible Debris: Debris which is generated by the disaster event and poses immediate threats to the public health and safety; of which the removal has been determined to eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; and that which is considered essential to ensure economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community at large.
I. Goods, consultant services, and/or services: The standby contract for Disaster Debris Removal and Management Services.

J. Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW): Small quantities of used or leftover contents of consumer products which include, but are not limited to: latex or oil based paints, cleaners or solvents, oils, pool chemicals, pesticides, and similar.
K. Mixed Debris: Vegetative debris which is mixed with construction & demolition materials or other materials at the load site prior to removal. The Provider is required to sort mixed debris at the load site, if minor amounts of undesirable materials are present.
L. Notice to Proceed: The written official notice to a Provider from an authorized State official instructing the Provider to proceed with disaster recovery and debris removal activities.
M. Proposal: An executed formal document submitted to the State of Maine stating the goods, consultant services, and/or services, as applicable, offered by the proposer to satisfy the needs of the State or as requested in the Request for Proposals (RFP) document.
N. RFP Documents means: this entire RFP DOCUMENT, all attachments, these Instructions to Proposers and any addendums issued prior to the date and time of submittal of the Proposals.
O. Right of Entry (ROE): A document by which a property owner confers to an eligible applicant or its Provider the right to enter onto private property without committing trespass.
P. Right-of-Way (ROW): The land which the State has title to or right of use, for the road and its structures and appurtenances.
Q. Vegetative Debris: Clean woody debris which includes but is not limited to: broken or fallen trees and tree limbs, hazardous tree stumps, bushes and shrubs.
R. White Goods: Household and industrial appliances including, but not limited to: refrigerators, stoves, ovens, dishwashers, water heaters, and similar materials.
S. Work Zones: Zones established by the State to effectively manage the debris removal operations.

1.1 General Operations

A. The Provider shall be responsible for performing the debris removal and debris management services requested. The designated area for debris removal is bounded by the State limits and includes public property and rights-of-way (ROW), State parks and State debris management areas within the incorporated areas of the State and may include private segments within the jurisdictional boundaries of the State.
B. The State's Provider may be tasked with debris clearance and removal from Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Federal-aid eligible roads. In this event, the Provider will be required to provide crews separate from those providing non Federal-aid eligible roadway clearance and removal services. The Provider shall be required to follow all eligibility requirements and guidance as established by the FHWA Emergency Relief program for Federal-aid eligible roads. The contract will incorporate FHWA Form 1273, Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts.
C. The Provider shall provide project management and coordination recovery activities necessary to assist the State in fulfilling the requirements of Federal reimbursement agencies.
D. The Provider shall conduct work so as not to interfere with the disaster response and recovery activities of Federal, State, County, and Municipal governments or agencies or of any public utilities.
E. The Provider shall implement a "clean as you go" policy to ensure all debris is cleared from the loading site before moving to the next loading site.
F. The Provider shall report and provide documentation to the State or authorized representative, all incidents such as, but not limited to oil spills, fuel leaks, hydraulic fluid leaks, chemical spills, and similar environmental quality issues. The Provider shall cleanup or remediate the incident, as necessary, properly disposing of the materials in compliance with the applicable Federal, State, County and Municipal regulations.
G. Private Work: The Provider and subcontractors shall be prohibited from performing private work in the State of Maine while actively engaged in delivering services under this contract.
H. Property Damages: The Provider shall repair any damages caused by Provider's or sub-contractor's equipment in a timely manner at no expense to the State. If there is disagreement between a resident and Provider as to the repair of damages, the State shall decide and make the final determination on

the repair. Failure to restore the damaged public or private property to the satisfaction of the State will result in the State withholding retainage money or invoice the Provider for time and material costs associated with resolving issues or damages related to the Provider's work.

1.2 Daily Reporting and Coordination Meetings

The Provider shall submit a daily report providing the number of crews operating, the number and types of equipment operating, the total cubic yards (or tons) collected by debris type, the total cubic yards reduced, and the total cubic yards transported to final disposal. This report shall include the number of crews operating for the current day. This report shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator each day, for the previous day. The Provider shall also provide an updated map of the locations where debris collection crews operated to relate the progress of operations.

The Provider shall participate in daily coordination meetings with the State departments involved in the response and recovery operations.

1.3 Equipment

A. The Provider shall provide sufficient and qualified staff and the necessary equipment to rapidly remove and lawfully dispose of all disaster related debris.
B. The Provider shall ensure that all equipment and vehicles utilized in the State's debris operations remain in good working condition.
C. The Provider and its subcontractors shall operate all equipment and vehicles in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, County and Municipal rules and regulations.
D. The Provider shall present all vehicles utilized to haul debris, to the State or authorized representative, for measurement (inside bed measurements) to calculate and certify the volumetric capacity of said vehicle.
E. All certified vehicles shall display a placard, displayed on the driver's side of the vehicle, which states the State of Maine, the vehicle's assigned and unique number and the certified cubic yard capacity of said vehicle.
F. Any truck used to haul debris must be capable of rapidly unloading its load without the assistance of other equipment, be equipped with a tailgate that will effectively contain the debris during transport and permit the truck to be filled to capacity.
G. Sideboards or other extensions to the bed are allowable provided they meet all applicable rules and regulations, cover the front and both sides and are constructed in a manner to withstand severe operating conditions. The sideboards are to be constructed of two (2) inch by six (6) inch boards or greater and not to extend more than two (2) feet above the metal bedsides. Trucks or equipment certified with sideboards must maintain such sideboards and keep them in good repair. In order to ensure compliance, equipment will be inspected by the State's authorized representatives prior to its use by the Provider(s).
H. Debris shall be reasonably compacted into the hauling vehicle. Any debris extending above the top of the bed shall be secured in place so as to prevent it from falling off. Measures must be taken to avoid the debris from blowing out of the hauling vehicle during transport to a State approved DMS or final disposal site.
I. Equipment used under this contract shall be rubber tired and sized properly to fit loading conditions. Excessive size equipment (100 cubic yards and up) and non-rubber tired equipment must be approved for use on the road by the State's Contract Administrator.
J. All loading equipment shall be operated from the road, street or rights-of-way using mechanized loading devices such as, buckets and/or boom and grapple devices, to collect and load debris.
K. No equipment shall be operated outside the public rights-of-way unless directed by the State. Should operation of equipment be required outside of the public rights-of-way the State will provide a Right of Entry agreement.

