Exhibit A
Solid Waste Terminology

Solid Waste Terminology

This list contains terms and their definitions frequently used in the solid waste industry.

Airspace

The projected bank cubic yards (BCY) of the landfill to be filled with waste and daily cover soil as determined by survey and/or other engineering techniques.

Aquifer

A geologic formation, group of formations or portion of a formation capable of yielding usable quantities of groundwater to wells or springs.

Bale

A large block of waste held together with plastic or wire strapping or other means.

Baler

A piece of equipment used to compress and form waste material into bales.

Capping

The process of placing final cover material on the landfill over areas that have received waste.

Cell

Landfills are constructed in phases (cells) that adjoin one another, separated by a berm and enclosed with soil or cover material. The entire permitted area will be divided into separate cells for construction.

Closed site (Landfill)

A regulated landfill that has been permanently capped and certified as closed by the Wyoming WDEQ.

Closure

The period of time after a landfill has reached its permitted capacity but before it has received certification of closure from the Wyoming DEQ. During the closure period, certain activities must be performed to comply with environmental and other regulations (e.g. capping, landscaping, groundwater monitoring, etc.).

Commercial customer

The segment of the waste collection business coming from commercial and industrial collection.

Commercial waste

Waste material that originates from wholesale business establishments, office buildings, stores, schools, hospitals and government agencies. Also known as retail waste.

Composting

The process of biological decomposition converting organic materials to humus by microorganisms. Composting is an effective solid waste management method for reducing the organic portion of waste, including lawn clippings, leaves, kitchen scraps and manure.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste

"Dry" trash that is primarily received from construction and/or demolition sites. Some examples of C&D waste include, but are not limited to, concrete, metal, rebar, wood, paneling, linoleum, wallboard, shingles and carpet. Furniture or large bulky items are also disposed as C & D.

Container

Any portable receptacle used to store waste from residential, commercial and industrial sites. Containers vary in size and type according to the needs of the customer or restrictions of the community. Containers are also referred to as dumpsters.

Cover material

The soil or other suitable material that is used to cover compacted wastes in a landfill.

Cradle – to – Grave Tracking

A system that manages solid waste from creation to disposal. In product design, it refers to a product's creation from raw or recycled materials through manufacturing, use, consumption and disposal.

Curbside collection

A recycling program where recyclable materials are collected from homes or places of business by municipal or private parties for transfer to a designated collection site or recycling facility.

CY

Cubic yards

DEQ (Department of Environmental Quality)

The state agency in Wyoming responsible for enforcing state and federal environmental laws in order to protect and conserve the environment through responsible stewardship of the state's resources.

Daily cover

The soil or other material used to cover the working face of a landfill at the close of each day.

Degradable

Can be decomposed or broken down, such as yard wastes in a compost pile.

Disposal fee

A fee charged for the waste disposed of by customers at a landfill. (Also see Tipping fee).

Diversion rate

A measure of the amount of waste being diverted from the municipal solid waste stream, either through recycling or composting.

Drop-off box or center

Sectioned containers where individuals and businesses can put recyclable material or containers used for waste collection where individual service is not available.

Dump

An open, unmanaged, illegal disposal site used instead of a permitted landfill.

Dumpster

A large container used to store waste until it is collected by the trash hauler.

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

The federal agency of the U.S. government that sets environmental protection and enforcement standards.

E-Waste

Electronic waste such as televisions and computers

Gatehouse

A gatehouse is found at a landfill or a transfer station. All incoming vehicles must stop to be processed, inspected and receive a disposal ticket for charges. See also Scale House.

Groundwater

Water occurring beneath the water table in the zone of saturation that moves through interconnected pores in soil and rocks.

Hauling fee

A fee charged to individuals by either private commercial or municipal trash haulers, which is calculated based upon the amount of time it takes to pick up their trash and dispose of it at a landfill.

Hazardous waste

Waste that is designated as such by EPA regulations based on the RCRA detailed in CFR Title 40 Part 260-271 or by the state government WDEQ Hazardous Waste Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2. A waste is designated hazardous either because it has elevated levels of hazardous chemicals or materials, because it exhibits a potentially dangerous characteristic (e.g., ignitable, corrosive, toxic, reactive), or because the waste belongs to a general family of materials that have been deemed hazardous by the state or federal government.

Historical landfill

Former, original open site that is no longer in use.

Household hazardous materials or waste

Materials found around the home, usually in small amounts that can harm people or the environment. Examples of household hazardous materials include paint, pesticides, cleaning supplies and batteries. Because of the nature of household hazardous materials, they should be stored properly and disposed of separately from solid waste.

I.S.W.M.P. (Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan)

After evaluating local needs and conditions and reviewing the existing system in regard to pertinent regulations, a comprehensive, long-term, regional plan is prepared which evaluates and compares all aspects of solid waste management for the region (particularly in terms of cost) including storage, collection, transportation, recycling, reduction, composting, and disposal. The ISWMP is then adopted by the county (ies) or municipalities involved.

Illegal dump

A large open area where trash is illegally thrown.

Landfill

A solid waste management facility for the land burial of solid wastes, using an engineered method of controls to avoid creating a hazard to the public health, the environment, plants, or animals. A modern engineered way to deposit waste into the ground and still protect the environment. As the landfill is built, the base of the cell is lined with a protective layer and materials are installed to monitor and collect leachate and gas emissions. As waste is deposited over the liner, it is compacted with heavy machinery in an effort to get the maximum amount of waste in an area. At the end of the day the waste is covered with soil or special fabric cover (unless specifically exempted by state regulators.) Once the lined area is completely full, it is covered with an engineer-designed cap. Regulations mandate the periodic testing of ground water, leachate levels and gas emissions. Different types of landfills include MSW, C&D, Asbestos Monofill, Ash Monofill, Special Waste, and Hazardous Waste.

Landfill, Construction & Demolition (C&D)

A landfill that has been permitted by WDEQ to accept only inert construction and demolition waste, street sweepings and/or brush. This type of landfill must have properties and design features specific to this type of landfilling that have been established by the state regulatory agency.

Landfill, Hazardous Waste

Wastes that exhibit certain characteristics may be regulated by RCRA. A waste may be considered hazardous if it is ignitable (i.e., burns readily), corrosive, or reactive (e.g., explosive). Waste may also be considered hazardous if it contains certain amounts of toxic chemicals. In addition to these characteristic wastes, EPA has also developed a list of over 500 specific hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste takes many physical forms and may be solid, semi-solid, or even liquid. A hazardous waste landfill is built to specific regulations to allow for the disposal of waste designated by regulatory agencies as being hazardous. These regulations are far more stringent that for an MSW landfill.

Landfill, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Disposal site for non-hazardous solid wastes. A landfill that has been permitted by WDEQ to accept municipal solid waste. This type of landfilling must have properties and design features specific to this type of landfill that has been established by the WDEQ.

Landfill footprint

Parcels of land that are designated and permitted for landfilling activities. This would include the entrance, staging area, buffer area and the area that will accept waste for disposal (the waste footprint area).

Leachate

Liquids that have come in contact with waste. Leachate accumulates in the waste footprint of the landfill. Leachate levels within the landfill must be monitored and cannot exceed state regulatory agency established levels. Depending upon the site, there are different ways to handle collected leachate. Some of these include: 1. Collecting it in tanks and periodically transporting it off-site for treatment and disposal; 2. Collecting it in evaporation ponds which allow it to naturally evaporate into the air; 3. Discharging it into the sewer system; 4. Re-circulating it back into the landfill to aid in the biodegradation of the waste.

Liner

A clay and/or synthetic barrier layer that is placed on both the bottom and top of a landfill.

Materials recovery facility (MRF)

A business where recyclable material is processed, separated, and sold. This is a facility where recyclable materials are sorted and processed for sale. This process includes separating recyclable materials (manually or by machine) according to type, and baling or otherwise preparing the separated material for sale.

Methane

A colorless, odorless, flammable, potentially explosive gas, CH_4 that is the main component of natural gas. Methane gas is a byproduct generated through natural decomposition of solid waste in landfills. This gas is monitored to maintain state regulatory agency levels. Accumulated gas is either burned off using a flare or is converted to energy by use of a gas plant.

Municipal solid waste (MSW)

"Regular" or "Wet" garbage from non-industrial sources, such as residential homes, restaurants, retail centers, and office buildings. Typical MSW includes paper, discarded food items, dead animals, tires, vehicles, and other general discards. Green waste is considered MSW and includes yard clippings, leaves, trees, etc.

Mulch

Yard waste that is chipped into small pieces and used in landscaping. It is not decomposed like compost.

Permit application

Comprehensive document describing a landfill's operational plan. Approval of the permit application must be obtained from the WDEQ before a landfill can be operational.

Post-closure

The period of time after a landfill is certified as closed by the WDEQ, until no further monitoring responsibility is required. Environmental and other regulations require the owner of the closed landfill to continue monitoring activities and general maintenance of the site for a specific period of time (generally 30 years for permitted MSW disposal facilities).

Postage stamp scenario

Process of providing consistent price per ton to all county residents regardless of transportation distance to the landfill.

RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)

RCRA is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which was enacted by Congress in 1976. RCRA's primary goals are to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, to conserve energy and natural resources, to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Recyclable

Products or materials that can be collected, separated and processed to be used as raw materials in the manufacture of new products.

Recycle

To collect, separate, process and market materials so they can be used again.

Residential customers

A segment of the collection business that is made up of single and multi-family dwellings.

Scale house

A scale house can be found at either a landfill or a transfer station. It is the office, located a short distance from the main entrance, where all incoming vehicles must stop to be weighed or measured and receives a disposal ticket.

Solid waste

Trash and garbage including household and C & D waste. Other discarded solid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations, and community activities.

Solid Waste Disposal Act

A federal law passed in 1965 and amended in 1970 that addresses waste disposal methods, waste management and resource recovery.

Solid waste management

The handling, collection, recycling, transfer, processing and disposal of all solid waste.

Solid waste stream

Anything that we throw away.

Special waste

Any waste that requires special handling. Special waste is non-hazardous waste generally from an industrial generator and must be profiled to ensure that it does not contain elevated levels of potentially hazardous chemicals or materials. Examples of special waste include petroleum-contaminated soils, asbestos-containing solid wastes, and scrap tires.

Subtitle D

The non-hazardous waste section of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Subtitle D provides specific information about landfill design, operation and closure. The Federal rules and regulations (40 CFR 258) that govern the environmental operations of MSW landfills.

Sump

The lowest area of a landfill into which leachate drains.

TPD (Tons per day)

Used as a measurement of the solid waste disposal rate at a landfill.

Tipping fee

A fee paid by individuals, communities and trash haulers disposing of waste at a landfill. (Also see Disposal Fee)

Transfer station

A temporary holding facility that consists of a large pad where residential and commercial collection vehicles empty the contents of their trucks. Other machinery (e.g. bulldozers) is then used to push the garbage into long-haul trailers for transport to disposal facilities.

Type I & Type II landfills

Wyoming sanitary landfills are currently classified as either Type I or Type II landfills, regardless of the particular method of operation. The major differences between the two types of landfills are related to specific operational and environmental characteristics. Any landfill receiving less than 20 tons per day with no evidence of groundwater contamination where the community served has no practical waste management alternative and receives less than 25 inches of precipitation per year is categorized as a Type II landfill. Any other site not meeting the criteria of a Type II is considered to be a Type I facility.

Waste audit

An inventory of the amount and type of solid waste that is produced at a specific location.

Waste stream

Specific types of waste found in customer's disposal (trash, cardboard, aluminum, metal, etc.) or a more broad definition of disposal type. (e.g. MSW, C&D, Hazardous, etc.)

White goods

Appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, water heaters, washing machines, dryers and air conditioners.

Exhibit A1
Wyoming Legislation for Integrated Solid Waste Planning
W. S. § 35-11-1901* through *35-11-1904

ORIGINAL SENATE
FILE NO. 0038

ENROLLED ACT NO. 43, SENATE

FIFTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WYOMING
2006 BUDGET SESSION

INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE PLANNING

35-11-1901. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to establish a process for local governmental entities to prepare and maintain approved integrated solid waste management plans.

35-11-1902. Integrated solid waste management plans.

(a) Each local governmental entity shall prepare and maintain an integrated solid waste management plan describing management of solid waste generated within its jurisdiction or shall participate in a multi-jurisdictional integrated solid waste management plan.

(b) Integrated solid waste management plans shall be completed and submitted to the department by July 1, 2009, and shall be reviewed, revised as necessary and resubmitted to the department every ten (10) years thereafter.

(c) For the purposes of this article, the local governmental entity responsible for preparing an integrated solid waste management plan shall be the permitted operator of the solid waste disposal facility serving the planning area provided, however, that for any planning area where the permitted operator is a nongovernmental entity, the local government entity responsible for preparing a plan under this subsection shall be the county. Upon mutual written agreement, a local governmental entity may prepare an integrated solid waste management plan for another local governmental entity.

(d) The planning requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be contingent upon the legislature making at least one million three hundred

thousand dollars ($1,300,000.00) available to the department for grants to assist local governmental entities in the preparation of integrated solid waste management plans.

35-11-1903. Recommendations for integrated solid waste management planning areas.

By July 31, 2006, the department shall assess the patterns of generation of municipal solid waste within the state and issue a report identifying those areas of the state where integrated solid waste management plans may be prepared by local governmental entities. The identification of planning areas shall be considered guidance to local governmental entities. Local governmental entities shall not be required to adhere to any planning area boundaries identified by the department.

35-11-1904. Integrated solid waste management plan content; department approval.

(a) Integrated solid waste management plans shall address a period of not less than twenty (20) years and shall contain the following information:

(i) A description of the planning area covered by the integrated waste management plan and the names of all local governmental entities participating in the plan, including a copy of each governing body's resolution adopting the plan;

(ii) An evaluation of current and projected volumes for all major waste types within the planning area, including a discussion of expected population growth and development patterns;

(iii) An evaluation of reasonable alternate solid waste management services, a description of the selected procedures, facilities and systems for solid waste collection, transfer, treatment, storage and information about how the procedures, facilities and systems are to be funded;

(iv) A discussion of how the plan shall be implemented, including public participation, public education and information strategies which may include, but are not limited to, citizen advisory committees and public meetings during the preparation, maintenance and implementation of the plan;

(v) Objectives for solid waste management within the jurisdiction, including but not limited to:

(A) Waste diversion, reduction, reuse, recycling or composting;

(B) Waste collection and transportation;

(C) Improving and maintaining waste management systems;

(D) Household hazardous waste management; and

(E) Special waste management.

(vi) An economic analysis of the total cost of alternatives and final systems selected by the participating local governmental entities to achieve the plan's objectives, including capital and operating costs; and

(vii) Elements including:

(A) Strategies to meet each identified objective;

(B) A schedule for implementation; and

(C) Any financial or other incentives offered to residents to encourage participation in local recycling programs.

(b) Each plan shall be submitted for public review prior to submission to the department. The plan submission shall include a statement describing public comments received and how the public comments were addressed. The department shall review each plan for completeness. If the department determines that the plan is not complete, the department shall provide a written statement identifying the elements of subsection (a) of this section which are not included in the plan. Upon addressing the incomplete elements, a local governmental entity may resubmit the plan for subsequent review by the department.

Section 2. There is appropriated from the general fund to the department of environmental quality seven million nine hundred seventy thousand dollars ($7,970,000.00) for the purpose of providing monitoring grants under this act. Notwithstanding W.S. 9-4-207(a), any unexpended funds appropriated under this section shall not revert to the general fund at the end of the biennium.

Section 3.

(a) There is appropriated from the general fund to the department of environmental quality one million three hundred thousand dollars ($1,300,000.00) or as much thereof

as is necessary for the purpose of providing planning grants to assist participating local governmental entities in the preparation of integrated solid waste management plans under W.S. 35-11-1902. The department shall provide planning grants to local governmental entities pursuant to W.S. 35-11-1902(c), subject to the appropriation amount as follows:

(i) An amount not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of estimated plan preparation costs shall be provided to the local governmental entity preparing an integrated solid waste management plan for a planning area encompassing a single local governmental entity;

(ii) An amount not to exceed seventy percent (70%) of estimated plan preparation costs shall be provided to the local governmental entity preparing an integrated solid waste management plan for a planning area encompassing two (2) local governmental entities;

(iii) An amount not to exceed ninety percent (90%) of estimated plan preparation costs shall be provided to the local governmental entity preparing an integrated solid waste management plan for a planning area encompassing three (3) or more local governmental entities.

Section 4. There are authorized two (2) additional full-time positions to the department of environmental quality for the purposes of implementing this act. There is appropriated from the general fund to the department of environmental quality three hundred twenty thousand five hundred dollars ($320,500.00) or as much thereof as is necessary to fund these two (2) positions. A request from the department of environmental quality shall be included in the 2009-2010 biennium standard budget request for

ORIGINAL SENATE
FILE NO. 0038

ENROLLED ACT NO. 43, SENATE

FIFTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WYOMING
2006 BUDGET SESSION

purposes of continuing funding of this program and these positions.

Section 5.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this act is effective July 1, 2006.

(b) Sections 1 and 4 of this act are effective immediately upon completion of all acts necessary for a bill to become law as provided by Article 4, Section 8 of the Wyoming Constitution.

(END)

Speaker of the House

President of the Senate

Governor

TIME APPROVED: _____
DATE APPROVED: _____

I hereby certify that this act originated in the Senate.

Chief Clerk

Exhibit A2
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning Letter

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste Division
152 N. DURBIN, STE 100, CASPER, WY 82601
Phone (307) 473-3450 Fax (307) 473-3458

WYOMING

Date:

Name
Facility/Entity
Address:
Town/State

Re: Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning

Dear:

The purpose of this letter is to provide information about new Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) planning requirements, and available financial assistance.

Background

During the 2006 legislative session the Joint Minerals, Business and Economic Development Interim Committee introduced landfill planning and monitoring legislation which was signed by the governor March 24, 2006. The legislation requires each local government entity operating a landfill, or each county, if the landfill operator serving residents is not a government entity, to prepare and maintain an ISWM plan. The legislation provides $1.3 million in financial assistance for ISWM plan preparation. A complete copy of the bill is available at:
http://legisweb.state.wy.us/2006/Enroll/SF0038.pdf.

The legislation also required the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to develop recommendations for ISWM planning areas. A copy of the July 31, 2006 report titled "Recommendations for Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning Areas in Wyoming" is attached for your use. The report, with its map of potential planning areas, may help you identify other landfill operators who could work with you to develop an ISWM plan.

Plan Content

Each ISWM plan should describe the management of solid waste generated within the service area of all facilities/entities covered by the plan. The department encourages participation in a multi-jurisdictional plan, using a regional approach to waste management. Plans must be submitted to the DEQ no later than July 1, 2009. Plans must address a period of not less than twenty (20) years and must contain the following information:

- A description of the planning area covered by the ISWM plan and the names of all local governmental entities participating in the plan, including a copy of each governing body's resolution adopting the plan;
- An evaluation of current and projected volumes for all major waste types within the planning area, including a discussion of expected population growth and development patterns;
- An evaluation of reasonable alternate solid waste management services, a description of the selected procedures, facilities and systems for solid waste collection, transfer, treatment, storage and information about how the procedures, facilities and systems are to be funded;
- A discussion of how the plan shall be implemented, including public participation, public education and information strategies which may include, but are not limited to, citizen advisory committees and public meetings during the preparation, maintenance and implementation of the plan;
- Objectives for solid waste management within the jurisdiction, including but not limited to:
  - ✓ Waste diversion, reduction, reuse, recycling or composting;
  - ✓ Waste collection and transportation;
  - ✓ Improving and maintaining waste management systems;
  - ✓ Household hazardous waste management; and
  - ✓ Special waste management.
- An economic analysis of the total cost of alternatives and final systems selected by the participating local governmental entities to achieve the plan's objectives, including capital and operating costs;
- Elements including:
  - ✓ Strategies to meet each identified objective;
  - ✓ A schedule for implementation; and
  - ✓ Any financial or other incentives offered to residents to encourage participation in local recycling programs.
- Each plan will need to be submitted for public review prior to submission to the DEQ. The plan submitted to DEQ will need to include a statement describing public comments received and how the public comments were addressed. DEQ will review each plan to determine if the plan is complete. If the plan is not complete, DEQ will provide a written statement identifying the elements needing to be addressed in the plan. Upon addressing the incomplete elements, the local governmental entity or entities may resubmit the plan for subsequent review by the department.

Reimbursement

Only direct plan preparation expenses will be considered eligible for reimbursement. The following are examples of eligible expenses:

- Preparation of resolutions or agreements to plan together;
- Review of current Solid Waste Management (SWM) systems and establishment of local and plan-wide SWM goals and objectives;
- Identification and evaluation of SWM management alternatives;
- Preparation of cost-benefit analyses;
- Travel directly related to plan preparation tasks such as:
  - ✓ Travel and meeting time for a limited number of multi-jurisdictional community planning meetings;

- ✓ Travel directly related to the identification of SWM systems which will be evaluated, economic analyses and cost-benefit analyses tasks, and public review tasks; and
- ✓ Travel directly related to preparation and review of draft and final plan documents;
- Meetings with DEQ to discuss the scope of work and/or regulatory requirements;
- Advertising, materials, and meeting time for public review;
- Preparation of resolutions or agreements for selection of preferred SWM systems; and
- Preparation of draft and final plan documents;

The following are examples of ineligible expenses:

- Costs incurred to select a consultant(s);
- Costs for preparation or presentation of grant or loan applications for any source of funding, excluding this ISWM grant program;
- Costs to implement ISWM plans, including the implementation of full cost accounting and volume based fee systems;
- Cost for furnishings;
- Legal fees;
- Costs related to issuance of bonds;
- Costs to establish and form special districts or joint powers boards.

Reimbursement for ISWM plan preparation expenses will be available at four stages during the development of your plan.

Stage 1: Letter of intent

The first opportunity for reimbursement occurs after letters of intent are submitted to the DEQ for review. A reimbursement application form is attached for your use.

Stage 1 applications will need to include the following information:

- Signed application form;
- A letter of intent listing the names of all participating entities in the plan;
- Copies of any written agreements between the participating entities;
- An estimated plan preparation cost;
- Tentative schedule for plan preparation;
- Documentation of eligible costs for plan preparation incurred to date, including itemized invoices from consultants and itemized direct expenses incurred by local government entities;
- Proof of payment; and
- Completed and signed Wyoming Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification Form.

To be eligible for timely reimbursement, an application form with a letter of intent needs to be submitted no later than July 31, 2007. Letters of intent not received by July 31, 2007 will not be eligible to receive reimbursement until the next reimbursement opportunity, which occurs after an economic analysis of various solid waste systems has been completed, (no later than January 31, 2008).

Stage 2: Economic Analysis of Solid Waste Management Alternatives

The second opportunity for reimbursement occurs after the completed economic analysis of solid waste management alternatives are submitted to the DEQ.

Stage 2 applications need to include the following information:

- Signed application form;
- A summary of alternative solid waste systems evaluated. The summary needs to include an alternative for hauling waste to a Regional landfill.
- An economic analysis for each solid waste system evaluated. Analysis needs to include all costs associated with operations, capital investments, and capital depreciation schedules.
- Documentation of eligible costs for development of solid waste alternatives and conducting cost analysis incurred to date, including itemized invoices from consultants and itemized direct expenses incurred by local government entities.
- Proof of payment;
- Completed and signed Wyoming Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification Form.

To be eligible for timely reimbursement, a reimbursement application form with a completed economic analysis of solid waste management alternatives needs to be submitted no later than January 31, 2008. See attached reimbursement application form. Economic analysis not received by January 31, 2008 will not be eligible to receive reimbursement until the next reimbursement opportunity, which occurs after a draft ISWM plan is submitted to DEQ (no later than October 31, 2008).

Stage 3: Draft Plan

The third opportunity for reimbursement occurs after a draft ISWM plan has been submitted to DEQ.

Stage 3 applications need to include the following information:

- Signed application form;
- Three copies of a draft ISWM plan addressing the requirements of W.S. § 35-11-1904. Plans should include the names of all participating entities;
- Copies of written agreements between the participating entities(if applicable);
- Documentation of eligible costs for plan preparation incurred to date, including itemized invoices from consultants and itemized direct expenses incurred by local government entities;
- Proof of payment;
- Completed and signed Wyoming Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification Form.

To be eligible for timely reimbursement, a reimbursement application form needs to be submitted no later than October 31, 2008. Draft plans not received by October 31, 2008 will not be eligible to receive reimbursement until the next reimbursement opportunity, which occurs after a final ISWM plan is submitted to DEQ (no later than July 1, 2009).

Stage 4: Final Plan

The final opportunity for reimbursement occurs after final ISWM plans have been prepared and determined complete by DEQ.

Stage 4 applications need to include the following information:

- Signed application form;
- A cover letter describing the public review conducted prior to plan submission with a statement describing public comments received and how the public comments were addressed;
- Three copies of a final ISWM plan addressing all of the requirements of W.S. § 35-11-1904. (Plans should include the names of all participating entities.)
- Copies of written agreements between the participating entities;
- Documentation of eligible costs for plan preparation incurred to date, including itemized invoices from consultants and itemized direct expenses incurred by local government entities;
- Proof of payment;
- Completed and signed Wyoming Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification Form.

Final ISWM plans must be submitted to DEQ by July 1, 2009. Final ISWM plans that are intended to comply with W.S. §35-11-1901 through 1904 must be received by the department not later than July 1, 2009, or they will not be eligible for reimbursement under this statutory program.

DEQ has identified the following entities responsible for preparing ISWM plans in your planning area:

- Name
- Name
- Name

The department feels that joining together in the preparation of ISWM plans will improve the effectiveness of your waste management programs as well as allow you to maximize reimbursement opportunities. I have suggested this approach to each of these government agencies as well, and hope you consider contacting one another to consider this option. Due to the complex nature of this process, the department highly encourages you to begin this solid waste planning as soon as possible.

Throughout this process I will be available to you via telephone or personal appearance for guidance in the preparation of your plans. The DEQ has prepared an Integrated Solid Waste Planning Handbook that provides detailed information on ISWM planning. A copy will be provided to you in the coming weeks. If you have any questions, please contact me at 307-473-3487, or cmcomi@state.wy.us.

Sincerely,

Craig McOmie
Integrated Solid Waste Planning & Recycling Coordinator
Solid and Hazardous Waste Division

Enclosures: Grant Reimbursement Form
Recommendations for Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning Areas in Wyoming

Copy: Craig McOmie Casper SHWD File <#>
Cheyenne SHWD File <#>

Exhibit A3
Park County's Planning Agreement
with Supporting Documentation

Commissioners' Office
November 20, 2007

Craig McOmie
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Solid & Hazardous Waste Division
152 N. Durbin Street, Suite 100
Casper, Wyoming 82601

RE: Revised ISWMP Cost Estimate

Dear Craig:

Park County has accepted a proposal from Holm, Blough & Company to partner with Peak Environmental Management, Inc. in the preparation of our Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. The proposal provides a cost, not to exceed $150,000.00, for the preparation and publication of all the materials and information required to fulfill Article 19 of the Environmental Quality Act. A copy of the proposal is enclosed.

Please let us know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

Bucky Hall, Chairman

Tim A. French, Vice Chairman

Bill Brewer, Commissioner

Jill Shockley Siggins, Commissioner

Marie Fontaine, Commissioner

Enc: Proposal Letter from Holm, Blough & Co. to Park County Commissioners [Nov. 20, 2007]
cc: Dave Hoffert, Landfill Superintendent

1002 Sheridan Avenue Cody, Wyoming 82414 (307)527-8510 Fax: 527-8515

HOLM, BLOUGH and COMPANY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
1402 Stampede Avenue, Cody, WY 82414
(307) 587-6281
Fax 587-6282

Roy Holm, PE & LS
Paul Blough, LS

November 20, 2007

Mr. Bucky Hall, Chairman
Park County Commissioners
1002 Sheridan Avenue
Cody, Wyoming 82414

Dear Mr. Hall:

Holm, Blough and Company and Peak Environmental Management, Inc. propose to prepare the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) for the four Park County landfills according to the requirements of the legislation requiring the ISWMP. Pilch Engineering, Tom Pilch, Sheridan, Wyoming and Thiel Engineering, Richard Thiel, Oregon House, California are proposed to be part of our team to provide expertise in engineering, geology and landfill liner systems. We offer responsive service and lower cost due to the sizes of our team's members and our existing relationships. Our skill with scheduling, prioritizing tasks, and directing resources allows us to adapt to changes in your needs. Our team will provide a comprehensive and complete plan to address all aspects of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan as expected by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

Our team proposes a cost not to exceed $150,000.00 for completion and submittal of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for Park County. This not to exceed price includes all phases of the work. We can further outline details of our vision for this project, and we will be happy to incorporate additional ideas offered by Park County to provide the most effective and reasonable plan.

We welcome questions or comments on this proposal. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Roy R. Holm for
HOLM, BLOUGH AND COMPANY

RRH:kdr

Exhibit A4
Park County's Resolution to Form a Solid Waste District
February 28, 1984

the Board to maintain that portion of Road 8 between Lanes 4 and 5. Upon motion by Commissioner Coe, seconded by Commissioner Sutton and so carried to begin maintaining that portion of Road 8 between Lanes 4 and 5.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

005

The Park County Solid Waste Study Committee presented two options that were considered by the committee:

> Option No. 1 - Create a Solid Waste Disposal District that can provide a well-organized appointed governing board to provide for and be responsible for disposal of solid waste generated by the residents of Park County.
>
> Option No. 2 - Increase county general fund contributions to the municipalities to spread the costs of landfill operations equitably among all urban and rural county residents, and allow municipalities to continue existing operations (no district is created).

The study committee presented the following recommendation:

> As a committee, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, we recommend that the Commissioners establish, by resolution, a county wide solid waste disposal district for the purpose of disposing of solid waste at state approved solid waste disposal sites. We also recommend that the Board appoint a governing board for the solid waste disposal district. The appointed members should include representatives from the municipalities of Cody, Powell and Meeteetse, and the remaining representatives from the unincorporated areas of the district.
>
> We also recommend that the solid waste disposal district or governing board does not ever become involved in the collection of solid waste.
>
> We recommend that the Board of County Commissioners establish directives and policies for the solid waste disposal district and its governing board once it is established.

The Board commended the Park County Solid Waste Study Committee for their time and effort.

Commissioner Coe moved to create a solid waste disposal district in accordance with Option No. 1 with the stipulation that the Board of County Commissioners has the final approval on the hiring of the superintendent for the district. Motion was seconded by Commissioner Sutton.

After further discussion, Commissioner Coe moved to rescind his motion giving the Board final approval for hiring the superintendent of the district. Commissioner Sutton seconded the rescinding of the motion.

Upon motion by Commissioner Coe, seconded by Commissioner Sutton and so carried to approve the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

> WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners deems it in the public interest of the residents of Park County that a Solid Waste Disposal District be formed; and,
> WHEREAS, Wyoming Statute S-18-11-101, et. seq., authorizes the Board of County Commissioners to establish a Solid Waste Disposal District; and,
> WHEREAS, it would be most beneficial at this time to establish the district to encompass the entire physical area of Park County.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. A Solid Waste Disposal District is hereby formed and established and shall be called the Park County Solid Waste Disposal District.
2. The Park County Solid Waste Disposal District shall encompass the entire physical area of Park County.

Signed this 28th day of February, 1984.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Lloyd Barling, Chairman

Henry H. R. Coe

C. M. Sutton

SEAL:

ATTEST:

Marie Fontaine
Park County Clerk

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Bill Schilling, Chamber Director, invited the Board and anyone else terested to participate in the Cody Main Street Beautification and vitilization Program. Discussion sessions will be held Thursday evening at e Holiday Inn and beginning at 8:00 A.M. on Friday and Saturday at the old thony's building.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Chamber Director, Bill Schilling, explained to the Board their desire to tition the City of Cody in order to create a local improvement district for e purpose of improving and beautifying the downtown area. Mr. Schilling ated projects included would be lighting, landscaping, pedestrian ways, nches, sidewalks, underground utilities and maintaining and operating parking ts. He requested the Board to join in on the petition as they are the owners Block 55 in the City of Cody.

