

CAMERON COUNTY
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ADDENDUM # 3 - PAGE 1 of 34

Date out: 8-04-06

RFP TITLE: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT – REMOVAL & DISPOSAL POST- HURRICANE/ DISASTER RECOVERY OPERATIONS

RFP# 060704

DEADLINE: August 21, 2006

(IN ORDER TO AVOID DISQUALIFICATION – ALL ADDENDUMS MUST BE SIGNED AND RETURNED BY DEADLINE AND INCLUDED IN THE SEALED RFP PACKAGE SUBMITTED)

INSERT: EXHIBIT F DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEE ATTEACED - 34 PAGES)

Company Name _____ Phone # _____
Vendor Signature _____ Date _____

Must include and return with RFP package

EXHIBIT F



CAMERON COUNTY

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Office of the County Judge

Gilberto Hinojosa, County Judge

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CAMERON COUNTY **DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

MISSION STATEMENT

To promote the Health and Safety of the citizens of Cameron County by mitigating the effects of disaster, providing clear access, restoring infrastructure, and promoting safe and organized approaches to disaster debris removal.

Situation

Natural and Man-made disasters precipitate a variety of debris that includes, but is not limited to, such things as trees, sand, gravel, building/construction materials, vehicles, personal property, etc.

The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster is a function of the location and event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.

The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed directly impacts the type of collection and disposal methods used to address the debris problem, associated costs incurred, and the speed with which the problem can be addressed.

In a major catastrophic disaster, many State agencies and local governments have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal, in the short as well as long term.

Private contractors play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, reduction, and disposal process of State agencies and local governments

Local jurisdictions are only eligible for 75 % reimbursement for overtime hours used by government employees for emergency work, otherwise known as debris removal activities. Local governments may not receive reimbursement for regular hours.

Local jurisdictions are eligible to apply for 75% of all debris removal expenses incurred through contract and temporary personnel for all approved hours expended for debris removal activities.

ORGANIZATION

Each individual City/County Jurisdictions' (here after referred to as **participants**) department of Public Works/Road & Bridge department is responsible for the debris removal function. These individuals will work in conjunction with designated support agencies, utility companies, waste management firms, and trucking companies, to facilitate the debris clearance, collection, reduction, and disposal needs of the citizens living in Cameron County following a disaster.

Because of the limited quantity of resources and service commitments following the disaster, participants will be relying heavily on private contractors to remove, collect,

and manage debris for reuse, resource recovery, reduction and disposal. Using private contractors instead of government workers in debris removal activities has several benefits. These benefits include:

- Shifting the burden of conducting the work from State and Local government entities to the private sector
- Freeing up participants personnel to devote more time to their regularly assigned duties
- Stimulating local, regional, and State economics impacted by the storm
- Maximizing participants level of financial assistance from the Federal Government
- Allowing participants to more closely tailor their contract services to specific needs

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In order for the Debris management plan to work, it is important to define roles and responsibilities for primary organizations involved in the plan. These organizations consist, but are not limited to the following:

County Judge Emergency Management Director (EMD):

The Emergency Management Director is responsible for emergency management activities for Cameron County. The EMD is responsible for coordinating debris removal activities within all jurisdictions and unincorporated areas of Cameron County. This includes, but is not limited to requesting additional support and manpower from State and Federal agencies. The EMD will respond to local jurisdictions with resources as available after a major event.

Public Works Director and Road & Bridge Staff

The Cameron County Public Works Director, the Assistant Public Works Director and the Road & Bridge Superintendent from each jurisdiction is responsible for implementing the Debris management plan. This includes, but is not limited to, providing heavy equipment for debris removal; contract oversight and quality assurance; serving on the cooperative debris management team (Debris Team); and assisting with the development and maintenance of the plan.