L. Hand loaded vehicles are prohibited unless pre-authorized, in writing, by the State's Contract Administrator, following the event. All hand loaded vehicles will receive an automatic fifty percent (50%) deduction for lack of compaction.

1.4 Forms

A. Truck Certification Forms will be provided by the State (or the Provider based upon prior approval of form by the State) for documenting and recording the actual physical, inside measurement and volume capacity, including any volume adjustments, deductions or comments of each truck, trailer, or other hauling equipment used to conduct the State's debris removal and hauling operations. In the event that the unit price is by weight, the tare weight shall be recorded on the Truck Certification Form.

B. The Truck Certification Form shall also document the date, license plate, driver information, insurance information, a brief description and photograph of the vehicle.

C. Truck certifications shall be performed by the State or authorized representative, in the presence of the Provider or their designated representative. The forms shall be signed and dated by both parties.

D. Truck Placards will be provided by the State (or the Provider based upon prior approval of form by the State) and attached to the driver's side of each vehicle transporting debris and shall display the following information.
   a. State of Maine
   b. Provider Name
   c. Unique identification number assigned to the vehicle.
   d. Certified cubic yard capacity of the vehicle (or tare weight).
   Information displayed on the Truck Placard shall be written in permanent maker.

E. The Provider shall submit to the State, within thirty (30) days upon notice to proceed, a Vehicle and Equipment List, which contains the following information.
   a. Provider Name
   b. Certified cubic yard capacity of the vehicle (or tare weight).
   c. Unique identification number assigned to the vehicle.
   d. Make/Model of the vehicle.
   e. License plate number.
   f. Other information as required by the State for the purpose of monitoring and inspecting performance.

F. Load tickets will be provided by the State (or the Provider based upon prior approval of form by the State) for recording the volumes of debris removed and hauled to a DMS or final disposal site. Each load ticket shall consist of a five part carbon paper ticket (one original and four copies). Each load ticket shall be pre-printed and sequentially numbered and capable of documenting the following data:
   a. Contract Owner Name
   b. Prime and Sub-Contractor Name
   c. Date
   d. Truck Number
   e. Certified Capacity (Cubic Yards or Tons)
   f. Driver's Name
   g. Type of Debris Collected: Vegetative, C&D, White Goods, Other, etc.
   h. Load Location (Address of pick-up)
   i. Work Zone
   j. Loading Date and Time
   k. Loading Site Monitor Name and Signature
   l. Load Size (Estimated Percentage of Cubic Yards OR Tons)
   m. Unloading Site Location
   n. Unloading Date and Time
   o. Unloading Site Monitor Name and Signature

G. The State's authorized representative will complete the applicable portion of a load ticket at the load site and provide four copies to the vehicle driver. Upon arrival at the DMS or authorized final disposal site, the vehicle driver shall present the five copies of the load ticket to the State's authorized representative at the tower. A visual inspection will occur to determine the estimated debris quantity (or tons, if scales are available) contained in the vehicle will be documented. The State's authorized representative shall sign the load ticket. The State's authorized representative will provide a completed copy to the driver, the Provider representative, and the State for project files.
H. Mulch or processed/ground debris shall be documented following the same load ticket procedures.
I. Construction and Demolition debris transported to disposal shall be documented following the same load ticket procedures.

1.5 Hot Spot Crews

The Provider shall be required to provide the State with "hot spot" crews, which will respond immediately, as directed by the State or authorized representative, to collect and haul priority debris piles which impact the public's health, safety, or welfare.

1.6 Work Hours

The Provider shall conduct those debris removal operations generating noise levels above that normally associated with routine traffic flow, during daylight hours only. Work may be performed seven (7) days per week. Adjustments to work hours, as local conditions may dictate, shall be coordinated between the State and Provider. Unless otherwise directed, the Provider must be capable of conducting debris reduction operations at the DMS locations on a twenty-four (24) hour, seven (7) days a week basis.

1.7 Ownership of Debris

All debris located in the State ROW and State provided DMS locations shall be the property of the State until final disposal at an authorized and permitted disposal site.

1.8 Emergency Debris Road Clearance

Upon receiving the notice to proceed for this contract element, the Provider shall provide all labor, equipment, fuel and associated costs necessary to clear and remove debris by cutting, tossing and/or pushing of debris from the priority roadways, as identified by and directed by the State. As per FEMA rules and regulations, this phase of operations, conducted under a time and materials rate, shall be capped at no more than seventy (70) working hours following the notice to proceed. The Provider exceeds the seventy (70) hour cap at its own risk.

The Provider shall assist the State and its representatives in ensuring proper documentation of emergency road clearance activities. State personnel or authorized representative shall verify the equipment used, operators, hours of operation (start and end times), and shall require the locations of work performed. Services performed under this contract element will be compensated per the Hourly price schedule.

Should the State authorize emergency debris clearance on FHWA Federal-aid eligible roadways, the Provider shall invoice these costs separately from FEMA eligible roadways.

1.9 ROW Vegetative Debris Removal

The Provider shall provide all labor, materials, equipment, tools, traffic control, signage and any other incidental items; to collect and remove eligible disaster debris from the State's ROW and transport eligible disaster related vegetative debris to a State approved debris management site (DMS) or to a State designated final disposal site in accordance with all Federal, State, County and Municipal rules and regulation.

A. The Provider shall only remove eligible vegetative debris which is placed within the State's ROW.
B. All eligible debris will be removed from each loading site before proceeding to the next loading site.

C. The State or its authorized representative shall document the load by means of the load ticket.
D. All eligible vegetative debris loads shall be transported to the State's DMS or approved final disposal facility.
E. Entry onto private property for the removal of eligible disaster related debris will be permitted only by written authorization of the State. The State will provide the right-of-entry (ROE) legal and operational procedures.

