

Waste Pro of Florida, Inc.
Disaster Response and Debris Management Plan for the City
of Alachua, Florida

Waste Pro of Florida, Inc.

Disaster Response and Debris Management Operational Plan for the City of Alachua

INTENT

Waste Pro has an extensive list of company owned equipment and resources for the cleanup of a natural or manmade disaster in the City of Alachua however, in the event that a project is substantial enough to warrant additional resources, Waste Pro will utilize qualified subcontractors. It is the policy of Waste Pro to utilize local qualified subcontractors to the maximum extent possible. Waste Pro also promotes equal opportunity hiring and gives special attention to small, disadvantaged firms and or minority owned small business firms. Priority is also given to subcontractors who have successfully completed disaster assignments for Waste Pro previously and who are well known to our company and Project Managers. Waste Pro has had the good fortune to work with sub contractors on previous assignments and brings to the table a long list of qualified personnel. Waste Pro assumes responsibility and accountability for all subcontractors and provides assignments and oversight to all crews.

The City also retains the right to terminate any subcontractor who in their opinion is not meeting contract requirements. Waste Pro accepts invoices and pays all subcontractors. Once Waste Pro has established the need to utilize sub contractors we will submit their information to the City for approval. Waste Pro would never turn this contract over solely to subcontractors, there will always be Waste Pro management and staff involved in the collection and clean up of the City.

This is a Disaster Response and Debris Management Operational Plan and subject to change with the understanding that in order to have an effective plan coordination and corroboration of the City of Alachua is required.

PURPOSE

To provide organizational structure, guidance, and standardized procedures for the clearance, removal and disposal of debris caused by a major debris-generating event.

To establish the most efficient and cost effective methods to resolve disaster debris removal and disposal issues.

To expedite debris removal and disposal efforts that provide visible signs of recovery designed to mitigate the threat to the health, safety and welfare of City of Alachua residents.

To coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State and Federal agencies involved with debris management responsibilities.

To implement and coordinate private sector Debris Removal and Disposal to maximize cleanup efficiencies.

DEFINITIONS

Construction, Demolition and Land-Clearing Wastes: Any type of solid waste resulting from land-clearing operations, the construction of new buildings or remodeling structures, or the demolition of any building or structure.

Garbage: All organic waste, consisting of the residue of animal, fruit or vegetable matter, resulting from the preparation, cooking, handling or storage of food, exclusive of human or animal feces. It shall also include all household solid waste materials, tree cuttings, leaves, garden vegetation, trimmings, and other types of trash.

Hazardous Waste: Any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, contained gaseous or semisolid form which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may:

- Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or
- Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, those that are persistent in nature, assimilated, or concentrated in tissue or which generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. The term does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or solid dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges, which are point sources subject to state or federal permits.

Industrial Waste: Any liquid, gaseous, solid, or other waste substance, or a combination thereof, results from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or from the development of any natural resources.

Recycling: Non-Storm Debris: The City encourages the voluntary participation of all of its residents to reduce the waste stream through recycling. Residents are strongly encouraged to recycle all items that are recyclable and throw away for ultimate landfill disposal only those items, which cannot be recycled. Special containers are provided at numerous manned recycling and solid waste centers for the storage and collection of

- Newspapers
- Green glass
- Brown glass
- Clear glass
- Aluminum and bi-metal beverage cans
- PET plastic milk jugs
- HDPE plastic drink bottles
- Used motor oil
- Lead acid batteries
- Scrap metals and appliances including refrigerators, stoves, water heaters, etc.

- Composts including leaves, limbs, brush, and yard wastes

Recycling: Storm Debris: The intent of the City is to recycle as much of the storm debris generated in a storm as feasible.

- **Vegetative Debris** – volume reduced, processed yard trash/vegetative storm debris will be transported to agricultural fields for use as a soil amendment in accordance with DEP policies for use of such materials and/or to co- generation power plants for use as boiler fuel
- **Non-Vegetative, Non Hazardous Debris** – These materials commonly referred to as C/D (construction demolition debris) will be directed to DEP permitted C/D recycling facilities, if financially feasible and if volumes do not exceed the handling capacity of the Debris management System of TDS sites.