Cameron County Environmental Health Department & TNRCC

The CCEHD is responsible for monitoring activities from all debris sites to ensure that all activities adhere to Federal, State, and Local rules and regulations. In addition, the CCEHD will be responsible for certifying all debris sites.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE):

The COE is responsible for leading Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 of the Federal Response Plan following a Presidential declared emergency or disaster. The ESF #3 provides Public Works and Engineering support to state and local governments. Under ESF #3, the COE can assist in developing debris management plans, assessing quantities and types of disaster-generated debris, establishing emergency staging areas and temporary disposal sites, cleaning or removing disaster-generated debris from public and private lands using emergency contracts or the active military, emergency demolition of disaster-damaged structures, and determining an ultimate means of disposal of disaster-generated debris. In addition to its ESF #3 role, the COE is routinely responsible for maintaining the navigability of Federal waterways and channels along the Texas coast. This includes identification, removal, and ultimate disposal of wrecks and/or obstructions in the Port of Brownsville Ship Channel, South Padre Island, and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Non-Hazardous Primary Contractor(s):

The Non-hazardous primary contractor(s) will be responsible for the removal, storage, and disposal of all non-hazardous debris as specified in their contract. This includes, but is not limited to- providing manpower and equipment to remove debris from public right-of-ways; sorting of debris; providing supervision of debris removal activities; hauling debris to specified sites; and coordinating activities with the debris management team.

Hazardous Material Primary Contractor(s):

The Hazardous Material primary contractor(s) will be responsible for the removal, temporary storage, and disposal of all hazardous materials. This includes, but is not limited to; providing manpower and equipment to remove hazardous debris from public right-of-ways, sorting of hazardous debris, providing supervision of hazardous debris removal activities; hauling debris to specified sites; and coordinating activities with the debris management team.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Debris Management activities for Cameron County will be jointly overseen by the Jurisdictions utilizing the site and coordinated with the Cameron County Public Works Director and Road and Bridge Staff. All Debris disposal activities will be in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations.

Each debris site will have a Disposal Site Coordinator (DSC) that will be responsible for accepting shipments of debris and coordinating with debris contractors. The DSC will be responsible for all documentation relating to the debris site. The DSC/ WILL coordinate activities with the EOC.

Each participant will designate a key individual (probably an individual from Public works) to serve on the Debris Team. Each participant will be responsible for

coordinating debris removal operations for their jurisdiction. The Team will cooperatively set guidelines for potential contractors for debris removal.

Participants will be responsible for removing debris from property under its own authority, as well as from private property when it is deemed in the public interest. To this end, participants will stage equipment in strategic locations locally as well as regionally, if necessary, to protect the equipment, and allow for the clearing crews to begin work immediately after the storm.

The Debris Team will develop and maintain a list of approved contractors who have the capability to provide debris removal, collection, and disposal in a cost effective, expeditious, and environmentally sound manner following a disaster. The listing will categorize contractors by their capabilities and service area to facilitate their identification by local governments, as well as ensure their effective utilization and prompt deployment following the disaster.

CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Sample contracts with a menu of services and generic scopes of work will be developed prior to the disaster to allow the participants to more closely tailor its contracts to its needs, as well as expedite their implementation in a prompt and effective manner.

Every participant will be responsible for managing the debris contract from project inception to completion unless the government entities involved are incapable of carrying out this responsibility because of lack of adequate resources. In these circumstances, State and Federal agencies will be identified to assume the responsibility of managing the debris contract. Managing the debris contract would include such things as monitoring of performance, inspections, acceptance, and closing out of activities. Participants are encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements with other State agencies and local governments to maximize public assets. The development of such agreements must comply with the guidelines established in their agency procurement manual. All local governments that wish to participate in such agreements should be identified prior to the development and implementation of the agreement.

SITE SELECTION

Debris storage and reduction sites will be identified and evaluated by the debris team. All sites should be identified prior to hurricane season and re-evaluated annually.