1.10 ROW Construction and Demolition (C&D)

The Provider shall provide all labor, materials, equipment, tools, traffic control, signage and any other incidental items; to collect and remove eligible disaster debris from the State's ROW and transport eligible disaster related C&D debris to a State approved debris management site (DMS) or to a State designated final disposal site, in accordance with all Federal, State, County and Municipal rules and regulations.

A. The Provider shall only remove eligible C&D debris which is placed within the State's ROW.
B. All eligible C&D debris will be removed from each loading site before proceeding to the next loading site.
C. The Provider shall to the extent possible, keep separate C&D materials from other debris, so that loads are primarily of similar materials.
D. The State or its authorized representative shall document the load by means of the load ticket.
E. All eligible C&D debris loads shall be transported to the State's DMS or approved final disposal facility.
F. Entry onto private property for the removal of eligible disaster related debris will be permitted only by written authorization of the State. The State will provide the right-of-entry (ROE) legal and operational procedures.

1.11 Multiple Passes

The State may require multiple passes to remove the disaster debris from the public rights-of-way (ROW) and public facilities, private property or ROW – as authorized by the State. The number of passes conducted will be authorized in writing by the State and based upon debris assessments.

1.12 Temporary Debris Management Sites (DMS) and Operations

A. Providers shall deliver all disaster related debris to the State's authorized temporary DMS locations, unless otherwise instructed by the State. The State may authorize multiple sites in order to efficiently store and process the volumes of disaster related debris materials.
B. The State may require additional DMS locations and require Provider assistance to select suitable sites, perform baseline soil and groundwater testing, and site preparation/operations.
C. The Provider shall provide all management and operational services at the State's authorized temporary DMS locations as applicable.
D. The Provider shall submit a site layout plan and operations plan to the State for review. At a minimum the plan shall address the following:
    a. Site management, including a point-of-contact and organizational chart.
    b. Traffic control procedures and on-site traffic patterns.
    c. Through put plans to ensure constant flow of inbound and outbound materials and to prevent a significant accumulation of materials on-site.
    d. Site safety plan.
    e. Hazardous and toxic waste materials plan.
    f. Environmental mitigation plan, including considerations for smoke, dust, noise, traffic routes, buffer zones, storm water runoff, archeology, historic preservation, wetlands, endangered species, as relevant and appropriate.
    g. Remediation and site restoration plan.
E. The Provider shall document by photographs and video recordings, each State DMS prior to operations to establish baseline conditions of the site.

F. The Provider shall be responsible for constructing and/or erecting an inspection tower at each temporary DMS for the purposes of inspecting and documenting each load of debris entering the site. The tower shall be large enough to accommodate a minimum of four (4) persons. The tower shall be constructed of materials approved by the State and include a roof which allows for some protection from weather conditions.
G. The Provider shall manage and supervise the temporary DMS to accept eligible debris collected under this contract and other contracts or agreements approved by the State.
H. The Provider shall be responsible for traffic control, dust control, erosion control, fire protection, on-site roadway maintenance, portable sanitation facilities, security, and safety measures.
I. The Provider shall be responsible for the sorting, separating, and stockpiling of eligible debris at the temporary DMS and shall ensure that the eligible debris remains segregated at the facility.
J. The Provider shall utilize tub grinders, chippers, shredders, air curtain incinerators and any other equipment necessary to effectively, and as approved by the State, and efficiently reduce the volume of the eligible debris prior to final disposal.
K. The Provider shall provide mechanized equipment to facilitate the loading and removal of mulch materials from the temporary DMS locations.
L. The Provider shall be responsible for the removal and lawful disposal of all debris from the temporary DMS. Within thirty (30) days of the completion of the debris operations, the Provider shall restore the site to its pre-disaster condition to the satisfaction of the State.

1.13 <u>Removal of Eligible Hazardous Stumps</u>

The Provider shall provide all labor, materials, equipment, tools, traffic control, signage and any other incidental items; to collect and remove eligible hazardous stumps from the State's ROW as follows:

A. The Provider shall extract or remove only stumps which meet the following eligibility criteria and are authorized by the State or its designated representative:
   a. The stump shall be greater than twenty-four (24) inches in diameter, measured twenty-four (24) inches from the base.
   b. The stump root ball is exposed by 50% or greater.
   c. The stump is located in the ROW or on improved public property and poses a danger to the public's health and safety.
B. The State or authorized representative shall measure and document the stump prior to removal, through photographs, GPS coordinates, physical address/location and other relevant information which verifies the hazard posed by the stump.
C. Hazardous stumps which meet the eligibility criteria and have been documented following the described procedures shall be eligible for unit pricing.
D. Costs for the removal of hazardous stumps shall be invoiced separately.
E. The Provider shall be required to fill the cavity left by the excavation process with clean fill dirt in the quantity documented by the State or the State's authorized representative.
F. The eligible hazardous stump shall be transported to the State's DMS or to the State's designated final disposal site.
G. Stumps measuring less than twenty-four (24) inches in diameter which require extraction shall be converted to a cubic yard measurement by the conversion table included in the FEMA DAP 9523.11 Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal Eligibility policy.
H. Stumps which are place on the ROW by others shall not be eligible for hazardous stump unit pricing. Stumps placed on the ROW by others shall be treated as vegetative debris and reimbursable at the vegetative debris unit pricing.
I. Stumps that have less than 50% of the root ball exposed shall be flush cut at the ground and the cut portion included with regular vegetative debris.

1.14 Removal of Eligible Hazardous Trees (Leaners)

The Provider shall provide all labor, materials, equipment, tools, traffic control, signage and any other incidental items; to collect and remove hazardous trees (leaners) from the State's ROW and improved public property which pose a threat to life, public health and safety as follows:

A. The Provider shall remove only Hazardous Trees (Leaners) which measure six (6) inches or greater measured at diameter breast height (DBH) of 4.5 feet from the ground and meet one (1) or more of the following criteria and are authorized by the State or its designated representative:
   a. The hazardous tree has more than fifty (50) percent of its crown damaged or destroyed.
   b. The trunk is split or has broken branches which expose the heartwood.
   c. The hazardous tree is leaning at an angle greater than thirty (30) degrees and the direction of the leaning tree threatens public or improved property.