Illegal Dumping: Dumping garbage and rubbish, etc., on open lots is prohibited. No garbage, refuse, abandoned junk, solid waste or other offensive material shall be dumped, thrown onto or allowed to remain on any vacant lot or space within the City of Alachua.

Pre Event Planning

Identify Debris Types and Forecast Amounts: The types of materials that will make up the disaster debris stream should be assessed. Some types of debris result more frequently from certain types of natural disasters. Planners on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are usually faced with responding to hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and wildfires.

These disasters can generate large quantities of treated wood, including downed utility poles, fencing, and decks. Damaged vehicles and structures are sources of large quantities of mixed metals. If buildings are severely damaged, the debris stream could include furniture and other personal property, electronic waste, white goods, household hazardous wastes (HHW) (i.e., leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients), and putrescible wastes.

- **HURRICANES** have three primary sources of destruction: powerful winds, storm surge, and rain. The storm surge causes flooding along coast lines, causing much of the damage and resulting debris, including C&D materials, damaged automobiles and boats, furniture, and other debris. Winds cause destruction that can extend many miles inland, resulting in fallen trees and flying debris. Vegetative debris is usually the most voluminous debris stream generated by most hurricanes. Major hurricanes can also leave behind large amounts of displaced sediments.
- **TORNADOES** inflict damage on structures and infrastructure from high winds and resulting projectile materials, putting C&D materials, automobiles, vegetative debris, furniture, and other materials into the waste stream.

- FLOODS occur when an overflow of water submerges land. High waters destroy structures and personal property; uproot trees; and displace sand, soil, and sediment. Floods can also destroy roads and bridges, isolating communities and impacting a community's ability to clean up debris. As soon as flood waters recede, people begin to dispose flood-damaged household items. Mud, sediment, sandbags, and other reinforcing materials also add to the volume of debris needing management, as do C&D materials and mixed metals from demolished and dismantled houses and automobiles.
- WILDFIRES typically leave less debris than other types of disasters, but they can generate large amounts of mixed debris, ash and charred wood waste, mixed metals, C&D materials, fire-damaged cars, furniture and other home contents, and scorched soil. In addition, large-scale loss of plants serving as ground cover can lead to mud slides, increasing the debris stream.

Forecasts of the amount and types of debris generated during different types and sizes of natural disasters help the planner understand the scope of debris likely to require handling. These estimates can be based on previous experience or can be made using forecast tools.

Due to the unpredictable nature of natural disasters, however, no estimation tool will provide a completely accurate number. These tools are meant to generate estimates that will help a community understand the possible types and amounts of debris that may be generated. Past disasters in other areas can also give planners an idea of the amount and types of debris that are likely to be generated.

Of the two tools available from federal agencies, the Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH) program is a nationally applicable standardized methodology and software program that estimates potential losses from earthquakes, hurricane winds, and floods. HAZUS-MH was developed by FEMA under contract with the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). HAZUS-MH uses state-of-the-art Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to map and display hazard data and the results of damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. It also allows users to estimate the impacts of earthquakes, hurricane winds, and floods on populations. More information and ordering instructions for HAZUS-MH can be found at FEMA's website (<http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/hazus/index.shtm>).

Other debris estimates are available from the USACE. Prior to a forecasted hurricane landfall, the USACE uses geospatial tools to provide estimates of possible debris volumes, needs for water and ice commodities, number of people and households likely within the area impacted by hurricane force winds, and possible temporary roofing and temporary housing needs. Model estimates are developed and posted on a website (<https://eportal.usace.army.mil/sites/>). The first model runs are

made approximately three days before landfall; the last model runs may be days after landfall and may be a reduced suite of model runs and model outputs. The USACE developed a set of equations to calculate possible amounts of debris from hurricanes making landfall along the Gulf and East Coasts of the continental United States. The debris equations consider five primary factors: number of households, vegetation density factor, commercial density factor (non-residential debris), storm wind intensity, and rainfall intensity. The equations were developed to provide a +/- 30% estimate of possible debris volumes that may be generated by various storms.