Temporary debris collection sites should be readily accessible by recovery equipment and should not require extensive preparation or coordination for use. Collection sites will be on public property when feasible to facilitate the implementation of the mission and mitigate against any potential liability requirements. Activation of sites will be under the control of the Participants, coordinated through the Cameron County Public Works Director and the Road & Bridge Staff, and will be coordinated with other recovery efforts through the County Emergency Operations Center.

Site selection criteria will be developed into a checklist format (Appendix 4) for use by the debris committee to facilitate identification and assessment of potential sites. At a minimum, debris sites should meet the following criteria:

- Access roads capable of supporting heavy trucks and equipment with adequate drainage
- Environmentally tested before debris are placed on site
- Comply with Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) rules & regulations as enforced by the Regional & Cameron County Environmental Health Department.
- Strategically located throughout the county
- Meet necessary permit requirements
- Contain a description of the size of parcel

LOCATION OF DEBRIS SITES

Locations for Debris sites will be coordinated with the local jurisdictions and unincorporated areas of Cameron County. The Debris Team will work with each of the jurisdictions to identify potential sites in close proximity of debris in order to minimize debris hauling and disposal distances.

At a minimum, no fewer than 8 debris sites should be strategically identified and located throughout Cameron County. Sites should be identified in each of the following Debris areas or Debris zones. For this purpose, on a map, the county has been divided into four quadrants. Two sites on each quadrant will be selected.

Quadrant	Site	Location	Precinct
1	1		
1	2		
2	3		
2	4		
3	5		
3	6		
4	7		
4	8		

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Initially, debris will be removed from major roadways and placed in the right-of way until such time as a detailed plan of debris collection and disposal is prepared. This is not anticipated until after the local traffic has been restored.

NOTE: Federal funds will only be reimbursed for expenses incurred to remove debris from the public right-of-way. Reimbursement will only cover the moving of debris one time. Therefore, debris being sent to a temporary storage site and then moved to a permanent landfill, burnsite, etc., will not be reimbursed for the second move.

DEBRIS REMOVAL PRIORITIES

The debris removal process must be initiated promptly and conducted in an orderly, effective manner in order to protect public health and safety following a major or catastrophic event. To achieve this objective, the following actions will be prioritized in the following manner:

Priority One: Clear debris from key roads in order to provide access for emergency vehicles and resources into the impacted area.

Priority Two: Clearing debris to provide access to critical facilities pre-identified by local government.

Priority Three: Removal of debris related threats to public health and safety. This will include the repair, demolition, or barricading of heavily damaged and structurally unstable buildings, systems, or facilities that pose a danger to the public.

Any actions taken to mitigate or eliminate the threat to the public health and safety must be closely coordinated with the owner or responsible party. If access to the area can be controlled, the necessary actions can be deferred.

STAFFING OF DEBRIS SITES

Debris Management Teams will be formed for each debris site. Members of the Team will be representatives from various organizations throughout Cameron County.

For each debris site utilized by a jurisdiction, the jurisdiction will be required to supply representatives to oversee compliance and quality assurance issues (Monitor contractors etc.). Each debris site will be staffed in the following manner:

- (1) Disposal Site Coordinator (DSC)
- Representative from Equipment Contractors
- Representatives from Waste Disposal contractors

- Trained Hazardous Materials Waste Technicians to sort Hazardous/Non Hazardous Materials.

The following representatives will be responsible for routine administrative oversight of the debris sites:

- Representatives from Public Works/Road & Bridge Etc,
- County Representative
- Representative from the County Health Department
- Utility Director

DEBRIS SITE CLASSIFICATIONS

Burn Sites

All burn sites will be pre-approved by the Cameron County Environmental Health Department (CCEHD) and the Fire Marshall's office in that jurisdiction one (1) week prior to the onset of hurricane season. Burn sites will be utilized for the reduction of brush and untreated lumber. All undesirable materials will be disposed of as non-hazardous material (see Non Hazardous sites). All burn sites will comply with the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) rules and regulations that govern outdoor burning. Following a disaster, the CCEHD shall be notified that the site is being opened for burning. CCEHD will monitor each site for the content of materials being burned and the potential to create a public nuisance and all applicable parts of the TNRCC Outdoor Burning rule.