B. The State or authorized representative shall measure and document the hazardous tree prior to removal, through photographs, GPS coordinates, physical address/location and other relevant information which verifies the hazard posed by the hazardous tree.

C. The hazardous tree shall be flush cut at the ground and transported to the State's DMS or to the final disposal site.

D. Hazardous trees which meet the eligibility criteria and have been documented following the described procedures shall be eligible for unit pricing.

E. Costs for the removal of the hazardous trees shall be invoiced separately.

1.15 Removal of Eligible Hazardous Limbs (Hangers)

The Provider shall provide all labor, materials, equipment, tools, traffic control, signage and any other incidental items; to remove and collect eligible hazardous limbs (hangers) from the State's ROW and improved public property which pose a threat to life, public health and safety.

A. The Provider shall remove only hazardous limbs (hangers) which meet the following eligibility criteria and are authorized by the State or its designated representative:
   a. The hazardous limb shall measure two (2) inches in diameter or greater at the break point.
   b. The hazardous limb must pose an immediate threat to life, public health or safety or poses an immediate threat of significant damage to improved property.
   c. The hazardous limb is still hanging in the tree above public property (ROW) or improved public property.

B. The State or authorized representative shall measure and document the hazardous limb prior to removal, through photographs, GPS coordinates, physical address/location and other relevant information which verifies the hazard posed by the hazardous limb.

C. The eligible hazardous limb shall be cut at the closest main branch junction.

D. The eligible hazardous limb shall be placed in the ROW, collected and hauled to the State's DMS or to the final disposal site.

E. If the hazardous limb does not extend over public property that limb is not eligible.

F. Costs for the removal of hazardous limbs shall be invoiced separately.

1.16 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Removal

The Provider shall provide all labor, equipment, fuel, traffic control costs and other associated costs necessary for the removal, transportation, and disposal of eligible HHW from the ROW to an authorized household hazardous waste or hazardous waste facility.

A. The removal, transportation, and disposal of eligible HHW includes obtaining all necessary Federal, State, County and Municipal handling permits and operating in accordance with all rules and regulations of Federal, State, County and Municipal regulatory agencies.

B. All HHW shall be managed as hazardous waste and disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste facility.

C. Eligible household hazardous waste shall be documented by means of a load ticket by the State or its authorized representative.

1.17 ROW White Goods Removal

The Provider shall provide all labor, equipment, fuel, traffic control costs and other associated costs necessary for the removal, transportation, and disposal/recycling of eligible white goods from the ROW.

A. White goods containing refrigerants, oils, and similar substances, shall be removed from the ROW and loaded onto a vehicle, so as to prevent such materials from escaping from the unit.
B. All refrigerants, oils, and similar materials shall be removed by the Provider's qualified technicians or transported to a facility for the removal of said materials, and disposed of or recycled according to all Federal, State, County and Municipal rules and regulations.
C. White goods containing food items shall be decontaminated in accordance with Federal, State, County and Municipal law prior to disposal/recycling.
D. Eligible white goods removed from the ROW shall be documented by means of a load ticket by the State or its authorized representative.
E. All documentation with regard to the removal and disposal of refrigerants, oils, and similar substances shall be submitted to the State before payment is made.
F. White goods shall be transported to a designated State approved recycling facility.
G. The State of North Maine has enacted a landfill ban on white goods.

1.18 ROW Electronic Waste Removal

The Provider shall provide all labor, equipment, fuel, traffic control costs and other associated costs necessary for the removal, transportation, and disposal/recycling of eligible electronic waste from the ROW.

A. Eligible electronic waste removed from the ROW shall be documented by means of a load ticket by the State or its authorized representative.
B. The Provider shall dispose of the waste at a facility approved by the State.

1.19 Other Services

Additional services may be requested by the State not specifically covered under the Scope of Work. As directed by the State and upon written authorization, the Provider shall provide all labor, equipment, materials, fuel, traffic control, and signage, to perform the additional services, including but not limited to, the following:

A. Demolition of Structures and Debris Removal
   The Provider shall provide services for the demolition of structures which pose a significant threat to the public health, safety, and economic recovery of the community. The State shall provide the ROE/Hold Harmless Agreements and provide the legal and operational procedures, which comply with all Federal, State, County and Municipal rules, regulations, and policies.
B. Storm Drain and Catch Basin Debris Removal
   The Provider shall remove all eligible debris from the State's maintained storm drains and catch basins and transport the debris to the State's designated disposal facility.
C. Dead Animal Carcass Removal
   The Provider shall collect, haul and dispose of dead animal carcasses including but not limited to large animals, livestock, and poultry. The State shall designate the final disposal site.
D. Abandoned Vehicle or Derelict Vessels
   The Provider shall remove eligible abandoned vehicles or derelict vessels in areas identified and approved by the State and subsequently transported to a State approved staging area.
E. Waterborne Debris
   The Provider shall remove eligible waterborne debris as identified and approved by the State and subsequently transported to a State approved staging area or the State's designated disposal facility.

Pricing

All pricing is firm fixed pricing, all related services costs including per diem, travel, etc. is included.

*****Describe operational pricing line items here or just repeat the schedule without places for number of units for carry out purposes to calculate a PO or proposal price *****

Work Order Form

This completed form must accompany the contract amendment unless an approved provider proposal includes all such detail.