Upon motion by Commissioner Coe, seconded by Commissioner Sutton and so ried to approve the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Exhibit D
Development Timeline for Park County Landfills

DEVELOPMENT TIME LINE FOR PARK COUNTY LANDFILLS

	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10
Submit Phase I Economic Analysis to ISWMP to WDEQ[1]		August 20, 2008																											
Submit Revised and supplemental cost and volume tables to WDEQ[2]						December 11, 2008																							
Draft ISWMP Follow up letter to WDEQ							February 2, 2009																						
Park County Landfill--Negotiate City Contracts																													
Cody Landfill - 2008 Permit Approval by WDEQ (Based on Conversations with WDEQ)										May 1, 2009--Estimated Based on Conversations with WDEQ																			
Cody Landfill Final Design											April 1 - June 30																		
Cody Landfill 2005 Permit Expires										April 22, 2009																			
Cody Landfill Construction Funding Applications									March - May 2009																				
ISWMP Final Plan Submitted to WDEQ												July 1, 2009																	
Cody Landfill - Development of Bid and Contract Documents													July 1 - August 15, 2009																
Cody Landfill - Complete Construction Plans & Bid Documents													July - August 2009																
Meeteetse Landfill - Prepare Construction Plans and Specifications for Closure														July - September 2009															
Powell Landfill - Prepare Construction Plans and Specifications for Closure of MSW Disposal Area and other Modifications to Operation																July - November 2009													
Cody Landfill - Bid Letting & Award Contract for Construction of Phase 1														September															
Meeteetse Landfill- Closure Permit Application Submitted Submitted (based on 9 months prior to permit expiration)															September 30, 2009														
Cody Landfill- Excavation for Phase I																		Fall 2009 as Weather Permits											
Powell Landfill - Submit Permit Application (based on 9 months prior to permit expiration)																November 29, 2009													
Clark Landfill- Prepare Construction Plans & Specifications for Closure of MSW[4] Cell and other Modifications to Operation																				November 2009 - March 2010									
Clark Landfill- Submit Permit Application (Based on 9 months prior to permit expiration)																					March 1, 2010								
Meeteetse Landfill- Bid Letting & Award Contract for Closure Construction for Work to Commence after June 30, 2010																								Spring 2010					
Clark Landfill- Bid Letting & Award Contract for Closure of MSW[4] Cell and Other Modifications to Operation																								Spring 2010					
Powell Landfill- Bid Letting & Award Contract for Closure of MSW Cell and Other Modifications to Operation for Construction in Summer or Fall of 2010																								Spring 2010					
Cody Landfill- Continue Construction in Northern Lateral Expansion Area																								April 1 - June 30, 2010					
Meeteetse Landfill- Current Permit Expires…All of Meeteetse's solid waste (MSW[4] & C&D[5]) go to Cody Landfill																								June 30, 2010					
Cody Landfill- Construction Completed for Northern Lateral Expansion Area																								July					
Cody Landfill- Begin Placing MSW in Lined Phase 1 Waste Disposal Area																								August					
Powell MSW diverted to Cody Landfill-- Begin Placing MSW in Lined Phase 1 Area at Cody																								August					
Clark MSW to Cody- Begin placing MSW in Lined Northern Expansion Area																								August					
Powell Landfill- 2006 Permit Expires Based on Four Year Permit Period																									August 29, 2010				
Clark Landfill- Current Permitted Operation closes-Current Permit Expires																									December 1, 2010				
Cody Landfill- Begin Renewal Permit for Cody Based on Four Year Permit Beginning in 2009																													2013

1. *ISWMP refers to the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan – a requirement by WDEQ*
2. *WDEQ is the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality*
3. *This document included an economic analysis of both current and proposed operations*
4. *MSW is municipal solid waste*
5. *C&D is construction and demolition debris*

Development Issues Completed
Items in Progress or Yet to be Completed
Development Issues Applicable to ARRA Funding Application

Prepared By: Holm, Blough and Company for Park County, Wyoming
Updated March 24, 2009

Exhibit E
Park County Landfill Expenses

Park County Landfill Expenses

Expenses for the five disposal facilities managed by Park County are summarized in the five following tables. The three most recent years have been selected since the cost trends of these years are comparable to the current operation.

CODY LANDFILL

Cost Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1. Salaries	290,026	301,582	338,097
2. Administration	3,779	7,183	6,577
3. Utilities	8,043	8,792	9,972
4. Engineering	31,129	27,220	30,450
5. Contracted services[1]	60,780	181,137	242,285
6. Equipment and facility maintenance	59,768	73,444	74,390
7. Equipment purchase	80,000	90,000	90,000
8. Household hazardous waste	1,225	1,225	1,278
TOTAL	534,750	690,583	793,049

POWELL LANDFILL

Cost Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1. Salaries	232,021	241,266	270,477
2. Administration	3,023	5,746	5,262
3. Utilities	5,362	5,861	6,648
4. Engineering	24,903	21,776	24,360
5. Contracted services[2]	91,065	4,391	4,193
6. Equipment and facility maintenance	47,815	58,755	59,512
7. Equipment purchase	64,000	72,000	72,000
8. Household hazardous waste	980	980	1,030
TOTAL	469,169	410,775	443,482

[1] The Cody permit cycle has reached its most inefficient phase of operations in 2006. All cover must be excavated by contractors. Haul distance is 4 times longer than it has previously been.

[2] The Powell Landfill has saved about $150,000 in daily cover excavation costs since soils delivered from the Greybull refinery cleanup have been used for this purpose. For petroleum contaminated soil (PCS), soils with laboratory results of total petroleum hydrocarbons –diesel range organics exceeding 2,300 mg/kg are excavated, transported, and treated at the landfill. When the soils results are less than 2,300 mg/kg, soils are considered non-PCS and accepted at no charge. Another category of soil in this income stream, also from the Greybull refinery, is soil with evidence of being lead impacted. The refinery contractors mix a soil amendment with the soils to prevent and/or minimize the potential for lead to be released into the environment. Soil samples have been collected to determine the extractable levels of lead in the removed mixture. These soils have been approved for disposal by WDEQ and are accepted by the landfill at no charge since they require no special management.

MEETEETSE LANDFILL

Cost Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1. Salaries	26,102	27,142	30,429
2. Administration	340	646	592
3. Utilities	NA	NA	NA
4. Engineering	3,113	2,450	3,045
5. Contracted services	349	850	2,812
5.a. Contracted services, Land rental	6,000	12,000	12,000
6. Equipment and facility maintenance	5,977	7,344	7,439
7. Equipment purchase	8,000	9,000	9,000
8. Household hazardous waste	110	110	116
TOTAL	49,991	59,542	65,433

CLARK LANDFILL

Cost Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1. Salaries	26,102	27,142	30,429
2. Administration	340	646	592
3. Utilities	NA	NA	NA
4. Engineering	3,113	2,450	3,045
5. Contracted services	349	18,225	2,812
6. Equipment and facility maintenance	5,977	7,344	7,439
7. Equipment purchase	8,000	9,000	9,000
8. Household hazardous waste	110	110	116
TOTAL	43,991	64,917	53,433

CRANDALL TRANSFER STATION

Cost Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1. Salaries	5,801	6,032	6,762
2. Administration	76	144	132
3. Utilities	NA	NA	NA
4. Engineering	NA	NA	NA
5. Contracted services[3]	7,903	8,397	9,077
6. Equipment and facility maintenance	NA	NA	NA
7. Equipment purchase	NA	NA	NA
8. Household hazardous waste	25	25	26
TOTAL	13,805	14,598	15,997

[3] This category includes cost of transport and disposal of solid waste from Crandall to the Cody Landfill. Beginning in 2005-2006, the facility started being open all year. Before that it was open for only 6 months a year. Transport costs also increased due to winter travel and having an additional 6 months of transport.

Costs in these tables were obtained from Park County's "Landfill Income Projections" and "Landfill Expense Projections" provided in Exhibit B. Totals in this table may not equal totals from tables in Exhibit B due to rounding and due to assigned equipment purchase estimates

Planning and groundwater monitoring grants are not included in these calculations since they do not contribute to characteristic future long term costs.

1. - Salaries include benefits required by law and provided by county.

2. – Administration includes items such as telephone, training, publicity, subscriptions, and dues, printing, and advertising.

Expense assignments are as follows for **1. salaries**, **2. administration**, and **8. household hazardous waste (HHW)**:

Cody	- 50 %
Powell	- 40%
Meeteetse	- 4.5%
Clark	- 4.5%
Crandall	- 1%

The cost assignment within the county for the household hazardous waste collection event is that about 70% of the cost is paid by the Park County Weed and Pest Control District (PCWPCD). The PCWPCD also receive grants from the Wyoming Department of Agriculture for this event. The remaining 30% is equally divided among Park County, the City of Cody, and the City of Powell.

For **3. utilities**, expense assignments are as follows since there are no utilities at Meeteetse, Clark, and Crandall

Cody	- 60%
Powell	- 40%

Cody is served by a non-cooperative (privately owned) electrical utility and uses propane. Powell is served by a rural electrical cooperative and a natural gas service line.

4. - Includes engineering, surveying, monitoring well program, and related laboratory fees.

For **4. engineering** , expense assignments are as follows since Crandall does not have engineering requirements:

Cody	- 50%
Powell	- 40%
Meeteetse	- 5%
Clark	- 5%

5. - Includes contractor equipment and operator for tasks excavation of pits and creation of cover stockpiles and contracted litter collection.

5. Contract labor is primarily for litter control and gravel for 2007-2008 have assignments as:

Cody	- 70%
Powell	- 10%
Meeteetse	- 10%
Clark	- 10%

Expense assignments are as for **and equipment and facility maintenance (6.) equipment purchase (7.)**:

Cody	- 50%
Powell	- 40%
Meeteetse	- 5%
Clark	- 5%

Equipment purchase amounts used were as follows:

2005-2006	$160,000
2006-2007	$180,000
2007-2008	$180,000

8. The expense entry 3240-4269 from Exhibit B, Contract Labor is primarily litter control with part of the 2006-2007 expenses being household hazardous waste. For 2006-2007, $2,450.00 was used for household hazardous waste, and $8,502.45 was used for litter control.

Exhibit F
Park County Landfill Income

Park County Landfill Income

Income for the five disposal facilities managed by Park County are summarized in the five following tables. The three most recent years have been selected since the trends of these years are comparable to the current operation. All units are in dollars.

CODY LANDFILL

Income Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Daily receipts	22,816	23,638	24,081
C&D[1]	121,110	179,060	188,588
Flying J refinery project	50,000	50,000	50,000
Cody Agreement	447,094	470,320	578,455
Keele	100,000	100,000	115,000
Salvage sold[2]	16,610	14,752	18,062
Residential permits	6,008	6,248	4,475
Miscellaneous agreements & Interest income[3]	2,809	8,937	13,282
TOTAL	**766,447**	**802,955**	**991,943**

POWELL LANDFILL

Income Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Daily receipts	13,309	13,789	14,048
C&D[1]	70,648	104,452	110,010
PCS[4]	37,986	136,414	83,202
Powell Agreement	225,000	247,500	296,400
Keele	25,000		28,750
A-1	39,152	41,414	8,334
Salvage sold[2]	9,689	8,605	10,536
Residential permits	14,418	14,994	10,741
Miscellaneous agreements & Interest income[3]	1,652	5,231	7,813
TOTAL	**436,854**	**572,399**	**569,834**

MEETEETSE LANDFILL

Income Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Daily receipts	951	985	1,003
C&D[1]	5,046	7,461	7,858
Meeteetse Agreement	20,000	20000	23,000
Salvage sold[2]	692	615	753
Residential permits	2,003	2,082	1,492
Miscellaneous agreements & Interest income[3]	118	374	558
TOTAL	**28,810**	**31,517**	**34,664**

CLARK LANDFILL

Income Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Daily receipts	951	985	1,003
C&D[1]	5,046	7,461	7,858
Salvage sold[2]	692	615	753
Residential permits	12,816	13,328	9,547
Miscellaneous agreements & Interest income[3]	118	374	558
TOTAL	**19,623**	**22,763**	**19,719**

CRANDALL TRANSFER STATION

Income Category	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Residential permits	4,806	1,901	3,580
Miscellaneous agreements & Interest income[3]	24	149	111
TOTAL	**4,830**	**2050**	**3,691**

[1] – C&D is primarily construction and demolition debris. This amount is listed on Park County's landfill income spreadsheets as Landfill Fees/Contractor Fees.

[2] - Salvage sold is vehicle batteries and scrap metal. Batteries are collected routinely. Scrap metal is not sold every year. It is dependent upon the value of metal and scheduling of the scrap metal dealer.

[3] - Prior to 2005-2006, interest income was placed in the general fund. It now is assigned to the landfill account.

[4] - PCS is petroleum contaminated soil.

Income assignments are as follows:

Daily receipts and construction/demolition debris (CD)	Cody	- 60%
	Powell	- 35%
	Meeteetse	- 2.5%
	Clark	- 2.5%

In the following tables, this category is listed as CD which is primarily construction and demolition debris. This amount is listed on Park County's landfill income spreadsheets as Landfill Fees/Contractor Fees.

Keele	Cody	- 80%
	Powell	- 20%
A-1	Powell	- 100%
Salvage sold	Cody	- 60%
	Powell	- 35%
	Meeteetse	- 2.5%
	Clark	- 2.5%
Annual permits	Cody	- 15%
	Powell	- 36%
	Meeteetse	- 5%
	Clark	- 32%
	Crandall	- 12%
Interest income and miscellaneous agreements		
	Cody	- 59.5%
	Powell	- 35.0%
	Meeteetse	- 2.5%
	Clark	2.5%
	Crandall	0.5%

Exhibit G
Current and Future Recycling and Diversion Costs
including Powell Valley Recycling's
Profit & Loss Statement and Balance Sheet, 2007-2008 and
Materials by Category, 2007-2008,
Powell Valley Recycling Board's Summary of Services, and
Letter of Agreement for Park County to
Develop Centralized Recycling Operation

Powell Valley Recycling

Current Operations

The Powell Valley Recycling Center has been in operation since1992. The facility currently includes a 3,200 square foot building and associated storage and work yard. In 1996-1997 the operation recycled about 250 tons of material. With the 2007-2008 year estimated at shipping out 843 tons, this is an increase of more than 337%. Between 1996 and 2008, a total of more than 6,165 tons have been recycled at this facility.

Due to fluctuations in the recycling market, current cost of fuel, and continued increased volumes managed by PVR, the most recent available data (2007-2008) has been evaluated. A copy of that data is included in Exhibit D.

Table PVR1
Income for 2007-2008

Income Stream	Dollars
Sale of recycleables[1]	163,829
City support	50,440
Business support, gifts, & donations	18,714
Trailer rental on site[2]	1,500
TOTAL	**234,483**

[1] Sale of recyclables is after "cost of goods sold" has been subtracted. Cost of goods sold includes pay-outs for aluminum and cardboard, and cost of materials such as baler wire. Considering income in this fashion, i.e. including cost of good sold, is a standard industry approach to accounting.

[2] PVR receives income from rental of a trailer on its property.

Table PVR2
Contribution of Recyclable Category by Income, Weight, and Expenses

Recycleable Category	Percent of Recyclable Income[3]	Percent of Total Weight	Percent by Estimated Expense[6]
Aluminum	36.4	3.5	10
Steel[4]	0.8	2.1	1
Cardboard	38.1	44.5	30
Newspaper & magazines	18.7	31.2	25
Office paper & ledger paper,	3.4	4.7	8
Glass[5]	---	12.4	2
Plastics	2.5	1.6	25
TOTAL	**99.9**	**100.0**	**100**

[3] Percent of recyclable income is total recycleable income with pay out for aluminum and payout for cardboard subtracted. "Materials, 602" from profit and loss statement has not been included.

[4] Steel was sold this past year and was an accumulation of about three years of material. Metals collected for recycling at recycling centers and landfills often accumulates for several years. Removal is determined by a metal recycler's schedule, value in recycling markets, and adequate volume for metal recycler.

[5] Glass is transported to the Powell Landfill and used as daily cover. This results in a diversion of the material.

[6] "Percent by estimated expense" by category was provided Ms. Mary Jo Decker, PVR plant manager and treasurer of the PVR board. This is based on periodic monitoring of personnel time and other expenses by category and a concerted effort to engage individual employees in tracking their efforts by category.

Table PVR3
2007-2008 Expenses

Expenses	2007-2008
Overhead	8,995
Transportation	1,044
Personnel	103,473
Equipment and facility maintenance	16,726
Equipment replacement[6]	---
Facilities fund[7]	---
Total	**130,238**

[6] Equipment replacement is not currently part of the budget. A current equipment value of $35,550 was provided by PVR. If budgeted, in the future we have included an amount based on a 7 year equipment replacement fund. See Table PVR5 for a proposed budget for a centralized recycling operation for Park County and surrounding areas.

[7] Buildings are often amortized over a 30 year time period. See footnote 16 for Table PVR5 for more discussion of funding for facilities for a centralized recycling operation for Park County and surrounding areas.

Table PVR4
Cost of Recyclables

Expense stream	Total	Tons Recycled & Diverted	Per Ton Cost
A. Expenses exclusive of city support only	24,091	843	$28.58
B. Expenses exclusive of city & business support, gifts, & donations	42,805	843	$50.78

Expenses have included both income and expense with A. having only city support subtracted. Business support, gifts, and donations have remained as part of the income. Category B. has all city and business support, gifts, and donations subtracted.

The City of Powell listed about $57,986 for recycling for 2006-2007. Of this about $50,440.41(2007-2008 figures) was designated as the city support for PVR. Residential and commercial accounts are billed a recycling fee by the City of Powell. Residents are charged $1.50 per month. Commercial account charges for recycling services vary. Thus about $7,546 was a recycling cost to the City of Powell and has been added to the above expense streams A. and B.

Totals in these tables may not equal totals from other tables in Exhibit D due to rounding.

Future Operations

PVR, at its present location, is at its capacity in terms of the volumes of materials it can handle. An increase of volume would result in a need for more, larger, and/or different equipment, larger building and possibly acreage, and increased staff hours. It should be noted that a larger building (of about 7,000 square feet) has been proposed.

The current staffing is about 8,400 hours per year or about 9.96 hours per ton (or about 0.3 minute per pound) of recyclables. Future staffing needs would be based on quantities of materials accepted at PVR, types of materials accepted (Some categories require different levels of effort.), availability of equipment to minimize handling of materials.

Table PVR5
Proposed Budget for Centralized Recycling Operation
for Park County and Surrounding Areas

Income Stream	Tons	Value/Ton	**Total Income**	**Expense Items**	**Total Expense**
Aluminum♦	80	$800	$64,000	Utilities[1]	$15,000
Plastic♦	55	$100	$5,500	*Equipment*[2]	*$138,571*
Cardboard♦	1,200	$30	$36,000	Equipment Repair & Maintenance[3]	$20,785
Newspaper♦	765	$50	$38,250	Fuel[4]	$12,000
Office Paper♦	107	$20	$2,140	Insurance[5]	$5,500
Ledger Paper♦	33	$40	$1,320	Materials and Supplies[6]	$23,196
Steel♦	34	$20	$680	Transportation of Recyclables to Market[7]	$6,300
Rent*			$1,500	Cardboard Payout[8]	$800
Interest**			$500	Aluminum Payout[9]	$4,800
Cities' Support[+]			$180,000	Professional Services[10]	$5,000
INCOME ALL ITEMS			**$329,890**	Property Tax[11]	$1,450
				Public Education[12]	$5,000
				Personnel[13]	$212,440
				Continuing Education & Training[14]	$3,850
				Licenses[15]	$25
				Loan -- Principal[16]	$12,000
				Loan -- Interest[17]	$7,500
				EXPENSE ALL ITEMS	**$474,217**

TABLE PVR 5 BUDGET SUMMARY DISCUSSION

If the equipment item in *italics* is removed based on amortization of new purchase price over a 7 year period, there may be sufficient funds to operate. At this point the PVR could operate with its current equipment, some contributed by the City of Cody, and possibly the use of some funds from the two listed grants since they can be used for equipment. However, the operation cannot continue to operate for a length of time without a significant amount of funds assigned to equipment.

KEY TO FOOTNOTES

♦ Commodity values are based on inquiries made by PVR to markets. The intent was to identify values which are realistic to build into a budget of this type. Commodity values also reflect market value minus transportation except for the transportation amount listed in the expense column. Volumes are based on the assumption that a county wide program would have an increased volume of 3 times the current volume at PVR.

* A residential trailer is located on land currently owned by PVR. This income stream is for rent charged for that trailer.

** Interest is income from various savings accounts.

+ Cities' support is estimated at about $50,000 for the City of Powell and $130,000 for the City of Cody which assumes a charge by the city to both residential and commercial customers. The City of Powell currently charges $1.50 for residential accounts and other similar fees for commercial accounts. The City of Cody is currently considering a charge of $1.50 per residential customer and $5.00 per commercial customer. The City of Cody estimates that their recycling operation costs about $130,000 per year to operate and that this a recycling fee per customer will yield about that amount. Consideration could also be given to approaching The Town of Meeteetse and the private haulers to implement a similar fee for recycling.

The City of Cody could also evaluate the current cost of their recycling operation and direct those funds to PVR. Although this option may present some special legal and financial arrangements, this approach may be more feasible as far as the city's customers are concerned.

Another potential funding mechanism is to earmark solid waste disposal fees for recycling. A $5.00 per ton earmark for recycling assuming 27,000 tons disposed (Based on about what is actually charged at the landfill.) would yield about $135,000 annually. About 36,000 tons are disposed annually in the county. Only about 27,000 tons have an associated disposal fee. The difference in tonnage includes clean-up events sponsored by the municipalities, the ability of city and town residents to dispose at no charge with proof of municipal solid waste collection bills, a 5% credit for illegal use of disposal containers, a 1% credit for grass clippings, and highway, other road, and related clean-ups. Should "disposal at no assigned fee" be eliminated, the total amount earmarked could thus be increased.

Another funding option is a property tax levied by a solid waste district. The county does have a solid waste district in place. In order to raise funds from property taxes, an issue must be placed before the citizens for a vote, and the issue must pass. Although this is an option, it is unlikely at this point that such a levy would pass.

[1] Utility cost is based on current amount paid by PVR times 3 based on an increase volume of 3 times current volume at PVR.

[2] Equipment is based on a 7 year replacement cycle. Following items and new purchase costs are as follows:

2 Horizontal balers, $70,000 each, $140,000 total
2 Covered semi-trailers (vans) $100,000 each, $200,000 total
1 Flat bed trailer, $40,000
2 Forklifts, $80,000 each, $160,000 total
2 Crushers, $30,000 each, $60,000 total
2 In-floor elevators $160,000 each, $320,000
1 Portable scales, $20,000
20 Containers for moving recyclables and storage, $500 each, $10,000 total
Office and break room furniture and office equipment, $15,000
Hand and power tools, $5,000
Total new equipment purchase, $970,000

[3] Equipment Repairs & Maintenance are calculated at 15% of equipment cost.

[4] Fuel cost assumes about $3.00 per gallon of diesel. It also assumes an increase of 3 times the current usage of PVR

[5] Insurance is for liability insurance and is based on 3 times the current cost to PVR which assumes a volume increase of 3 times current volume. Actual increase will be based on facility size and various other factors which influence potential risk.

[6] Materials and Supplies are for operations and office systems. Cost is based on an assumption of cost increase of 3 times based on volume increase of 3 times current volume.

[7] Transportation of Recyclables to Market reflects only a portion of transportation costs. The income table has accounted for transportation costs by showing reduced value per ton for commodities.

[8] Cardboard Payout is for loads combined with another commercial cardboard generator with income for entire loads currently coming to PVR. PVR then pays proportionate share to other commercial cardboard generator. This amount may vary based on volume.

[9] Aluminum Payout is for paying patrons of recycling center for bringing cans (based on weight) to center. This amount may vary based on volume.

[10] Professional Services includes legal counsel and accounting services.

[11] Property tax amount is based on 3 times the current tax since anticipated future volume of recyclables is 3 times what the PVR currently accepts. Actual increase will depend on a variety of factors which influence property value.

[12] Public education can include a variety of approaches. Public notices and development and distribution of educational materials are general examples. Public education achieves three major goals 1) increases volume, 2) improves quality of recyclables, and 3) allows evaluation of current and potential future services.

[13] Personnel includes the following:

1 Recycling center manager - $40,000 per year.
1 Foreman - $13.00 per hour, 1,920 hours per year, Total = $24,960.00
4 Full time laborers - $10.00 per hour, 1,920 hours each, Total = $76,800.00
2 Part time laborers - $8.50 per hour, 1,440 hours each, Total = $24,480.00
Benefits for full time employees at 30% of wages, Total = $42,528.00
(Includes federal and state unemployment, social security, medicare, and health insurance.)
Benefits for part time employees estimated at 15%, Total = $3,672.00
(Includes federal and state unemployment, social security, and medicare.)

[14] Continuing Education & Training is for continuing education and training for recycling center staff. There are both regulatory (such as OSHA) requirements for some training and professional development opportunities which allow the staff to maintain their skills, knowledge, and abilities in order to maintain a safe, efficient, and customer oriented operation.

[15] The licensing cost is for the scale which is a state law to ensure that the scales are accurate since money is exchanged based on weight.

[16] An estimate is made at this point that this amount will be applied to the principal annually.

Two grants are being pursued or investigated. The Moyer Grant and a USDA grant.

The Moyer Grant was previously approved, but the money was not spent. It is currently in the process of undergoing reapplication, and a decision should be available this month. The money can be used for capital expenditures. An estimated $50,000 has been requested.

The USDA Water/Wastewater program has been approached regarding availability of money for capital expenditures. Again, it is likely that this money can be made available. This involves both a loan and grant program. These funds can be used for capital expenditures. The USDA program requires matching funds which, for this estimate, assumes a $200,000 loan. A different amount can be requested from the USDA.

Facility and/or construction or purchase assumes about a 7,000 square foot building and 3 acres to accommodate the central operation. A best case scenario would be a building of about 12,000 square feet and 10 acres.

Option 1 – Park County offers road and bridge facility at a reduced price. This would allow most or all of the potential $450,000 to be available for facility remodeling and equipment purchase.

Option 2 – Park County offers the road and bridge facility at full market price. This would reduce the monies available for facility remodeling and equipment purchase by at least $300,000 (assuming the current land without building price of $100,000 per acre at 3 acres, the size of this facility).

Option 3 – PVR pursues purchase of another location with land price of $100,000 per acre, assuming at least 3 acres, for a total land price of $300,000. An assumption of $50.00 per square foot for construction of an industrial building at the lower square footage (7,000 square feet) results in a new building cost of $350,000.

Generally, facility purchase costs are amortized over a 30 year period. For the purposes of this budget, no amortization of facility has been used. As plans for a different facility are developed, modifications to that aspect of this budget can be made to provide a more accurate budget for long term planning purposes.

[17] This estimate for interest on a $250,000 loan assumes about a 3% interest rate. Inquiries have been made regarding the cost of a loan with this rate being in the range of estimates provided by a lending institution.

Although collection and container costs are not part of the services which PVR wishes to accept, these costs must be considered in order to determine what entity will accept such costs. These have been summarized in the following table.

Table PVR6
Collection Container and Transportation Costs

Expense Items	Total Expense
Powell Collection Containers[1] *Purchase Price*	*$9,600*
Powell, Clark, and Outlying Areas Collection & Transport to Recycling Center[2] *Annual Cost*	*$53,264*
Cody Collection Containers[3] *Purchase Price*	*$12,000*
Cody Collection & Transport to Recycling Center[4] *Annual Cost*	*$53,264*
Meeteetse & Clark Collection Containers[5] *Purchase Price*	*$36,680*
Meeteetse Collection & Transport to Recycling Center[4] *Annual Cost*[6]	*$31,958*

[1] Powell Collection Containers assumes 300 gallon containers at 4 unstaffed locations. Each location would have a total of 6 containers to accommodate the 6 categories of recyclables. Glass is currently collected and transported to the Cody and Powell Landfills for crushing and combined with other cover material for use as daily cover. The cost of these containers is estimated at $400 per container. 4 sites X 6 containers at each site X $400 per container = $9,600.

[2] At this time, it has not been determined which entity will provide transportation. This cost assumes 3 days per week for collection in Powell and 2 days per week for collection of Clark and other outlying areas. The addition of recycling trailer locations in incorporated or unincorporated areas will increase this transportation cost. For estimating purposes, we assume the use of a

- 1 ton pick-up truck, new purchase price of $50,000,
  cost amortized over 7 years
  Annual cost $50,000 ÷ 7 = $7,143
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) cost of truck,
  0.4 X annual amortized cost
  0.4 X $7,143 = $2,857
- Driver at $16.00 per hour, benefits of 1.3 x wages,
  5 days per week, 8 hours per day
  $16.00/hour X 52 weeks x 40 hours/week X 1.3 = $43,264

[3] Cody Collection Containers assumes 3 cubic yard dumpsters at 4 unstaffed locations. Each location would have a total of 6 dumpsters to accommodate the 6 categories of recyclables. Glass is currently collected and transported to the Cody and Powell Landfills for crushing and combined with other cover material for use as daily cover. The cost of these containers (some of

which have been recently purchased by the City of Cody) with shipping included is $500 per container. 4 sites X 6 dumpsters at each site X $500 per container = $12,000.

[4] At this time, it has not been determined which entity will provide transportation. This cost assumes 5 days per week for collection in Cody. The addition of recycling trailer locations will increase this transportation cost. For estimating purposes, we assume the use of a

- 1 ton pick-up truck, new purchase price of $50,000,
  cost amortized over 7 years
  Annual cost $50,000 ÷ 7 = $7,143
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) cost of truck,
  0.4 X annual amortized cost
  0.4 X $7,143 = $2,857
- Driver at $16.00 per hour, benefits of 1.3 x wages,
  5 days per week, 8 hours per day
  $16.00/hour X 52 weeks x 40 hours/week X 1.3 = $43,264

[5] An area community recently purchased a 6 bin recycling trailer which can be transported with a 4 wheel drive pick-up at a cost of $16,000. Bins cost $260 each, and purchase of 12 bins would allow them to be removed and empty ones replaced. Cost is 2 X $16,000 (trailers) + (18 (bins) X $260) = $36,680. This assumes one set of bins and one trailer for both Clark and Meeteetse with one set of replacement bins shared by the two locations. This bin replacement allows a quicker turn-around to get the trailer back to the recycling site. The recycling center can then remove recyclables at a time that accommodate their work schedules.

Bear-resistant bins are necessary for Clark and possibly Meeteetse, and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department is investigating available grant monies for such an item. Although a trailer and bins have been added for Clark and Meeteetse, the cost would be significantly higher for bear-resistant trailers and bins if they have to be purchased or significantly lower if grant monies are available for its acquisition. Cost listed assumes that a staff person at Powell Valley Recycling would use a center's pick-up to transport the trailer to Powell Valley Recycling and return the trailer to the collection sites. These costs are provided for estimating purposes. The group which provides, transport, truck, and support has yet to be determined.

[6] At this time, it has not been determined which entity will provide transportation. Meeteetse has an existing drop off center for recycling and works in partnership with Powell Valley Recycling. They typically operate 1 day per week for 5 hours per day in getting the materials to PVR. If Meeteetse gets a recycling trailer and expands capability, work may require 2 full days of driving and 1 full day for labor to operate the recycling facility. For estimating purposes, we have assumed 3/5 of the cost for Cody ($53,264). Cody's estimate was based on 1 person for 5 days. Using 3 days for Meeteetse, the cost estimate is $31,958.

Table PVR7
Bear-Resistant Trailer Costs

Option #	Product	Capacity	Base cost	Bear-resistant feature	Total cost each	Notes	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1	10 bin Alley Cat trailer with bear resistant door	10 cubic yards	$14,447	$1,856.00	$16,303	With "twin bin" feature for cardboard, two door is not bear-resistant.	Similar to currently used trailers in area	Bear-resistant door may not be truly bear-resistant. Must be tested.
Option 2	Haul-All recycle trailer	16 cubic yards	$36,490	included	$36,490	Gooseneck, $1,000 less for bumper pull	IGBC* approved	Expensive. Heavy -- requiring use of at least a 1 ton truck.
Option 3	Pro-Trainer	10 cubic yards	$8,200	$100.00/lid	$9,000	$400.00 delivery charge	More expensive versions other than price listed offer greater efficiency and safety for personnel.	Gravity feed model with cost listed requires sorting by hand
Option 4	Local supplier						A custom built trailer may offer features which match recycling center equipment and have lower shipping cost.	
* IGBC is the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee.								

Table PVR8
Estimated Volume of Recyclables
and Trailer Capacity

Location	Estimated Population*	Annual Solid Waste in Tons**	Potential Recycling Volume in Tons***	Cubic Yard Equivalent****	Estimated Monthly Volume in Cubic Yards^	Estimated Weekly Volume^
Crandall	720	720	72	266	22	5
South Fork	600	600	60	222	19	5
Wapiti	500	500	50	185	15	4
Meeteetse	365	400	40	148	12	3
Clark	800	800	80	296	24	6
* Population has been estimated by table author, Ms. Tara Hodges, Wyoming Department of Game and Fish.						
** Annual solid waste is based on assumption of 5.5 pounds per person per day (U. S. EPA approximate estimate) or 1 ton per person per year.						
*** Potential recycling volume based on assumption of 10% of total waste stream being recycled. The best recycling rates for Wyoming range from 10% to 15%.						
**** 3.69 cubic yards = 1 ton Conversion provided by table's author. Revisions may be made as program develops.						
^ Monthly and weekly estimates have been calculated in order to evaluate sizes of trailers.						
Assumption is that about a 10 cubic yard capacity trailer would be necessary for a 2 week period.						

From: "Ann Hinckley" <ahinckle@wyoming.com>
Subject:
Date: May 15, 2009 8:38:16 AM MDT
To: "Debbie Black" <macndeb@tritel.net>

In the case of the County deciding on a regional recycling center this is a list of the details we feel will need to be addressed:

PVR will deal with accepting, processing and marketing all materials, but will not be doing any collecting.