The accuracy of the USACE model is improved by calculating debris volumes at census-tract level but the model results need to be viewed with three key considerations. First, the volume estimated is a total amount of debris from a storm from residential sources and a limited consideration of non-residential sources. Second, the model cannot take into account (particularly before landfall) minor, yet significant, variations in storm intensity. Third, the model does not account for debris that might result from flooding caused by storm-related rainfall. The present model is a planning model best viewed as a good indicator of the approximate volume of debris from a storm event. Any community can visit the USACE website (<https://eportal.usace.army.mil/sites/ENGLink/default.aspx>) and use the model to produce debris estimates specific to their community. There are also equations that will help compute the number and size of temporary disposal sites required for a known debris quantity.

USACE Hurricane Debris

Prediction Model $Q = H (C) (V) (B) (S)$

Q = estimated debris total generated in cubic yards

Note: The predicted accuracy of the model is $\pm 30\%$

H = number of households, or population/3 (household = population divided by 3) C = hurricane category factor (cat1 = 2, cat2 = 8, cat3 = 26, cat 4 = 50, cat5 = 80) V = density of vegetation (1.1 for light, 1.3 for medium, 1.5 for heavy)

B = percentage of commercial structures (1.0 for light, 1.2 for medium, 1.3 for heavy) S = precipitation factor (1.0 for none to light, 1.3 for medium to heavy)

Informing the public about debris management before disaster strikes should make dealing with the aftermath easier. Many communities that have experienced disasters commented that residents typically want debris to be removed as quickly as possible. Some residents may resort to illegal burning, dumping, and other improper management methods. Providing public education before and after the disaster can curb this response. It is recommended the City of Alachua inform the community when, where, and how debris collection will commence, when normal collection is likely to resume, and provide special instructions for reporting and separating disaster debris at the curb. As part of their emergency plans, some communities have prepared:

- radio and television announcements,
- flyers and door hangers,
- telephone hotlines, and
- websites.

To be as useful as possible, all communication should be timely, consistent, updated, and use language that is not overly technical. Discuss the use of free public service advertising with local media companies to communicate instructions in the event of a natural disaster. Depending on the type and severity of the natural disaster, however, a community might lose electricity, telephone service, radio broadcasting capability, or newspaper service.

The EPA recommends that communities determine how debris can be tracked during clean-up. Tracking information is important to determine the amount of capacity used and available at various debris management locations, to pay debris haulers, and to determine the total amount managed from the disaster. FEMA also has tracking requirements for reimbursement. As contract debris haulers generally are paid on the basis of volume of debris hauled, provisions in the disaster debris management plan could be made for measuring truck carrying capacity and assigning each truck a number before the truck is allowed to collect debris. The assigned truck number allows for tracking debris amounts by individual truck. Each truck would be monitored at the receiving facility for the volume that they carry. The hauler receives payment based on the sum of these volume amounts. Haulers should be advised that vegetative debris be laid flat in the truck bed. FEMA's Debris Management Guide provides examples of tracking forms (<http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/demagde.pdf>).

One of the most important pre-event activities is to pre-select temporary sites that can be used for the storing, sorting, and processing of debris. Hurricanes can generate much more vegetative debris than a municipality typically manages annually. Identifying ample space to stage, store, and process debris can be a challenge. Sites selected in the past have included disposal facilities, local parks, or closed

industrial/military facilities. These sites can be used to temporarily store debris before transferring it to another facility, or they can be used to process debris on site. Conveniently located sites can reduce travel time when transferring debris to processing or management facilities and result in expedited debris clean-up. Communities also can use these sites to distribute reusable or recycled products (such as free mulch or wood) to the public. According to FEMA, experience has shown that 100 acres of land are needed to process one million cubic yards of debris.

The condition of these temporary sites should be evaluated and documented prior to use. Depending on the debris that is to be staged there, it may be advisable to assess the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at a proposed staging area prior to receiving debris to establish pre-existing conditions. Communities need to work with state officials to ensure that the staging sites do not affect drinking water sources, such as groundwater or surface water reservoirs. The government agencies involved may be responsible for returning these sites to their original condition. Therefore, guidelines could be established for the return of property to the owners.