Date: _____ Project Name: _____

Location of Project: _____

Period of Performance: Start: _____ End: _____

Description of Project:

Work Requirements Results:

PART A - Debris Bid Sheet – Unit Price					
Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Estimated Total Units	Total Cost
Vegetative Collection And Hauling	0-15 Miles Veg from Right of Way (ROW) to Debris Management Site (DMS) *Vegetative collect and removal for a haul distance up*	CY			
	16-30 Miles Veg from ROW to DMS *Vegetative collect and removal for a haul distance up between 16 and 30 miles*	CY			
	31-60 Miles Veg from ROW to DMS *Vegetative collect and removal for a haul distance between 31 and 60 miles*	CY			
	60+ Miles Veg from ROW to DMS *Vegetative collect and removal for a haul distance greater than 60 miles*	CY			
	Single Price Veg from ROW to DMS A single price vegetative collect and removal for any haul distance	CY			
Management And Reduction	Grinding *Grinding/chipping vegetative debris*	CY			
	Air Curtain Burning *Air Curtain Burning vegetative debris*	CY			
	Open Burning *Open Burning vegetative debris*	CY			
	Compacting *Compacting vegetative debris*	CY			
	Debris Management Site Management *Preparation, management, and segregating at debris management site*	CY			
C&D Collection and Hauling	0-15 Miles C&D from ROW to DMS *C&D collect and removal for a haul distance up to 15 miles*	CY			
	16-30 Miles C&D from ROW to DMS *C&D collect and removal for a haul distance between 16 and 30 miles*	CY			
	31-60 Miles C&D from ROW to DMS *C&D collect and removal for a haul distance between 31 and 60 miles*	CY			
	60+ Miles C&D from ROW to DMS *C&D collect and removal for a haul distance greater than 60 miles*	CY			
	Single Price C&D from ROW to DMS *A single price C&D collect and removal for any haul distance*	CY			

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per	Estimated	Total Cost

			Unit	Total Units	
Final Disposal	0-15 Miles from DMS to Final Disposal *Transport processed debris from DMS to final disposal 0-15 Miles*	CY			
	16-30 Miles from DMS to Final Disposal *Transport processed debris from DMS to final disposal 16-30 Miles*	CY			
	31-60 Miles from DMS to Final Disposal *Transport processed debris from DMS to final disposal 31-60 Miles*	CY			
	60+ Miles from DMS to Final Disposal *Transport processed debris from DMS to final disposal 60+ Miles*	CY			
	Single Price from DMS to Final Disposal *A single price transport of processed debris from DMS to final disposal*	CY			
	Tipping Fees (Vegetative) *Fee includes negotiated contract price or pass through amount for vegetative*	CY			
	Tipping Fees (Mix) *Fee includes negotiated contract price or pass through amount for Mix*	CY			
	Tipping Fees (C&D) *Fee includes negotiated contract price or pass through amount for C&D*	CY			
Tree Operations	Hazardous Trees 6"-12" *Hazardous tree removal for a 6-12 inch trunk diameter*	Tree			
	Hazardous Trees 13"-24" *Hazardous tree removal for a 13-24 inch trunk diameter*	Tree			
	Hazardous Trees 25"-36" *Hazardous tree removal for a 25-36 inch trunk diameter*	Tree			
	Hazardous Trees 37"-48" *Hazardous tree removal for a 37-48 inch trunk diameter*	Tree			
	Hazardous Trees 49"+ *Hazardous tree removal for a 49+ inch trunk diameter*	Tree			
	Trees with Hazardous Limbs >2" *Hazardous hanging limb removal*	Tree			
	Hazardous Sumps >24"-36" *Hazardous stump removal for a 24-36 inch stump diameter*	Stump			
	Hazardous Sumps >37"-48" *Hazardous stump removal 37-48 inch stump diameter*	Stump			
	Hazardous Sumps >49"+ *Hazardous stump removal 49+ inch stump diameter*	Stump			
	Stump Fill Dirt *Fill dirt for stump holes after removal*	CY			

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Estimated Total Units	Total Cost

Specialty Removal	Waterway Debris Removal *Debris Removal from canals, rivers, creeks, streams, and ditches*	CY			
	Sand Collection and Screening *Pick up, screen, and return debris laden sand/mud/dirt/rock*	CY			
	Vehicle Removal *Removal of eligible vehicle*	Unit			
	Vessel Removal (Land) *Removal of eligible vessel*	LF			
	Vessel Removal (Marine) *Removal of eligible vessel from waterway*	LF			
	Carcass Removal *Removal of debris that will decompose (animals and organic fleshy matter)*	Pound			
	ROW White Goods Removal *Pick up and haul of white goods to disposal site*	Unit			
	Freon Management *Freon management and recycling*	Unit			
	Demolition of Private Structure	CY			
	Electronic Waste *Removal of electronic debris that contain hazardous materials, such as cathode ray tubes. Includes computers monitors and televisions.*	Unit			
	Biowaste *Removal of waste capable of causing infection to humans (animal waste, human blood, pathological waste)*	Pound			
	Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) *HHW removal and disposal*	Pound			
PART A - SUBTOTAL UNIT PRICE WORK					

PART B - Debris Bid Sheet – Hourly					
Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Estimated Total Units	Total Cost
Personnel	LABORER WITH CHAIN SAW	Hour			

	LABORER WITH SMALL TOOLS	Hour			
	TRAFFIC CONTROL FLAG PERSON	Hour			
	CREW FOREMEN WITH CELL PHONE AND PICKUP TRUCK	Hour			
	OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR	Hour			
Equipment	30-60 TON CRANE	Hour			
	61-90 TON CRANE	Hour			
	100 – TON CRANE	Hour			
	AIR – CURTAIN INCINERATOR, SELF – CONTAINED SYSTEM	Hour			
	TUB GRINDER, 800 – 1,000 HP	Hour			
	BACKHOE LOADER	Hour			
	SKID STEER LOADER	Hour			
	BROOM TRACTOR	Hour			
	BUCKET TRUCK WITH 50’ – 60’ ARM	Hour			
	BULLDOZER, TRACKED, D5 OR SIMILAR	Hour			
	BULLDOZER, TRACKED, D6 OR SIMILAR	Hour			
	BULLDOZER, TRACKED, D7 OR SIMILAR	Hour			
	BULLDOZER, TRACKED, D8 OR SIMILAR	Hour			
	DUMP TRUCK, 5-12 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	DUMP TRUCK, 12-20 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	DUMP TRUCK, 21-40 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	DUMP TRAILER WITH TRUCK, 31-60 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	DUMP TRAILER WITH TRUCK, 61-90 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	GENERATOR WITH LIGHTING, MOBILE	Hour			
	GRADER WITH 12’ BLADE	Hour			
	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR, 1.5 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR, 2.5 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	SELF-LOADING DUMP TRUCK WITH KNUCKLE BOOM AND DEBRIS	Hour			
	PICKUP TRUCK	Hour			
	FLATBED TRUCK	Hour			
	LOWBOY TRAILER WITH TRACTOR FOR EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT	Hour			