If a forced air burner or trench burner is to be used in the destruction of brush and untreated lumber, a permit shall be obtained from the Cameron County Environmental Health Department and the Fire Marshall's office in that jurisdiction. The trench burner shall carry a permit number issued by the TNRCC. Trench burners operated at burn sites shall be in compliance with TNRCC Chapter 106, rule 106.496. Following the completion of construction of the trench a Health representative will inspect the trench for depth, width, length and proper placement of the air blower. At that time further instructions will be provided to the operator of the trench burner. If possible, the inspection of the trench by the Health should be coordinated with the Fire Marshall's office. A representative of the Health will conduct periodic inspections.

Non Hazardous Sites

Non hazardous sites will process all debris that are not classified as hazardous and that are considered undesirable and cannot be processed at the burn site. These materials

will be placed in roll off boxes supplied by the contractor at each non-hazardous site. Once the roll off boxes are full, the proper shipping documents will be completed and the boxes will be removed to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. Shipping records shall be provided to Cameron County.

Hazardous Material Sites

Cameron County shall retain the services of a licensed, certified contractor for the collection, shipping, and disposal of all hazardous materials. Prior to the processing of hazardous materials, the contractor shall submit a site safety plan in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120. The contractor shall supply to the County, a listing of all personnel at each site to include copies of their certification of at least the 40-hour Hazardous Waste Technician level. Under no circumstances will employees from any jurisdiction not certified be allowed to handle hazardous materials.

The Contractor shall survey the loads arriving at each debris site for the presence of hazardous materials. Once discovered, the hazardous materials shall be segregated and placed in approved roll-off boxes marked "Hazardous Waste Only," The contractor shall be responsible for the cleanup of any incidental spills that may occur. The collection of hazardous materials shall comply with all federal, state, and local rules and regulations.

A Uniform Waste Manifest shall accompany each and every load of hazardous waste shipments. Transportation of hazardous waste shall comply with all Department of Transportation rules and regulations. A copy of all waste manifests shall be provided to Cameron County. Disposal shall be at a permitted solid waste management facility capable of receiving shipments of hazardous waste.

DEBRIS CLASSIFICATION

To facilitate the debris management process, debris will be segregated by type. It is recommended that the categories of debris established for recovery operations will be standardized. The County will adapt the categories established for recovery operations by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers following Hurricane Andrew. The categories of debris appear in Appendix 1. Modifications to these categories can be made as needed. Hazardous and toxic materials/contaminated soils and debris generated by the event will be handled in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

Once a site is identified and permission given for utilization of debris activities, a Phase I Environmental Assessment shall be conducted. Assessment is to be performed by a qualified environmental consultant. Cameron County Health Department will provide oversight of the contractor on behalf of Cameron County. If Phase I Environmental Assessment suggests further investigation, a Phase II Assessment shall be conducted or an alternate site shall be chosen. Following the official closing of the debris site, an environmental assessment shall be conducted to assess the cleanliness of the site. Any ground contamination beyond that found in the pre-opening assessment shall be addressed.

INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

The following increased readiness actions apply to the Cooperative Debris Management Plan:

(Beginning of Hurricane Season)

- Develop local and regional resource list of contractors who can assist local governments in all phases of debris management.
- Develop sample contracts with generic scopes of work to expedite the implementation of their debris management strategies.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with other agencies and local governments, as appropriate, following guidelines established in agency procurement manual.
- Identify and pre-designate potential debris storage sites for the type and quantity of debris anticipated following a catastrophic event.
- Develop site selection criteria checklists to assist in identifying potential debris storage sites.
- Identify and coordinate with appropriate regulatory agencies regarding potential regulatory issues and emergency response needs.
- Develop the necessary right of entry and hold harmless agreements indemnifying all levels of government against any potential claims.
- Establish debris assessment process to define scope of problem.
- Develop and coordinate pre-scripted announcements with Public Information Officer (PIO) regarding debris removal process, collection times, temporary storage sites, use of private contractors, environmental and health issues, etc.