The City of Alachua should give consideration to understand before a disaster, how all waste types must be managed according to federal, state, and local regulations. Once a disaster strikes, there will not be time to do extensive research. It is recommended the City of Alachua include an updated contact list of pertinent federal, state, and local environmental officials whom a community can reach in the event that guidance on regulations is needed during clean-up. This contact list should include contacts beyond environmental officials, such as those from FEMA and USACE. Contacts at EPA's regional offices and state environmental agencies can also be found on EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/whereyoulive.htm>). FEMA has the same regional designations as EPA and their contact information can be found on FEMA's website (<http://www.fema.gov/about/regions/index.shtm>).

Waste Pro shall identify and submit by email to the City Public Services Director for approval, as soon as practicable before an impending event/disaster, a list of types of supplies and equipment Waste Pro will supply to implement this plan. This means equipment for administrative staff as well as debris collectors. The City shall respond by reply email with any required additions or substitutions within four hours of receipt of the Waste Pro list. A list of possible equipment needs is provided below. If a large number of vehicles and fuel-dependent equipment is needed, consider possible implications from a fuel shortage due to the disaster. Potable water supplies should be well stocked during hurricane or flood season.

Example Equipment Needs

Equipment needs can be separated into three priorities:

Primary – needed for initial response:

- Safety items/personal protective equipment (first aid kits, safety vests, work gloves, etc.)
- Barrier tape or fencing
- Chainsaws
- Debris/earth moving equipment, such as skid-steer loaders, front loaders, and excavators
- Dump trucks and roll-off trucks
- Flares
- Flags, small and brightly colored
- Flashlights
- Fuel
- Generators
- Handheld GPS units to record locations of materials such as hazardous wastes
- Handheld radios, cell phones, satellite phones, and/or wireless handheld devices
- Batteries
- Notebooks and cameras
- Road signs to direct debris hauler traffic
- Vehicle repair equipment

Secondary – may be needed to begin debris processing:

- Air monitoring equipment
- Cranes with cables and magnets
- Dumpsters and hoppers
- Forklifts
- Knuckle boom pickers (elevated work platforms)
- Jack hammers
- Jaw crushers and/or compactors
- Pallets
- Plastic sheeting
- Sealable plastic drums
- Wood grinders

Tertiary – sometimes needed to process large

- volumes:** Air curtain incinerators
- Conveyors and Vibrating screen sorters

A communication plan is recommended as part of the disaster debris management plan. During recovery, a community will have to communicate with the debris management team, other governmental agencies, local major commercial and industrial enterprises, residential waste haulers, and the general public regarding the debris removal process. The EPA suggests that a communication plan discuss what information will need to be provided and how such communication should happen effectively.

The debris management team could consist of administrative personnel in charge of debris clean-up, fleet managers, contractors who have been hired to carry out the collection efforts, and debris management facility operators. As with all teams, there should be clear descriptions about how decisions will be made and by whom. The chain-of-command, as well as how decisions will be communicated through the chain, need to be clearly articulated. Waste Pro will coordinate with the City of Alachua staff in creating and updating an organizational chart to meet this requirement.

Early Warning Actions

The City of Alachua should review and update all plans, checklists, and contact information relating to this disaster preparedness plan. Key personnel of both the City of Alachua and contractors should be briefed, advised to initiate appropriate checklists and placed on standby.

A communication schedule should be established for reoccurring progress and updates of checklist completion with situational briefings. In the days and hours leading up to the event Waste Pro will continue normal operations and maintain continuous communication with the City of Alachua officials. Waste Pro will ensure all pre-event checklists are completed, with equipment and personnel staged to ensure rapid response. Operations will cease when either local wind velocity reaches thirty (30) mph-sustained winds or local rainfall reaches three (3) inches.