PVR will be in charge of the day-to-day management of the operation, including:

Setting and paying salaries for employees

Hiring and firing

Determining what products will be accepted and the price paid for aluminum cans

Determine in what form materials are accepted—sorted or unsorted

Setting PVR budgets yearly

Furnishing and providing the upkeep on necessary equipment such as balers, etc.

The Recycling Center will be open to the public as well as accepting material from the cities, county, and rural solid waste companies. This includes individuals and groups of individuals from other counties.

PVR will be in charge of the building layout, additions, etc., necessary to continue the business

PVR will work with the County to come up with adequate funding for the operation, including applying for grants and loans.

PVR will be in charge of educating the public about the Center and recycling in general and will continue to offer tours of the facility, education booths at public gatherings, etc.

PVR reserves the right to enter into contracts with other entities to deal with

recycling activities.

PVR will present quarterly reports to all parties involved in the Regional Recycling program.

PVR will help the County with:

finding a site with storage space and a building that will be suitable or can be remodeled to fit the needs of a regional center

help in providing funding of the regional center--

The various entities (Cities, County, and Rural Collectors) will furnish transportation of recyclable materials to the recycling center.

LETTER OF AGREEMENT
DATE April 20, 2009

This letter of agreement is entered into by the City of Powell, City of Cody, Park County, and Powell Valley Recycling (PVR). The four above-named-parties have been involved in solid waste management planning and wish to obtain additional information for developing a centralized recycling operation that would serve all of Park County.

The primary goal is to provide a comprehensive recycling and material reuse program for the public, business, government, non-profit groups, and industry. Communities outside of Park County which are currently served by any of these four parties will be considered in developmental plans. Communities not currently served by any of the four parties may be considered in developmental plans.

This agreement allows the four parties to formalize their cooperative efforts as solid waste management planning proceeds and to provide documentation of this agreement to potential funding sources.

The Powell Valley Recycling Task Force's board agrees to serve as the managing partner of a future county wide operation. The PVR board may remove itself as the managing partner if sufficient funds are not available to operate a recycling center for the citizens of Park County. Future agreements involving the PVR's association with the City of Powell, City of Cody, and Park County may result in revisions of PVR's duties and obligations to a county wide recycling program.

By entering into this agreement, the City of Powell, City of Cody and Park County do not waive any governmental or sovereign immunity. Each of these parties specifically retains all immunities and defenses available to it as a sovereign or governmental entity pursuant to state law, including but not limited to Wyoming Statute Section 1-39-101, et seq. and the Wyoming Constitution.

Any of the four above-named parties may remove itself from this agreement at any time without cause. This Agreement creates no duty or obligation on behalf of any party.

City of Cody — Date 4/21/09

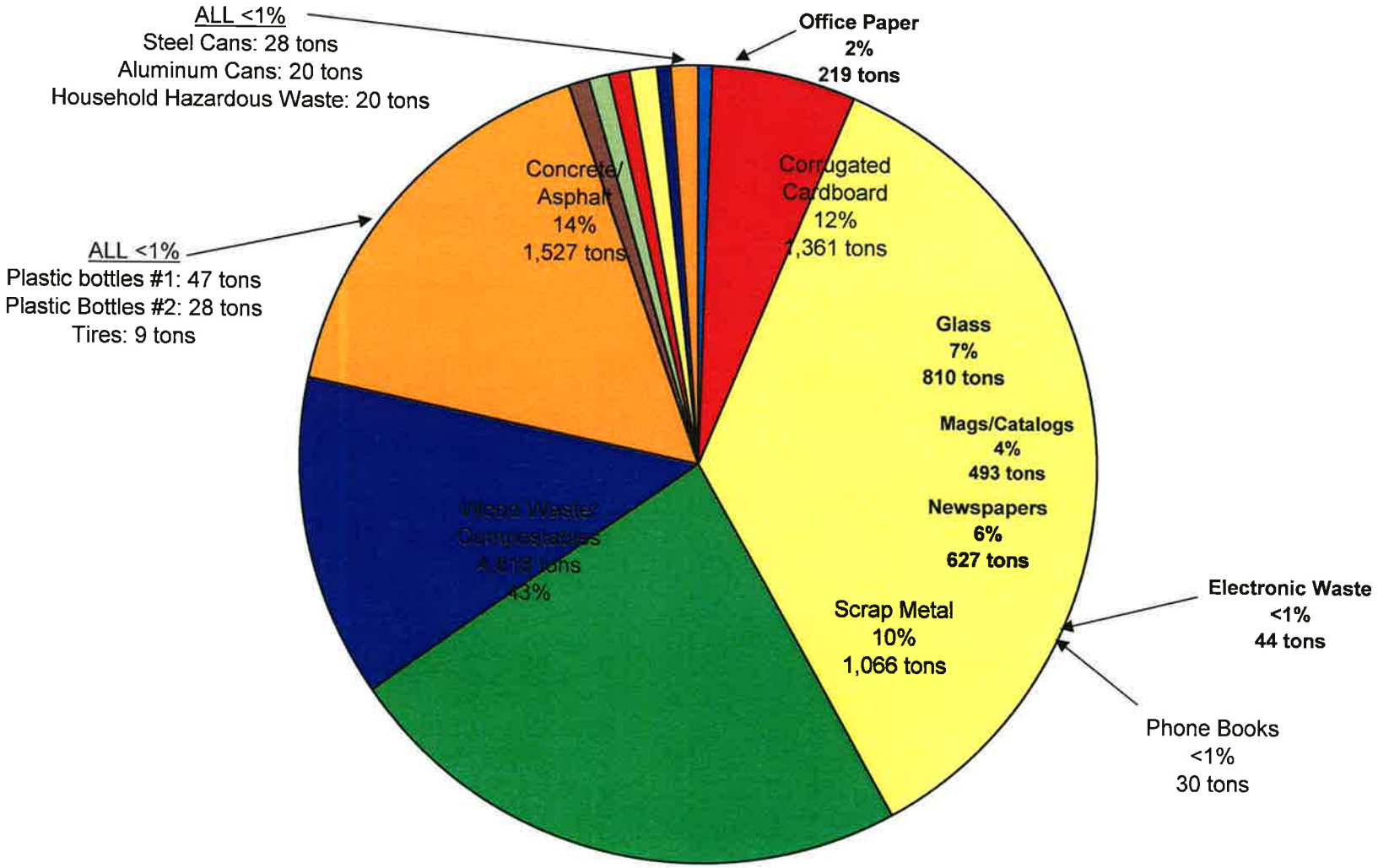
City of Powell — Date

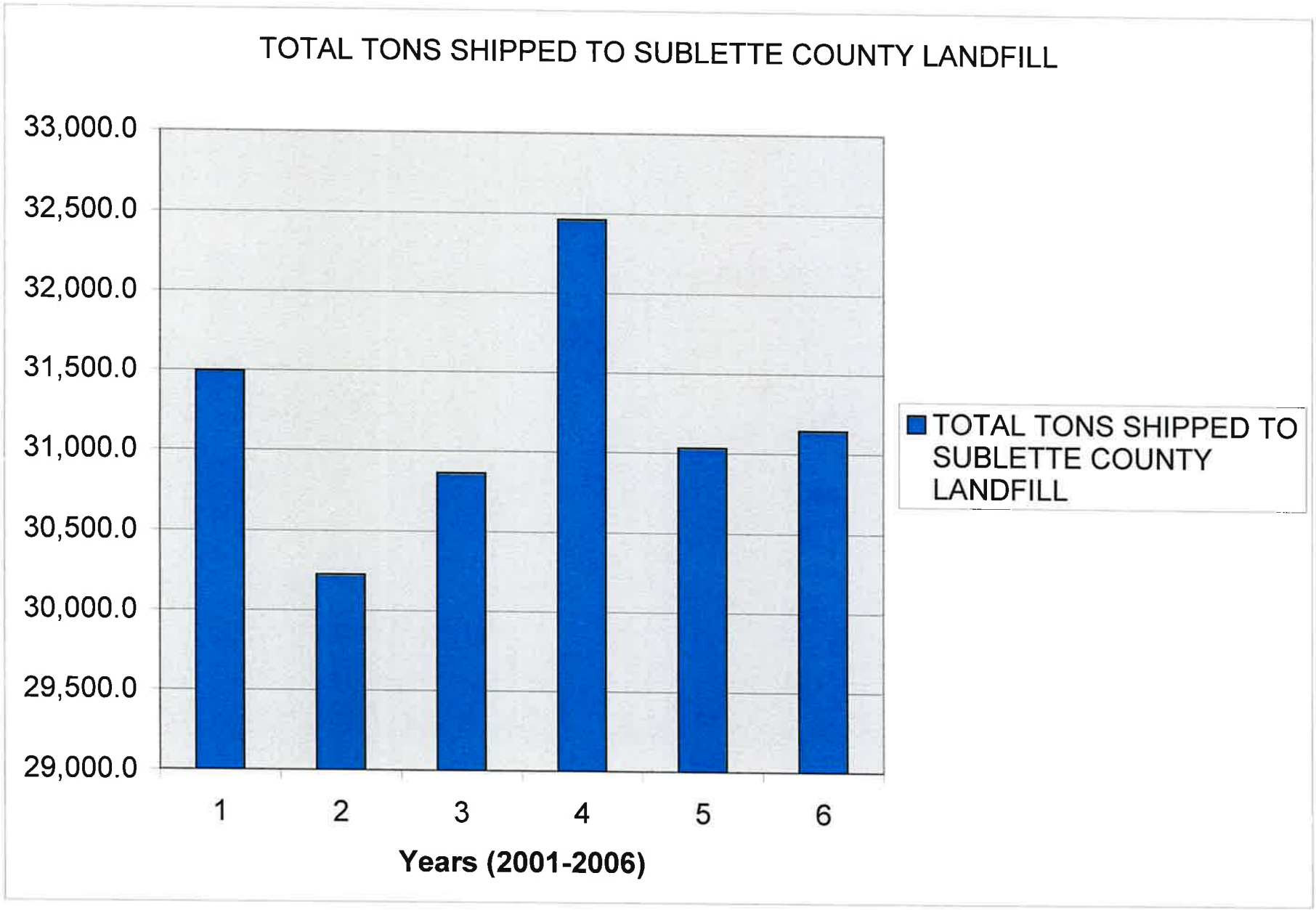
Powell Valley Recycling — Date

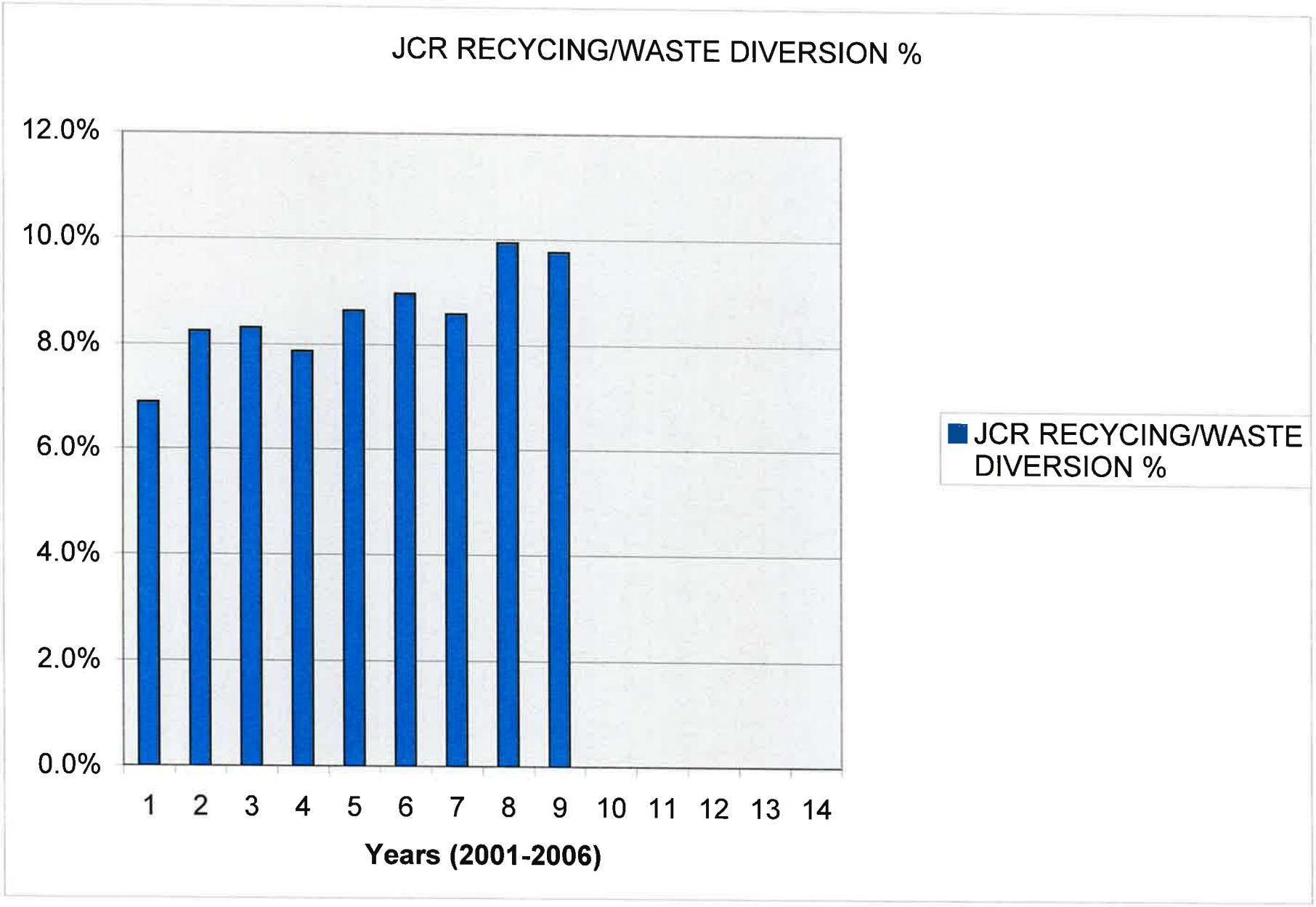
Park County — Date

Exhibit H
Summary of Teton County's Recycling and Diversion

Teton County Diverted Waste in FY2006




TOTAL TONS SHIPPED TO SUBLETTE COUNTY LANDFILL
33,000.0
32,500.0
32,000.0
31,500.0
31,000.0
30,500.0
30,000.0
29,500.0
29,000.0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Years (2001-2006)
TOTAL TONS SHIPPED TO SUBLETTE COUNTY LANDFILL


JCR RECYCING/WASTE DIVERSION %
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
Years (2001-2006)
JCR RECYCING/WASTE DIVERSION %

JACKSON COMMUNITY RECYCLING & TETON COUNTY TRASH TRANSFER STATION
RECYCLED/COMPOSTED MATERIALS TONNAGE SUMMARY FY2001 TO 2008

Updated: 9/25/08

JCR RECYCLED ITEMS	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	TOTAL	% TOTAL DIVERTED TONNAGE
Aluminum Cans	15.9	16.3	21.0	36.3	25.5	20.4	41.5	20.5	**197.4**	0.3%
Office Paper	116.5	125.0	168.7	174.0	170.5	218.9	189.5	201.3	**1,364.4**	1.7%
Corrugated Cardboard	1,009.5	1,177.7	1,157.8	1,195.7	1,267.9	1,360.5	1,246.5	1434.4	**9,850.0**	12.6%
Glass / all colors	698.5	766.7	751.1	720.5	720.7	887.1	963.1	1,209.8	**6,717.5**	8.6%
Magazines	254.6	329.5	399.4	422.4	468.8	492.5	512.8	485.3	**3,365.3**	4.3%
Newspapers	503.0	555.2	519.8	452.0	595.3	626.9	630.3	701.9	**4,584.4**	5.9%
Telephone Directories	20.6	0.0	14.9	20.0	20.4	30.1	30.9	32.9	**169.8**	0.2%
Steel Food Cans	47.2	21.0	31.9	33.4	29.6	27.8	31.9	54.8	**277.6**	0.4%
Scrap Metal	25.5	30.00	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	**71.1**	0.1%
Bottles #2 HDPE	37.3	31.5	22.3	25.6	27.5	28.2	26.1	18.1	**216.6**	0.3%
Bottles #1 PET	20.4	29.9	19.4	31.9	28.7	46.8	26.0	53.4	**256.5**	0.3%
Plastic Bags							2.8	5.5	**8.3**	0.0%
Hazardous Waste	0.0	7.1	1.2	17.3	20.4	19.7	23.3	32.9	**121.9**	0.2%
Electronic Waste	0.0	6.0	14.7	24.8	30.4	43.5	55.3	40.0	**214.7**	0.3%
JCR RECYCLED TONNAGE TOTALS	2,749.0	3,095.9	3,122.2	3,154.9	3,405.7	3,802.4	3,780.0	4,305.4	**27,415.5**	35.1%
TTS RECYCLED ITEMS										
Glass / all colors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	**5.6**	0.0%
Scrap Metal	25.5	30.00	0.0	1.0	0.0	1,065.9	998.9	796.1	**2,917.4**	3.7%
Concrete (TTS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	503.0	1,527.4	1,050.7	987.3	**4,068.4**	5.2%
Tires (TTS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	24.6	31.4	**65.1**	0.1%
Wood/Compostables (TTS)	5,640.0	4,156.0	3,542.0	4,450.0	4,433.0	4,818.2	8,163.0	8,329.9	**43,532.1**	55.8%
TTS RECYCLED/COMPOSTED TONNAGE TOTALS	5,665.5	4,186.0	3,542.0	4,451.0	4,936.0	7,420.6	10,237.2	10,150.3	**50,588.6**	64.9%
TOTAL TONS SHIPPED TO SUBLETTE COUNTY LANDFILL	31,495.1	30,225.4	30,863.3	32,461.3	31,030.3	31,141.5	29,958.6	28,868.5	**246,044.0**	
TOTAL TONS OF SOLID WASTE INCLUDING ALL (TTS & JCR) DIVERTED TONNAGES	39,909.6	37,507.3	37,527.5	40,067.2	39,372.0	42,364.5	43,975.8	43,324.2	**280,723.9**	
JCR RECYCING/WASTE DIVERSION %	6.9%	8.3%	8.3%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	8.6%	9.9%	9.8%	
TTS RECYCING/WASTE DIVERSION %	14.2%	11.2%	9.4%	11.1%	12.5%	17.5%	23.3%	23.4%	18.0%	
TOTAL RECYCLING/WATE DIVERSION %	21.1%	19.4%	17.8%	19.0%	21.2%	26.5%	31.9%	33.4%	27.8%	

Exhibit I
City of Powell
Collection Costs

City of Powell
Collection

Expense and Tons by Year

Category	Year		
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Total expenses without landfill fees in dollars	$389,451	$339,235	$579,539
Total landfill fees in dollars	$225,000	$225,000	$247,875
Tons disposed	4,500	4,500	4,957

Expense by Category and Year with Collection Cost per Ton

Category	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Personnel	$212,075	$156,334	$193,059
Administration	$101,501	$101,501	$109,620
Overhead	$5,960	$13,000	$21,030
Equipment operations & maintenance	$34,325	$45,900	$39,000
Facility Maintenance	$4,640	$6,000	$8,300
Equipment purchase/replacement	$25,000	$16,500	$214,500
TOTAL COLLECTION COST PER TON	**$86.54**	**$75.39**	**$116.91**

The increase in cost per ton for collection in 2006-2007 is that an equipment purchase (truck) was listed at full value in one year. Amortizing equipment costs over several years can provide more consistent costs from year to year, and this appears to be the goal of the City of Powell.

Exhibit I1
City of Cody
Collection and Recycling Data

City of Cody
Collection

Collection Costs

Category	2004-2005
Total expenses without landfill fees	$683,191
Total landfill fees	$580,809
Tons disposed	$11,616
Collection cost per ton	$58.81

City of Cody
Recycling

Amount Recycled in 2008

Recyclable Category	Tons
Aluminum	5.21
Cardboard	418.82
Newspaper	203.75
Magazines	93.31
Office paper	21.42
Glass[1]	43.37
Plastics[2]	7.44
TOTAL	**793.32**

[1] Glass is transported to the Powell Landfill and used as daily cover. This results in a diversion of the material.

[2] Plastics [1] through [7] are currently accepted at the Cody recycling center.

Cost of Recyclables

Expense stream	Total	Tons Recycled & Diverted	Per Ton Cost
Expenses	$35,000	707	$49.50

Expenses are for 2004-2005. 2004-2005 was the most recent year for which collection and recycling were recorded separately. Both categories of services are now included in one budget section.

Tons recycled and diverted are based on 2006 tonnage.

Exhibit J
Pro-Forma for Cody Landfill
Accepting MSW and C&D for Cody and Meeteetse

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

MUNICIPAL LANDFILL COST ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE BASED ON 11.8k TONS PER YEAR of MSW, and 12k TONS/YR of C&D
Only MSW is used for liner costs, but C&D is incl for operations and excav., and total tons is used for tip f

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

assumptions for MSW:		
loose density of wast	NA	lb/cy
compacted effective waste densit	680	lb/cy
	0.34	t/cy
avg life of cel	NA	
avg excavation/fill dept	30	ft
cell side slop	3	:1
ROI discount rate for initial investmer	2.00%	
Cell development fund interes	2.00%	
Closure fund interest rat	2.00%	
Post-closure fund interes	2.00%	
Construction CP	3.00%	
Equip life	7	yrs
Fill Life	42.2	yrs
Post Closure Life	30	yrs
Footprint	16.00	ac for Ph 1&2
Annual refuse quantity based o	11,800	t/yr MSW
	12,000	t/yr C&D
Fill rat	34,706	cy/yr for MSW
Life of facility	42	yrs thru Ph 2 MS
Total site volum	1,463,000	cy thru Ph 2
Total site tonnag	1,003,271	tons incl C&D th

See page 13 of this pro-forma.
Further review has determined that income is received for only 17,000 tons.
(See narrative in section 7.0 Disposal Alternatives and Cost Analyses.)
The total annual cost is $1,867,014 with 17,000 tons of income or about $110 per ton.
This note added by Peak Environmental, June 26, 2009.

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE I - ONE TIME SITE IMPROVEMENTS	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
ONE-TIME SITE IMPROVEMENTS				
1. Mobilization (8%	ls	$58,840	1	$58,840
2. Site Improvements (Landfill				
A. 30' Gravel Access Road + Side Ditch	lf	$100	200	$20,000
B. Perimeter Fencing				
1. Chain Link	lf	$15	1000	$15,000
2. Barbed Wire	lf	$6	0	$0
C. Site Gate House (Trailor or bare minimu	sf	$140	179	$25,000
D. Scales	ls	$75,000	1	$75,000
E. Internal Haul Roads	lf	$25	0	$0
F. Maintenance Shec	ls	$160,000	1	$160,000
G. Utilities				
1. Water Supply/Tanks	ls	$5,000	1	$5,000
2. Power/Telephone Trench along acces r	lf	$30	0	$0
3. Sanitary	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
4. Power Transform/Telephone hooku	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
H. Landscaping	ls	$20,000	1	$20,000
I. Clearing & Grubbing (Pond + Road	ac	$1,000	3	$3,000
J. Earthwork for site	cy	$6	0	$0
K. Surface Water Drainage Control Ditcl	lf	$12	200	$2,400
K. Culverts	lf	$35	0	$0
L. Erosion Contro	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
M. Paving, Parking, Site Access	sf	$2.50	0	$0
N. Restore Wetlands/Mitigatior	ac	$0	0	$0
3. Waste Loading Improvement:	ls	$0	0	$0
4. Leachate Ponc				
A. Leachate Pond Earthwor	cy	$6	8067	$48,400
B. Leachate Pond Double Line	sf	$5.0	65340	$326,700
5. Leachate Treatment *assume tank storage and application onto waste)*				
A. 1.5 ac evap ponc	ea	$280,000	0	$0
B. Ultra Filtratior	ls	$100,000	0	$0
C. Reverse Osmosis	ls	$80,000	0	$0
D. Direct Osmosis	ls	$150,000	0	$0
E. Installation and fittings @ 50%	ls	$0	0	$0
6. Leachate Pump and Pipelin				
A. Sump Pump (Dual pumps, controls, and	ea	$20,000	1	$20,000
B. Manholes/Valves/Fittings	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
C. Pipeline from cell to tan	lf	$15.00	2000	$30,000
7. Monitoring Systems				
A. Ground Water	ea	$50,000	1	$50,000
B. Gas/Air Quality	ea	$1,000	0	$0
SUBTOTALS				$899,340
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt/CQA (9%				$80,941
Contingency (10%)			10%	$89,934
TOTALS				$1,070,215

Notes:
1. No costs are included for value of the lanc
2. Wetlands mitigation assumed not neede
3. Assumes leachate will be evaporated, and some operations costs to be included for backup to POT

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE IIA - FIRST CELL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

BASED ON CELL SIZE OF 8 ACRES

T/YR 11,800

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	
DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR FIRST CELL					
1. Mobilization (7% + $20000	ls	$308,872	1	$308,872	
2. Landfill Base					
A. Barb-wire perimeter fencin	lf	$5	0	$0	
B. Clearing & Grubbin	ac	$1,000	0.0	$0	
C1. Cell Excavation and Fill to stockpil	cy	$4.00	557200	$2,228,800	Incl. 170k cy for C&D
C2. C&D Cell Excavation to 2' comp final co	cy	$6.00	130000	$780,000	From C&D area
D. Surface Water Drainage Diversior	lf	$10	0	$0	
E. Major Ground Improvement	ls	$0.00	0	$0	
F. Geosynthetic Clay Line	sf	$0.85	348480	$296,208	
G. Primary Geomembrane (60-mi	sf	$0.65	348480	$226,512	
H. Drainage Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	12907	$322,667	$21.00
I. Geotextiles (cushion+filter	sf	$0.35	348480	$121,968	
J. Operations Layer 1' thicl	cy	$4.00	12907	$51,627	
K. Leak Detection Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	1291	$32,267	
L. Secondary Geomembrane (40-mi	lf	$0.65	34848	$22,651	
M. Liner Tie-Ins (create new, tie into olc	lf	$9.00	708	$6,375	
3. Leachate Contro					
A. Header collection lin	lf	$20	708	$14,168	
B. Secondary lines	lf	$12	0	$0	
C. Leak Detection Piping	lf	$12	708	$8,501	
D. Leachate sump	ls	$15,000	1	$15,000	
4. Surface Water Contro					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12	0	$0	
B. Culverts	lf	$35	0	$0	
SUBTOTALS				$4,435,615	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$4,435,615	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$297,550	
Contingency			10%	$443,562	
TOTALS				$5,176,727	
			per acre =	$647,091	

Notes:
1. The excavation cost includes 300,000 cy for the C&D area
2. The excavation will be used to close the existing 40 acres. The bottom 2' requires 130,000 cy of compacted clay. The final cover requires 3 more feet, which will be considered stockpile spc

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE IIB - NEW CELL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

BASED ON CELL SIZE OF 8 ACRES

T/YR 11,800

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	
DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR EVERY NEW CELL AFTER FIRST CELL					
1. Mobilization (7%+20000)	ls	$249,862	1	$249,862	
2. Landfill Base					
A. Barb-wire perimeter fencin	lf	$5	0	$0	
B. Clearing & Grubbing	ac	$1,000	0.0	$0	
C1. Cell Excavation and Fill Ph 2 + C&D	cy	$4.00	537200	$2,148,800	Incl. 150k cy for C&D
C2. Access Road Extensior	lf	$40.00	0	$0	
D. Surface Water Drainage Diversior	lf	$10	0	$0	
E. Major Ground Improvement	ls	$0.00	0	$0	
F. GCL	cy	$0.85	348480	$296,208	
G. Primary Geomembrane (60-mi	sf	$0.65	348480	$226,512	
H. Drainage Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	12907	$322,667	
I. Geotextiles (cushion+filter	sf	$0.35	348480	$121,968	
J. Operations Layer 1' thicl	cy	$4.00	12907	$51,627	
K. Leak Detection Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	1291	$32,267	
L. Secondary Geomembrane (40-mi	lf	$0.65	34848	$22,651	
M. Liner Tie-Ins (create new, tie into olc	lf	$20.00	885	$17,710	
3. Leachate Contro					
A. Header collection lin	lf	$20	885	$17,710	
B. Secondary lines	lf	$12	0	$0	
C. Leak Detection Piping	lf	$12	885	$10,626	
D. Leachate sump	ls	$15,000	1	$15,000	
4. Surface Water Contro					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$15	0	$0	
B. Culverts	lf	$50	0	$0	
SUBTOTALS				$3,533,606	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$3,533,606	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$278,420	
Contingency			10%	$353,361	
TOTALS				$4,165,387	
Notes:			per acre =	$520,673	

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE III - PRE-DEVELOPMENT AND PERMITTING COSTS

Item	Units	Unit Cost	T/YR Quantity	11,800 Cost	
A. PRE-DEVELOPMENT COSTS (e.g. feasibility	ls	$40,000	1	$40,000	
B. PERMITTING COSTS					
1. Land Use					
A. Lega	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000	See note 1
B. Admin	ls	$0	1	$0	
2. Wetlands & Other Habita					
A. Lega	ls	$30,000	0	$0	
B. Consulting	ls	$80,000	0	$0	
C. Admin	ls	$20,000	0	$0	
3. Hydrogeo and Geotec Characterizatio	ls	$25,000	1	$25,000	
4. Solid Waste Permit Applicatio	ls	$100,000	1	$100,000	
5. NPDES Permit for Leachate	ls	$0	1	$0	
TOTALS				$175,000	

Notes:
1. No costs are included for land use permittin

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE IV - CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

T/YR 11,800

Item	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	Life
A. Initial Equipment Cost - Landfi					
1. Crawler Dozer (D6H	ea	$100,000	0.8	$80,000	8
2. Track Loader 963D	ea	$150,000	1.6	$240,000	5
3. 826C Used Compactor	ea	$200,000	1	$200,000	3
4. Wheel Loader 950F	ea	$150,000	1	$150,000	5
5. Grader 14G	ea	$100,000	1	$100,000	10
6. Dump Truck	ea	$20,000	1.6	$32,000	5
7. "Posi-Shell" application trucl	ea	$25,000	0	$0	
8. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	ea	$25,000	2.4	$60,000	10
9. Fuel and Maintenance Truck	ea	$40,000	0	$0	
10. Fuel Tanks	ea	$2,000	1	$2,000	10
11. Mi-Jack Port Packer	ea	$325,000	0	$0	
12. Land Fill Shuttle Trucks	ea	$65,000	0	$0	
13. Small Tools	ea	$2,500	1	$2,500	1
14. Contingency		0%		$172,800	
TOTALS			11.4	$1,039,300	

Notes:
1. Caution: These equipment costs are not included as part of the initial capital for the landfill startup. TI are incorporated into Table VII as an annual replacement cost calculated by the initial cost divided the estimated equipment life

Notes:

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE V CLOSURE COSTS
BASED ON CLOSURE AREA OF 27 ACRES MSW + C&D
Thickness of cover soil (ft) 5 (2+3)

MSW T/YR 11,800
C&D 12,000

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	
1. Mobilization	ls	$64,073	1	$64,073	
2. Site Preparatior					
A. Remove Vegetatior	ac	$500	0	$0	
B. Grading	ac	$1,000	27	$27,000	
3. Final Cap					
A. General Earth Fil	cy	$4.00	5400	$21,600	
B1. Gas Vent Layer	cy	$12.00	0	$0	
B2. Foundation Laye	cy	$4.00	0	$0	
C. Geomembrane Liner (textured Drain line	sf	$1.00	0	$0	
D. Drainage Laye	cy	$0.00		$0	
E. Geotextile	sf	$0.20	0	$0	
F1. 2' compacted clay So	cy	$6.00	87120	$522,720	
F2. 3' vegetative soi	cy	$5.50	130680	$718,740	
G. Topsoi	cy	$8.00	10890	$87,120	
H. Hydroseeding	ac	$3,000	27	$81,000	
4. Gas Collection Systen					assumes gas is vented
A. Collection System Piping	lf	$6.00	5400	$32,400	
B. Lateral Piping and Vent	ea	$400.00	27	$10,800	
C. Gas Wells	ea	$2,500	0	$0	
D. Blower Facility	ea	$27,500	0	$0	
E. Flare Facility	ea	$45,000	0	$0	
5. Access Roads	lf	$20.00	2169	$43,380	
6. Surface Water Contro					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12.00	4338	$52,056	
B. Ditches on Slopes	lf	$20.00	0	$0	
C. Culverts	lf	$25.00	200	$5,000	
D. Sedimentation Basir	ls	$40,000	0	$0	
SUBTOTAL				$1,665,888	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$1,665,888	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$139,953	
Contingency			10%	$166,589	
TOTALS				$1,972,430	
Notes:			cost/ac	$73,053	