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Estimated Total Units	Total Cost
Equipment, Cont.	WATER TRUCK	Hour			
	SERVICE TRUCK	Hour			
	FRONT-END LOADER, 950 OR SIMILAR	Hour			

	FRONT-END LOADER, 966 OR SIMILAR	Hour			
	FRONT-END LOADER, 980 OR SIMILAR	Hour			
	FRONT-END LOADER/BACKHOE 1.0-1.5 CUBIC YARD CAPACITY	Hour			
	SOIL COMPACTOR, UP TO 80 HP	Hour			
	SOIL COMPACTOR, 81 + HP	Hour			
	TEMPORARY OFFICE TRAILER	Hour			
	TRUCK SCALE	Hour			
PART B - SUBTOTAL HOURLY WORK					
GRAND TOTAL WORK (PART A + PART B)					

Deliverables / Payment Schedule:

Task Number	**Work Milestones**	**Projected Completion Date**	**Payment**

Provider's Authorized Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

Department's Authorized Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

RIDER B

METHOD OF PAYMENT AND OTHER PROVISIONS

1. **AGREEMENT AMOUNT** $0.00

2. **INVOICES AND PAYMENTS** The Department will pay the Provider as follows:

Payment to be made upon receipt of invoice per the agreed upon schedule assigned to each deliverable task. Invoice must be detailed showing deliverable, titles, hours, quantities, costs, etc. Invoice must include ALL applicable supporting documentation as detailed in the Specifications of Work to be Performed. Payments are subject to the Provider's compliance with all items set forth in this Agreement and subject to the availability of funds. The Department will process approved payments within 30 days.

3. **BENEFITS AND DEDUCTIONS** If the Provider is an individual, the Provider understands and agrees that he/she is an independent contractor for whom no Federal or State Income Tax will be deducted by the Department, and for whom no retirement benefits, survivor benefit insurance, group life insurance, vacation and sick leave, and similar benefits available to State employees will accrue. The Provider further understands that annual information returns, as required by the Internal Revenue Code or State of Maine Income Tax Law, will be filed by the State Controller with the Internal Revenue Service and the State of Maine Bureau of Revenue Services, copies of which will be furnished to the Provider for his/her Income Tax records.

4. **INDEPENDENT CAPACITY** In the performance of this Agreement, the parties hereto agree that the Provider, and any agents and employees of the Provider shall act in the capacity of an independent contractor and not as officers or employees or agents of the State.

5. **DEPARTMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE** The Agreement Administrator shall be the Department's representative during the period of this Agreement. He/she has authority to curtail services if necessary to ensure proper execution. He/she shall certify to the Department when payments under the Agreement are due and the amounts to be paid. He/she shall make decisions on all claims of the Provider, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the Department.

6. **AGREEMENT ADMINISTRATOR** All progress reports, correspondence and related submissions from the Provider shall be submitted to:

Name: _____
Title: _____
Address: _____

who is designated as the Agreement Administrator on behalf of the Department for this Agreement, except where specified otherwise in this Agreement.

7. **CHANGES IN THE WORK** The Department may order changes in the work, the Agreement Amount being adjusted accordingly. Any monetary adjustment or any substantive change in the work shall be in the form of an amendment, signed by both parties and approved by the State Purchases Review Committee. Said amendment must be effective prior to execution of the work.

8. **SUB-AGREEMENTS** Unless provided for in this Agreement, no arrangement shall be made by the Provider with any other party for furnishing any of the services herein contracted for without the consent and approval of the Agreement Administrator. Any sub-agreement hereunder entered into subsequent to the execution of this Agreement must be annotated "approved" by the Agreement Administrator before it is reimbursable hereunder. This provision will not be taken as requiring the approval of contracts of employment between the Provider and its employees assigned for services thereunder.

9. **SUBLETTING, ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER** The Provider shall not sublet, sell, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of this Agreement or any portion thereof, or of its right, title or interest therein, without written request to and written consent of the Agreement Administrator. No subcontracts or transfer of agreement shall in any case release the Provider of its liability under this Agreement.

10. **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY** During the performance of this Agreement, the Provider agrees as follows:

a. The Provider shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment relating to this Agreement because of race, color, religious creed, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, unless related to a bona fide occupational qualification. The Provider shall take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation.

Such action shall include but not be limited to the following: employment, upgrading, demotions, or transfers; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoffs or terminations; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training including apprenticeship. The Provider agrees to post in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment notices setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

b. The Provider shall, in all solicitations or advertising for employees placed by or on behalf of the Provider relating to this Agreement, state that all qualified applicants shall receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religious creed, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation.

c. The Provider shall send to each labor union or representative of the workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement, or other agreement or understanding, whereby it is furnished with labor for the performance of this Agreement a notice to be provided by the contracting agency, advising the said labor union or workers' representative of the Provider's commitment under this section and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

d. The Provider shall inform the contracting Department’s Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinator of any discrimination complaints brought to an external regulatory body (Maine Human Rights Commission, EEOC, Office of Civil Rights) against their agency by any individual as well as any lawsuit regarding alleged discriminatory practice.

e. The Provider shall comply with all aspects of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in employment and in the provision of service to include accessibility and reasonable accommodations for employees and clients.

f. Contractors and subcontractors with contracts in excess of $50,000 shall also pursue in good faith affirmative action programs.

g. The Provider shall cause the foregoing provisions to be inserted in any subcontract for any work covered by this Agreement so that such provisions shall be binding upon each subcontractor, provided that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to contracts or subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials.