Response Phase:

- Activate debris management plan
- Begin documenting costs
- Coordinate and track resources (Public and Private)
- Establish priorities regarding allocation and use of available resources
- Identify and establish debris temporary storage and disposal sites
- Address any legal, environmental, and health issues relating to the debris removal process
- Continue to keep public informed through the PIO

Recovery Phase:

- Continue to collect, store, reduce, and dispose of debris generated from the event in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner
- Continue to document costs
- Upon completion of debris removal mission, close out debris storage and reduction sites by developing and implementing the necessary site restoration actions
- Perform necessary audits of operation and submit final claim for Federal Assistance

APPENDIX 1

**DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
DEBRIS CLASSIFICATIONS**

APPENDIX I DEBRIS CLASSIFICATIONS

BURNABLE MATERIALS:

Burnable materials will be of two types with separate burn locations:

Burnable Debris:

Burnable debris includes, but is not limited to, damaged and disturbed trees-, bushes and shrubs; broken, partially broken and severed tree limbs; and bushes. Burnable debris consists predominately of trees and vegetation. Burnable debris does not include garbage or construction and demolition materials debris.

Burnable Construction Debris:

Burnable construction and demolition debris consists of untreated, non-creosote structural timber, wood products, and other materials designated by the debris team.

NON-BURNABLE DEBRIS:

Non-Burnable construction and demolition debris includes, but is not limited to, creosote timber, plastic, glass, rubber and metal products, sheet rock, roofing shingles, carpet, tires, and other materials as may be designated by the coordinating agency. Garbage will be considered non-burnable debris.

STUMPS:

Stumps will be considered tree remnants exceeding 24 inches in diameter; but no taller than 18 inches above grade, to include the stump ball. Any questionable stumps shall be referred to the designated coordinating agency representative for determination of its disposition.

INELIGIBLE DEBRIS: (Hazardous Materials)

Ineligible debris to remain in place includes, but is not limited to, chemicals, petroleum products, paint products, asbestos, and power transformers.

Any material that is found to be classified as hazardous or toxic waste (HTW) shall be reported immediately to the debris site coordinator. At the coordinator's direction, this material shall be segregated from the remaining debris in such a way as to allow the remaining debris to be loaded and transported. Hazardous Materials will be the responsibility of the hazardous material Primary Contractor. Standing broken utility poles damaged and downed utility poles and appurtenances, transformers and other electrical material will be reported to the Debris site Coordinator. Emergency workers

shall exercise due caution with existing overhead and underground utilities and above ground appurtenances, and advise the appropriate authorities of any situation that poses a health or safety risk to workers on site or to the general population.

APPENDIX 2

**DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
LIST OF CURRENT WASTE HAULERS**

APPENDIX 2

LISTING OF CURRENT CITY WASTE HAULERS

CITY	HAULER	NO. OF TRUCKS	HOUSEHOLDS (approximate)
Brownsville	BFI - Residential GMS - Commercial	5 – Garbage <u>5</u> – Brush 10 Total	28,000 (Residential)
Harlingen			
San Benito	BFI – Residential & Commercial	4 – Garbage <u>2</u> – Brush 6 Total	52,000
Olmito	GMS		

Source: LRGDC Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Update 1999

Cameron County

Cameron County does not provide any solid waste services or has any recycling or composting programs available at the county level. There are about six private service providers available to provide solid waste services. Precinct 4 is the only precinct that has a chipper.