Post Event Actions

Crews will be on standby twenty-four (24) hours before the storm makes landfall. Debris down on project approved routes will be cut and pushed to the right-of-way (ROW). The goal is to clear at least one lane of traffic on every street within twenty-four (24) hours after the event. This will open traffic for the passage of emergency response vehicles and to

allow future utility restoration efforts. Pre-designation of the routes is critical.

The first priority of roads to be cleared are those primary streets and highways that provide for post event evacuation and/or access to hospitals, shelters, police, fire, rescue stations, airports, and other facilities providing vital public service.

The second priority of streets and highways to be cleared of debris are those that provide access to components of the public and private utility system that are vital to the restoration of essential utility services, such as electrical power stations and substations, municipal potable water and sanitary sewer pumping stations, and communication stations and towers.

The third priority of roadways to be cleared will be collector streets and other major highways.

The fourth priority will be all residential streets and access ways. The equipment utilized during the Emergency Roadway Clearance operations will be chainsaws with operators and rubber tired vehicle, including front-end loader/backhoes, bobcat type loaders, loaders with grapples or rakes, and other similar specialized equipment.

A typical load and haul group for vegetation consist of self loaders, traffic control personnel and a low ground pressure push machine for debris consolidation. The crew will be scaled according to the type and amount of debris, traffic and type of roadway and ROW.

A debris management plan will be developed in coordination with the City which designates where operations will begin and which streets/roads will be cleared within a seven (7) and fourteen (14) day work schedule.

Debris will be cleared from public roadways, load, haul and deposit debris at an approved Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Site (TDSRS) or an authorized landfill. Equipment will not be moved from assigned areas unless approved by the City and crews will not be allowed to work on other projects during work hours while assigned to this project. No private work will be solicited in any assigned areas.

Waste Pro shall submit to the Staff, documentation indicating the type of vehicle, make and model, license plate number, equipment number, and measured maximum volume of the load bed of each piece of equipment utilized to haul debris. The measured volume of each piece of equipment utilized to haul debris will be calculated from actual physical measurement performed by Waste Pro and a

representative of the City. FEMA representatives are encouraged to participate in these measurements. A certification sign will verify actual physical measurements and will be attached to both sides of each piece of equipment.

All trucks and trailers used to haul debris will be capable of rapidly dumping their load without assistance and be equipped with a tailgate that will effectively contain the debris during transport allowing the trucks and trailers to be filled to capacity. Waste Pro will conduct debris removal operations during daylight hours seven (7) days per week, including holidays as determined by the City.

Waste Pro has a professional staff of personnel who will be supporting the City to assure the compliance to the Local, State authorities and for FEMA reimbursement. To ensure compliance and reimbursement the following process will be followed:

- Haul trucks are inspected numbered and load capacity is certified prior to the start of work.
- The City will be given a copy of all truck certifications.
- Each Truck will have a clearly visible sign attached on each side of the truck body indicating certified truck capacity and truck number.
- Numbered five part load tickets are issued to the Load Site Monitors. Load tickets are kept secured by the On Site Office Supervisor.
- Load Site Monitors issue load tickets at the haul site and sign off on the load. The monitor then gives the driver the five part ticket to take to the TDSRS site.
- The TDSRS Monitor will sign off on the ticket and assign a percent to the load. The Monitor will retain one copy and give one copy to the driver and the three remaining copies to the contractor, (one copy for the Subcontractor (if applicable) and two for the Prime Contractor).
- Tickets may be input into a database each day by the Contractor.
- Reports may be submitted to the City each day for the previous 24 hour period.
- Reconciliation of any discrepancies may be completed daily with City staff.
- Reports may be provided on a daily basis for activity to the City regarding total yards hauled per TDSRS site or area
- Invoices are submitted weekly and may have a computer disc containing all ticket back up. Invoice dates typically run from Sunday to Saturday, but may be changed to a different reporting by the City staff if preferred.
- Original tickets are kept for seven (7) years.
- Once the collection effort is complete a final computer disc will be provided with any outstanding data to the City.
- The City will have a dedicated data contact person within the company.