11. **EMPLOYMENT AND PERSONNEL** The Provider shall not engage any person in the employ of any State Department or Agency in a position that would constitute a violation of 5 MRSA § 18 or 17 MRSA § 3104. The Contractor shall not engage on a full-time, part-time or other basis during the period of this Agreement, any other personnel who are or have been at any time during the period of this Agreement in the employ of any State Department or Agency, except regularly retired employees, without the written consent of the State Purchases Review Committee. Further, the Provider shall not engage on this project on a full-time, part-time or other basis during the period of this Agreement any retired employee of the Department who has not been retired for at least one year, without the written consent of the State Purchases Review Committee. The Provider shall cause the foregoing provisions to be inserted in any subcontract for any work covered by this Agreement so that such provisions shall be binding upon each subcontractor, provided that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to contracts or subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials.

12. **STATE EMPLOYEES NOT TO BENEFIT** No individual employed by the State at the time this Agreement is executed or any time thereafter shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that might arise therefrom directly or indirectly that would constitute a violation of 5 MRSA § 18 or 17 MRSA § 3104. No other individual employed by the State at the time this Agreement is executed or any time thereafter shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that might arise therefrom directly or indirectly due to his employment by or financial interest in the Provider or any affiliate of the Provider, without the written consent of the State Purchases Review Committee. The Provider shall cause the foregoing provisions to be inserted in any subcontract for any work covered by this Agreement so that such provisions shall be binding upon each subcontractor, provided that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to contracts or subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials.

13. **WARRANTY** The Provider warrants that it has not employed or contracted with any company or person, other than for assistance with the normal study and preparation of a proposal, to solicit or secure this Agreement and that it has not paid, or agreed to pay, any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for the Provider, any fee, commission, percentage, brokerage fee, gifts, or any other consideration, contingent upon, or resulting from the award for making this Agreement. For breach or violation of this warranty, the Department shall have the right to annul this Agreement without liability or, in its discretion to otherwise recover the full amount of such fee, commission, percentage, brokerage fee, gift, or contingent fee.

14. **ACCESS TO RECORDS** As a condition of accepting a contract for services under this section, a contractor must agree to treat all records, other than proprietary information, relating to personal services work performed under the contract as public records under the freedom of access laws to the same extent as if the work were performed directly by the department or agency. For the purposes of this subsection, "proprietary information" means information that is a trade secret or commercial or financial information, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive position of the contractor and would make available information not otherwise publicly available. Information relating to wages and benefits of the employees performing the personal services work under the contract and information concerning employee and contract oversight and accountability procedures and systems are not proprietary information. The Provider shall maintain all books, documents, payrolls, papers, accounting records and other evidence pertaining to this Agreement and make such materials available at its offices at all reasonable times during the period of this Agreement and for such

subsequent period as specified under Maine Uniform Accounting and Auditing Practices for Community Agencies (MAAP) rules. The Provider shall allow inspection of pertinent documents by the Department or any authorized representative of the State of Maine or Federal Government, and shall furnish copies thereof, if requested. This subsection applies to contracts, contract extensions and contract amendments executed on or after October 1, 2009.

15. **TERMINATION** The performance of work under the Agreement may be terminated by the Department in whole, or in part, whenever for any reason the Agreement Administrator shall determine that such termination is in the best interest of the Department. Any such termination shall be effected by delivery to the Provider of a Notice of Termination specifying the extent to which performance of the work under the Agreement is terminated and the date on which such termination becomes effective. The Agreement shall be equitably adjusted to compensate for such termination, and modified accordingly.

16. **GOVERNMENTAL REQUIREMENTS** The Provider warrants and represents that it will comply with all governmental ordinances, laws and regulations.

17. **GOVERNING LAW** This Agreement shall be governed in all respects by the laws, statutes, and regulations of the United States of America and of the State of Maine. Any legal proceeding against the State regarding this Agreement shall be brought in State of Maine administrative or judicial forums. The Provider consents to personal jurisdiction in the State of Maine.

18. **STATE HELD HARMLESS** The Provider agrees to indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, its officers, agents and employees from any and all claims, costs, expenses, injuries, liabilities, losses and damages of every kind and description (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "claims") resulting from or arising out of the performance of this Agreement by the Provider, its employees, agents, or subcontractors. Claims to which this indemnification applies include, but without limitation, the following: (i) claims suffered or incurred by any contractor, subcontractor, materialman, laborer and any other person, firm, corporation or other legal entity (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "person") providing work, services, materials, equipment or supplies in connection with the performance of this Agreement; (ii) claims arising out of a violation or infringement of any proprietary right, copyright, trademark, right of privacy or other right arising out of publication, translation, development, reproduction, delivery, use, or disposition of any data, information or other matter furnished or used in connection with this Agreement; (iii) Claims arising out of a libelous or other unlawful matter used or developed in connection with this Agreement; (iv) claims suffered or incurred by any person who may be otherwise injured or damaged in the performance of this Agreement; and (v) all legal costs and other expenses of defense against any asserted claims to which this indemnification applies. This indemnification does not extend to a claim that results solely and directly from (i) the Department's negligence or unlawful act, or (ii) action by the Provider taken in reasonable reliance upon an instruction or direction given by an authorized person acting on behalf of the Department in accordance with this Agreement.

19. **NOTICE OF CLAIMS** The Provider shall give the Contract Administrator immediate notice in writing of any legal action or suit filed related in any way to the Agreement or which may affect the performance of duties under the Agreement, and prompt notice of any claim made against the Provider by any subcontractor which may result in litigation related in any way to the Agreement or which may affect the performance of duties under the Agreement.

20. **APPROVAL** This Agreement must have the approval of the State Controller and the State Purchases Review Committee before it can be considered a valid, enforceable document.

21. **LIABILITY INSURANCE** The Provider shall keep in force a liability policy issued by a company fully licensed or designated as an eligible surplus line insurer to do business in this State by the Maine Department of Professional & Financial Regulation, Bureau of Insurance, which policy includes the activity to be covered by this Agreement with adequate liability coverage to protect itself and the Department from suits. Providers insured through a "risk retention group" insurer prior to July 1, 1991 may continue under that arrangement. Prior to or upon execution of this Agreement, the Provider shall furnish the Department with written or photocopied verification of the existence of such liability insurance policy.