Precinct	Private Providers	Citizen Collection	Containers/Bins	Recycling Program
Precinct 1	ABC Waste Collection	None	None	None
Precinct 2	A&A Waste Disposal BFI Waste Systems	None	None	None
Precinct 3	Garbage Gobbler GMS Waste Disposal	None	None	None
Precinct 4	Waste Management	None	None	None * <i>Chipper Available</i>

Source: LRGDC Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Update 1999

APPENDIX 3

**DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
CONTRACT OPTIONS**

**FIRM FIXED PRICE
LUMP SUM
CONTRACTS**

ADVANTAGES

- MINIMUM LABOR REQUIRED FOR MANAGEMENT
- CONTRACTOR SHOULDERS MOST OF THE RISK
- QUANTITIES DO NOT HAVE TO BE DOCUMENTED AS IN A UNIT PRICE CONTRACT

DISADVANTAGES

- MUST HAVE A CLEAR, DEFINABLE SCOPE OF WORK THAT CAN BE QUANTITATIVELY MEASURED BY THE CONTRACTOR
- OFTEN DIFFICULT TO QUANTIFY WHAT DEBRIS WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE R-O-W FOR REMOVAL
- HIGH PROBABILITY OF CLAIMS IF DEBRIS ESTIMATES ARE DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE AND REQUIRE SPECULATION

RECOMMENDATIONS

- USE ANYTIME SCOPE OF WORK IS CLEARLY DEFINABLE

**EQUIPMENT RENTAL
CONTRACTS
- HOURLY RATES -**

ADVANTAGES

- EXTREMELY FLEXIBLE, NOT SCOPE DEPENDENT
- WIDE RANGE OF USES
- GREAT FOR EMERGENCY "HOT SPOTS" AND EARLY DEBRIS R-O-W CLEARANCE

DISADVANTAGES

- CONTRACTOR MUST BE DIRECTED AS TO WHAT WORK TO PERFORM
- REQUIRES FULL TIME INSPECTORS
- REQUIRES DOCUMENTATION OF ACTUAL HOURS WORKED BY EQUIPMENT AND OPERATORS

RECOMMENDATIONS

- COMPETITIVELY BID OR NEGOTIATE REASONABLE HOURLY RATES FOR EQUIPMENT WITH OPERATORS
- SPECIFY EQUIPMENT AS GENERICALLY AS POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE COMPETITION
- TRAIN INSPECTORS ON DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RENTAL CONTRACTS

**FIRM FIXED PRICE
LUMP SUM CONTRACTS
- PASS METHOD -**

ADVANTAGES

- MINIMUM LABOR REQUIRED FOR MANAGEMENT
- DEFINES SCOPE BETTER THAN AREA METHOD AND DECREASES THE RISK OF CLAIMS DUE TO QUANTITY SPECULATION
- QUANTITIES DO NOT HAVE TO BE DOCUMENTED AS IN A UNIT PRICE CONTRACT

DISADVANTAGES

- MUST HAVE ACCURATE, UP-TO-DATE PLANS AND INFORMATION ON ALL ROADS THAT WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE "PASS" SCOPE OF WORK
- PUBLIC MUST COOPERATE IN THE REMOVAL PROCESS
- CONTRACTING AGENCY MUST BE SUCCESSFUL IN COMMUNICATING WITH THE PUBLIC IN THE REMOVAL AREA

RECOMMENDATIONS

- PROVIDE 3 TO 4 PASSES DEPENDING ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DISASTER
- SOLICIT A PRICE FOR EACH PASS AND A TOTAL JOB PRICE
- CLEARLY DEFINE ANY DEBRIS SEGREGATION REQUIREMENTS, ROAD LOCATIONS BY DETAILED SCALED MAPS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN PASSES, AND REQUIRED TIME FRAME TO COMPLETE EACH PASS.