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE VI POST CLOSURE COSTS			T/YR	11,800
	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
ANNUAL COSTS - FOR 30 YEARS				
POST-CLOSURE			Closure Area	16
1. Periodic Inspectior	ea	$496	2	$992
2. Final Cover Maintenance	ac	$0	16	$0
3. Surface Water Contro	ls	$1,735	1	$1,735
4. Gas Facilites Maintenance	ls	$400	1	$400
5. Leachate Facilities O&M	ls	$4,960	1	$4,960
(expect nearly zero leachate regeneration on small arid landfill; est. 4 tanker loads per year)				
6. Building Maintenance	ls	$0	1	$0
7. Utilities	ls	$500	1	$500
8. Equipment Maintenance	ls	$0	1	$0
9. Ground Water Monitoring & Testing	ea	$5,000	3	$15,000
SUBTOTAL				$23,587
10. Contingency	20%			$0
11. Administratior	10%			$2,359
TOTAL				$25,946

Notes:
1. This table is for information only and is not used in the tip fee analysis. Instead, an approximate p
closure fee is added in Table VI

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE VII				T/YR	11,800	
Annual O & M Capital Costs						
Item	Units	Unit Cost			Cost	
1. Site Management and Clerica						
A. Personnel + 35% Fringe						
1. General Manage	ea	$70,000		0.5	$35,000	
2. Assistant Manage	ea	$58,000		0.5	$29,000	
3. Gate Attendant	ea	$33,280		2	$66,560	
4. Secretary	ea	$30,000		0.5	$15,000	
5. Accounting Clerk	ea	$49,920		0.5	$24,960	
6. Holiday/Sick Leave/Vacation Support St	ea	$45,000		0.0	$0	
B. Utilities/Overhead	ls	$4,000		1	$4,000	
2. Mechanic	ea	$52,000		0	$0	
3. Equipment Operators/Rental:						
1. Site Operator No. 1 (lead mar	ea	$54,080		1	$54,080	
2. Site Operator No. 2	ea	$49,920		3.5	$174,720	
3. Equipment rental or subcontractin	hr	$200		200	$40,000	
4. Solid Waste Handling Personnel/Rental:	ea	$39,000		0	$0	
5. Leachate Control/ Personnel/Rental:						
A. Personnel + 50% Fringe	ea	$45,000		0	$0	
B. Rail Haul Cost	trip	$175		0	$0	
C. O & M	ls	$2,000		1	$2,000	
E. Utilities	ls	$1,000		1	$1,000	
6. Groundwater Monitoring	ea	$30,000		1	$30,000	
7. On-call Engineering	ls	$50,000		1	$50,000	
8. Erosion Contro	ls	$1,000		1	$1,000	527320
9. Haul Road Grave	ls	$20,000		1	$20,000	
10. Equipment Replacemen	ls	$179,767		1	$179,767	See note 1
11. Equipment Own and Operate Cos	ls	$364,400		1	$364,400	See Table IX
(Excludes operator, taxes, ins, interes						
12. Temp. plastic cove	sf	$0.25		0	$0	
13. Agency Fees	ton	$0.0		11800	$0	
SUBTOTAL					$1,091,487	
12. Contingency	0%				$0	
13. General & Administrative	1%				$10,915	
SUBTOTAL					$1,102,402	
14. Insurance (environmental	ls			$1,500.00	$0	
15. Financial Assurance for Closure	ton	$0.00		0	$0	See note 2
16.Post-Closure fund, not to be inflate	ton	$1.79		23,800	$42,548	See note 3
NPV of PC fund for 30 yr PC = $778,377	FV @ end of life	$1,793,592				
TOTAL O & M					$1,144,950	

Notes:
1. The equipment replacement cost is equal to the total value of the equipment divided by the estima equipment life
2. Closure costs are a separate func
3. Post closure costs are an estimate

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TABLE IX. - Average Own and Operate Equipment Cost
(Does not include interest, insurance, taxes, or operato
Based on first 10,000 hours of equipment usag

TONS/YEAR
11800

Item	Units	Cost/Hour	Hours/yr	Cost
1. Crawler Dozer (D6H	1	$50	400	$20,000
2. Track Loader 963D	1	$50	2560	$128,000
3. 826C Used Compactor	1	$100	800	$80,000
4. Wheel Loader 950F	1	$50	1600	$80,000
5. Grader 14G	1	$75	400	$30,000
6. Dump Truck	1	$30	800	$24,000
7. "Posi-Shell" application trucl	0	$30	0	$0
8. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	1	$5	480	$2,400
9. Fuel and Maintenance Truck	0	$5	0	$0
10. Fuel Tanks	1	$0	0	$0
11. Mi-Jack Port Packer	0	$0	0	$0
12. Land Fill Shuttle Trucks	0			$0
		TOTAL ANNUAL O&O COSTS:		$364,400

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

TIP FEE ANALYSIS KEEPING CONSTANT TIP FEE

1 Capital Recovery of Initial Investment

Discount rate	2.0%
Payback period (yrs)	42.15
Investment to recove	$6,421,941
Capital recovery factor	0.03533423
Annual "debt service'	**$226,914**

2 Closure Fund

Present value	$1,972,430
Time for funding (yrs)	42.15
Inflation	3%
Future value factor	3.47650947
Future value	$6,857,171
Fund interest earning rate	2.0%
Sinking fund factor	0.01533423
Annual funding leve	**$105,149**

3 Cell Development Fund

Present value of each cel	$4,165,387
Inflation	3%
Interest on overdraws, compounded monthl	2%
Interest on fund assets	2.0%

Approach: Select funding level to zero out balance at end of desired year:
(trial and error)

	Future Value of Expenditure	Funding	Balance	Interest on Overdraws	Interest on Fund Surplus
0					
1		$390,000	$390,000	$0	$7,800
2		$390,000	$787,800	$0	$15,756
3	$0	$390,000	$1,193,556	$0	$23,871
4	$0	$390,000	$1,607,427	$0	$32,149
5	$0	$390,000	$2,029,576	$0	$40,592
6		$390,000	$2,460,167	$0	$49,203
7	$0	$390,000	$2,899,371	$0	$57,987
8	$5,276,588	$390,000	($1,929,230)	$38,940	$0
9	$0	$390,000	($1,578,170)	$31,854	$0
10	$0	$390,000	($1,220,025)	$24,625	$0
11	$0	$390,000	($854,650)	$17,251	$0
12	$0	$390,000	($481,900)	$9,727	$0
13		$390,000	($101,627)	$2,051	$0
14		$390,000	$286,321	$0	$5,726
15	$0	$390,000	$682,048	$0	$13,641
16		$390,000	$1,085,689	$0	$21,714
17		$390,000	$1,497,403	$0	$29,948
18	$0	$390,000	$1,917,351	$0	$38,347
19		$390,000	$2,345,698	$0	$46,914
20		$390,000	$2,782,612	$0	$55,652
21	$0	$390,000	$3,228,264	$0	$64,565
22	$0	$390,000	$3,682,829	$0	$73,657
23		$390,000	$4,146,486	$0	$82,930
24		$390,000	$4,619,415	$0	$92,388
25		$390,000	$5,101,804	$0	$102,036
26	$0	$390,000	$5,593,840	$0	$111,877
27	$0	$390,000	$6,095,717	$0	$121,914
28		$390,000	$6,607,631	$0	$132,153

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
_ Oregon House, CA 95962
_ Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 08

29		$0	$390,000	$7,129,784	$0	$142,596
30			$390,000	$7,662,379	$0	$153,248
31			$390,000	$8,205,627	$0	$164,113
32		$0	$390,000	$8,759,739	$0	$175,195
33		$0	$390,000	$9,324,934	$0	$186,499
34			$390,000	$9,901,433	$0	$198,029
35		$0	$390,000	$10,489,461	$0	$209,789
36			$390,000	$11,089,251	$0	$221,785
37			$390,000	$11,701,036	$0	$234,021
38			$390,000	$12,325,056	$0	$246,501
39			$390,000	$12,961,557	$0	$259,231
40		$13,587,650	$390,000	$23,138	$0	$463
41		$0	$390,000	$413,601	$0	$8,272
42			$390,000	$811,873	$0	$16,237
43		$0	$390,000	$1,218,111	$0	$24,362
44			$390,000	$1,632,473	$0	$32,649
45			$390,000	$2,055,122	$0	$41,102
46		$0	$390,000	$2,486,225	$0	$49,724
47		$0	$390,000	$2,925,949	$0	$58,519
48			$390,000	$3,374,468	$0	$67,489
49			$390,000	$3,831,958	$0	$76,639
50			$390,000	$4,298,597	$0	$85,972
51			$390,000	$4,774,569	$0	$95,491

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Cody
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date Oct 08

4 Tipping Fee Estimate (Constant Tip Fee)

Item	Annual Cost	
Capital Recovery	$226,914	
Cell Developmen	$390,000	$470,000
Closure Fund	$105,149	
Operations	$1,144,950	
TOTAL	$1,867,014	
Annual charge basis of MSW + C&Dgate fees	23,800	tons
Tip Fee Estimate = Total/(annual volume	**$78.45**	**per ton**

Further review has determined that income is received for only 17,000 tons.
(See narrative in section 7.0 Disposal Alternatives and Cost Analyses.)
The total annual cost is $1,867,014 with 17,000 tons of income or about $110 per ton

Exhibit K
Pro-Forma for Powell Landfill
Accepting MSW and C&D for Powell

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

MUNICIPAL LANDFILL COST ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE BASED ON 6.2k TONS PER YEAR of MSW, and 4k/yr for C&D
Only MSW is used for liner costs

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

assumptions for MSW:		
loose density of wast	NA	lb/cy
compacted effective waste densit	500	lb/cy
	0.25	t/cy
avg life of cel	NA	
avg excavation/fill dept	42.8	ft
cell side slop	3	:1
ROI discount rate for initial investmer	2.00%	
Cell development fund interes	2.00%	
Closure fund interest rat	2.00%	
Post-closure fund interes	2.00%	
Construction CP	3.00%	
Equip life	7	yrs
Fill Life	25.0	yrs
Post Closure Life	30	yrs
Footprint	7.11	ac for Ph 1
Annual refuse quantity based o	6,200	t/yr MSW
	4,000	t/yr C&D
Fill rate	24,800	cy/yr for MSW
Life of facility	18	yrs
Total site volum	456,786	cy
Total site tonnag	187,872	tons

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE I - ONE TIME SITE IMPROVEMENTS

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
ONE-TIME SITE IMPROVEMENTS				
1. Mobilization (8%	ls	$65,240	1	$65,240
2. Site Improvements (Landfill				
A. 30' Gravel Access Road + Side Ditch	lf	$100	1000	$100,000
B. Perimeter Fencing				
1. Chain Link	lf	$15	1000	$15,000
2. Barbed Wire	lf	$6	0	$0
C. Site Gate House (Trailor or bare minimu	sf	$140	179	$25,000
D. Scales	ls	$75,000	1	$75,000
E. Internal Haul Roads	lf	$25	0	$0
F. Maintenance Shec	ls	$160,000	1	$160,000
G. Utilities				
1. Water Supply/Tanks	ls	$5,000	1	$5,000
2. Power/Telephone Trench along acces r	lf	$30	0	$0
3. Sanitary	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
4. Power Transform/Telephone hooku	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
H. Landscaping	ls	$20,000	1	$20,000
I. Clearing & Grubbing (Pond + Roac	ac	$1,000	3	$3,000
J. Earthwork for site	cy	$6	0	$0
K. Surface Water Drainage Control Ditcl	lf	$12	200	$2,400
K. Culverts	lf	$35	0	$0
L. Erosion Contro	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
M. Paving, Parking, Site Access	sf	$2.50	0	$0
N. Restore Wetlands/Mitigatior	ac	$0	0	$0
3. Waste Loading Improvements	ls	$0	0	$0
4. Leachate Ponc				
A. Leachate Pond Earthwor	cy	$6	8067	$48,400
B. Leachate Pond Double Line	sf	$5.0	65340	$326,700
5. Leachate Treatment *assume tank storage and application onto waste)*				
A. 1.5 ac evap ponc	ea	$280,000	0	$0
B. Ultra Filtratior	ls	$100,000	0	$0
C. Reverse Osmosis	ls	$80,000	0	$0
D. Direct Osmosis	ls	$150,000	0	$0
E. Installation and fittings @ 50%	ls	$0	0	$0
6. Leachate Pump and Pipelin				
A. Sump Pump (Dual pumps, controls, and	ea	$20,000	1	$20,000
B. Manholes/Valves/Fittings	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
C. Pipeline from cell to tan	lf	$15.00	2000	$30,000
7. Monitoring Systems				
A. Ground Water	ea	$50,000	1	$50,000
B. Gas/Air Quality	ea	$1,000	0	$0
SUBTOTALS				$985,740
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt/CQA (9%				$88,717
Contingency (10%)			10%	$98,574
TOTALS				$1,173,031

Notes:
1. No costs are included for value of the lanc
2. Wetlands mitigation assumed not needec
3. Assumes leachate will be evaporated, and some operations costs to be included for backup to POT

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE IIA - FIRST CELL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

BASED ON CELL SIZE OF 7.11 ACRES

T/YR 6,200

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR FIRST CELL				
1. Mobilization (7% + $20000	ls	$433,442	1	$433,442
2. Landfill Base				
A. Barb-wire perimeter fencin	lf	$5	0	$0
B. Clearing & Grubbing	ac	$1,000	0.0	$0
C1. Cell Excavation and Fill to stockpil	cy	$10.00	490950	$4,909,502
C2. C&D Cell Excavation to 2' comp final co	cy	$6.00	0	$0
D. Surface Water Drainage Diversion	lf	$10	0	$0
E. Major Ground Improvement	ls	$0.00	0	$0
F. Geosynthetic Clay Line	sf	$0.85	309712	$263,255
G. Primary Geomembrane (60-mi	sf	$0.65	309712	$201,313
H. Drainage Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	11471	$286,770
I. Geotextiles (cushion+filter	sf	$0.35	309712	$108,399
J. Operations Layer 1' thicl	cy	$4.00	11471	$45,883
K. Leak Detection Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	1147	$28,677
L. Secondary Geomembrane (40-mi	lf	$0.65	30971	$20,131
M. Liner Tie-Ins (create new, tie into olc	lf	$9.00	668	$6,010
3. Leachate Contro				
A. Header collection lin	lf	$20	668	$13,356
B. Secondary lines	lf	$12	0	$0
C. Leak Detection Piping	lf	$12	668	$8,014
D. Leachate sump	ls	$15,000	1	$15,000
4. Surface Water Contro				
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12	0	$0
B. Culverts	lf	$35	0	$0
SUBTOTALS				$6,339,753
Sales Tax				$0
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$6,339,753
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$304,447
Contingency			10%	$633,975
TOTALS				$7,278,175
Notes:			per acre =	$1,023,653

$21.00

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE IIB - NEW CELL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

BASED ON CELL SIZE OF 6.85 ACRES

T/YR 6,200

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR EVERY NEW CELL AFTER FIRST CELL				
1. Mobilization (7%+20000)	ls	$418,447	1	$418,447
2. Landfill Base				
A. Barb-wire perimeter fencin	lf	$5	0	$0
B. Clearing & Grubbing	ac	$1,000	0.0	$0
C1. Cell Excavation and Fill Ph 2 + C&D	cy	$10.00	472997	$4,729,971
C2. Access Road Extensior	lf	$40.00	0	$0
D. Surface Water Drainage Diversior	lf	$10	0	$0
E. Major Ground Improvement	ls	$0.00	0	$0
F. GCL	cy	$0.85	298386	$253,628
G. Primary Geomembrane (60-mi	sf	$0.65	298386	$193,951
H. Drainage Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	11051	$276,283
I. Geotextiles (cushion+filter	sf	$0.35	298386	$104,435
J. Operations Layer 1' thicl	cy	$4.00	11051	$44,205
K. Leak Detection Layer 1' thicl	cy	$25.00	1105	$27,628
L. Secondary Geomembrane (40-mi	lf	$0.65	29839	$19,395
M. Liner Tie-Ins (create new, tie into olc	lf	$20.00	819	$16,387
3. Leachate Contro				
A. Header collection lin	lf	$20	819	$16,387
B. Secondary lines	lf	$12	0	$0
C. Leak Detection Piping	lf	$12	819	$9,832
D. Leachate sump	ls	$15,000	0	$0
4. Surface Water Contro				
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$15	0	$0
B. Culverts	lf	$50	0	$0
SUBTOTALS				$6,110,551
Sales Tax				$0
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$6,110,551
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$295,072
Contingency			10%	$611,055
TOTALS				$7,016,679
Notes:			per acre =	$1,024,333

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE III - PRE-DEVELOPMENT AND PERMITTING COSTS

Item	Units	Unit Cost	T/YR Quantity	6,200 Cost	
A. PRE-DEVELOPMENT COSTS (e.g. feasibility	ls	$40,000	1	$40,000	
B. PERMITTING COSTS					
1. Land Use					
A. Lega	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000	See note 1
B. Admin	ls	$0	1	$0	
2. Wetlands & Other Habita					
A. Lega	ls	$30,000	0	$0	
B. Consulting	ls	$80,000	0	$0	
C. Admin	ls	$20,000	0	$0	
3. Hydrogeo and Geotec Characterizatio	ls	$25,000	1	$25,000	
4. Solid Waste Permit Applicatio	ls	$100,000	1	$100,000	
5. NPDES Permit for Leachate	ls	$0	1	$0	
TOTALS				$175,000	

Notes:
1. No costs are included for land use permittin

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE IV - CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

T/YR 6,200

Item	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	Life
A. Initial Equipment Cost - Landfi					
1. Crawler Dozer (D6H	ea	$100,000	0.5	$50,000	8
2. Track Loader 963D	ea	$150,000	1	$150,000	5
3. 826C Used Compactor	ea	$200,000	1	$200,000	3
4. Wheel Loader 950F	ea	$150,000	1	$150,000	5
5. Grader 14G	ea	$100,000	0.5	$50,000	10
6. Dump Truck	ea	$20,000	1	$20,000	5
7. "Posi-Shell" application trucl	ea	$25,000	0	$0	
8. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	ea	$25,000	1.5	$37,500	10
9. Fuel and Maintenance Truck	ea	$40,000	0	$0	
10. Fuel Tanks	ea	$2,000	1	$2,000	10
11. Mi-Jack Port Packer	ea	$325,000	0	$0	
12. Land Fill Shuttle Trucks	ea	$65,000	0	$0	
13. Small Tools	ea	$2,500	1	$2,500	1
14. Contingency		0%		$131,900	
TOTALS			8.5	$793,900	

Notes:
1. Caution: These equipment costs are not included as part of the initial capital for the landfill startup. Tl are incorporated into Table VII as an annual replacement cost calculated by the initial cost divide the estimated equipment life

Notes:

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE V CLOSURE COSTS
BASED ON CLOSURE AREA OF 7.11 ACRES MSW + C&D
Thickness of cover soil (ft) 5 (2+3)

MSW T/YR 6,200
C&D 0

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	
1. Mobilization	ls	$17,973	1	$17,973	
2. Site Preparatior					
A. Remove Vegetatior	ac	$500	0	$0	
B. Grading	ac	$1,000	7	$7,110	
3. Final Cap					
A. General Earth Fil	cy	$4.00	1422	$5,688	
B1. Gas Vent Layer	cy	$12.00	0	$0	
B2. Foundation Laye	cy	$4.00	0	$0	
C. Geomembrane Liner (textured Drain line	sf	$1.00	0	$0	
D. Drainage Laye	cy	$0.00		$0	
E. Geotextile	sf	$0.20	0	$0	
F1. 2' compacted clay So	cy	$6.00	22942	$137,650	
F2. 3' vegetative soi	cy	$5.50	34412	$189,268	
G. Topsoi	cy	$8.00	2868	$22,942	
H. Hydroseeding	ac	$3,000	7	$21,330	
4. Gas Collection System					assumes gas is ventec
A. Collection System Piping	lf	$6.00	1422	$8,532	
B. Lateral Piping and Vent:	ea	$400.00	7	$2,844	
C. Gas Wells	ea	$2,500	0	$0	
D. Blower Facility	ea	$27,500	0	$0	
E. Flare Facility	ea	$45,000	0	$0	
5. Access Roads	lf	$20.00	1113	$22,261	
6. Surface Water Contro					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12.00	2226	$26,713	
B. Ditches on Slopes	lf	$20.00	0	$0	
C. Culverts	lf	$25.00	200	$5,000	
D. Sedimentation Basir	ls	$40,000	0	$0	
SUBTOTAL				$467,310	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$467,310	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$68,039	
Contingency			10%	$46,731	
TOTALS				$582,080	
Notes:			cost/ac	$81,868	

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE VI POST CLOSURE COSTS

T/YR 6,200

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
ANNUAL COSTS - FOR 30 YEARS				
POST-CLOSURE			Closure Area	7
1. Periodic Inspectior	ea	$220	2	$441
2. Final Cover Maintenance	ac	$0	7	$0
3. Surface Water Contro	ls	$890	1	$890
4. Gas Facilites Maintenance	ls	$178	1	$178
5. Leachate Facilities O&M	ls	$1,240	1	$1,240
(expect nearly zero leachate regeneration on small arid landfill; est. 4 tanker loads per year)				
6. Building Maintenance	ls	$0	1	$0
7. Utilities	ls	$100	1	$100
8. Equipment Maintenance	ls	$0	1	$0
9. Ground Water Monitoring & Testing	ea	$5,000	3	$15,000
SUBTOTAL				$17,849
10. Contingency	20%			$0
11. Administratior	10%			$1,785
TOTAL				$19,634

Notes:
1. This table is for information only and is not used in the tip fee analysis. Instead, an approximate p
closure fee is added in Table VI

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

TABLE VII
Annual O & M Capital Costs

Item	Units	Unit Cost	T/YR 6,200	Cost	
1. Site Management and Clerica					
A. Personnel + 35% Fringe					
1. General Manage	ea	$70,000	0.5	$35,000	
2. Assistant Manage	ea	$58,000	0.5	$29,000	
3. Gate Attendant	ea	$33,280	2	$66,560	
4. Secretary	ea	$30,000	0.5	$15,000	
5. Accounting Clerk	ea	$49,920	0.5	$24,960	
6. Holiday/Sick Leave/Vacation Support St	ea	$45,000	0.0	$0	
B. Utilities/Overhead	ls	$4,000	1	$2,000	
2. Mechanic	ea	$52,000	0	$0	
3. Equipment Operators/Rental:					
1. Site Operator No. 1 (lead mar	ea	$54,080	1	$54,080	
2. Site Operator No. 2	ea	$49,920	2.5	$124,800	
3. Equipment rental or subcontractin	hr	$200	100	$20,000	
4. Solid Waste Handling Personnel/Rental:	ea	$39,000	0	$0	
5. Leachate Control/ Personnel/Rental					
A. Personnel + 50% Fringe	ea	$45,000	0	$0	
B. Rail Haul Cost	trip	$175	0	$0	
C. O & M	ls	$2,000	1.0	$2,000	
E. Utilities	ls	$1,000	1.0	$1,000	
6. Groundwater Monitoring	ea	$30,000	1.0	$30,000	
7. On-call Engineering	ls	$50,000	1.0	$50,000	
8. Erosion Contro	ls	$1,000	1.0	$1,000	455400
9. Haul Road Grave	ls	$20,000	1.0	$20,000	
10. Equipment Replacemen	ls	$148,367	1.0	$148,367	See note 1
11. Equipment Own and Operate Cos	ls	$227,750	1.0	$227,750	See Table IX
(Excludes operator, taxes, ins, interes					
12. Temp. plastic cove	sf	$0.25	0	$0	
13. Agency Fees	ton	$0.0	6200	$0	
SUBTOTAL				$851,517	
12. Contingency	0%			$0	
13. General & Administrative	1%			$8,515	
SUBTOTAL				$860,032	
14. Insurance (environmental	ls		$1,500.00	$0	
15. Financial Assurance for Closure	ton	$0.00	10,200	$0	See note 2
16.Post-Closure fund, not to be inflate	ton	$5.14	10,200	$52,465	See note 3
NPV of PC fund for 30 yr PC = $589,017	FV @ end of life	$966,345			
TOTAL O & M				$912,497	

Notes:
1. The equipment replacement cost is equal to the total value of the equipment divided by the estima equipment life
2. Closure costs are a separate func
3. Post closure costs are an estimate

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TABLE IX. - Average Own and Operate Equipment Cost
(Does not include interest, insurance, taxes, or operato
Based on first 10,000 hours of equipment usag

TONS/YEAR
6200

Item	Units	Cost/Hour	Hours/yr	Cost
1. Crawler Dozer (D6H	1	$50	250	$12,500
2. Track Loader 963D	1	$50	1600	$80,000
3. 826C Used Compactor	1	$100	500	$50,000
4. Wheel Loader 950F	1	$50	1000	$50,000
5. Grader 14G	1	$75	250	$18,750
6. Dump Truck	1	$30	500	$15,000
7. "Posi-Shell" application trucl	0	$30	0	$0
8. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	1	$5	300	$1,500
9. Fuel and Maintenance Truck	0	$5	0	$0
10. Fuel Tanks	1	$0	0	$0
11. Mi-Jack Port Packer	0	$0	0	$0
12. Land Fill Shuttle Trucks	0			$0
		TOTAL ANNUAL O&O COSTS:		$227,750

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

TIP FEE ANALYSIS KEEPING CONSTANT TIP FEE

1 Capital Recovery of Initial Investment	
Discount rate	2.0%
Payback period (yrs)	25.00
Investment to recove	$8,626,206
Capital recovery factor	0.05122044
Annual "debt service'	**$441,838**

2 Closure Fund	
Present value	$582,080
Time for funding (yrs)	25.00
Inflation	3%
Future value factor	2.09377793
Future value	$1,218,746
Fund interest earning rate	2.0%
Sinking fund factor	0.03122044
Annual funding leve	**$38,050**

3 Cell Development Fund

Present value of each cel	$7,016,679
Inflation	3%
Interest on overdraws, compounded monthl	2%
Interest on fund assets	2.0%

Approach: Select funding level to zero out balance at end of desired year:
(trial and error)

	Future Value of Expenditure	Funding	Balance	Interest on Overdraws	Interest on Fund Surplus
0					
1		$670,000	$670,000	$0	$13,400
2		$670,000	$1,353,400	$0	$27,068
3	$0	$670,000	$2,050,468	$0	$41,009
4	$0	$670,000	$2,761,477	$0	$55,230
5	$0	$670,000	$3,486,707	$0	$69,734
6		$670,000	$4,226,441	$0	$84,529
7	$0	$670,000	$4,980,970	$0	$99,619
8	$0	$670,000	$5,750,589	$0	$115,012
9	$0	$670,000	$6,535,601	$0	$130,712
10	$0	$670,000	$7,336,313	$0	$146,726
11	$0	$670,000	$8,153,039	$0	$163,061
12	$0	$670,000	$8,986,100	$0	$179,722
13		$670,000	$9,835,822	$0	$196,716
14		$670,000	$10,702,539	$0	$214,051
15	$0	$670,000	$11,586,589	$0	$231,732
16		$670,000	$12,488,321	$0	$249,766
17	$11,597,501	$670,000	**$1,810,586**	$0	$36,212
18	$0	$670,000	$2,516,798	$0	$50,336
19		$670,000	$3,237,134	$0	$64,743
20		$670,000	$3,971,877	$0	$79,438
21	$0	$670,000	$4,721,314	$0	$94,426
22	$0	$670,000	$5,485,740	$0	$109,715
23		$670,000	$6,265,455	$0	$125,309
24	$0	$670,000	$7,060,764	$0	$141,215
25		$670,000	$7,871,980	$0	$157,440
26	$0	$670,000	$8,699,419	$0	$173,988
27	$0	$670,000	$9,543,408	$0	$190,868
28		$670,000	$10,404,276	$0	$208,086

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
_ Oregon House, CA 95962
_ Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

29		$0	$670,000	$11,282,361	$0	$225,647
30			$670,000	$12,178,008	$0	$243,560
31			$670,000	$13,091,569	$0	$261,831
32		$0	$670,000	$14,023,400	$0	$280,468
33		$0	$670,000	$14,973,868	$0	$299,477
34			$670,000	$15,943,345	$0	$318,867
35		$0	$670,000	$16,932,212	$0	$338,644
36			$670,000	$17,940,857	$0	$358,817
37			$670,000	$18,969,674	$0	$379,393
38			$670,000	$20,019,067	$0	$400,381
39			$670,000	$21,089,448	$0	$421,789
40		$0	$670,000	$22,181,237	$0	$443,625
41		$0	$670,000	$23,294,862	$0	$465,897
42		$24,282,592	$670,000	$148,167	$0	$2,963
43		$0	$670,000	$821,131	$0	$16,423
44			$670,000	$1,507,553	$0	$30,151
45			$670,000	$2,207,704	$0	$44,154
46		$0	$670,000	$2,921,858	$0	$58,437
47		$0	$670,000	$3,650,295	$0	$73,006
48			$670,000	$4,393,301	$0	$87,866
49			$670,000	$5,151,167	$0	$103,023
50			$670,000	$5,924,191	$0	$118,484
51			$670,000	$6,712,675	$0	$134,253

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Powell
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 2
Checked By :
Date : Oct 4, 2008

4 Tipping Fee Estimate (Constant Tip Fee)

Item	Annual Cost	
Capital Recovery	$441,838	
Cell Developmen	$670,000	
Closure Fund	$38,050	
Operations	$912,497	
TOTAL	$2,062,385	
Annual charge basis of MSW + C&Dgate fees	10,200	tons
Tip Fee Estimate = Total/(annual volume	**$202.19**	**per ton**

310000

Exhibit L
Pro-Forma for Powell Landfill with
Transfer Station for MSW and Operating C&D Cell

Powell **Transfer Station and CD** **at Current Landfill Site**			PD1
Basis of Cost Development			
	Quantity	**Income per Unit Cost**	**Total annual income in dollars**
Equipment life	7 yrs		
Fill Life CD only	30 yrs		
Post Closure Life	30 yrs		
Footprint	60 acres		496,000
			882,000
Annual refuse quantity			20,000
MSW	6,200 tons	$80 per ton	
CD	5,000 tons	$6 per cy	
Alternate quantity	14,700 cy		
PCS	2,000 cy	$10 per cy	
Fill Rate for CD cell	16,700 cy/yr		
Life of facility for CD	30 yrs		
Total site quantity with 1% increase per year			
Alternate quantity	580,894 cy		
Conversion rate of 0.34 tons per cy	197,504 T		
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME			1,398,000
NOTE: All amounts in dollars unless otherwise noted.			