22. **NON-APPROPRIATION** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, if the State does not receive sufficient funds to fund this Agreement and other obligations of the State, if funds are de-appropriated, or if the State does not receive legal authority to expend funds from the Maine State Legislature or Maine courts, then the State is not obligated to make payment under this Agreement.

23. **SEVERABILITY** The invalidity or unenforceability of any particular provision or part thereof of this Agreement shall not affect the remainder of said provision or any other provisions, and this Agreement shall be construed in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

24. **INTEGRATION** All terms of this Agreement are to be interpreted in such a way as to be consistent at all times with the terms of Rider B (except for expressed exceptions to Rider B included in Rider C), followed in precedence by Rider A, and any remaining Riders in alphabetical order.

25. **FORCE MAJEURE** The Department may, at its discretion, excuse the performance of an obligation by a party under this Agreement in the event that performance of that obligation by that party is prevented by an act of God, act of war, riot, fire, explosion, flood or other catastrophe, sabotage, severe shortage of fuel, power or raw materials, change in law, court order, national defense requirement, or strike or labor dispute, provided that any such event and the delay caused thereby is beyond the control of, and could not reasonably be avoided by, that party. The Department may, at its discretion, extend the time period for performance of the obligation excused under this section by the period of the excused delay together with a reasonable period to reinstate compliance with the terms of this Agreement.

26. **SET-OFF RIGHTS** The State shall have all of its common law, equitable and statutory rights of set-off. These rights shall include, but not be limited to, the State's option to withhold for the purposes of set-off any monies due to the Provider under this Agreement up to any amounts due and owing to the State with regard to this Agreement, any other Agreement, any other Agreement with any State department or agency, including any Agreement for a term commencing prior to the term of this Agreement, plus any amounts due and owing to the State for any other reason including, without limitation, tax delinquencies, fee delinquencies or monetary penalties relative thereto. The State shall exercise its set-off rights in accordance with normal State practices including, in cases of set-off pursuant to an audit, the finalization of such audit by the State agency, its representatives, or the State Controller.

27. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT** This document contains the entire Agreement of the parties, and neither party shall be bound by any statement or representation not contained herein. No waiver shall be deemed to have been made by any of the parties unless expressed in writing and signed by the waiving party. The parties expressly agree that they shall not assert in any action relating to the Agreement that any implied waiver occurred between the parties which is not expressed in writing. The failure of any party to insist in any one or more instances upon strict performance of any of the terms or provisions of the Agreement, or to exercise an option or election under the Agreement, shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment for the future of such terms, provisions, option or election, but the same shall continue in full force and effect, and no waiver by any party of any one or more of its rights or remedies under the Agreement shall be deemed to be a waiver of any prior or subsequent rights or remedy under the Agreement or at law.

RIDER C

EXCEPTIONS TO RIDER B

RIDER D

Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters
Primary covered Transactions

This Certification is required by the Regulations implementing Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, 29 CFR Part 98, Section 98.510, Participants' Responsibilities. The Regulations were published as Part VII of the May 26, 1988 Federal Register (pages 19160-19211).

(BEFORE SIGNING THIS CERTIFICATION, PLEASE READ THE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS WHICH ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CERTIFICATION)

1. The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that it and its principles:

    a. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
    b. Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, County or Municipal) transaction or contract under a public transaction, violation of Federal or State anti-trust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
    c. Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State, County, or Municipal) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph 1.b of this Certification; and
    d. Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, County, or Municipal) terminated for cause or default.

2. Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

_____

Name and Title, Authorized Representative

_____

Signature

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective primary participant is providing the Certification set out below.

2. The inability of a person to provide the Certification required below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the Certification set out below. The Certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the Department determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a Certification or an explanation shall disqualify such person from participation in this transaction.

3. The Certification in this clause is material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the Department determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous Certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the Department may terminate this transaction for cause of default.

4. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the Department if at any time the prospective primary participant learns its Certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

5. The terms "covered transaction", "debarred", "suspended", "ineligible", "lower tier covered transaction", "participant", "person", "primary covered transaction", "principal", "proposal", and "voluntarily excluded", as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the Department for assistance in obtaining a copy of these regulations.

6. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the Department.

7. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions" provided by the Department, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.

8. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the Lists of Parties Excluded from Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs.

9. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

10. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 6 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the Department may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

RIDER E

Payment and Performance Bond (Surety Bonds)

Upon issuance of a Work Order with an established Scope of Work and Cost Estimate, the Provider shall be required to execute and deliver to the State of Maine Payment and Performance Bonds in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the Work Order amount. If the Work Order is modified causing a cost increase or decrease, the bonds shall be modified accordingly.

The Payment and Performance Bonds shall be written by a surety company authorized to do business in the State of Maine and shall comply with Maine Revised Statute Title 14:Part 2:Chapter 205:Subchapter 3§871. The Payment and Performance Bonds shall be in a format approved by the State and shall be delivered to the State within ten (10) calendar days after the Work Order has been issued. If the Provider fails to deliver the Payment and Performance Bonds within the specified time, the State shall declare the Provider in default of the contractual terms and conditions and the State shall have just cause for contract termination which forfeiture shall be considered, not as a penalty, but in mitigation of damages sustained.

The Provider may provide an Irrevocable Letter of Credit in lieu of the bonds in the amount of the Work Order that shall clearly and expressly state that it cannot be revoked until express written approval has been given by the State of Maine.

RIDER F

Not Required: For use at Department's Discretion

RIDER G

IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTRY

IN WHICH CONTRACTED WORK WILL BE PERFORMED

Please identify the country in which the services purchased through this contract will be performed:

☐ **United States. Please identify state:** _____

☐ **Other. Please identify country:** _____

Notification of Changes to the Information

The Provider agrees to notify the Division of Purchases of any changes to the information provided above.