UNIT PRICE CONTRACT
- CUBIC YARD _

ADVANTAGES

- *FLEXIBLE, INTERVENTION WILL NOT CHANGE CONTRACT CONDITIONS*
- *ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL QUANTITIES REMOVED*
- *WIDE RANGE OF COMPETITION DUE TO SIMPLICITY OF CONTRACT*
- *LOW CONTRACTOR RISK*

DISADVANTAGES

- FULL TIME (SPECIALLY TRAINED) FIELD INSPECTORS REQUIRED
- CONTRACTOR FRAUD, IF LOADING AND DUMPING ARE NOT CLOSELY MONITORED
- SEGREGATION OF DEBRIS WILL COMPLICATE CONTRACT TRUCKS MUST BE MEASURED AND NUMBERED

RECOMMENDATIONS

- FOR QUANTITIES LESS THAN 50,000 CY, MONITOR LOADING OF TRUCKS AND LOG IN DATA SUCH AS CY, TRUCK #, ETC.CHECK DUMP TO VERIFY PLACEMENT.
- FOR QUANTITIES OVER 50,000 CY, RECOMMEND A DOCUMENTATION FORMAT (TICKET). ISSUE A TICKET AT THE LOADING SITE, TRUCK MUST BE LOADED PROPERLY TO RECEIVE A SIGNED TICKET (CONTROLLED LOADING). LOADING INSPECTOR KEEPS A COPY. TICKET IS FINALIZED AT THE DUMPSITE BY A DUMP INSPECTOR, WHICH VERIFIES MATERIAL WAS PLACED IN THE DUMP. THE DUMP INSPECTOR RETAINS A FINAL COPY AND THE TRUCK DRIVER IS PROVIDED A FINAL COPY. FOR LARGE JOBS INVOLVING MORE THAN ONE AREA DIFFERENT COLOR TICKETS ARE RECOMMENDED.

**LETTER CONTRACTS
- COST PLUS FIXED FEE -**

ADVANTAGES

- FLEXIBLE, VERY GENERAL IN SCOPE, CAN BE UTILIZED WHEN DETAILED SCOPE INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE
- CAN WORK WITHIN A COMMON AREA WITH OTHER AGENCY CONTRACTS
- NO DETAILED SCOPE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO PREPARE FOR SOLICITATION
- CAN COVER A WIDE RANGE OF TASKS
- CAN BE IMPLEMENTED QUICKLY

DISADVANTAGES

- LABOR INTENSIVE TO MANAGE
- COST VERIFICATION BASED ON AUDITS, AUDIT STAFF MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH COST CONTRACT FORMATS
- FEE HAS TO BE NEGOTIATED ASAP
SCOPE MUST BE DEFINITIZED BEFORE 50% COMPLETION STAGE

RECOMMENDATIONS

- NOT RECOMMENDED FOR AGENCIES WHO ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH LETTER CONTRACTS OR COST PLUS FORMATS

APPENDIX 4

**DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
SITE SELECTION CHECKLIST**

APPENDIX 4 SITE SELECTION CHECKLIST

Special Coordination Issues:

The following special issues/checklists will help in the site selection, documentation, Hazardous/Toxic Waste handling, and site operations part of the storage/disposal process:

a. Site Selection Checklist:

1). Ownership

_____ Public lands are preferred

_____ Private Lands

_____ Are lease terms long enough?

_____ Are lease terms automatically renewable?

_____ Does lease includes landscape restoration agreement?

2). Size

_____ Is the site large enough to accommodate the planned debris storage and/or reduction method?

_____ Will the site configuration allow for an efficient layout?

3). Location

(a) Things to Avoid

_____ Wetlands? If unavoidable, inform contractor, lag and establish buffer and/or turbidity barriers

_____ Public Water Supplies? Well fields or surface waters

_____ Threatened and Endangered Species? Animals and Plants

_____ Rare Ecosystems?

_____ Historic Sites?

_____ Sensitive Surrounding Land Uses? Residential, Schools, Churches, etc.

_____ Consider prevailing winds (smoke)

(b) Things to look for

- _____ Good ingress/egress
- _____ Good transportation arteries
- _____ Open flat topography

Site Documentation/Baseline Data Checklist

1) Before activities begin

- _____ Video/photograph aerial?
- _____ Video/photograph ground?
- _____ Notation of important features? Structures, fences, culverts, landscaping
- _____ Random soil sampling?
- _____ Water samples from existing wells?
- _____ Volatile Organic Carbon "sniffing?"