Powell **Transfer Station and CD** **at Current Landfill Site**				PD2
PRE-DEVELOPMENT AND PERMITTING COSTS				
	Units	**Unit Cost**	**Quantity**	**Total Cost**
1. Permitting	one time			30,000
2. Engineering, surveying, & QA/QC for CD cell	per year	2,500 per year	30 years	75,000
3. Design of transfer station & associated structures	one time		1	165,000
Basis of 3. is total of Site Improvements (page PD3) x 12% and rounded down				
4. NPDES Permit for wash down water pond	ls			5,000
TOTAL				**275,000**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site

PD3

ONE TIME SITE IMROVEMENTS

	Units	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost in dollars
1. Mobilization for contractor to set up for transfer station (8% of total cost)	ls	1		110,880
2. Site Improvements (Landfill				
A. Site Gate House	ea	1		50,000
B. Scales	ls	1		50,000
C. Transfer Building (Could be baler or non-baler, includes maintenance shop)	ls	1		1,000,000
D. Utilities				
1. Water Supply/Tanks	ls	1		120,000
2. Power	ls	1		42,000
3. Sanitary	ls	1		10,000
E. Landscaping (includes site improvements such as tying existing surface into new surface)	ls	1		10,000
F. Earthwork for site	cy	2,000	$4	8,000
G. Culverts	lf	100	$35	3,500
H. Erosion Control	ls	1		12,500
I. Paving, Parking, Site Access	sf	5,000	$4	20,000
3. Wash down containment pond	ls	1		10,000
4. Sanitary Sewer and Wash Down Stations	ls	1		50,000
5. Monitoring Systems				
A. Groundwater, existing				
B. Gas/Air Quality, included in 1. C. Transfer building				
TOTAL				**1,496,880**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site

PD4

DEVELOPMENT COST FOR EACH CD CELL

	Units	Unit Cost
2 acres per cell		
Total of 30 cells per landfill life	cell	30,000
Total of 60 acres		
TOTAL		**900,000**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site

PD5

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
1. Tamper crane/backhoe	ea	100,000	1	100,000
2. Wheel Loader	ea	160,000	1	160,000
3. Track Loader	ea	135,000	2	270,000
4. Dump Truck	ea	120,000	1	120,000
5. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	ea	30,000	1	60,000
6. Fuel Tanks	ea	500	2	1,000
7. Small Tools	ls			5,000
8. Contracted services, 15% of total				107,400
TOTAL				**716,000**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site

PD6

ANNUAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

	Units	Cost/Hour	Hours/yr	Total Cost
Tamper crane/backhoe	ea	$20	1,200	24,000
Wheel Loader	ea	$60	2,400	144,000
Track Loader	ea	$60	1,200	72,000
Dump Truck	ea	$30	400	12,000
Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	ea	$3	1,250	7,500
Fuel Tanks	ea	NA		0
Small Tools	ea	NA		0
Contracted services, 15% of total		NA		0
TOTAL				**259,500**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site PD7

CLOSURE COSTS
BASED ON CLOSURE AREA
OF 60 ACRES

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
1. Mobilization (8% of total)	ls		1	210,776
2. Site Preparation				
A. Grading	ac	$1,000	60	60,000
3. Final Cap				
A. General Earth Fill, Estimated amount based on filling in various areas for appropriate final contours	cy	$4	27,300	109,200
B. Vegetative Soil, Final cap of 4 ft	cy	$4	387,000	1,548,000
C. Topsoil, 6 in	cy	$10	48,400	484,000
D. Hydroseeding	ac	$2,500	60	150,000
4. Gas Collection System				
A. Collection System Piping	lf	$6	12,000	72,000
B. Lateral Piping and Vents	ea	$400	60	24,000
5. Access Roads	lf	$40	3,000	120,000
6. Surface Water Control				
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12	5,000	60,000
B. Culverts	lf	$25	300	7,500
SUBTOTAL				**2,845,476**
Engineering Design, Construction Mgmt., and QA-QC	12% of SUBTOTAL			341,457
TOTAL				**3,186,933**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site

PD8

POST-CLOSURE COSTS

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
1. Periodic Inspection	ea	500	2	1,000
2. Final Cover Maintenance	ac	200	60	12,000
3. Surface Water Control	ls	2,800	1	2,800
4. Gas Facilities Maintenance	ls	400	1	400
5. Wash down water pond	ls		1	5,000
6. Utilities	ls	500	1	500
7. Groundwater Monitoring and Testing	ea	5,000	4	20,000
SUBTOTAL				**41,700**
8. Contingency		10% of SUBTOTAL		4,170
9. Administration		10% of SUBTOTAL		4,170
		TOTAL		**50,040**

Powell
Transfer Station and CD
at Current Landfill Site

PD9

ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
1. Operations Manager	ea	30,000	0.5	60,000
2. Gate Attendant	ea	25,000	1.5	37,500
3. Secretary	ea	60,000	0.5	30,000
4. Uilities/Overhead	ls			2,000
5. Site Operator No. 1	ea	45,000	1	45,000
6. Site Operator No. 2	ea	45,000	1.78	80,000
7. Erosion Control	ls		1	2,500
10. Equipment Replacement	ls		1	102,286
11. Equipment Own and Operate Cost	ls		1	259,500
Basis is Own and Operate Equipment from Page xx				
12. Post-Closure Fund Paid to WDEQ	ls		1	1,500
TOTAL				**620,286**

Powell **Transfer Station and CD** **at Current Landfill Site**		PD10
Capital Recovery of Intial Investment		
Discount rate		4.50%
Payback period (years)		30
Investment to recover		1,771,880
Pre-Development Costs + One Time Site Improvements		
Capital recovery factor		0.06139154
Annual debt service		**108,778**
Closure Fund		
Present value		3,186,933
Time period, years		30
Inflation		3%
Future value factor		2.42726247
Future value		7,735,522.00
Fund interest earning factor		0.02464992
Annual funding level		**190,680**
Tipping Fee		
	Annual Cost	
Capital Recovery	108,778	
Cell develpment	30,000	
Post-Closure Fund		19,068
Closure Fund		190,680
Operations	690,286	
Totals	**829,064**	**209,748**
Tons per year, 10,400		

Exhibit M
Pro-Forma for Cody Landfill
Accepting MSW for Park County
and C&D for Cody and Meeteetse

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

MUNICIPAL LANDFILL COST ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE BASED ON 20k TONS PER YEAR of MSW, and 16k TONS/YR of C&D
Only MSW is used for liner costs, but C&D is incl for operations and excav., and total tons is used for tip fe

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

assumptions for MSW:			
loose density of waste		NA	lb/cy
compacted effective waste density		680	lb/cy
		0.34	t/cy
avg life of cell		NA	
avg excavation/fill deptl		30	ft
cell side slope		3	:1
ROI discount rate for initial investmen		2.00%	
Cell development fund interes		2.00%	
Closure fund interest rate		2.00%	
Post-closure fund interes		2.00%	
Construction CPI		3.00%	
Equip life		7	yrs
Fill Life		24.9	yrs
Post Closure Life		30	yrs
Footprint		16.00	ac for Ph 1&2
Annual refuse quantity based or		20,000	t/yr MSW
		16,000	t/yr C&D
Fill rate		58,824	cy/yr for MSW
Life of facility		25	yrs thru Ph 2 MS
Total site volume		1,463,000	cy thru Ph 2
Total site tonnage		895,356	tons incl C&D th

$50

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE I - ONE TIME SITE IMPROVEMENTS

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
ONE-TIME SITE IMPROVEMENTS				
1. Mobilization (8%)	ls	$133,840	1	$133,840
2. Site Improvements (Landfill)				
A. 30' Gravel Access Road + Side Ditch	lf	$100	1200	$120,000
B. Perimeter Fencing				
1. Chain Link	lf	$15	2000	$30,000
2. Barbed Wire	lf	$6	0	$0
C. Site Gate House (Trailor or bare minimu	sf	$140	357	$50,000
D. Scales	ls	$75,000	2	$150,000
E. Internal Haul Roads	lf	$25	0	$0
F. Maintenance Shed	ls	$160,000	1	$160,000
G. Utilities				
1. Water Supply/Tanks	ls	$5,000	2	$10,000
2. Power/Telephone Trench along acces r	lf	$30	0	$0
3. Sanitary	ls	$20,000	1	$20,000
4. Power Transform/Telephone hookup	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
H. Landscaping	ls	$20,000	1	$20,000
I. Clearing & Grubbing (Pond + Road)	ac	$1,000	3	$3,000
J. Earthwork for site	cy	$6	0	$0
K. Surface Water Drainage Control Ditch	lf	$12	200	$2,400
K. Culverts	lf	$35	0	$0
L. Erosion Control	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
M. Paving, Parking, Site Access	sf	$2.50	0	$0
N. Restore Wetlands/Mitigation	ac	$0	0	$0
3. Waste Loading Improvements	ls	$0	0	$0
4. Leachate Pond				
A. Leachate Pond Earthwork	cy	$6	8067	$48,400
B. Leachate Pond Double Liner	sf	$5.0	65340	$326,700
5. Leachate Treatment *(assume tank storage and application onto waste)*				
A. 1.5 ac evap pond	ea	$280,000	0	$0
B. Ultra Filtration	ls	$100,000	0	$0
C. Reverse Osmosis	ls	$80,000	0	$0
D. Direct Osmosis	ls	$150,000	0	$0
E. Installation and fittings @ 50%	ls	$0	0	$0
6. Leachate Pump and Pipeline				
A. Sump Pump (Dual pumps, controls, and	ea	$20,000	1	$20,000
B. Manholes/Valves/Fittings	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
C. Pipeline from cell to tank	lf	$15.00	2000	$30,000
7. Monitoring Systems				
A. Ground Water	ea	$50,000	1	$50,000
B. Gas/Air Quality	ea	$1,000	0	$0
SUBTOTALS				$1,204,340
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt/CQA (9%				$108,391
Contingency (10%)			10%	$120,434
TOTALS				$1,433,165

Notes:
1. No costs are included for value of the land
2. Wetlands mitigation assumed not needed.
3. Assumes leachate will be evaporated, and some operations costs to be included for backup to POTW

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE IIA - FIRST CELL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

BASED ON CELL SIZE OF 8 ACRES

T/YR $20,000

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	
DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR FIRST CELL					
1. Mobilization (7% + $20000)	ls	$308,872	1	$308,872	
2. Landfill Base					
A. Barb-wire perimeter fencing	lf	$5	0	$0	
B. Clearing & Grubbing	ac	$1,000	0.0	$0	
C1. Cell Excavation and Fill to stockpile	cy	$4.00	557200	$2,228,800	Incl. 170k cy for C&D
C2. C&D Cell Excavation to 2' comp final co	cy	$6.00	130000	$780,000	From C&D area
D. Surface Water Drainage Diversion	lf	$10	0	$0	
E. Major Ground Improvements	ls	$0.00	0	$0	
F. Geosynthetic Clay Liner	sf	$0.85	348480	$296,208	
G. Primary Geomembrane (60-mil)	sf	$0.65	348480	$226,512	
H. Drainage Layer 1' thick	cy	$25.00	12907	$322,667	$21
I. Geotextiles (cushion+filter	sf	$0.35	348480	$121,968	
J. Operations Layer 1' thick	cy	$4.00	12907	$51,627	
K. Leak Detection Layer 1' thick	cy	$25.00	1291	$32,267	
L. Secondary Geomembrane (40-mil)	lf	$0.65	34848	$22,651	
M. Liner Tie-Ins (create new, tie into old	lf	$9.00	708	$6,375	
3. Leachate Control					
A. Header collection line	lf	$20	708	$14,168	
B. Secondary lines	lf	$12	0	$0	
C. Leak Detection Piping	lf	$12	708	$8,501	
D. Leachate sump	ls	$15,000	1	$15,000	
4. Surface Water Control					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12	0	$0	
B. Culverts	lf	$35	0	$0	
SUBTOTALS				$4,435,615	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$4,435,615	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$297,550	
Contingency			10%	$443,562	
TOTALS				$5,176,727	
			per acre =	$647,091	

Notes:
1. The excavation cost includes 300,000 cy for the C&D area
2. The excavation will be used to close the existing 40 acres. The bottom 2' requires 130,000 cy fo compacted clay. The final cover requires 3 more feet, which will be considered stockpile spoils

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE IIB - NEW CELL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

BASED ON CELL SIZE OF 8 ACRES

	Units	Unit Cost	T/YR Quantity	$20,000 Cost	
DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR EVERY NEW CELL AFTER FIRST CELL					
1. Mobilization (7%+20000)	ls	$249,862	1	$249,862	
2. Landfill Base					
A. Barb-wire perimeter fencing	lf	$5	0	$0	
B. Clearing & Grubbing	ac	$1,000	0.0	$0	
C1. Cell Excavation and Fill Ph 2 + C&D	cy	$4.00	537200	$2,148,800	Incl. 150k cy for C&D
C2. Access Road Extension	lf	$40.00	0	$0	
D. Surface Water Drainage Diversion	lf	$10	0	$0	
E. Major Ground Improvements	ls	$0.00	0	$0	
F. GCL	cy	$0.85	348480	$296,208	
G. Primary Geomembrane (60-mil)	sf	$0.65	348480	$226,512	
H. Drainage Layer 1' thick	cy	$25.00	12907	$322,667	
I. Geotextiles (cushion+filter	sf	$0.35	348480	$121,968	
J. Operations Layer 1' thick	cy	$4.00	12907	$51,627	
K. Leak Detection Layer 1' thick	cy	$25.00	1291	$32,267	
L. Secondary Geomembrane (40-mil)	lf	$0.65	34848	$22,651	
M. Liner Tie-Ins (create new, tie into old	lf	$20.00	885	$17,710	
3. Leachate Control					
A. Header collection line	lf	$20	885	$17,710	
B. Secondary lines	lf	$12	0	$0	
C. Leak Detection Piping	lf	$12	885	$10,626	
D. Leachate sump	ls	$15,000	1	$15,000	
4. Surface Water Control					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$15	0	$0	
B. Culverts	lf	$50	0	$0	
SUBTOTALS				$3,533,606	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$3,533,606	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$278,420	
Contingency			10%	$353,361	
TOTALS				$4,165,387	
Notes:			per acre =	$520,673	

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE III - PRE-DEVELOPMENT AND PERMITTING COSTS

Item	Units	Unit Cost	T/YR Quantity	$20,000 Cost	
A. PRE-DEVELOPMENT COSTS (e.g. feasibility)	ls	$100,000	1	$100,000	
B. PERMITTING COSTS					
1. Land Use					
A. Legal	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000	See note 1
B. Admin	ls	$0	1	$0	
2. Wetlands & Other Habitat					
A. Legal	ls	$30,000	0	$0	
B. Consulting	ls	$80,000	0	$0	
C. Admin	ls	$20,000	0	$0	
3. Hydrogeo and Geotec Characterizatior	ls	$90,000	1	$90,000	
4. Solid Waste Permit Application	ls	$100,000	1	$100,000	
5. NPDES Permit for Leachate	ls	$0	1	$0	
TOTALS				$300,000	

Notes:
1. No costs are included for land use permitting

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE IV - CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

Item	Units	Unit Cost	T/YR Quantity	$20,000 Cost	Life
A. Initial Equipment Cost - Landfil					
1. Crawler Dozer (D6H)	ea	$100,000	1	$100,000	$8
2. Track Loader 963D	ea	$150,000	2	$300,000	$5
3. 826C Used Compactor	ea	$200,000	1	$200,000	$3
4. Wheel Loader 950F	ea	$150,000	2	$300,000	$5
5. Grader 14G	ea	$100,000	1	$100,000	$10
6. Dump Truck	ea	$20,000	2	$40,000	$5
7. "Posi-Shell" application truck	ea	$25,000	0	$0	
8. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	ea	$25,000	3	$75,000	$10
9. Fuel and Maintenance Truck	ea	$40,000	0	$0	
10. Fuel Tanks	ea	$2,000	2	$4,000	$10
11. Mi-Jack Port Packer	ea	$325,000	0	$0	
12. Land Fill Shuttle Trucks	ea	$65,000	0	$0	
13. Small Tools	ea	$2,500	2	$5,000	$1
14. Contingency		0%		$223,800	
TOTALS			16	$1,347,800	

Notes:
1. Caution: These equipment costs are not included as part of the initial capital for the landfill startup. The are incorporated into Table VII as an annual replacement cost calculated by the initial cost divided b the estimated equipment life.

Notes:

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE V CLOSURE COSTS
BASED ON CLOSURE AREA OF 27 ACRES MSW + C&D
Thickness of cover soil (ft) 5 (2+3)
Assumed half of ultimate area at year 23

MSW T/YR $20,000
C&D $12,000

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost	
1. Mobilization	ls	$64,073	1	$64,073	
2. Site Preparation					
A. Remove Vegetation	ac	$500	0	$0	
B. Grading	ac	$1,000	27	$27,000	
3. Final Cap					
A. General Earth Fil	cy	$4.00	5400	$21,600	
B1. Gas Vent Layer	cy	$12.00	0	$0	
B2. Foundation Layer	cy	$4.00	0	$0	
C. Geomembrane Liner (textured Drain liner	sf	$1.00	0	$0	
D. Drainage Layer	cy	$0.00		$0	
E. Geotextile	sf	$0.20	0	$0	
F1. 2' compacted clay Soil	cy	$6.00	87120	$522,720	
F2. 3' vegetative soil	cy	$5.50	130680	$718,740	
G. Topsoil	cy	$8.00	10890	$87,120	
H. Hydroseeding	ac	$3,000	27	$81,000	
4. Gas Collection System					assumes gas is vented
A. Collection System Piping	lf	$6.00	5400	$32,400	
B. Lateral Piping and Vents	ea	$400.00	27	$10,800	
C. Gas Wells	ea	$2,500	0	$0	
D. Blower Facility	ea	$27,500	0	$0	
E. Flare Facility	ea	$45,000	0	$0	
5. Access Roads	lf	$20.00	2169	$43,380	
6. Surface Water Control					
A. Perimeter Ditches	lf	$12.00	4338	$52,056	
B. Ditches on Slopes	lf	$20.00	0	$0	
C. Culverts	lf	$25.00	200	$5,000	
D. Sedimentation Basin	ls	$40,000	0	$0	
SUBTOTAL				$1,665,888	
Sales Tax				$0	
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$1,665,888	
Engineering Design/Construction Mgmt /CQA				$139,953	
Contingency			10%	$166,589	
TOTALS				$1,972,430	
			cost/ac	$73,053	

Notes:

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE VI POST CLOSURE COSTS

T/YR $20,000

	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
ANNUAL COSTS - FOR 30 YEARS				
POST-CLOSURE			Closure Area	$16
1. Periodic Inspection	ea	$496	2	$992
2. Final Cover Maintenance	ac	$0	16	$0
3. Surface Water Control	ls	$1,735	1	$1,735
4. Gas Facilites Maintenance	ls	$400	1	$400
5. Leachate Facilities O&M	ls	$4,960	1	$4,960
(expect nearly zero leachate regeneration on small arid landfill; est. 4 tanker loads per year)				
6. Building Maintenance	ls	$0	1	$0
7. Utilities	ls	$500	1	$500
8. Equipment Maintenance	ls	$0	1	$0
9. Ground Water Monitoring & Testing	ea	$5,000	3	$15,000
SUBTOTAL				$23,587
10. Contingency	20%			$0
11. Administration	10%			$2,359
TOTAL				$25,946

Notes:
1. This table is for information only and is not used in the tip fee analysis. Instead, an approximate pos
closure fee is added in Table VII

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE VII
Annual O & M Capital Costs

T/YR $20,000

Item	Units	Unit Cost		Cost	
1. Site Management and Clerica					
A. Personnel + 35% Fringe					
1. General Manager	ea	$70,000	1	$70,000	
2. Assistant Manager	ea	$58,000	1	$58,000	
3. Gate Attendant	ea	$33,280	5	$166,400	
4. Secretary	ea	$30,000	1	$30,000	
5. Accounting Clerk	ea	$49,920	1	$49,920	
6. Holiday/Sick Leave/Vacation Support St	ea	$45,000	0.0	$0	
B. Utilities/Overhead	ls	$4,000	2	$8,000	
2. Mechanic	ea	$52,000	0	$0	
3. Equipment Operators/Rentals					
1. Site Operator No. 1 (lead man)	ea	$54,080	2	$108,160	
2. Site Operator No. 2	ea	$49,920	6	$299,520	
3. Equipment rental or subcontracting	hr	$200	300	$60,000	
4. Solid Waste Handling Personnel/Rentals	ea	$39,000	0	$0	
5. Leachate Control/ Personnel/Rentals					
A. Personnel + 50% Fringe	ea	$45,000	0	$0	
B. Rail Haul Cost	trip	$175	0	$0	
C. O & M	ls	$2,000	2	$4,000	
E. Utilities	ls	$1,000	2	$2,000	
6. Groundwater Monitoring	ea	$30,000	2	$60,000	
7. On-call Engineering	ls	$50,000	2	$100,000	
8. Erosion Control	ls	$1,000	2	$2,000	$1,018,000
9. Haul Road Gravel	ls	$20,000	2	$40,000	
10. Equipment Replacement	ls	$230,067	1	$230,067	See note 1
11. Equipment Own and Operate Cost	ls	$455,500	1	$455,500	See Table IX
(Excludes operator, taxes, ins, interest					
12. Temp. plastic cover	sf	$0.25	0	$0	
13. Agency Fees	ton	$0.0	20000	$0	
SUBTOTAL				$1,743,567	
12. Contingency	0%			$0	
13. General & Administrative	1%			$17,436	
SUBTOTAL				$1,761,002	
14. Insurance (environmental	ls		$1,500.00	$0	
15. Financial Assurance for Closure	ton	$0.00	0	$0	See note 2
16. Post-Closure fund, not to be inflatec	ton	$1.42	27,000	$38,411	See note 3
NPV of PC fund for 30 yr PC = $778,377 FV @ end of life $1,273,752					
TOTAL O & M				$1,799,413	

Notes:
1. The equipment replacement cost is equal to the total value of the equipment divided by the estimate equipment life
2. Closure costs are a separate fund.
3. Post closure costs are an estimate.

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TABLE IX. - Average Own and Operate Equipment Costs
(Does not include interest, insurance, taxes, or operator
Based on first 10,000 hours of equipment usage

TONS/YEAR
$20,000

Item	Units	Cost/Hour	Hours/yr	Cost
1. Crawler Dozer (D6H)	1	$50	500	$25,000
2. Track Loader 963D	1	$50	3200	$160,000
3. 826C Used Compactor	1	$100	1000	$100,000
4. Wheel Loader 950F	1	$50	2000	$100,000
5. Grader 14G	1	$75	500	$37,500
6. Dump Truck	1	$30	1000	$30,000
7. "Posi-Shell" application truck	0	$30	0	$0
8. Pickup Truck/Utility Vehicle	1	$5	600	$3,000
9. Fuel and Maintenance Truck	0	$5	0	$0
10. Fuel Tanks	1	$0	0	$0
11. Mi-Jack Port Packer	0	$0	0	$0
12. Land Fill Shuttle Trucks	0			$0
TOTAL ANNUAL O&O COSTS				$455,500

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

TIP FEE ANALYSIS KEEPING CONSTANT TIP FEE

1 Capital Recovery of Initial Investmen

Discount rate	2.0%
Payback period (yrs)	24.87
Investment to recover	$6,900,000
Capital recovery factor	0.05142577
Annual "debt service'	**$354,838**

2 Closure Fund

Present value	$1,972,430
Time for funding (yrs)	24.87
Inflation	3%
Future value factor	2.08580938
Future value	$4,114,113
Fund interest earning rate	2.0%
Sinking fund factor	0.03142577
Annual funding leve	**$129,289**

3 Cell Development Fund

Present value of each cel	$4,165,387
Inflation	3%
Interest on overdraws, compounded monthly	2%
Interest on fund assets	2.0%

Approach: Select funding level to zero out balance at end of desired year: 2
(trial and error).

	Future Value of Expenditure	Funding	Cell Fund Balance	Interest on Overdraws	Interest on Fund Surplus	Closure Fund	Operations
0							
1		$522,000	$522,000	$0	$10,440	$129,289	$1,799,413
2		$522,000	$1,054,440	$0	$21,089	$129,289	$1,835,401
3	$0	$522,000	$1,597,529	$0	$31,951	$129,289	$1,872,109
4	$4,688,180	$522,000	($2,536,701)	$51,202	$0	$129,289	$1,909,552
5	$0	$522,000	($2,065,902)	$41,699	$0	$129,289	$1,947,743
6		$522,000	($1,585,601)	$32,004	$0	$129,289	$1,986,697
7	$0	$522,000	($1,095,605)	$22,114	$0	$129,289	$2,026,431
8	$0	$522,000	($595,720)	$12,024	$0	$129,289	$2,066,960
9	$0	$522,000	($85,744)	$1,731	$0	$129,289	$2,108,299
10	$0	$522,000	$434,526	$0	$8,691	$129,289	$2,150,465
11	$0	$522,000	$965,216	$0	$19,304	$129,289	$2,193,475
12	$0	$522,000	$1,506,520	$0	$30,130	$129,289	$2,237,344
13		$522,000	$2,058,651	$0	$41,173	$129,289	$2,282,091
14		$522,000	$2,621,824	$0	$52,436	$129,289	$2,327,733
15	$0	$522,000	$3,196,260	$0	$63,925	$129,289	$2,374,287
16		$522,000	$3,782,185	$0	$75,644	$129,289	$2,421,773
17		$522,000	$4,379,829	$0	$87,597	$129,289	$2,470,209
18	$0	$522,000	$4,989,426	$0	$99,789	$129,289	$2,519,613
19		$522,000	$5,611,214	$0	$112,224	$129,289	$2,570,005
20		$522,000	$6,245,439	$0	$124,909	$129,289	$2,621,405
21	$0	$522,000	$6,892,347	$0	$137,847	$129,289	$2,673,833
22	$0	$522,000	$7,552,194	$0	$151,044	$129,289	$2,727,310
23	$8,220,752	$522,000	**$4,486**	$0	$90	$129,289	$2,781,856

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering

PO Box 1010
_ Oregon House, CA 95962
_ Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

24			$522,000	$526,576	$0	$10,532	$129,289	$2,837,493
25			$522,000	$1,059,108	$0	$21,182	$112,482	$2,894,243
26		$0	$522,000	$1,602,290	$0	$32,046		
27		$0	$522,000	$2,156,335	$0	$43,127		
28			$522,000	$2,721,462	$0	$54,429		
29		$0	$522,000	$3,297,891	$0	$65,958		
30			$522,000	$3,885,849	$0	$77,717		
31			$522,000	$4,485,566	$0	$89,711		
32		$0	$522,000	$5,097,278	$0	$101,946		
33		$0	$522,000	$5,721,223	$0	$114,424		
34			$522,000	$6,357,648	$0	$127,153		
35		$0	$522,000	$7,006,801	$0	$140,136		
36			$522,000	$7,668,937	$0	$153,379		
37			$522,000	$8,344,315	$0	$166,886		
38			$522,000	$9,033,202	$0	$180,664		
39			$522,000	$9,735,866	$0	$194,717		
40			$522,000	$10,452,583	$0	$209,052		
41		$0	$522,000	$11,183,635	$0	$223,673		
42			$522,000	$11,929,307	$0	$238,586		
43		$0	$522,000	$12,689,893	$0	$253,798		
44			$522,000	$13,465,691	$0	$269,314		
45			$522,000	$14,257,005	$0	$285,140		
46		$0	$522,000	$15,064,145	$0	$301,283		
47		$0	$522,000	$15,887,428	$0	$317,749		
48			$522,000	$16,727,177	$0	$334,544		
49			$522,000	$17,583,720	$0	$351,674		
50		$18,260,666	$522,000	$196,729	$0	$3,935		

PRO-FORMA DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Thiel Engineering
PO Box 1010
Oregon House, CA 95962
Phone: (530) 692-9114

Project: Park County
Project No:
By : Richard Thie

Revision No: 4
Checked By :
Date : Jan 23 2008

4 Tipping Fee Estimate (Constant Tip Fee)

Item	Annual Cost		Cost per ton
Capital Recovery	$354,838		$13.14
Cell Development	$522,000		$19.33
Closure Fund	$129,289		$4.79
Operations	$1,799,413		$66.64
TOTAL	$2,805,540		$103.91
Annual charge basis of MSW + C&Dgate fees	27,000	tons	
Tip Fee Estimate = Total/(annual volume	**$103.91**	**per ton**	

Exhibit N
Cost Options for Meeteetse

Meeteetse Collection and Disposal Costs M1

Option 1- Current operations
Option 2 - Transport from collection points to Cody Landfill
Option 3 - Transport from collection point to Cody Landfill with some recycling services

	OPTIONS		
	1	2	3
Personnel	10,000	20,000	35,000
Administration	700	2,000	3,500
Equipment maintenance*	2,143	2,786	2,786
Additional fuel at 6 miles per gallon, $4.00 pg diesel**		6,240	6,240
Equipment purchase/replacement***	19,286	19,286	19,286
Materials purchase/replacement****	1,300	2,000	2,000
Disposal fee (400 tons per year)^	24,000	36,000	36,000
Additional materials for recycling and diversion.^^			20,000
Transport of recyclables to center^^^			10,523
Totals	57,429	88,312	135,335

*Equipment maintenance is currently about $179 per hour (based on usage as one 8-hour day and one 4-hour day). This cost was based on 2005-2006 figures with an assumption of about $2.00 per gallon diesel. At $4.00 per gallon diesel, we have used an increase in cost by 1/3 since this will also involve transporting

**For using the Cody Landfill, the round trip miles are 60 and this assumes 3 trips per week.

***Equipment replacement is based on purchase price of current truck at about $135,000 with amortization of 7 years.

****These are collection containers.

^ Current fee is $60.00 per ton. Proposed fee for October, 2009, is $90.00 per ton.

^^ This assumes recycling containers as described in section xxx of this plan. Bear-proof containers might be necessary depending on the location chosen by the town. The Wyoming Game and Fish may be able to obtain a grant for such materials purchase. This is currently at an investigative stage. Additional items for used oil tank and trailer. Specific items have not been selected. The $20,000 estimate has not been amortized.

^^^ 624 gallons of gasoline X $2.50 per gallon = $1,560.00 for gasoline
$5,714 per year for truck purchase (new price of $40,000)
15% of annual truck cost ($,714) for maintenance = $857.10 per year
Driver -- (4 hours per week X 52 weeks per year X $10.00 per hour) + 15% x$10.00 per hour benefits) = $2,392 per year
Total is $1,560 + $5,714 + $857.10 + $2,392 = $10,523

Option 1 assumes about 1/3 time for one person.
Option 2 assumes about 1/2 time for one person.
Option 3 is full time. We have rounded up since option 1's personnel cost is based on 2005-2006 figures
Administration is calculated as a percentage of personnel time; in this case, we have used 10% as the proportion.

Exhibit N1
Town of Frannie's Contract with Keele Sanitation
for Collection of Garbage and Refuse

CONTRACT FOR REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND REFUSE

This agreement made and entered into on the first day of July, 2009, by and between the Town of Frannie, P.O. Box 72, Frannie, Park and Big Horn Counties, Wyoming 82423, hereinafter referred to as **TOWN** and Keele Sanitation CO., P.O. Box 1660, Cody, Park County, Wyoming 82414, hereinafter referred to as **KEELE**:

WITNESSETH

Whereas **TOWN** desires to contract for the removal of garbage and refuse from the private residences and commercial premises located within the town limits of the Town of Frannie;

Whereas **KEELE**, a sole proprietorship, is willing to remove all garbage and refuse from within the town limits of the Town of Frannie;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein, it is agreed by and between **TOWN** and **KEELE** as follows:

1. **GARBAGE REMOVAL SERVICES**: **KEELE** will, with its own equipment and employees, at its own risk, remove on an every-other-week basis all refuse and garbage accumulating within the Town of Frannie from all private residences, business establishments, and other garbage and refuse disposal areas. **KEELE** will promptly dispose of all said garbage and refuse in a county approved landfill dump or site. Garbage removal shall be on alternating weekly basis and shall be on Thursday of every

other week. In the event of equipment failure or other problems, **KEELE** shall immediately take the necessary steps to remedy or rectify the problem to ensure little or no delay in garbage removal and shall notify the **MAYOR** of the Town of Frannie as to the problem.

2. **COMMERCIAL DUMPSTERS**: **KEELE** will provide commercial dumpsters to the commercial establishments within the **TOWN** upon request by the commercial establishments. The dumpsters employed for either residential or business collection shall be either 300 or 600 gallon capacity.

3. **DUTIES**: The **TOWN** is to have no control over the manner, method or details of performance, over the selection, direction or dismissal of KEELE's employees, and will look to **KEELE** for results only. Additionally, **KEELE** shall: (a) assume full responsibility for any damages by **KEELE's** negligence or the of its employees or agents; (b) make all proper income tax and social security deductions and payments and file all returns and forms required in connection therewith; (c) assume full responsibility for injures occurring to its employees while in the course of their employment, and protect itself against liability therefore by means of Workers' Compensation insurance or otherwise as it sees fit; (d) comply with all laws, Federal and State, which may regulate the performance of this contract, including, but not limited to, laws relating to wages and hours, and keep records showing such compliance and furnish proof of such compliance to TOWN as it may rightfully demand.

4. **COMPENSATION**: **TOWN** will pay **KEELE** for garbage and refuse removal services as follows: $ 740.00 for each bi-weekly collection as set forth above, regardless of the amount of refuse or number of dumpsters involved. **TOWN** shall pay the appropriate

sum to **KEELE** within ten (10) days following the month in which the garbage removal services were furnished and upon presentation of a proper and correct bill to **TOWN** by **KEELE**.

5. **RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES**: The parties intend that an independent contractor-owner relationship will be created by this agreement. **KEELE** in **NOT** to be considered an agent or employee of **TOWN** for any purpose, and the employees of **KEELE** are not entitled to any of the benefits that **TOWN** provides for **TOWN's** employees. It is further understood that **KEELE** is free to contract for similar services to be performed for other individuals while it is under contract with **TOWN**.
6. **INDEMNIFICATION**: **KEELE** agrees to indemnify **TOWN** and hold **TOWN** safe and harmless for any and all liability or loss arising in any way out of the performance of this contract. However, **TOWN** shall pay **KEELE** for any unusual damage to commercial containers (such as fire in the containers) above ordinary wear and tear. Said damage amount shall be based on the current wholesale value of the commercial containers.
7. **DURATION**: Either party may cancel this contract on thirty (30) days written notice; otherwise, this contract shall remain in full force and effect for a term of three (3) years, with the option to review in one (1) year, commencing on July 1, 2009 and ending on June 30, 2012.
8. **DUPLICATE ORIGINALS**: This agreement shall be executed in duplicate originals.

WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement on the first day of July, 2009.

TOWN OF FRANNIE

_____

Mayor, Jerry Dart

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

_____

Town Clerk

KEELE SANITATION CO.