Waste Pro will make at least two passes of each site, location, or area assigned to collect and remove eligible debris as requested by the Staff. A minimum of 15 days between passes will be scheduled or as requested. This manner of debris collection allows citizens and local government agencies to return to their property and bring debris to the edge of the ROW adjacent to the property.

We will mitigate the impact of debris removal operations on local traffic to the

maximum extent practicable. We will be responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate traffic control in and around all work areas. We shall provide sufficient signs, flag-persons and barricades to ensure the safety of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in all work areas. All work shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances governing personnel, equipment and work place safety.

Tree stumps exceeding 24 inches in diameter, but no taller than 18 inches above grade (including the root ball) will not be removed unless they are at least 2/3 uprooted, present a hazard to traffic or to public safety, or the Contractor is directed by the City to remove the stump.

During the second pass, a stump and root removal crew will be formed to extract, remove, and backfill the larger stumps. This crew will consist of a large loading unit (grapple backhoe or loader) and a lowboy trailer. Backfill material will be soil.

Stump diameter to volume capacity will be calculated per FEMA Stump Conversion Chart.

Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Site

All required permits will be obtained. Adjacent land owners will be contacted prior to opening to coordinate operational issues. The TDSRS will be in compliance with all state, federal and local laws and a site specific environment plan will be developed prior to commencing operations which addresses at a minimum: access, traffic control, safety, water runoff issues, hazardous waste containment and segregation. Photographs will be taken prior to receiving debris to aid in restoration of the site to its original condition. Before and after photos will be provided to the City. The site will be secured 24 hours each day and only authorized individuals will be allowed access. Authorized individuals include any staff that needs to inspect the premises and/or perform soil testing.

Grinding (or burning) operations will be performed daily. Sufficient support equipment will be available to stack debris and maintain a safe operating environment. Waste Pro's intent is to recycle all of the wood waste that is collected from a natural or manmade disaster in the City. It would not be our intent to landfill any of the wood waste products.

When the project is complete, Waste Pro reclaims the site to the satisfaction of the City, affected property owners and in accordance with the applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Reclamation includes the completion of the processing activities to include at a minimum: removal of all equipment and debris, removal of any fencing and other temporary infrastructure, grading of the site to pre-use, seeding and mulching of the exposed areas. All required releases will be obtained.

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER

The Senior Project Manager will serve as the principal liaison between the City and Waste Pro forces. The Senior Project Manager will be knowledgeable in all facets of Waste Pro operations. The Senior Project Manager will be on call twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week and will be capable of receiving relevant contractual information and requests. The Senior Project Manager will participate in daily progress meetings and any disaster exercises the Staff may conduct. The Senior Project Manager will be physically capable of responding to the City within thirty minutes of notification.

PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager will be on site at the TDSRS to coordinate hauling assignments and supervise all facets of the Disaster Recovery Project. He/She will be available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. The Project Manager will participate in daily progress meetings and will be physically capable of responding to the City within thirty minutes. The Project Manager will manage zoning assignments and communicate with all subcontractors involving any issues that may arise.

COMMUNITY AND CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Service Announcements via print, television and radio are utilized to make citizens aware of debris operations and citizen expectations. Citizens will be given a 1-800 number to make inquiries and voice any concerns regarding the quality of debris operations and to make known any damage complaints. **No public announcements are made without prior approval of the City.**

Waste Pro recognizes the tremendous stress placed on communities during a disaster and believes each citizen should be treated with respect and kindness. We consider each citizen to be our ultimate customer. Our staff is trained to handle each individual concern promptly and efficiently. Waste Pro's goal is to complete the cleanup work as quickly as possible in order to return the City to its state of harmony it once enjoyed.