2) After activities begin

- _____ Groundwater sampling wells?
- _____ Groundwater monitoring wells?
- _____ Spot soil sampling at "hot" areas such as HTW, Ash, and Fuel storage areas as they are being set up?

3) Progressive updates

- _____ Periodically update videos/photographs?
- _____ Periodically map/sketch site layout including "hot" areas
- _____ Integrate QA reports? Contractor fuel spills, etc.

APPENDIX 5

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXAMPLES OF BURNING TECHNIQUES

APPENDIX 6

**DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
DEBRIS SITES**

(Debris Sites To Be Developed)

**APPENDIX 7
LIST OF LANDFILLS**

Regional Disposal Capacity

Regional Facility Landfill	Estimated Tonnage Per Yr.	Remaining Tonnage	Remaining Yards	Estimated Yrs. of Landfill Life
#1273 Brownsville	122,807	1,732,973	3,150,860	14.1
#2131 Harlingen	68,661	388,347	776,693	5.7
Total Cameron County	191,468	2,121,320	3,927,553	19.8
#965-A Edinburg	27,807	1,469,505	2,351,208	52.8
C&T	159,169	1,191,550	2,383,100	7.5
#1727 Hidalgo County				
#1948 Browning Ferris, Inc.	145,510	1,547,173	3,094,346	10.6
Total Hidalgo County	332,486	4,208,228	7,828,654	71.0
Total Willacy County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Regional Landfills		6,329,547		13.0 yrs.

Source: LRGDC Solid Waste Management Plan 1999

Current Disposal Capacity

Region: Only five landfills remain in operation. One landfill is still awaiting expansion permits from TNRCC: BFI Landfill in Donna. All five landfills have less than 12 million yards of remaining landfill capacity left. There is a 13-year life expectancy for the Region.

The City of Brownsville operates a landfill on property owned by the Port Authority. This landfill accepts waste for most of Cameron County and also from private haulers who collect in rural areas. The City of Harlingen accepts waste from the cities of Combes, La Feria and Mercedes under inter-governmental

Cameron County Debris Management Plan agreements. Several private haulers also dispose of waste at this facility. Hidalgo County Precinct #3 accepts waste from the 6,500 population of this precinct located in Penitas.

Currently, there are two private landfill operated in the region. The C& T Regional landfill is located in northern Hidalgo County near Linn on land owned by C&T Cattle Company. The landfill is operated by Republic Waste Industries. Solid waste from McAllen, Pharr, and possibly other cities is disposed at this facility. Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) landfill is located in Donna. The landfill is owned and operated by BFI and receives waste from various cities throughout the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

There are a total of five landfill in the region. The three largest landfills are Brownsville, BFI, and C& T Regional and handle over 80% of the waste that is land filled in the Valley. The closing of the Harlingen facility will increase the demand. See attached sections from the LRGDC Solid Waste Management Plan Update 1999

Cameron County Debris Management Plan
ERRATA SHEET TO ACCOMPANY
“CAMERON COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN (6/15/99)”

The data below is is taken from the “Cameron County Solid Waste Management Study, Final Report (September 2003).”

This data should be used in lieu of the data in the Cameron County Debris Management Plan (6/15/99) for estimating the remaining capacities of landfills in and near Cameron County, Texas.

CAMERON COUNTY

Brownsville

Remaining Capacity – 1,814,415 tons

Remaining Site Life – 11 years

Daily intake – 748 - 825 tons (average); no daily limit

HIDALGO COUNTY

Edinburg

Remaining Capacity – 40,000,000

Remaining Site Life – 75 years

Daily intake – 1,000 tons (average); no daily limit

BFI/Donna

Remaining Capacity – 1,041,719

Remaining Site Life – 4 years

Daily intake – 1,500 tons (average); no daily limit