_____

Exhibit O
Pro-Forma for Clark Landfill
Transfer Station for MSW and Operate C & D Cell

CLARK		CL1
Transfer station and CD cell, Transfer to Cody Landfill		
Operation and Maintenance Costs	*Dollars*	
Assume 40 CY of MSW and C&D per week		
MSW - 60% C&D - 40%		
Waste disposal equipment*	2,857	
2 40-cy roll offs		
Purchase price of $20,000		
Transport to Cody landfill	13,000	
$250/trip, 1 trip per week, 52 weeks per year		
Price is pro-rated using Crandall/Cody current transportation cost.		
** Disposal cost	11,250	
Engineering	3,000	
Contract equipment and labor for CD cell excavation	5,000	
Equipment and facility maintenance	13,000	
* Heavy equipment purchase	9,000	
Personnel	31,021	
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	**88,128**	

CLARK				CL2
Transfer station and CD cell				
Closure and Post-Closure		*Dollars*	*Dollars*	
Closure		3,500		
10 acres, $35,000 per acre				
Postclsoure				
Inspection		1,000		
2 per year				
Final cover		2,000		
$200 per acre per year, 10 acres				
Surface water control		500		
Groundwater monitoring		20,000		
Contingency		2,350		
10% of total				
Administration		2,350		
10% per year				
	TOTAL ANNUAL COST	**31,700**		
***Total closure & annual postclosure costs for 30 years			**951,000**	
* Basis is purchase of equipment for maintaining cell using 7 year equipment life.				
**40 CY per week X 52 weeks per year X 0.6 MSW = 1,248 CY				
1,248 CY MSW per year ÷ (10 CY = 1 Ton)				
1,248 CY ÷ 10 CY/Ton X $90.00 per Ton				
*** Inflation has not been factored				

Exhibit O1
Chart of Eligibility for Funding Sources

Chart of Eligibility

Project Type	CWSRF	DWSRF	MRG	WWD	JPA	TEA	BRC	CFP	CDBG	WHIP	RD WEP	RD CF
Water Treatment		x	x		x				x		x	
Water Transmission Lines		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Raw Water sources and intakes		x	x	x			x		x	x	x*	
Group water well, pumps and control		x	x	x					x	x	x	
Water Storage Tanks		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	
Water Distribution		x	x		x		x		x		x	
Sewage Treatment	x		x		x				x	x	x	
Sewage Mains & Pumping	x		x		x				x		x	
Storm Water	x		x				x		x	x	x	
Landfills	x		x		x				x	x	x	x
Emergency Vehicles			x						x		x	
Public Transportation Vehicles						x						x
Dam & Reservoirs				x					x			x
Roads			x		x		x		x	x		x
Curb, gutters and sidewalks							x		x	x		x
Speculative/Leasable Building							x		x			
Industrial/Commercial Business Park							x		x			
Landscaping							x	x	x			
Recreation							x	x	x			x*
Child Care Facility							x	x	x			x
Datacenter Related							x			x		
Utility Lines (Telecommunications, Electric, Gas)							x					x
Community Facility								x	x			x
Handicapped Accessible Upgrades								x	x			x
Job Training									x			x
Planning									x			
Technical Assistance									x			x
Downtown Development									x			x
School/Government Building Renovation									x			
Traffic Signals									x	x		
Street Lighting							x		x	x		x
Workforce Housing Infrastructure									x	x		

Entities Eligible to Apply	CWSRF	DWSRF	MRG	WWD	JPA	TEA	BRC	CFP	CDBG	WHIP	RD WEP	RD CF
Municipalities	x	x	x	x	x*	x*	x	x	x	x	x	x
Counties	x	x	x	x**	x*	x*	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tribes			x	x	x*		x*			x*	x	x
Special Improvement Districts	x	x	x	x	x*			x*		x*	x	x
Hospital Districts			x		x*				x		x	
Joint Powers Boards	x	x	x	x	x*		x	x		x	x	x
Non-Profits											x	x

* see program rules or call the appropriate agency for certain conditions

** Counties are eligible for planning/studies, but may not be eligible for construction funding from WWD

Note: CDBG - Only cities, town and counties may apply. However, they may apply on behalf of other entities such as special district, non-profits and for profit businesses

Grants & Loans Seminar
Acronym Definitions

AML	Abandoned Mine Land
BRC	Business Ready Communities Grant and Loan Program
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (Direct Deposit)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
IUP	Intended Use Plan
JPA	Joint Powers Act
MRG	Mineral Royalty Grant
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
RD CF	USDA Rural Development Community Facilities Programs
RD WEP	USDA Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs
SLIB	State Loan and Investment Board
SRF	State Revolving Fund
TEA	Transportation Enterprise Account
WBC	Wyoming Business Council
WRIR	Wind River Indian Reservation
WWD	Wyoming Water Development
WWDC	Wyoming Water Development Commission
WWDO	Wyoming Water Development Office
WYPDES	Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Types of BRC Grants & Loans	
(BRC) BC	*Business Committed*
(BRC) CR	*Community Readiness*
(BRC) CE	*Community Enhancement*
(BRC) MDCCR	*Managed Data Center Cost Reduction*
CFP	Community Facilities Grant and Loan Program
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
WHIP	Wyoming Housing Infrastructure Program

Additional Information – Chart of Eligibility

- JPA loans must be for a revenue generating project.
- JPA loans for Special Improvement Districts with Assessments for streets & roads.
- Special Improvement Districts – water infrastructure projects are DWSRF eligible.
- Special Improvement Districts – sewer infrastructure projects are CWSRF eligible.
- Hospital Districts for Capital Facility Improvements.
- User water meters are ineligible for WWD funding, but eligible for DWSRF funding.
- Master meters are eligible for both WWD & DWSRF funding.
- Treatment projects are ineligible for WWD funding.
- WWD funds disinfection of ground water and transmission lines.
- Mineral Royalty Grants for projects such as: water and sewer projects, storm drainage projects, street and road projects, solid waste disposal projects, acquisition of emergency vehicles, public administration buildings, health care facilities, senior citizens centers, jail and detention facilities, facilities needed to provide services to the disabled and similar facilities as authorized by the Board. The term also means refinancing outstanding loans extended to the applicant.
- Only water pollution control related landfill items are CWSRF eligible.
- Municipal Buildings may be eligible for one or more funding sources, depending on the use of the building.

Exhibit P
Construction and Demolition Disposal Facilities
Screening Criteria
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
August 24, 2007

Dave Freudenthal, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

To protect, conserve and enhance the quality of Wyoming's environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

John Corra, Director

Memorandum

To: Interested Parties

From: LeRoy C. Feusner, P.E., BCEE
Administrator, Solid and Hazardous Waste Division
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

Date: 24 August 2007

Reference: Screening criteria for operation of unlined construction/demolition disposal facilities

Introduction

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste Division (Department), has received several inquiries regarding siting and operation of unlined construction/demolition (C/D) disposal facilities. The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the location standard in Solid Waste Rules and Regulations (SWRR), Chapter 4, Section 3(m) Hydrogeologic Conditions, which states:

> *Facilities shall not be located in an area where the department, after investigation by the applicant, finds that there is reasonable probability that solid waste disposal will have a detrimental affect on surface water or groundwater quality.*

Available data indicate that C/D wastes and leachate from C/D landfills are not environmentally benign (EPA, 1995; Maine DEP, 2005; Martin, Jeff, 2005; Townsend, 2000). However, available data indicate C/D leachate has less capacity to cause environmental impacts, when improperly managed, than municipal solid waste (MSW) leachate. Because of this, a relatively limited site evaluation may provide adequate site specific data for purposes of determining a site's suitability for use as an unlined C/D landfill.

Evaluation of Site Conditions

With the site-specific information listed below, the department can make a preliminary determination as to the potential for an unlined C/D landfill to impact groundwater at a given site. If the site-specific conditions are met, the facility will not need to be lined, and no additional site-characterization data will need to be provided (assuming an

adequate groundwater monitoring network exists). If the site criteria are not met, additional discussions will be required with the Department. These discussions may determine that additional site characterization may be required in order to assess the need for an engineered containment system.

Please note that obtaining and providing the site specific information below may adequately address the location standard for hydrogeologic conditions cited previously, but does not address the other location standards or criteria that must be met in order to acquire and maintain an operating permit for a C/D landfill, as described in SWRR Chapters 1 and 4. The site specific conditions that must be demonstrated are the shallowest depth to seasonally high groundwater and ambient groundwater chemistry.

Under the following conditions, the Department does not believe that a properly operated unlined C/D landfill will have a detrimental affect on groundwater quality.

1. The seasonally high groundwater level is at least 20 feet below the base of waste.

2. Subsurface materials are not composed of gravel or fractured consolidated rock.

3. Ambient groundwater quality, as determined by the Department, is greater than or equal to Class III groundwater (not Class I or II).

Depending on site specific conditions, operation of an unlined C/D landfill in areas with Class I or II groundwater may be acceptable. However, as noted above, this will require additional discussion with the Department on a site by site basis.

Be advised that while the Department may agree that operation of an unlined C/D landfill is appropriate in a given location, if groundwater impacts are subsequently detected, appropriate action will need to be taken. This may include a change or cessation of operations and corrective action to address groundwater impacts.

Groundwater Monitoring

As previously stated, C/D waste is not environmentally benign. While the Department believes that groundwater will not be impacted under the above conditions, groundwater monitoring will likely be required at C/D landfills, as provided for in SW Chapter 4 Section 6 (b).

Acceptable and Unacceptable Wastes for Disposal in Unlined C/D Landfills

A C/D landfill is defined in SWRR Chapter 1 Section 1 (e) as:

> *a solid waste management facility that accepts only **inert** construction waste, demolition waste, street sweepings and/or brush. This does not include garbage, liquids, sludges, paints, solvents, putrescibles, dead animals, friable asbestos, and hazardous or toxic*

wastes.

SWRR Chapter 1, Section 1(e), also defines construction/demolition waste:

> *includes, but is not limited to stone, wood, concrete, asphaltic concrete, cinder blocks, brick, plaster and metal.*

Because the definition for C/D waste is non-specific, the following additional information regarding items that may be included in the definition of C/D waste, and of wastes that are, and are not, acceptable in unlined C/D landfills is being provided. Table 1 provides a list of C/D wastes **acceptable** for disposal in unlined C/D landfills. Table 2 provides a list of C/D wastes **unacceptable** for disposal in unlined C/D landfills. Some materials in C/D waste may be recyclable. Recycling of these wastes is strongly encouraged whenever practicable.

Note that the following tables are for illustration purposes only, and they are not intended to be all inclusive. If an operator has any question regarding the acceptability of a particular waste type, please contact Department staff listed at the end of this memorandum.

Waste types that may be disposed in an unlined C/D landfill are limited. Rigorous, routine waste screening will be required so that disposal of any prohibited wastes is prevented. Permittees' failure to strictly comply with waste screening requirements, including failure to refuse prohibited wastes, may result in enforcement action by the Department, including potential revocation of the operating permit as set forth in SWRR Chapter 1, Section 4(b).

Table 1. Wastes Acceptable for Disposal in an Un-lined C/D Landfill.

All wastes must pass the paint filter liquid test prior to acceptance.

Asphalt (hardened paving and shingles)
Brick
Cabinets
Cardboard
Carpet and carpet pads
Caulking tubes (dry)
Ceiling tile
Ceramics
Cinder block
Clean wood
Concrete with or without rebar/wire mesh, asphaltic concrete
Containers (empty, clean, and rinsed)
Corrugated shipping containers
Dirt (uncontaminated)
Drums (empty, clean, and rinsed)
Drywall

Electrical fixtures
Electrical wiring
Fiberboard
Fiberglass
Flashing
Flooring tiles
Furniture
Glass
Green wastes (grass, shrubs, tree limbs, etc.)
Gypsum wallboard
Hardened asphalt
Insulation (fiberglass, foam/treated cellulose/sheathing)
Lumber (painted or unpainted and untreated)
Masonite/slate
Metal (ferrous and non-ferrous, if not recycled)
Metal studs
Masonry and plaster
Mortar
Nails
Non-friable asbestos
Paper products
Packaging foam
Paint containers (dry)
Pallets/spools/reels
Paperboard
Particleboard
Pesticide and herbicide containers if triple rinsed
Plaster
Plastic pipe
Plastic sheeting
Plumbing fixtures
Porcelain/bathroom fixtures
Pressboard/chipboard
Roofing materials/roofing felt
Sheathing
Siding (does not contain friable asbestos)
Sod
Steel
Stone/rock
Street sweepings (litter must be removed, concentrations of metals, VOCs, and other compounds must sampled and found to be below regulatory limits)
Styrofoam
Sump waste from car wash sumps (must pass the paint filter liquids test and concentrations of metals, VOCs, and other compounds must sampled and found to be below regulatory limits)
Textiles
Tile (ceiling and ceramic)
Tires (may include wheels)

Vinyl (doors, siding, windows, flooring)
White goods/appliances (if refrigerants have been properly removed)
Wire
Wood (clean, untreated, painted or unpainted)
Wood pallets

Table 2. Wastes Not Acceptable for Disposal in an Un-lined C/D Landfill.

Aerosol cans containing any product
Adhesives
Automobiles
Automotive cleaners, solvents, waxes
Batteries (alkaline or rechargeable, Ni-Cd, lithium, metal hydride, etc.)
Caulk
Containers with liquids
Creosote (liquid; or creosote treated wood)
Dead animals
Driveway sealants
Drums and containers containing any waste
Epoxies
Electronic wastes
Exit signs (lighted, from building interiors)
Friable asbestos
Fuel tanks
Garbage
Glues
Hazardous wastes (listed or characteristic)
Industrial wastes
Lacquer thinners
Lead
Lead acid batteries
Lead based paint, flashing, or solder
Liquids of any type or quantity
Medical/infectious wastes
Mercury containing devices (switches, bulbs, thermostats, etc.)
Mercury based paints
Metallic pigments in unused paint containing: lead, arsenic, barium, cadmium, zinc, mercury, or chromium
Municipal solid waste
Oils, greases, and any petroleum contaminated
Paints
PCBs in ballasts, transformers and capacitors
Petroleum contaminated soil
Pentachlorophenol
Pesticides
Petroleum constituents, leachable from roofing tars

Petroleum storage tanks (unless properly decommissioned and certified clean)
Polyurethane
Putrescible wastes
Rechargeable and/or alkaline batteries
Resins
Roofing cement/sealers
Sealers
Septage
Sludges
Smoke detectors
Solvents
Stains
Thermostats and thermometers (mercury containing)
Transformers
Treated wood (e.g., pressure treated, creosote, chromated copper arsenate (green treated wood); pentachlorophenol (brown treated wood), copper naphthenate, ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA), ammoniacal copper quarternary compound (ACQ),etc.)
Used oil and/or grease filters
Varnishes

For More Information

If you have questions regarding construction demolition landfills, please contact staff in the DEQ offices listed below.

Cheyenne Office (Maggie Davison)	(307) 777-7752
Casper Office (Dale Anderson)	(307) 473-3450
Lander Office (Patrick Troxel)	(307) 332-6924

References

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1995, Construction and Demolition landfills, prepared by ICF Kaiser Incorporated, prepared for ESEPA Office of Solid Waste, Contract No. 68-W3-0008, 39 p.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 2005, Report to the Joint Standing Committee on Natural Resources Concerning the Safe Management of Arsenic-Treated Wood Wastes.

Martin, Jeff, 2005, Preliminary Evaluation of Leachate Analytical Results from Ohio C&D landfills, Interoffice Memorandum to Dan Harris, Chief, DSIWM.

Townsend, Timothy, et. al., 2000 Continued research into the characteristics of leachate from construction/demolition Waste landfills, Florida Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Report # 00-04, 71p.

Exhibit Q
Wyoming Statute Title 18, Chapter 11 Solid Waste Disposal Districts

CHAPTER 11 - Solid Waste Disposal Districts

18-11-101. Solid waste disposal districts; creation.

(a) Each board of county commissioners may establish by resolution one (1) or more solid waste disposal districts composed of any portion of the county. Areas may be added to or subtracted from an existing district in the same manner.

(b) Not less than sixty (60) days before any resolution pursuant to this section is signed, the board of county commissioners shall submit the proposed boundaries of the district to the county assessor and the department of revenue for review for any conflict, overlap, gap or other boundary issue. The assessor and the department may make written comments thereon to the county commissioners.

18-11-102. Powers; management; rates; penalty for violation of rules.

Following the creation of a solid waste disposal district the board of county commissioners shall appoint not less than three (3) nor more than nine (9) residents of the district to constitute the governing board of the district. Appointees shall serve a term of three (3) years and may be reappointed for three (3) additional terms. Terms of office shall be staggered. The governing board may exercise all powers granted to cities and towns by W.S. 15-1-103(a) (xxi) and (xl) and shall adopt rules and regulations in managing the disposal of solid wastes within the district. Violation of a rule or regulation of the governing board requiring disposal of solid wastes in designated sites constitutes a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00) or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or both. A governing board may also enforce its rules and regulations by appropriate legal proceedings and expend and generate revenue relative to the purpose of a solid waste disposal district. The governing board may permit persons or entities not included within the district to utilize the facilities of the district. The governing board may impose fees upon persons or entities included within or outside of the district for the privilege of utilizing the facilities of the district at rates established by the governing board and any revenue generated in this manner shall only be used to operate the district.

18-11-103. Taxation; limitation.

(a) A solid waste disposal district board may submit to the qualified electors of the district the question of whether or not the district shall annually levy not to exceed three (3) mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the district to operate the district.

The question shall be submitted by the county clerk as ordered by the board of county commissioners at an election called, conducted, canvassed and returned in the manner provided for bond elections by the Political Subdivision Bond Election Law, W.S. 22-21-101 through 22-21-112.

(b) The board of county commissioners at the time of making the levy for county purposes shall levy a tax upon the taxable property within a solid waste disposal district to be used solely to operate the district. These monies shall be placed in an account certified by the solid waste disposal district governing board if the mill levy authorization has been approved pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

18-11-104. Operation of disposal system.

Any requirements or exceptions pertaining to the operation of solid waste disposal systems by cities and towns are also applicable to county solid waste disposal districts.

18-11-105. Procedures.

The Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act [16-3-101 through 16-3-115] is applicable to all proceedings under W.S. 18-11-101 through 18-11-105 except establishing or changing the boundaries of a solid waste disposal district.

Exhibit R
Population for Park County, Municipalities, and Rural Areas
2009 - 2028

Park County Population
2009-2028

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Park County Total	27,450	27,570	27,669	27,729	27,769	27,829	27,889	27,979	28,039	28,070	28,129	28,364	28,449	28,534	28,620	28,706	28,792	28,879	28,966	29,054
Cody																				
city	9,405	9,447	9,482	9,501	9,516	9,536	9,558	9,588	9,609	9,618	9,639	9,668	9,697	9,727	9,757	9,788	9,816	9,844	9,876	9,904
rural	6,750	6,779	6,802	6,816	6,823	6,837	6,850	6,872	6,885	6,891	6,904	7,013	7,033	7,052	7,072	7,092	7,113	7,135	7,156	7,177
Powell																				
city	5,486	5510	5,530	5,542	5,550	5,562	5,574	5,592	5,604	5,610	5,622	5,639	5,656	5,673	5,690	5,707	5,724	5,741	5,758	5,775
rural	3,890	3,906	3,920	3,928	3,932	3,940	3,948	3,960	3,967	3,971	3,979	4,041	4,053	4,064	4,076	4,087	4,099	4,112	4,124	4,136
Meeteetse																				
town	363	365	366	367	368	368	369	370	371	372	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381
rural	229	230	231	231	231	232	232	233	233	234	234	238	238	239	240	240	241	242	243	243
Clark																				
core area	603	606	609	612	615	618	621	624	627	630	633	636	639	642	645	648	651	653	656	659
rural	458	460	461	462	463	464	464	466	467	467	468	475	477	478	479	481	482	484	485	487
Crandall																				
core area	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
rural	114	115	115	116	116	116	116	116	117	117	117	119	119	120	120	120	121	121	121	122

Exhibit S
Population for Wyoming, Cities, Counties, and Towns: 2000 to 2020
Wyoming Business Council

Population for Wyoming, Counties, Cities, and Towns: 2000 to 2020

AREA	2000 Census	2001 Estimate	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast	2011 Forecast	2012 Forecast	2013 Forecast	2014 Forecast	2015 Forecast	2016 Forecast	2017 Forecast	2018 Forecast	2019 Forecast
WYOMING	**493,782**	**494,045**	**499,045**	**501,915**	**505,887**	**509,294**	**515,410**	**522,620**	**528,900**	**534,720**	**540,040**	**544,400**	**548,190**	**551,480**	**555,310**	**559,210**	**563,690**	**567,670**	**571,040**	**575,060**
Albany Cnty	**32,014**	**31,841**	**31,592**	**31,531**	**31,397**	**30,890**	**30,800**	**31,030**	**31,200**	**31,330**	**31,430**	**31,490**	**31,510**	**31,510**	**31,530**	**31,550**	**31,600**	**31,620**	**31,610**	**31,630**
Laramie	27,171	26,948	26,710	26,598	26,454	26,050	25,996	26,190	26,334	26,444	26,528	26,579	26,595	26,595	26,612	26,629	26,671	26,688	26,680	26,697
Rock River	235	236	230	228	223	214	220	222	223	224	225	225	225	225	225	225	226	226	226	226
Big Horn Cnty	**11,461**	**11,301**	**11,227**	**11,185**	**11,369**	**11,333**	**11,420**	**11,510**	**11,590**	**11,650**	**11,700**	**11,740**	**11,760**	**11,770**	**11,790**	**11,820**	**11,850**	**11,870**	**11,880**	**11,900**
Basin	1,238	1,223	1,214	1,203	1,210	1,224	1,229	1,238	1,247	1,253	1,259	1,263	1,265	1,266	1,268	1,272	1,275	1,277	1,278	1,280
Burlington	250	247	246	246	248	248	250	252	254	255	256	257	257	258	258	259	259	260	260	260
Byron	557	554	548	543	547	548	554	558	562	565	567	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577
Cowley	560	563	567	568	579	582	580	584	588	591	594	596	597	597	598	600	601	602	603	604
Deaver	177	174	175	178	179	177	179	180	182	183	183	184	184	184	185	185	186	186	186	186
Frannie (pt.)	180	178	177	177	182	182	182	183	184	185	186	187	187	187	188	188	189	189	189	189
Greybull	1,815	1,783	1,765	1,750	1,767	1,752	1,782	1,796	1,808	1,817	1,825	1,831	1,835	1,836	1,839	1,844	1,849	1,852	1,853	1,856
Lovell	2,361	2,320	2,298	2,287	2,302	2,277	2,320	2,338	2,355	2,367	2,377	2,385	2,389	2,391	2,395	2,401	2,407	2,412	2,414	2,418
Manderson	104	103	102	101	102	101	103	104	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	107	107	107	107
Campbell Cnty	**33,698**	**34,670**	**36,155**	**36,423**	**36,654**	**37,405**	**38,890**	**39,990**	**41,040**	**42,080**	**43,090**	**44,010**	**44,910**	**45,780**	**46,700**	**47,650**	**48,660**	**49,640**	**50,580**	**51,600**
Gillette	20,271	20,870	21,819	22,053	22,174	22,685	23,522	24,187	24,822	25,451	26,062	26,618	27,163	27,689	28,245	28,820	29,431	30,024	30,592	31,209
Wright	1,347	1,379	1,426	1,418	1,408	1,425	1,508	1,551	1,591	1,632	1,671	1,706	1,741	1,775	1,811	1,847	1,887	1,925	1,961	2,001
Carbon Cnty	**15,639**	**15,259**	**15,382**	**15,362**	**15,346**	**15,331**	**15,320**	**15,450**	**15,560**	**15,650**	**15,730**	**15,720**	**15,690**	**15,650**	**15,620**	**15,590**	**15,580**	**15,550**	**15,500**	**15,470**
Baggs	348	354	356	356	355	354	354	357	359	361	363	363	362	361	361	360	360	359	358	357
Dixon	79	79	79	80	81	81	80	81	81	82	82	82	82	82	82	81	81	81	81	81
Elk Mountain	192	189	189	191	190	192	190	192	193	194	195	195	195	194	194	194	193	193	192	192
Encampment	443	437	439	443	443	442	441	444	447	450	452	452	451	450	449	448	448	447	446	445
Hanna	873	865	871	874	868	863	866	873	880	885	889	889	887	885	883	881	881	879	876	875
Medicine Bow	274	270	271	269	267	265	267	270	272	273	275	274	274	273	273	272	272	271	271	270
Rawlins	9,006	8,655	8,725	8,702	8,692	8,658	8,680	8,754	8,816	8,867	8,912	8,907	8,890	8,867	8,850	8,833	8,827	8,810	8,782	8,765
Riverside	59	58	58	59	59	60	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	59
Saratoga	1,726	1,716	1,728	1,720	1,714	1,714	1,714	1,728	1,741	1,751	1,760	1,759	1,755	1,751	1,748	1,744	1,743	1,740	1,734	1,731
Sinclair	423	416	415	412	409	406	410	413	416	419	421	421	420	419	418	417	417	416	415	414
Converse Cnty	**12,052**	**12,098**	**12,356**	**12,339**	**12,526**	**12,766**	**12,860**	**13,020**	**13,160**	**13,290**	**13,400**	**13,500**	**13,580**	**13,650**	**13,740**	**13,820**	**13,920**	**14,000**	**14,070**	**14,150**
Douglas	5,295	5,319	5,426	5,401	5,490	5,581	5,635	5,705	5,766	5,823	5,871	5,915	5,950	5,981	6,020	6,055	6,099	6,134	6,165	6,200
Glenrock	2,242	2,242	2,290	2,289	2,302	2,351	2,375	2,405	2,431	2,455	2,475	2,493	2,508	2,521	2,538	2,552	2,571	2,586	2,599	2,613
Lost Springs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rolling Hills	449	450	460	461	461	467	475	481	486	491	495	499	502	505	508	511	515	518	520	523
Crook Cnty	**5,887**	**5,775**	**5,898**	**5,974**	**6,032**	**6,182**	**6,210**	**6,300**	**6,380**	**6,460**	**6,520**	**6,570**	**6,620**	**6,650**	**6,700**	**6,740**	**6,790**	**6,830**	**6,860**	**6,910**
Hulett	408	400	406	410	412	429	428	434	440	445	449	453	456	458	462	464	468	471	473	476
Moorcroft	807	793	807	824	821	845	850	862	873	884	892	899	906	910	917	923	929	935	939	946
Pine Haven	222	225	240	267	298	317	287	291	295	299	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	317	320
Sundance	1,161	1,132	1,173	1,174	1,167	1,184	1,209	1,227	1,242	1,258	1,269	1,279	1,289	1,295	1,304	1,312	1,322	1,330	1,336	1,345
Fremont Cnty	**35,804**	**35,786**	**36,032**	**36,052**	**36,218**	**36,491**	**36,900**	**37,310**	**37,640**	**37,940**	**38,200**	**38,420**	**38,590**	**38,720**	**38,890**	**39,060**	**39,260**	**39,430**	**39,560**	**39,720**
Dubois	964	968	980	981	981	991	1,001	1,012	1,021	1,030	1,037	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,055	1,060	1,065	1,070	1,073	1,078
Hudson	407	407	408	408	413	416	420	424	428	431	434	437	439	440	442	444	446	448	450	452
Lander	6,890	6,882	6,886	6,855	6,855	6,898	7,014	7,092	7,154	7,211	7,261	7,303	7,335	7,360	7,392	7,424	7,462	7,495	7,519	7,550
Pavillion	165	167	167	166	164	164	168	170	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	178	179	180	181	181
Riverton	9,259	9,256	9,387	9,413	9,364	9,430	9,568	9,674	9,760	9,837	9,905	9,962	10,006	10,040	10,084	10,128	10,180	10,224	10,257	10,299
Shoshoni	635	633	664	660	657	659	669	676	682	688	692	696	700	702	705	708	712	715	717	720
Goshen Cnty	**12,538**	**12,449**	**12,290**	**12,237**	**12,286**	**12,243**	**12,200**	**12,270**	**12,330**	**12,370**	**12,400**	**12,400**	**12,390**	**12,360**	**12,340**	**12,330**	**12,330**	**12,310**	**12,280**	**12,270**

2020 Forecast
579,090
31,640
26,705
226
11,920
1,282
261
578
605
187
190
1,860
2,422
107
52,630
31,832
2,041
15,440
357
81
192
444
873
269
8,748
59
1,727
413
14,240
6,239
2,630
1
526
6,950
479
951
321
1,353
39,880
1,082
453
7,580
182
10,340
723
12,250

Fort Laramie	243	241	238	235	234	231	233	235	236	236	237	237	237	236	236	236	236	235	235	235
La Grange	332	331	329	329	332	332	328	330	332	333	334	334	334	333	332	332	332	331	331	330
Lingle	510	507	499	495	491	490	491	494	497	498	499	499	499	498	497	497	497	496	495	494
Torrington	5,776	5,723	5,639	5,589	5,561	5,533	5,553	5,585	5,612	5,630	5,644	5,644	5,639	5,626	5,617	5,612	5,612	5,603	5,589	5,585
Yoder	169	168	165	164	163	163	163	164	165	165	166	166	166	165	165	165	165	164	164	164
Hot Springs Cnty	**4,882**	**4,772**	**4,723**	**4,607**	**4,580**	**4,537**	**4,580**	**4,570**	**4,550**	**4,530**	**4,500**	**4,480**	**4,450**	**4,410**	**4,380**	**4,350**	**4,330**	**4,300**	**4,260**	**4,230**
E Thermopolis	274	268	265	259	256	258	258	257	256	255	253	252	251	248	247	245	244	242	240	238
Kirby	57	56	55	54	55	54	54	54	54	54	53	53	53	52	52	51	51	51	50	50
Thermopolis	3,172	3,097	3,061	2,979	2,942	2,905	2,951	2,945	2,932	2,919	2,900	2,887	2,868	2,842	2,822	2,803	2,790	2,771	2,745	2,726
Johnson Cnty	**7,075**	**7,171**	**7,413**	**7,537**	**7,606**	**7,721**	**7,990**	**8,200**	**8,400**	**8,590**	**8,780**	**8,940**	**9,090**	**9,230**	**9,380**	**9,540**	**9,710**	**9,870**	**10,020**	**10,180**
Buffalo	3,902	3,956	4,100	4,212	4,230	4,290	4,438	4,554	4,666	4,771	4,877	4,966	5,049	5,127	5,210	5,299	5,393	5,482	5,565	5,654
Kaycee	249	253	261	265	269	273	282	289	296	303	310	315	321	326	331	337	343	348	354	359
Laramie Cnty	**81,607**	**82,337**	**83,156**	**84,316**	**85,033**	**85,163**	**85,670**	**86,610**	**87,370**	**88,050**	**88,640**	**89,300**	**89,870**	**90,340**	**90,910**	**91,480**	**92,130**	**92,700**	**93,170**	**93,730**
Albin	120	120	121	122	120	117	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	128	129	130	131	132	132	133
Burns	285	289	293	310	313	310	310	314	316	319	321	323	325	327	329	331	334	336	337	339
Cheyenne	53,192	53,525	53,958	54,577	55,186	55,731	55,723	56,334	56,829	57,271	57,655	58,084	58,455	58,760	59,131	59,502	59,925	60,295	60,601	60,965
Pine Bluffs	1,153	1,164	1,168	1,185	1,177	1,162	1,191	1,204	1,214	1,224	1,232	1,241	1,249	1,255	1,263	1,271	1,280	1,288	1,295	1,303
Lincoln Cnty	**14,573**	**14,736**	**14,940**	**15,249**	**15,670**	**15,999**	**16,380**	**16,800**	**17,210**	**17,600**	**17,990**	**18,300**	**18,590**	**18,870**	**19,180**	**19,480**	**19,810**	**20,130**	**20,420**	**20,750**
Afton	1,846	1,833	1,813	1,811	1,830	1,831	1,938	1,988	2,037	2,083	2,129	2,166	2,200	2,233	2,270	2,305	2,344	2,382	2,417	2,456
Alpine	550	578	662	733	771	789	767	787	806	824	842	857	870	884	898	912	928	943	956	972
Cokeville	506	499	496	493	495	492	526	539	552	565	577	587	596	605	615	625	636	646	655	666
Diamondville	716	712	702	697	700	695	744	763	781	799	817	831	844	857	871	885	900	914	927	942
Kemmerer	2,651	2,612	2,572	2,557	2,568	2,560	2,732	2,802	2,871	2,936	3,001	3,053	3,101	3,148	3,199	3,250	3,305	3,358	3,406	3,461
La Barge	431	427	421	419	420	421	448	459	470	481	492	500	508	516	524	532	541	550	558	567
Opal	102	101	100	99	100	99	106	109	111	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134
Thayne	341	341	336	336	348	357	367	376	385	394	403	410	416	423	429	436	444	451	457	465
Natrona Cnty	**66,533**	**66,909**	**67,519**	**68,238**	**68,988**	**69,799**	**70,650**	**71,780**	**72,770**	**73,700**	**74,560**	**75,300**	**75,970**	**76,570**	**77,240**	**77,920**	**78,670**	**79,350**	**79,960**	**80,640**
Bar Nunn	936	944	955	970	1,139	1,292	1,128	1,146	1,162	1,176	1,190	1,202	1,213	1,222	1,233	1,244	1,256	1,267	1,276	1,287
Casper	49,737	49,867	50,236	50,770	51,223	51,738	52,504	53,343	54,079	54,770	55,409	55,959	56,457	56,903	57,401	57,906	58,464	58,969	59,422	59,928
Edgerton	169	169	170	171	172	173	177	179	182	184	186	188	190	191	193	195	197	198	200	202
Evansville	2,255	2,269	2,285	2,297	2,304	2,328	2,372	2,410	2,443	2,474	2,503	2,528	2,550	2,571	2,593	2,616	2,641	2,664	2,684	2,707
Midwest	408	408	411	417	427	431	434	441	447	453	458	463	467	470	475	479	483	488	491	495
Mills	2,632	2,739	2,830	2,866	2,873	2,898	2,935	2,982	3,023	3,062	3,098	3,129	3,156	3,181	3,209	3,237	3,269	3,297	3,322	3,350
Niobrara Cnty	**2,407**	**2,320**	**2,268**	**2,252**	**2,285**	**2,286**	**2,250**	**2,240**	**2,230**	**2,210**	**2,190**	**2,170**	**2,150**	**2,130**	**2,110**	**2,090**	**2,080**	**2,060**	**2,040**	**2,020**
Lusk	1,447	1,380	1,345	1,341	1,351	1,348	1,334	1,328	1,322	1,310	1,298	1,286	1,274	1,262	1,251	1,239	1,233	1,221	1,209	1,197
Manville	101	99	97	96	98	99	96	96	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	90	89	88	87	87
Van Tassell	18	18	17	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
Park Cnty	**25,786**	**25,790**	**25,948**	**26,309**	**26,410**	**26,664**	**26,910**	**27,150**	**27,330**	**27,480**	**27,600**	**27,700**	**27,760**	**27,800**	**27,860**	**27,920**	**28,010**	**28,070**	**28,100**	**28,160**
Cody	8,885	8,845	8,898	9,006	9,044	9,100	9,211	9,294	9,355	9,407	9,448	9,482	9,502	9,516	9,537	9,557	9,588	9,609	9,619	9,639
Frannie (pt.)	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Meeteetse	351	350	349	350	345	347	356	359	361	363	365	366	367	368	368	369	370	371	372	372
Powell	5,340	5,231	5,206	5,242	5,233	5,288	5,372	5,420	5,456	5,486	5,510	5,530	5,542	5,550	5,562	5,574	5,592	5,604	5,610	5,622
Platte Cnty	**8,807**	**8,776**	**8,772**	**8,657**	**8,677**	**8,619**	**8,620**	**8,620**	**8,600**	**8,570**	**8,530**	**8,510**	**8,480**	**8,440**	**8,410**	**8,380**	**8,360**	**8,330**	**8,290**	**8,250**
Chugwater	244	242	240	235	235	231	234	234	233	233	231	231	230	229	228	227	227	226	225	224
Glendo	229	229	229	226	231	229	227	227	227	226	225	224	223	222	222	221	220	220	218	217
Guernsey	1,147	1,144	1,142	1,121	1,122	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,116	1,112	1,107	1,104	1,100	1,095	1,091	1,087	1,085	1,081	1,075	1,070
Hartville	76	75	75	74	76	75	75	75	74	74	74	74	73	73	73	72	72	72	72	71
Wheatland	3,549	3,536	3,537	3,488	3,506	3,464	3,473	3,473	3,465	3,453	3,437	3,429	3,417	3,401	3,389	3,377	3,369	3,357	3,340	3,324
Sheridan Cnty	**26,560**	**26,729**	**26,951**	**27,146**	**27,236**	**27,389**	**27,720**	**28,040**	**28,310**	**28,540**	**28,750**	**28,980**	**29,180**	**29,350**	**29,540**	**29,740**	**29,970**	**30,170**	**30,330**	**30,530**
Clearmont	115	115	116	117	117	117	119	120	122	123	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	130	131
Dayton	678	679	682	701	706	717	716	724	731	737	742	748	753	758	763	768	774	779	783	788
Ranchester	701	708	717	719	707	717	729	737	744	750	756	762	767	771	776	782	788	793	797	802