Disaster Management Emergency Response

Hourly Equipment and Services Rates for Disaster Recovery	Unit	Unit Price
Disaster Event Manager	Hour	\$148.5
Engineers (Geo., Hydro Geo., Structural, Environmental)	Hour	\$148.5
Senior Project Manager	Hour	\$148.5
Project Manager	Hour	\$74.3
Foreman Field Supervisor	Hour	\$59.4
EHS Inspector	Hour	\$59.4
Equipment Operator	Hour	\$59.4
SG&A Support Personnel	Hour	\$52.7
Survey Crew Tech	Hour	\$44.6
Materials Inspector	Hour	\$44.6
Traffic Control Personnel	Hour	\$41.9
Laborer	Hour	\$41.9
Chainsaw w/ Operator	Hour	\$52.7
Climber w/ Gear	Hour	\$141.8
Pickup Truck	Hour	\$52.7
Service Truck	Hour	\$97.2
Water Truck (2000-3750 gallons)	Hour	\$163.4
Dump Truck (5-14 cu. yrd.)	Hour	\$112.1
Dump Truck (15-24 cu. yrd.)	Hour	\$141.8
Rolloff/Frontload/Rearload Truck	Hour	\$171.5
Rolloff Boxes (Open Top)	1Day	\$37.8
Transfer Trailer w/ Tractor (90 yrds. +)	Hour	\$222.8
Buck Truck w/ Container	Hour	\$207.9
Prentice Knuckleboom Loader	Hour	\$207.9
Front-End Loader (JD 544)	Hour	\$186.3
Front-End Loader (JD 644)	Hour	\$201.2
Skidders (JD 648E)	Hour	\$207.9
Feller Bunchers (611 Hydro-Ax)	Hour	\$201.2
D-4 Dozer	Hour	\$178.2
D-5 Dozer	Hour	\$186.3
D-6 Dozer	Hour	\$207.9
D-7 Dozer	Hour	\$260.6
D-8 Dozer	Hour	\$349.7
Trackhoe (JD 690)	Hour	\$201.2
Motor Grader	Hour	\$193.1

Hourly Equipment and Services Rates for Disaster Recovery	Unit	Unit Price
Rubber-Tired Backhoe (JD 310)	Hour	\$133.7
30 ton + Crane (Does not include riggers)	Hour	\$252.5
Diamond Z or Equiv. Tub Grinder	Hour	\$891.0
Equip Transport (mob & De-mob)	Hour	\$148.5
Skid Steer Loader	Hour	\$89.1
Tractor w/ Boxblade	Hour	\$74.3

Cubic Yard Rates for Disaster Recovery Services	
Vegetative Debris Removal Work consists of the collection and transportation of eligible vegetative debris on the ROW or public property to a City approved Debris Management Site (DMS) or City approved final disposal site.	\$ Per Cubic Yard
0 to 15 miles	\$9.10
16 to 30 miles	\$10.40
C&D Debris Removal Work Consists of the collection and transportation of eligible C&D on the ROW or public property to a City approved final disposal site.	\$ Per Cubic Yard
0 to 15 miles	\$9.10
16 to 30 miles	\$10.40
DMS Reduction Through Grinding Work consists of managing and operating DMS for acceptance and reduction of eligible vegetative disaster related debris through grinding.	\$ Per Cubic Yard
	\$3.84
Haul-out of Reduced Debris to a County Approved Final Disposal Site Work consists of loading and transporting reduced eligible disaster related debris at a City approved DMS to a City designated final disposal site	\$ Per Cubic Yard
0 to 15 miles	\$5.07
16 to 30 miles	\$5.07
31 to 60 miles	\$6.37
Removal of Hazardous Trees and Limbs Work consists of removing eligible hazardous trees or limbs and placing them on the safest possible location on the City ROW for collection under the terms and conditions of Vegetative Debris Removal	\$ Per Tree
25 inch to 36.99 inch diameter	\$247.00
37 inch to 48.99 inch diameter	\$442.00
49 inch and larger	\$702.00
Hanger Removal (per Tree)	\$162.50

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Alachua and Waste Pro of Florida, Inc. have caused this contract to be executed the day and year hereafter.

THE CITY OF ALACHUA, FLORIDA

Gib Coerper, Mayor

Date: _____

ATTESTED:

By: _____

Date: _____

Traci L. Cain, City Manager

Date: _____

WASTE PRO OF FLORIDA, INC.



Tim Dolan, Regional Vice President

Date: 12/12/14

ATTESTED:

By:  _____