234
330
493
5,576
164
4,200
236
50
2,706
10,350
5,749
365
94,290
134
341
61,330
1,310
21,070
2,493
987
676
957
3,515
576
136
472
81,320
1,298
60,433
203
2,730
500
3,379
2,000
1,185
86
15
28,220
9,660
31
373
5,634
8,220
223
217
1,066
71
3,312
30,730
132
793
808

Sheridan	15,872	15,934	16,026	16,096	16,255	16,333	16,510	16,701	16,861	16,998	17,124	17,261	17,380	17,481	17,594	17,713	17,850	17,969	18,065	18,184
Sublette Cnty	**5,920**	**5,936**	**6,218**	**6,352**	**6,650**	**6,926**	**7,310**	**7,690**	**8,070**	**8,470**	**8,870**	**9,180**	**9,490**	**9,800**	**10,120**	**10,460**	**10,820**	**11,180**	**11,540**	**11,920**
Big Piney	408	407	426	433	443	455	491	517	542	569	596	617	638	659	680	703	727	751	776	801
Marbleton	720	716	751	766	789	811	871	917	962	1,010	1,057	1,094	1,131	1,168	1,206	1,247	1,290	1,333	1,376	1,421
Pinedale	1,402	1,392	1,449	1,487	1,562	1,658	1,724	1,813	1,903	1,997	2,092	2,165	2,238	2,311	2,386	2,467	2,552	2,636	2,721	2,811
Sweetwater Cnty	**37,613**	**36,766**	**37,294**	**37,098**	**37,570**	**37,975**	**38,740**	**39,540**	**40,260**	**40,960**	**41,620**	**41,900**	**42,140**	**42,340**	**42,580**	**42,810**	**43,090**	**43,330**	**43,520**	**43,750**
Bairoil	97	95	96	95	96	96	99	101	103	105	106	107	108	108	109	109	110	111	111	112
Granger	146	143	145	144	145	146	150	153	156	158	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	168	169
Green River	11,808	11,518	11,658	11,582	11,740	11,787	12,087	12,336	12,561	12,779	12,985	13,072	13,147	13,210	13,285	13,356	13,444	13,519	13,578	13,650
Rock Springs	18,649	18,215	18,490	18,402	18,658	18,772	19,199	19,595	19,952	20,299	20,626	20,765	20,884	20,983	21,102	21,216	21,355	21,474	21,568	21,682
Superior	244	237	240	238	240	239	247	252	257	261	266	267	269	270	272	273	275	277	278	279
Wamsutter	261	256	261	261	264	265	271	277	282	287	291	293	295	296	298	300	302	303	305	306
Teton Cnty	**18,251**	**18,498**	**18,583**	**18,700**	**19,001**	**19,032**	**19,360**	**19,590**	**19,790**	**19,970**	**20,130**	**20,370**	**20,580**	**20,780**	**21,000**	**21,220**	**21,460**	**21,690**	**21,890**	**22,120**
Jackson	8,647	8,719	8,748	8,838	8,984	9,038	9,157	9,266	9,360	9,445	9,521	9,635	9,734	9,829	9,933	10,037	10,150	10,259	10,354	10,462
Uinta Cnty	**19,742**	**19,537**	**19,769**	**19,754**	**19,786**	**19,939**	**20,100**	**20,330**	**20,520**	**20,690**	**20,840**	**20,900**	**20,930**	**20,950**	**20,980**	**21,020**	**21,070**	**21,110**	**21,120**	**21,150**
Bear River	477	470	476	476	484	487	488	493	498	502	506	507	508	509	509	510	511	512	513	513
Evanston	11,472	11,298	11,404	11,379	11,381	11,459	11,578	11,711	11,820	11,918	12,004	12,039	12,056	12,068	12,085	12,108	12,137	12,160	12,166	12,183
Lyman	1,938	1,913	1,929	1,924	1,924	1,937	1,958	1,980	1,999	2,015	2,030	2,036	2,039	2,041	2,043	2,047	2,052	2,056	2,057	2,060
Mountain View	1,153	1,135	1,158	1,161	1,160	1,163	1,176	1,189	1,200	1,210	1,219	1,223	1,224	1,226	1,227	1,230	1,233	1,235	1,236	1,237
Washakie Cnty	**8,289**	**8,067**	**7,940**	**7,926**	**7,890**	**7,933**	**7,830**	**7,850**	**7,850**	**7,850**	**7,840**	**7,800**	**7,750**	**7,690**	**7,640**	**7,590**	**7,550**	**7,500**	**7,440**	**7,390**
Ten Sleep	304	314	308	312	315	315	308	309	309	309	308	307	305	303	301	299	297	295	293	291
Worland	5,250	5,087	5,000	4,971	4,950	4,967	4,917	4,929	4,929	4,929	4,923	4,898	4,866	4,829	4,797	4,766	4,741	4,709	4,672	4,640
Weston Cnty	**6,644**	**6,522**	**6,619**	**6,671**	**6,677**	**6,671**	**6,700**	**6,730**	**6,740**	**6,740**	**6,730**	**6,720**	**6,710**	**6,690**	**6,670**	**6,650**	**6,640**	**6,630**	**6,600**	**6,590**
Newcastle	3,248	3,196	3,233	3,247	3,220	3,221	3,251	3,265	3,270	3,270	3,265	3,261	3,256	3,246	3,236	3,227	3,222	3,217	3,202	3,198
Upton	872	851	866	872	863	857	869	873	874	874	873	872	871	868	865	863	861	860	856	855
Wind River Res.	**23,250**	**23,238**	**23,398**	**23,411**	**23,519**	**23,696**	**23,962**	**24,228**	**24,442**	**24,637**	**24,806**	**24,949**	**25,059**	**25,144**	**25,254**	**25,364**	**25,494**	**25,605**	**25,689**	**25,793**

Note:

2000 state, county and municipality population are 2000 Census data with official revisions included;
2001-2005 state, county, and municipality population estimates were produced by U.S. Census Bureau;
2006 to 2020 state and county population forecasts were developed based on trends of demographic and economic variables;
Municipality population forecasts were simply calculated by applying the place/county ratios to the appropriate county population forecasts.

18,303
12,320
828
1,469
2,905
43,990
112
170
13,725
21,801
281
308
22,340
10,566
21,180
514
12,200
2,063
1,239
7,340
289
4,609
6,570
3,188
852
25,897

Exhibit T
Summary of Agendas and Minutes from Public Meetings for Park County's Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans

Park County Landfills Work Session
Wednesday, December 7, 2005

SCHEDULED: Legislative Discussion with Park County and Cities of Cody and Powell and Town of Meeteetse.

ATTENDANCE:

Name	Representing
Dave Hoffert	Park County Landfills
Roy Holm	Holm, Blough and Co.
Deb Thomas	Clark & Powder River Basin Resource Councils
Heath Overfield	Engineering Associates – Thermopolis
Carole Cloudwalker	Cody Enterprise
Tim Waddell	Park County Landfills
Myron Heny	City of Powell - Sanitation Superintendent
Scott Mangold	Mayor of Powell
Zane Logan	City of Powell - City Manager
Marie Fontaine	Park County Commissioner
Tim French	Park County Commissioner
Dave Warfel	Big Horn County Solid Waste District
Stephen Payne	City of Cody – City Engineer
Deb Bush	Park County Clerk's Office
Peggy Ruble	Park County Commissioner's Office
Clifford C. Main	City of Cody – City Councilman
Bucky Hall	Park County Commissioner
R. Ray Peterson	State Senator – District 19
Laurie Kadrich	City of Cody – City Manager
Gib Mathers	Powell Tribune
Bob Aholt	Clark Wyoming Resident
Sandie Morris	Park County Landfills

OPENING: 1:30pm on December 7th.

Dave Hoffert opens with explanation of legislature. *Summary from Joint Minerals Committee* handout referenced. Differences between new and old bill were outlined.

Park County Map illustrates particular landfills in question. WDEQ categorized each site as open and permitted or historical. Definition of "old landfills" clarified and how the "risk and responsibility" issues facing the "original operators" of those historical sites in question are in reality, issues current operators may be held accountable for.

The point was stressed to attendees that because the WDEQ has already made final decisions regarding mandatory lining and inevitable closure of multiple sites throughout the state; doing nothing about the situation, or entrusting our future operations to others is simply not an option at this stage of the game. Now is the time for county lines to be breeched and the once separated solid waste entities within the Big Horn Basin must unify. Once combined, we would use our resources and existing research data specific to our areas to perhaps influence and help construct a legislative bill that fits our disposal and funding needs.

As offered by the state, any one of the entities independently signed on with the plan will receive 50% matching funds from the state. That percentage jumps to 70% should any two entities join forces, and if more than three separate entities combine the percentage of matching grant funds would increase to 90%. Hoffert strongly suggested all affected landfill operators consider pooling our efforts now in an attempt to qualify for grant funding. The DEQ is adamant about lining all sites whether or not the grant fund assistance bill is approved. Through the grant they are offering planning assistance to those who require it, however if we are not willing to sign on with them then we would be on our own. Steps need to be taken immediately to form a board of some sort in an effort to organize all entities willing to join forces, begin compiling data for submittal that reflects our own true numbers, not pre-packaged data and statewide averaged numbers.

Myron Heny interjects at this point to expand on the issue stipulating any plan would only be approved after meeting certain criteria. However Dave adds that whatever plans conceived and submitted by the group would not have to be approved by each and every entity concerned. We have the leniency to include topics that only one or some of the sites need addressed that perhaps the others don't agree with. As long as we are willing to work together it is not necessary that we agree on every detail. The answer doesn't have to be approved by DEQ.

Marie asks Dave if he can expand on the subject a little further. Dave explains that this is where we have the chance to submit to the DEQ our own numbers gathered from within our own areas, supporting the realities of our impact on groundwater.

BREAK: 2:00 – 2:15

Reconvene and ask each attendee to introduce themselves to the group and reason of interest.

Park County Commissioner Tim French asks to begin with 2 questions. One – Is well monitoring required on the historical landfills we know we are responsible for now that GW impact is an issue?

Hoffert answered that the landowners and waste generators were held responsible if those persons were known. The DEQ admits that dealing with just the County is a flawed concept, in the case of cleanup required on land owned by the BLM for example.

Myron Heny attempts to clarify details as to why BLM and other such entities no longer allows leasing of their lands due to the potential risk of cleanup and the costs incurred from the operations of a third party user.

DEQ had to draw the line when multiple historical sites were recognized daily, and there is no way to determine ownership and henceforth responsibility, Hoffert continued. The thought process was swaying towards pinning responsibility onto those who cooperate and follow the rules.

Deb Thomas asks if this information is available to all interested, to which Hoffert replied, Yes, but it can be confusing to most and is incomplete at best. We have fairly complete information on Park County.

Cliff Main points out that the information on wells and their locations were identified somewhere on paper. Did we receive any such documentation? To which Hoffert replied Yes.

Tim French continues with second question: Do we have to line everything from here on out?

NOTE: On December 7, 2005 the answer was maybe, we have since learned any new MSW pits will be lined.

Dave Hoffert refers to a copy of *Used News* for answer. The first report issued on the issue is in the fall 2005 – DEQ changed their interpretation of ground water impacts. As to whether a criteria for lining is known; Winter 2005 *Used News* issue says criteria is "unknown" by DEQ as of now. So answers can't be had because criteria are not set and unclear.

Cliff Main asks-Back to the Legislative Bill, Any plan must be approved by all working together?

Dave Hoffert Yes – plan agreed upon by all. If one doesn't agree then that entity is on its own and obligated to start over with new information. Nothing in the plan forces all to follow suit, can have exclusions for each.
Cliff – No, all have equal say and must agree.
Dave – All entities can have own opinions and as long as stated then it will be allowed.

Myron – "Supposes" example – After majority agrees on plan and getting together on the plan is the main objective, but no one is obligated to accept plan in its entirety. Myron goes on to say that you are not restricted to joining a plan with those in your area only.

Lauric Kadrich inquires as to how are we working together? Form a Joint Powers Board or groups? Myron said that it would be up to the group. Dave's suggestion was to organize on a larger level than Park County. Only obligated if you are technical owner of

site. Service areas are drawn where needed i.e. Powell – City not responsible because site is owned by Park County but the city still needs to be involved.

Break – 2:45 – 3:00

(Dave at map of Big Horn Basin) "Regionalization Explanation"
Refers to volume comparison sheet and goes over breakdown that stipulates charges ($) vs. volume vs. population. Larger populated regions cannot be compared to our real numbers and us. "Real Landfills" only accept municipal waste, other wastes delivered to specialized sites where we collect it all.

Deb Bush asks if data exists on breakdown of waste types and percentage of what our trash is made up of?

Myron – Accurate records are kept on recyclables for Powell. We tend to get more of certain wastes (cardboard, aluminum) than we have special services at the recycling facility for. Public separates and takes to facility that deals with it best or who pays them for their recyclables.

Hoffert – Accurate records exist on volumes from packer trucks and commercial wastes but not as detailed breakdown of individual types of waste.

Hoffert continues explanation, using Casper as an example; We (Big Horn Basin) do not have the option to do it right, the solution must be sensible. As their language and definitions are applied, it doesn't work for us and our needs. (Uses Press release and CAG notes for reference)

April 1st is the date anticipated for answers for City budget requirements. Suggests funding plans to support future liner or closure act is started right away. An inquiry as to who would experience the impact of rising costs from Commissioner Hall prompts Hoffert to reply "All will feel the impact." Heny advises a county-wide ordinance be put in place to share equal parts of the costs to which both Commissioners Hall and Fontaine reply there is no way to implement a county-wide ordinance.

---Open Discussion ---

New district would have to be organized to balance out costs amongst Cities, County and other residents/users.

Kadrich counters that a board already exists to take time to address percentage of commercial and residential; so is afraid of wasting time with this subject with this group of people. Hoffert agrees.

Hoffert continues to go over each document in folder provided. Concentrates on 4 timelines – differences of options and outcomes for each individual site. Reminds group of account where Dave Finley of the DEQ agreed he "could live with" previous timeline

suggestions only to go back to the Department and back out of his agreement. Letter promised within 30 days came as a contradiction to previous agreements.

NOTE: This proposal was later accepted by the Department and formatted into a permit extension using the exact language Dave Finley had suggested "He could live with".

Future monitoring and analysis of water wells will be to prove we are not impacting groundwater as bad as DEQ claims.

Roy Holm explains Engineered Containment System to group using Cody Landfill as example detailing layering of liner and how slopes and collection systems work together.

Kadrich interjects with her parting suggestion that we elect a different spokesperson instead of Hoffert in future dealings due to conclusions of Dave's past opinions; afraid his "passions" may affect decisions. Dave agrees and wants decisions made by the group and not because of others "band-waggoning" on his opinions. Kadrich indicates that as per Mayor Sedam, Cody is on board.

Roy continues explanation of liner planning stages. The cost and increases were discussed along with the idea that we have to be a "year or so" ahead of "real Time" waste collection on rates to accumulate funds to pay for a liner.

Meeting adjourned 4:30pm

Park County
LANDFILLS

DAVID G. HOFFERT, Landfill Manager
CODY: (307) 527-8825 POWELL: (307) 754-8825
TIM D. WADDELL, Assistant Landfill Manager
CODY: (307) 527-1811 POWELL: (307) 754-1811

BUSINESS OFFICE:
POWELL ANNEX
CODY: (307) 527-1818
POWELL (307) 754-1818
FAX: (307) 527-1812
landfill@parkcounty.us

MAILING ADDRESS:
PARK COUNTY LANDFILLS
PARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1002 SHERIDAN AVENUE
CODY, WY 82414

Landfill Planning Work Session Agenda

November 15, 2006
2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Park County Courthouse
EOC Meeting Room
Courthouse Addition Basement

- **EOC Room will be open at 1:00 p.m. for those arriving early**

2:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	**Welcoming and Participant Introductions** **Park County Planning Team Introduction**
2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	**Update on Negotiations with DEQ** **Status of Current Operations and Agreements**
3:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	**Park County's Interpretation of Planning Concepts**
4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	**Master Plan Concept** **How it affects each jurisdiction**

Everyone is welcome to join us for the entire afternoon or any individual session

Main Identity

From: "Sandie Morris" <SMorris@parkcounty.us>
To: "Bill Brewer" <sherifbrew@yahoo.com>; "Bucky Hall" <BHall@parkcounty.us>; "City of Cody" <kellyj@cityofcody.com>; "Cliff Main" <ccmain@bresnan.net>; "Cody Enterprise" <carole@codyenterprise.com>; <drood@cityofpowell.com>; <landfill@tctwest.net>; "Deb Thomas" <dthomas@nemontel.net>; "Gib Mathers/Powell Tribune" <gib@powelltribune.com>; <shockleyjill@yahoo.com>; "Karen Carter" <kcarter@parkcounty.us>; "Kylie Hanson (E-mail)" <kylieh@cityofcody.com>; "Marie Fontaine" <mfontaine@parkcounty.us>; <mayormangold@cityofpowell.com>; <mayorroger@cityofcody.com>; <md@donnellandallred.com>; "Myra L. Peak (E-mail)" <myra@peakenvironmental.com>; <mwheny@excite.com>; <PRuble@parkcounty.us>; "Powell Valley Recycling" <pvrecycl@tritel.net>; <rhhbco@tritel.net>; <steve_kiracofe@blm.gov>; <spayne@cityofcody.com>; "Tim French" <tfrench@parkcounty.us>; <meeteetse@tctwest.net>; <travisco@eaengineers.com>; <Willy@smail1.state.wy.us>; <zlogan@cityofpowell.com>
Cc: <rhhbco@tritel.net>; "Tim Waddell (Tim Waddell)" <TWaddell@parkcounty.us>; "Dave Hoffert (Dave Hoffert)" <DGHoffert@parkcounty.us>; "Myra L. Peak (E-mail)" <myra@peakenvironmental.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 07, 2006 4:21 PM
Subject: Nov15'06.worksession discussion

Please feel free to distribute this mail to those who would be interested. Scheduling for the next session is listed at the end of the discussion notes.
Thank you,
Sandie Morris, Park County Landfills

Landfill Planning Project Work Session
Wednesday, November 15, 2006

SCHEDULED: Landfill Planning Project Meeting

JDANCE:

Name	Representing
Dave Hoffert	Park County Landfills, Landfill Manager
Roy Holm	Holm, Blough and Co.
Myra Peak	Peak Environmental
Heath Overfield	Engineering Associates – Thermopolis
Carole Cloudwalker	Cody Enterprise
Tim Waddell	Park County Landfills, Assistant Landfill Mgr.
Darrell Rood	City of Powell - Sanitation Superintendent
Scott Mangold	Mayor of Powell
Zane Logan	City of Powell - City Manager
Marie Fontaine	Park County Commissioner
Joe Keele Sr.	Keele Sanitation
Hank Thompson	Cody Landfill Foreman
Willy Pitt	Powell Landfill Foreman
Ruffin Prevost	Billings Gazette
Travis Conklin	Engineering Associates - Thermopolis
Steve Kiracofe	Worland Landfill
Tim French	Park County Commissioner

Mary Jo Decker	Powell Valley Recycling
Jim Wysocki	City of Cody
Karen Carter	Park County Clerk's Office
Keith Viles	City of Cody, Sanitation/Recycling Supervisor
Clifford C. Main	City of Cody – City Councilman
Bucky Hall	Park County Commissioner
Alex Ogg	Ten Sleep Solid Waste District
Jim Sutherland	Ten Sleep Solid Waste District
Gib Mathers	Powell Tribune
Bob Aholt	Clark Wyoming Resident
Sandie Morris	Park County Landfills, Office Manager

Summary of Discussions
11/15/06 Work Session

Meeting called by Dave Hoffert at 2:00p.m.

Introductions are made around the room before Dave Hoffert (*Dave*) began an explanation of Integrated Solid Was Management, what it is and how it affects everyone. He explained the three offers from the State and how Park Cc has arrived at yet another option. Dave stressed the seriousness of the previous county/city lines no longer valid to situation and how we must all begin to look beyond established jurisdictions to come together towards a common g that properly serves the Big Horn Basin. He wanted everyone to understand that even though the Park County Lan staff and their consulting team are willing to "lead the pack"; they in no way intend to usurp any of the other entitie authority in making their own decisions. All are invited to examine and work on ideas to best fit the entire basin ar submit their findings to the DEQ. This meeting was intended as an invitation to work together toward that goal.

Dave went over the existing contact list provided in the distributed packets and invited everyone to add their name list. Updated lists, that included DEQ contacts as well as attendees, were promised to all. Everyone was urged to c any person on the list that best suited their questions. A future meeting in February 2007 was announced so all cou schedule appropriately.

One of the major issues was the fact MSW and C&D were to be categorized and land filled separately. Conclusion reached this time last year had to be reevaluated due to findings in research over the last year. Rate increases will b necessary, situations supporting that were explained.

2:30p.m. – Myra Peak of Peak Environmental addressed the group. Myra has been chosen by Park County to coor the data requests, create public relations news releases and will be the educator for each of the developmental stage the plan.

An explanation of how and why the group as a whole must cooperate to develop a Solid Waste Plan. Available gra monies to support the project were discussed, some had questions and answers were provided as to how monies wc dispersed.
Myra continued on with an explanation of the writing of an ISWP.

2:45p.m. – Break

3:00p.m. – Roy Holm of Holm, Blough & Co.

Introduces the group to the concept of the master plan and the role of Richard Thiel of Thiel Engineering in the sch
He touches on the strong points of Thiel's experience and how his experience will benefit the group. He explains t
concept of the Cody Landfill being a "textbook site" for many reasons. Decisions regarding other remaining landfi
being closed or turned into satellite landfills were approached. He demonstrated the purpose and structure of a line
the Cody Landfill. Definition of Subtitle D was one of the questions raised and how we work with it. The alternat
was no longer valid.

Roy Holm continued with his overview of cross sections, with an explanation of foot printing in a landfill and how
EPA and DEQ differ on opinions.

The group asks Dave to better define Subtitle D and its exemptions.

A definition of groundwater recognized by the State of Wyoming is one of the major issues confronting the group.
one of the areas everyone must work on.

The concept of a purchase/use of American Colloid land around the Cody landfill was examined. Why Cody was c
and how the cost of using an existing permitted facility weighs against the purchase and setup of a new site.

4:00 – Dave addresses group

Dave also brought the point of investigating possible privatization of waste collection. Dave commented on the ide
"landfill corporation" that owns the entire production of waste collection to alleviate the smaller entities having the
a partial role in the entire process.

The Big Horn Basin will probably have at least two sites in the future. Where they would be located is one of the is
confronting the group

In closing the point was reiterated how the group must make a choice by February to work together. Park County i
their concept and now we all must work on it. Work groups need to be formed to break out aspects of decision, i.e.
transportation, sorting, etc. The plan will be the final product we all work together on and present to the state for re

Meeting adjourned at 4:45p.m.

The next work session will include 6 separate three to four hour sessions; some will be review ar updates of information received, others will have very specific topics to answer many technical questions. The sessions will be held January 31st, February 1st and 2nd. A detailed agenda will provided as soon as speakers' schedules are confirmed.

Park County
LANDFILLS

DAVID HOFFERT, Landfill Manager
CODY: (307) 527-8825 POWELL: (307) 754-8825

TIM D. WADDELL, Assistant Landfill Manager
CODY: (307) 527-1811 POWELL: (307) 754-1811

BUSINESS OFFICE:
POWELL ANNEX
CODY: (307) 527-1818
POWELL (307) 754-1818
FAX: (307) 527-1812
landfill@parkcounty.us

MAILING ADDRESS:
PARK COUNTY LANDFILLS
PARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1131 11TH STREET
CODY, WY 82414

GOOD MORNING BIG HORN BASIN

Thanks to everyone who has shown an interest in creating an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. This is my first attempt to create an agenda for our February work session. My desire for this project is to involve a very large, diverse group in a quality discussion of the future of solid waste management in our Big Horn Basin communities. The proposed agenda is designed to provide individuals who wish to participate with the information necessary to prioritize their schedules.

Obviously I am inviting each of you to attend all of these sessions, but I do understand that is probably not practical for most. I especially want to discuss the issues you need help with to begin moving this effort forward and not overlook any options. Please forward suggestions regarding topics or potential participants we may have overlooked to our landfill office at your earliest convenience.

The format for all of these sessions is very open and hopefully we can include any additional topics and be prepared to answer your questions.

Sincerely,

Dave Hoffert, Landfill Manager
Park County Landfills

Discussion of Potential for Big Horn Basin Integrated Solid Waste Management Proposal

Landfill Planning Work Session

February 14 – 16, 2007

Park County Courthouse Basement
1002 Sheridan Ave. Cody

Presenters

David Hoffert, Park Co. Landfill Mgr	307-527-8525
Myra Peak, Peak Environmental	307-875-2893
Roy Holm, Holm, Blough & Co.	307-587-6281
Tom Pilch, Pilch Engineering	307-672-8750
Richard Thiel, Thiel Engineering	530-692-9114
Dale Anderson, Wyoming DEQ	307-473-3472
Craig McOmie, Wyoming DEQ	307-473-3487

Wed. 14th a.m. 8:30 – 12:00	*David Hoffert* *Myra Peak* *Roy Holm*	**Review and orientation for new members** Public Awareness Finalize Agenda – Discuss Suggestions Explain ISWP Concept & Related Legislation	EOC Room
Wed. 14th p.m. 1:30 – 4:30	*David Hoffert* *Roy Holm*	**Park County Landfills – Current Status** Satellite sites and potential services Fremont County Presentation	EOC Room
Thurs. 15th a.m. 8:30 – 12:00	*Richard Thiel* *Tom Pilch* *Myra Peak*	**Master Plan/Liner Examples** **Hydrogeology** **Survey Results**	EOC Room
Thurs. 15th p.m. 1:30 – 4:30	*Richard Thiel* *Tom Pilch*	**Liner Design – Engineering technical session** **Siting Requirements**	EOC Room
	Myra Peak *Craig McOmie*	**Recycling Options vs. Needs**	Barling Room
Fri. 16th a.m. 8:30 – 12:00	*All Presenters*	**Discussions with Political Leaders** *County Commissioners and City Council* *Big Horn Basin Representatives* **Organizational Style** **Privatization vs. Government** **Transfer/MURF/Satellite services** **Questions and Support** Define additional tasks for team	EOC Room
Fri. 16th p.m. 1:30 – 4:30	*David Hoffert* *Myra Peak* *Roy Holm*	**Support for In-House Effort vs. RFP** Casper Sample **Review** **Plan Future Schedule** **Assign Tasks**	EOC Room

The Landfill Planning Work Session is this
Thursday through Friday, February 14th – 16th.

JUST A REMINDER

The Landfill Planning Work Session is this Thursday through Friday, February 14th – 16th.

This is just a reminder not only to those who were invited but anyone who is interested in the future of Wyoming's Landfills.

We encourage you to attend as many of the presentations as possible, however if you are only able to schedule one or two we strongly suggest you make a point to join us for the following presentations. ***These are "must see" presentations that have never been shown to any of us before and will probably not be presented again during this planning cycle.***

- Fremont County Solid Waste District presentation at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon.
  Fremont County is sending representatives to show us their alternatives to waste handling. They will be presenting methods already put into operation at their sites that have not been explores as potential solutions for Park County. Their example of a Hybrid Transfer Station/MURF/Baler all at one site is a must see for all.

- Master Planning for Small Landfills at 8:30 Thursday morning.
  Thiel Engineering out of California will be here on a limited basis to show us a summary explaining the need for a master plan and the steps we must take to assess our needs, strategize our futures and ultimately implement an integrated solid waste plan.

We feel these sessions provide pivotal points to each of us for making decisions about our future in waste management. We hope to see you there.

ISWMP Kickoff Meeting
January 17, 2008

In Attendance:

Dave Hoffert, Park Co Landfills	Tim Waddell, Park Co Landfills
Roy Holm, Holm, Blough & Co.	Sandie Morris, Park County Landfills
Myra Peak, Peak Environmental	Mary Jo Decker, Powell Valley Recycling
Tim French, Park Co Commissioner	Myron Heny, WSWRA
Bucky Hall, Park Co Commissioner	Darrell Rood, City of Powell Sanitation
Marie Fontaine, Park Co Commissioner	Jim Hilberry, Powell City Councilman
Tina Denney, Clark Resource Council	Josh Shorb, Powell City Councilman
Deb Thomas, Clark Resource Council	Randy Speiring, Forestry Dept.
Bob Aholt, Clark Resident	Brad Eckert, Forestry Dept.
Steve Payne, City of Cody	Otto Goldbach, Two Tough Guys Service

The morning was set aside for a staff work session with an invitation to anyone wanting individual time with the consultants. The morning was attended primarily by Park County Staff and concerned individuals from the City of Powell and Powell Valley Recycling, all of whom were in attendance for the afternoon session.
Both sessions discussed the same topics.

Myra Peak and Roy Holm started the meeting with a round of introductions and informed those individuals not present in the morning session that the meeting would be primarily the same but certain topics had been approached and she would share them with the entire group.

Mr. Heny asked about the concrete crushing possibilities being explored for the Powell facility and wondered if the glass currently being crushed could be incorporated into the concrete to achieve some form of aggregate material for use. *Mr. Hoffert explained that at this time it would not be considered due to use regulations.* This prompts a question from Comm. Hall as to whether or not glass is considered MSW, to which the *panel discussed the fact that it could be depending how it was deposited at the landfill. Separated glass for crushing is not because it is diverted from the waste stream.*

The panel then discussed the possibility of reopening the Powell Industrial Waste Lagoon at the Powell Landfill. *There is a continuing study on the opportunities presented by the reopening of this facility for the local E & P wastes.*

Other Powell based services would be considered to assure profitability of that site in the future once the MSW is diverted to a lined facility.

Councilman Hilberry had concerns about the funding of the project and where the money was going to come from. Would the citizens be taxed or would be involve the legislature further in hopes of state based funding? *Ms. Peak assured him that the plan has inclusions for comprehensive researched funding possibilities.*

Mr. Heny interjected that there is topics before the legislature now stating the Joint Appropriation Committee should have additional funding for landfill needs and he encourages all to be in touch with their respective contacts to ensure a 90% reimbursement.

Councilman Shorb was curious as to the cost of building a transfer facility versus a lined landfill and who would incur that cost? *The cost incurred at the Riverton facility was approximately 1.5 million per facility and the cost would ultimately fall to the residents.*
Myra directed the question on to Comm. Hall to which he replied that *there were no definitive answers yet, and that is the reason we were all gathered today.*

Mr. Holm then gave his presentation of the default decisions in place for each of the landfill sites currently operated by Park County Landfills. A copy of those will be attached to these minutes.
His presentation represented the "Default" plans and decisions being acted upon by Park County Landfills unless the panel had any dispute or variance of opinion that needed to be discussed.

Following the presentation comments on the ISWMP for Park County were welcomed.

Mr. Payne asked as to the decision to crush concrete in Powell and not Cody. "Why not both?" was his question. Mr. Hoffert replied that the plan was at a preliminary stage at this point and so far two things effected the decision. Available equipment was a factor along with the need to offset the loss of revenue at the Powell facility due to the inability to accept MSW. He again stressed that this concept is at its experimental stage and Cody would be included in the overall review as per Mr. Payne's request. Mr. Payne then inquired as to the possibility of utilizing a local, private recycler for the metal recycling now being handled at the landfills. Mr. Hoffert explained that the concept was currently under evaluation. The plan did include a study on county wide recycling, without being location specific.

Commissioner Fontaine had concerns for the recycling community and why and how the consumer would have to pay for the service. She felt that the consumer was already incurring a charge for recycling and to pay for it again at the source would be offensive. Commissioner Hall commented that a cost would have to be incurred somewhere. Whether the waste was delivered to a landfill or a recycler there would be a cost incurred. Recycling was not an economical alternative but instead an alternative that benefits the greater good of our earth.

Mr. Spiering wanted to be sure that education would be part of the plan to which Ms. Peak assured him it was.

Mr. Goldbach asked if the plan contained recycling costs to which Ms. Peak said yes. Mr. Hoffert interjected that the cost of recycling was about 2/3 that of landfilling and that recycling was not necessarily an economical act but more of a feel good act.

Chairman French asked if recycled volumes were to go up, is there a market to readily get rid of it; to which Ms. Decker said yes.

Job No. 07-338
January 17, 2008

ISWMP for PARK COUNTY

DEFAULTS:

Cody Landfill

a. Continue current landfilling operations indefinitely.

b. Occupy expansion area with lined cell and plans for three additional lined cells for MSW if regulations remain the same.

c. Continue accepting building and construction demolition.

d. Continue accepting mulch, (animal bedding, manure, leaves, grass clippings).

e. Continue accepting brush and clean (unpainted) wood products (burning).

f. Continue accepting metals for recycling.

g. Continue accepting dead animals (composting).

h. Add scales and scale house.

i. Evaluate recycling and waste diversion County wide, not just specifically Cody.

Powell Landfill

a. Continue operations until permits expire for MSW (not construct a lined cell).

b. Continue accepting building and construction demolition.

c. Continue accepting mulch, (animal bedding, manure, leaves, grass clippings).

d. Continue accepting brush and clean (unpainted) wood products (burning).

e. Continue accepting metals for recycling.

f. Continue accepting dead animals (composting).

g. Continue accepting petroleum contaminated soils.

h. Explore crushing concrete.

i. Explore all MSW hauling options and destinations County wide, not just Powell. (Baleing, packers, transfer station, etc.)

j. Evaluate recycling and waste diversion County wide, not just Powell.

Meeteetse Landfill

a. Close landfill when permit capacity is reached.

b. Explore hauling options County wide, not just Meeteetse.

c. Explore recycling and waste diversion County wide, not just Meeteetse.

Clark Landfill

a. Continue operations until Cody has liner, then MSW goes to Cody.

b. Continue accepting building and construction demolition.

c. Continue accepting brush and clean wood products (burning).

d. Continue accepting dead animals (composting).

e. Explore hauling options (MSW) County wide, not just Clark.

Crandall

a. Continue with operation as simple transfer with large can.

b. Explore hauling options County wide.

c. Explore recycling and waste diversion County wide.

Cody Master Plan Meeting Minutes
January 23, 2008

In Attendance:

Dave Hoffert, Park Co Landfills	Tim Waddell, Park Co Landfills
Roy Holm, Holm, Blough & Co.	Sandie Morris, Park County Landfills
Richard Thiel, Thiel Engineering	Mary Jo Decker, Powell Valley Recycling
Tim French, Park Co Commissioner	Myron Heny, WSWRA
Bucky Hall, Park Co Commissioner	Darrell Rood, City of Powell Sanitation
Marie Fontaine, Park Co Commissioner	Jim Hilberry, Powell City Councilman
Bill Brewer, Park Co Commissioner	Terry Hinkle, Cody Resident
Jill Shockley-Siggins, Park Co Commissioner	Duane Feick, BLM
Hank Thompson, Cody Landfill	Russ Lundval, Holm, Blough & Co.
Kelly Myrick, Cody Landfill	Ed Reed, Holm, Blough & Co.

The morning session was attended primarily by Park County Staff and concerned individuals from the City of Powell and Powell Valley Recycling, all of whom were in attendance for the afternoon session with the exception of the Cody Landfill Staff.
Both sessions discussed the same topics.

Richard Thiel of Thiel Engineering presented to all the Cody Master Plan as it would be presented to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality in a meeting to be held the following Friday. The intention of Wednesday's meeting was to present the information to the County Commissioners and those concerned with the current landfill issues and receive feedback or answer questions before gaining their approval for it to be presented to the WDEQ.

Mr. Thiel presented a slideshow of documents representative to the construction of the lined cells proposed to take place at the Cody Landfill. The purpose and make up of the liner was discussed. Costs were not available at that time so comparisons and examples from the Buffalo facility undergoing the same situations were provided.

The following notes represent the questions raised during the presentation *with the given answer in italics*.

Mr. Heny questioned the effects increased recycling would have on the lifetime of the new facility to which Mr. Thiel responded; *recycling and MSW collection seem to increase at a similar rate and one never truly offsets or replaces the other. Recycling is a necessary factor; however trash disposal will not be affected by recycling.*

Mr. Heny then asked the difference baling would have on the available space. *Building a baling facility is not cost effective at this time but it would increase the density of a low volume landfill. The density of in place landfilled waste in Cody has been estimated to be 0.34 ton per cubic yard (680 pounds per cubic yard. Using a baler this density is estimated to be closer to 0.5 ton per cubic yard (1,000 pounds per cubic yard).*
There was a discussion about an alternative daily cover which would save quite a bit of cover soil and air space. There is a poly-shell material Casper uses; there is a paper based material like paper mache sprayed on; and there is also a cement based material again sprayed on that can be used to save soils for daily cover.

Councilman Hilberry questioned if a growth factor was implemented in this plan and *Mr. Thiel assured him that a rate of 1% was representative to our area and was factored in.*

Commissioner Hall asked if WDEQ would have a problem with the first layer of soil covering the liner being primarily bentonite based; thinking it may not allow the proper drainage of liquids. *The soil composition isn't that much of an issue because gravel windows will be installed at intervals to allow drainage where the soil may be impermeable.*

Chairman French directed his question at the stockpiles of soils awaiting use as cover; would they need to be treated or seeded to prevent wind/weather erosion? *That is an issue that is in negotiations at this point. It shouldn't be necessary due to construction scheduling however if the infamous Wyoming winds were to be extreme then some type of alternate cover would be utilized to prevent loss of soil.*

Nearing the end of the presentation Commissioner Brewer asked if there was a true need at our Cody location for a liner to be present giving the facilities geographical location and soil base. Are we impacting the environment so much that a lined landfill is required? *Due to the fact that the WDEQ has yet to define "groundwater" or "aquifer" it is assumed that any impact on underlying waters, existing or not, is forbidden. Until the issue of what is "impactable groundwater" is addressed the WDEQ requirements are to be met. There is no choice when the facility accepts "wet" garbage or MSW there must be a liner present to trap and manage leachate. Cody is an exceptional site according to Richard because of its geologic formations and the type of bentonitic soils. It makes the risk of remediation from a liner failure at Cody very low.*
The ability and importance of getting a definition of groundwater from WDEQ was discussed and will be addressed at a later date.

Councilman Hilberry then asked how long a liner holds up; to which the answer was *warranty timelines are 5 years but testing proves they hold up longer than they have been being manufactured so that answer has yet to be determined. The life of the plastic depends on the temperature for one thing, sunlight and oxygen. If these liners are at the bottom of the landfill there is no sunlight, low temperatures and little oxygen. The liners have only been out for 20 years. So far the performance has been good.*

"Does a final, capped landfill settle?" asked Commissioner French. *The landfill will settle and that is what post-closure activities involve. Well and fracture monitoring is a big part of post-closure.*

The questions then turned toward the leachate collection ponds and Councilman Hilberry was inquiring as to how much leachate could be collected given the rainfall and what was considered leachate and what are WDEQ's views/requirements on it. Commissioner French asked if cold weather has any effect on the leachate pond. *Richard estimated that leachate collection would be 2 gallons per minute maximum. Leachate can be likened with septic tank effluent. It is similar consistency with apparently a similar smell; PH is generally neutral, making it easier on the liner. Good management would insure the pond to be nearly empty going into winter.*

The discussion then turned to the costs and how they would be spread around the County; whether or not outside communities and their recycling habits would defeat the purpose of our own landfill. Could there be a host fee considered for those outside Park County using the facility to compensate for Park Counties substantial initial investments? *Potential funding options included investigating the possibility of SLIB grant money for landfill construction. The State revolving fund has 2.5% money available for a 20 year loan, which would probably be the best way to go.*

Meeting convened at 8:40 am August 20, 2008 with the following persons in attendance.

Myra Peak	**Peak Environmental Inc.**
Roy Holm	**Holm, Blough & Co.**
Dave Hoffert	**Park County Landfill Manager**
Josh Shorb	**City of Powell Councilman**
Mary Jo Decker	**Powell Valley Recycling**
William Pitt	**Park County**
Kelly Myrick	**Park County Landfill Operator**
Darrell Rood	**City of Powell Sanitation Super.**
Dale Anderson	**WDEQ**
Jim Hilberry	**City of Powell Councilman**
Craig McOmie	**WDEQ**
Christina Denney	**Clark Resident**
Evelyn Woolard	**Clark Resident**
Keith Woolard	**Clark Resident**
Jill Shockley Siggins	**Park County Commissioner**
Marie Fontaine	**Park County Commissioner**
Dale Jensvold	**Powell Resident**
Deb Thomas	**PRBRC/CRC/Resident**
Steven Payne	**City of Cody Administrator**
Steve Jones	**MCD/MLPAAC**
Dave Burke	**Park County Commissioner**
Bucky Hall	**Park County Commissioner**
Tim Waddell	**Park County Landfill Asst. Manager**
Sandie Morris	**Park County Landfill Office Manger**

Distribution of DRAFT Phase I, Economic Analysis, ISWMP for Park County

Introduction by Roy Holm, of Holm, Blough & Co.

Review of objectives of meeting and impending deadlines.

Overview of document by Myra Peak of Peak Environmental

The document distributed is not the final plan but a working draft. Deadlines are nearing and suggestions and feedback are being solicited from the group on direction as to which alternatives we opt to pursue and which may be omitted if any. Remember that this is a plan, changes are expected however keep in mind that any change is affected throughout the document.

The document is to be placed in public areas for review and comment in and around Park County.

Roy Holm read through the options/alternatives for each site from the Economic Analysis draft.

Jim Hilberry of Powell asked if the cost was just for Park County or if it was to be split across all involved; to which Myra responded that the permit holder is responsible for costs.

Discussion then turned to recycling prompted by Mary Jo of Powell Valley Recycling. Her question was why there was no recycling mentioned for the Clark facility but it was in Meeteetse. Myra indicated that due to the presence of Park County staff on site there is some recycling practiced but that it was at extra cost and the cost is based on services to be offered.

Steve Jones of the Meeteetse Conservation District asked if any comparisons or studies were done against the operations going on in Teton County. Myra referred to a document on hand that she had researched on that very subject.

The discussions lead Craig McOmie to ask if the group was distracted by having to remain within current budget restraints. Residents need examples of options regardless of cost. Myra stated that monies are dependant on those funding operations and their decisions.

Jill Shockley Siggins inquired about possible incentives that could be offered to smaller communities for recycling.

Suggestions were made that recycling could be taken on by the landfill staff at the landfill sites. It must be remembered that in an attempt to keep the services we now offer and improve in other areas isn't always financially feasible and there is sometimes a "give and take" situation where charges may have to be imposed to offset recycling costs. If there are to be charges then will there be incentives put in place to encourage participation? The cost of a recycling trailer could be incorporated into the landfill tipping fee however there must be additional staff on hand for the recycle waste stream. Manned facilities are a must in order to minimize contamination.

Craig McOmie suggested that recycling issues must be discussed and decided upon by individuals as it is not part of the landfill's planning. The costs of recycling are inevitable and funding must be found within the community. Smaller communities tend to over complicate their situations as there are few plausible options for lower populated areas. Don't get bogged down in the finite details, instead communities need to cooperate on diverting waste away from landfills. The creation of a Co-Op is advisable.

Steve Jones raised a question on composting to which Dave Hoffert explained which products are composted and how they are used/diverted within the landfill.

Commissioner Bucky Hall suggested we approach the legislators and implement deposits to consumers at the point of sale to incite recycling. The use of "deadhead" trucks to cut our shipping costs was also mentioned.

9:45 – Break

10:05 – Reconvene

Myra Peak reviewed the Powell and Cody Cost Alternatives outlined in the distributed document. Tables 2 and 3 are discussed as well as the summary of the Cody Master Plan. The numbers used are based on 2008 figures. Most in attendance see that based on the initial numbers it is most cost effective to either haul to the Worland facility or line the Cody and Powell facilities. It is agreed to review the options again after discussion of cost breakdown and rearrangement of tipping fees. Dale Anderson reminded everyone to summarize information and remember that this is a workgroup asking for input and not the final decision.

It was suggested that the tables be built into an Excel Worksheet of sorts so that each attendee can use their own numbers to compare different scenarios.

After concerns were voiced as to the effectiveness of a commitment to a 20 year plan to which Dale Anderson interjected that this plan was never meant to be a one-time plan, but that it would be revisited at least every 10 years. Craig McOmie agreed and added that this is a "living document" and should be viewed as such for the next five years. Craig offered to extend the October deadline as he didn't feel the group understood this is the first Phase of an ongoing plan. Bucky Hall stressed for all to understand that the document being discussed today was essentially a "homework assignment" and asked everyone to give their feedback on the issues once they read and understood what it was.

Dale Jensvold inquired as to the costs for lining the Powell Landfill. Dave Hoffert explains the background and reasoning that was behind the decision to line the Cody Landfill.

Jim Hilberry suggested a footnote on tipping fees be added to the document and it would be helpful to schedule another worksession in 3 weeks so they can express their suggestions.

Josh Shorb listed the five suggestions he would like to see explored; construction of a transfer facility in Powell, expansion of a recycling/diversion center, the options to haul to Big Horn County, the disposal of Oil and Gas waste and maintaining the Construction/Demolition and "extra" services currently available in Powell. Jim Hilberry would like to see a 5 year projection in addition to Josh's suggestions.

Steve Jones also expressed an interest in a 5 year projection as well as waste diversion programs.

Worksession concluded at 11:30

Meeting convened at 3:45 am September 23, 2008 with the following persons in attendance.

Myra Peak	**Peak Environmental Inc.**
Roy Holm	**Holm, Blough & Co.**
Dave Hoffert	**Park County Landfill Manager**
Mary Jo Decker	**Powell Valley Recycling**
Darrell Rood	**City of Powell Sanitation Super.**
CJ Baker	**Powell Tribune**
Mac Black	**Powell Valley Recycling**
Tara Hodges	**WGFD**
Wardi Reber	**County Clerks Office**
Jill Shockley Siggins	**Park County Commissioner**
Debra Black	**Powell Valley Recycling**
Dale Jensvold	**Powell Resident**
Steve Jones	**MCD/MLPAAC**
Dave Burke	**Park County Commissioner**
Marie Fontaine	**Park County Commissioner**
Bill Brewer	**Park County Commissioner**
Tim French	**Park County Commissioner**
Tim Waddell	**Park County Landfill Asst. Manager**
Sandie Morris	**Park County Landfill Office Manger**

Review of handouts/tables and McOmie memo

Here to receive comments from BOCC

French questions services and prices for rural residents hauling their own as well as contracting commercial haulers.

Billings an option?
No

French – County subsidizing for those who would be trucking to lined site?

Cost for County to help subsidize

How much would it cost county in dollars and/or contributions i.e. tasks or % of transportation costs

Jill - what if county would opt not to line & cities could truck MSW and leave all other options open.
Myra – there are limitations and immediate closure within 18 months would be required which would be costly.

Deb Black – What about county residents?

Jill – more recycling will reduce all MSW

Burke – MSW will not go down because of recycling. Can't ask residents to haul 30-40 miles. We must have transfer at least

Jill – Doesn't feel we are looking at recycling as we should. What are costs of full recycling?

Myra – Best recycling # is maybe 10%
Mary Jo concurs. Our area is less than 10 per her #s

Jill – cost benefits would entice more recycling

Myra – Mandatory laws prohibiting disposal of some wastes enacted in areas is only way

Marie – After speaking to Steve (Payne?) we should place more receptacles about town

Jill – if we give the people the opportunity they will do it

Steve – Where are the costs for county residents in table 2 & 3?

Jensvold – Postage stamp

French – nearly half of Park Co is rural

Myra – private haulers aren't forthcoming with their numbers so the numbers are limited

Myra – What options does the board want us to look at?

Steve – Commercial rates could be applied to individual

Hoffert – Refers to table 2 – offset $ on tonnage for haulers
Individual household formula
County services are represented here, collection and transportation is separate

Steve - actual individual tonnage is lower than county permit allowance.

French – Board will have to make a decision to subsidize for transportation

Myra – More info on transportation would be helpful for their decision?

Jensvold – must make it affordable to prevent illegal dumping on private land

Burke – Attended stations would help relieve illegal dumping at station sites.

Steve – Have we looked at a dry landfill in Meeteetse?

Myra – there would be a cost and would need a new site.

Darrell – Why cost difference on table 3 from table 2?

Hoffert – cost to pay for liner and excavation costs at Powell

Jill – DEQ wants regionalization so they can force us to go where they want us to go.

Jensvold – What if one person drops out and goes to different landfill? Can we still pay for liner?

Hoffert – use pro forma to get various results

French – what is our next step?

Myra – comments in by 10/6

Burke – toured Powell w/ Dave and as far as lining Powell, Cody is a much better site.

LANDFILL ISWMP MEETING

10/22/2008
9:00am – 4:00 pm
EOC Room
Basement of courthouse addition

Meeting called by: Peak Environmental Inc.
Holm, Blough & Co.

Type of meeting: Work Session

Attendees: Landfill Planning Group

AGENDA ITEMS

Topic	Presenter	Time allotted
Review of comments received since last meeting, (9/23/2008).	Myra Peak	30 minutes
Review of September 23, 2008 meeting (if necessary).	Myra Peak	30 minutes
Disposal and Transfer Economics a. Park County b. Cody alone c. Powell alone d. Discussion of disposal options outside of Park County	Myra Peak Roy Holm	1 hour
BREAK		15 minutes
Recycling a. Costs b. Funding options	Myra Peak	45 minutes
LUNCH		1 hour
Individual appointments and discussions with Consultants (No appointment necessary)		Afternoon

OTHER INFORMATION

F.Y.I.

October 30, 2008
Cody Master Plan Presentation
Richard Thiel of Thiel Engineering Presenting

Main Identity

From: "Sandie Morris" <SMorris@parkcounty.us>
To: <cj@powelltribune.com>; <2toughguysserv@wildblue.net>; <andy@cityofcody.com>; <regionalrecycling@yahoo.com>; <BBrewer@parkcounty.us>; <bradeckert@fs.fed.us>; "Bucky Hall" <BHall@parkcounty.us>; "Cliff Main" <ccmain@bresnan.net>; <cmcomi@wyo.gov>; "Cody Enterprise" <carole@codyenterprise.com>; <dander@wyo.gov>; <drood@cityofpowell.com>; "Dave Hoffert (Dave Hoffert)" <DGHoffert@parkcounty.us>; <macndeb@tritel.net>; "Deb Thomas" <dthomas@nemontel.net>; "Gib Mathers/Powell Tribune" <gib@powelltribune.com>; <jsiggins@parkcounty.us>; <keithv@cityofcody.com>; "Kylie Hanson (E-mail)" <kylieh@cityofcody.com>; "Marie Fontaine" <mfontaine@parkcounty.us>; "Myra L. Peak (E-mail)" <myra@peakenvironmental.com>; <mwheny@bresnan.com>; <dopolly@coffey.com>; "Powell Valley Recycling" <pvrecycl@tritel.net>; <rspiering@fs.fed.us>; <rpeterson@senate.wyoming.com>; <aus@fs.fed.us>; <richard@rthiel.com>; "Roger Sedam" <mayorroger@cityofcody.com>; <rhhbco@tritel.net>; <rprevost@billingsgazette.com>; "Scott Mangold" <mayormangold@cityofpowell.com>; "Steve Jones- Meeteetse Conservation District" <mcd@tctwest.net>; <spayne@cityofcody.com>; "Tara Hodges" <Tara.Hodges@wgf.state.wy.us>; <troot@fs.fed.us>; "Tim French" <tfrench@parkcounty.us>; "Tim Waddell (Tim Waddell)" <TWaddell@parkcounty.us>; <pilch@wavecom.net>; <meeteetse@tctwest.net>; <Willy@smail1.state.wy.us>; "Zane Logan" <zlogan@cityofpowell.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2008 3:19 PM
Subject: 10.30.08 Cody Master Plan Meeting agenda

CODY MASTER PLAN MEETING

10/30/2008
9:00am – 4:00 pm
EOC ROOM
Basement of Courthouse Addition

Meeting called by:	**Park County Landfills**
Presenters:	**Thiel Engineering, Inc.** *Richard Thiel* **Holm, Blough & Co.** *Roy Holm*

AGENDA ITEMS

Topic	Presenter	Time
✓ Cody Landfill Master Plan	Richard Thiel	9:00 am
✓ Break		10:00 am
✓ Park County Pro-Forma	Richard Thiel	10:15 am
✓ Break		11:15 am
✓ Cody Landfill Construction Schedule	Roy Holm	11:30
✓ Lunch Break		12:00 pm
✓ Powell Landfill		
✓ Liner Design and Development Option	Richard Thiel	1:30 pm
✓ Pro-Forma Discussion		
✓ Break		2:30 pm

✓ Transfer Station Options	Richard Thiel Roy Holm	2:45 pm
✓		

OTHER INFORMATION

Special notes:

Myra L. Peak

From: Dave and Nena Burke [dnn@tritel.net]
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2009 12:56 PM
To: Myra L. Peak
Subject: [Fwd: meeting of Regional Recycle Task Force]
Attachments: Attached Message Part.txt

-------- Original Message --------
Subject:meeting of Regional Recycle Task Force
Date: Fri, 30 Jan 2009 15:00:41 -0700
From: Dave and Nena Burke <dnn@tritel.net>
To: Andy Whiteman <andy@cityofcody.com>, Angie Johnson <Meeteetse@tctwest.net>, Darrell Rood <drood@cityofpowell.com>, Dave Burke <DBurke@ParkCounty.us>, Keith Viles <keithv@cityofcody.com>, Mary Jo Decker <pvrecycl@tritel.net>, Tim Waddell <TWaddell@ParkCounty.us>, Zane Logan <zlogan@cityofpowell.com>
CC: Bill Brewer <BBrewer@ParkCounty.us>, Brenda Bangert <BBangert@ParkCounty.us>, Bucky Hall <BHall@ParkCounty.us>, Jill Shockley Siggins <JSiggins@ParkCounty.us>, Peggy Ruble <PRuble@ParkCounty.us>, Tim French <TFrench@ParkCounty.us>

January 30, 2009

The following were in attendance today at 11:00 in the Powell City Hall for an organizational meeting of a Regional Recycling Task Force:

Keith Viles	Keithv@cityofcody.com	
Tim Waddell	TWaddell@ParkCounty.us	527-8500
Angie Johnson	Meeteetse@tctwest.net	868-2278
Mary Jo Decker	pvrecycl@tritel.net	754-9773
Andy Whiteman	andy@cityofcody.com	527-7511
Zane Logan	zlogan@cityofpowell.com	754-6900
Darrell Rood	drood@cityofpowell.com	
Dave Burke	DBurke@ParkCounty.us	587-6702

The following list was discussed.
At our next organizational meeting set for Friday, February 13 at 10:00 am at the Cody City Hall, 1338 Rumsey Ave., we will continue discussion with the following list, and any new ideas you might bring.

See you there!
Dave Burke

Regional Recycling Task Force
To study the feasibility of consolidating the recycling organizations within Park County and enlarge the geographical area that we serve

Organization
- 501(c) (3)
- District
- Joint Powers
- Private

Transportation and shipping
Collection and distribution

- Collection centers
- off center collection points
- collection methods
- types of recyclables accepted

Equipment
Geographical areas
Financial revenues
- Recycling
- Taxes
- Grants
- Private funding

Public cost sharing
Financial expenses
- Location(s) – land, buildings
- Utilities
- Fuels
- Transportation
- Equipment

Management group(s)
Collaboration with municipalities and county
Involvement of the citizen

Regional Recycling Task Force
February 13, 2009

The Region Recycling Task Force held an organizational meeting on February
13, 2009 at 10:00 at the Cody City Hall.

Present were: Dave Burke, Andy Whiteman, Keith Viles, Darrell Rood, Mary Jo
Decker, and Angie Johnson.

The Organization was discussed. Items discussed were:
Solid Waste District
Powell Valley Recycling as the Management Group
Board of Directors

Who will apply for the SLIB Funding:
City of Powell
Contract with Powell Valley Recycling
Park County
Include tipping fee for recycling with landfill tipping fee
What will the SLIB Funding be used for:
Consulting Services- RFP
Myra Peak- Peak Environmental
Specialty Services
Projection of Total tonnage throughout Park County
Kind of Facility
Space
Site Study
Projection for Growth
Big Horn County
Greybull has two recycling trailers now and are looking for two more
Establish a fee for out of County use
Park County and Big Horn County SLIB Funds
Operational Demands
Equipment
Utilize existing equipment from Cody and Powell
In Floor Elevator
Fire Hazards
Public Involvement
Meet with Myra Peak
Write a Plan
Invite Public
Solid Waste District throughout the State:
Fremont County- 10 mills/ supplement with charges
Sheridan- City Run- $26/ton included in tipping fee for recycling, not covering costs increase fee to $135-$150/ton
Cheyenne- Blue bag system- single stream recycling $15/ton recycling
Johnson County- Solid Waste Board- Fee Based $10K/year for recycling through
June City is resending $8K in June.
Rock Springs- Mil Levy Pays for district, charge for out of district,
Green River- City Council - Fee based
Lincoln County- Solid Waste Board

Sublette- Solid Waste Board - Fee Based
Marbleton
Pinedale- Transfer Station-Fee Based
Torrington-City
Laramie- Own Landfill- ARC Recycling
Sweetwater- Wamsetter- Solid Waste Board with Mil Levy Support
Casper- City Run- Fee Based
Gillette - City Run - Fee Based

Goal for Recycling - 15% of Park County
Powell close to 15% now
Cody about 10%

Regional Recycling Meeting
February 26, 2009

Commissioner Dave Burke started meeting with everyone introducing themselves.

Back ground information was given

SLIB money is not eligible for funding studies but could be used for capital expenditures. Myra Peak of Peak Environmental Management, Inc. will incorporate the plan through the Integrated Solid Waste Plan.

Myra will look at growth, capital cost, and equipment costs, and setting up a budget.

The Road and Bridge building in Powell was discussed including when available, if large enough, cost of remodeling, and if anyone would object to a recycling center at that location. Look for other locations available.

According to Ray Holms, a Solid Waste District was set up in 1984 but a mill levy was never assessed and no board was appointed. It is still not known if it could be used to fund recycling in Park County. There are 3 mills available for the Solid Waste District.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is needed between City of Cody Recycling and Powell Valley Recycling/City of Powell. Myra Peak will draw up a draft form to be reviewed.

Funding was again discussed with a mill levy, tipping fee add on for recycling, and a capital facility tax being the suggestions.

The City of Cody and the City of Powell were asked if they could put a question on the utility bill asking the residents if they are regular recyclers.

Powell Valley Recycling will need an agreement with Cities of Powell and Cody on management of Regional Recycling Center.

Other items brought up were:
C & D if fits with Regional Recycling or if stays at the landfill.
Reuse of material (a reuse facility)
Household Hazardous Waste collection was discussed.
Baling of clothing

Myra Peak, Keith Viles and Mary Jo Decker will meet Friday February 27 to start a preliminary budget.

Mary Jo Decker

LANDFILL MEETING
AGENDA

DATE: April 28, 2009

TIME: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon

LOCATION: Old Law Library, Park County Courthouse – Cody, Wyoming

8:00 a.m. – 8:20 a.m.	I. Welcome
	II. Introductions
	III. Brief History, Park County Landfills - Roy Holm - Holm, Blough and Company (HBC)
	IV. Purpose of Meeting - Roy Holm - HBC
8:20 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	V. Round Table Discussion on Design Standards and Regulations led by Brian Edwards – HBC - Panel includes DEQ Personnel and the Park County Landfill Staff and Design Team
9:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	**BREAK**
9:45 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	VI. Round Table Discussion - Landfill Issues led by Brian Edwards - HBC - Everyone in Attendance Participating
10:45 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	**BREAK**
11:00 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.	VII. ISWMP Economic Analysis Summaries Presentations and Discussions - Myra Peak – Peak Environmental - Craig McOmie – DEQ
11:45 a.m. – 12:00 a.m.	VIII. Final Thoughts and Conclude

Agenda for Recycling Meeting
May 15, 2009
Powell, Wyoming

1. Call to order.

2. Introductions

3. Letter of Agreement
City of Powell, City of Cody, Park County, and Powell Valley Recycling

4. Powell Valley Recycling Board
Services being considered by PVR

5. Presentation of Report by Peak Environmental

6. Grant sources available and time line for PVR for capital expenses

7. Future action

8. Adjourn

9. Tour of Park County Road and Bridge Building

AGENDA FOR PUBLIC MEETING
INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Final Document Review
PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

Park County Courthouse
EOC Meeting Room
Courthouse Addition Basement
June 10, 2009 @ 6:00 – 8:00 PM

1.0 INTRODUCTIONS

- Peak Environmental
  Myra Peak - (307) 870-4592
  Email: myra@peakenvironmental.com

2.0 PURPOSE OF MEETING

- Opportunity to thank participants who supplied information & input for inclusion in the ISWMP.
- Gain additional input, comments, and recommendations based on public review of Draft ISWMP

3.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ISWMP

- Wyoming State Legislature passes law requiring landfill evaluations including ground water monitoring and development of regional integrated solid waste management plans—2006
- Overview of prior public meetings and public involvement
- *Phase I – Economic Analyses* submitted to the WDEQ on August 20, 2008, with supplemental information submitted in December of 2009
- Draft ISWMP – released for public input on June 2, 2009
- Final ISWMP to be submitted to WDEQ by July 1, 2009

4.0 OVERVIEW OF WDEQ REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ISWMP PROCESS

- Elements that must be included in ISWMP per WDEQ requirements (RE: ISWMP Section 1.0)

5.0 PUBLIC INPUT AND INVOLVEMENT

- ISWMP can be viewed at several locations in Park County at www.parkcounty.us
- All comments to be submitted directly to Peak Environmental (See contact info in 1.0)

6.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF ISWMP

- Develop regional strategy that considers all aspects of solid waste management including generation, collection, diversion, and disposal.
- Goal is to identify solid waste management solutions that represent affordable alternatives that fully comply with WDEQ requirements

7.0 ISWMP HIGHLIGHTS

- Historical development of solid waste management in Park County (RE: *ISWMP Section 2.0*)
- Population demographics and waste generation trends (RE: *ISWMP Section 3.0*)
- Solid waste collection (RE: *ISWMP Section 4.0*)
- Solid waste types and volumes (RE: *ISWMP Section 5.0*)
- Income and expenses for Park County landfills (RE: *ISWMP Section 6.0*)
- Disposal alternatives and cost analyses (RE: *ISWMP Section 7.0*)
- Other waste management alternatives considered (RE: *ISWMP Section 8.0*)
- Current and future recycling and diversion (RE: *ISWMP Section 9.0*)
- Influencing factors for alternatives selected (RE: *ISWMP Section 10.0*)
- Funding sources (RE: *ISWMP Section 11.0*)
- Planning summary (RE: *ISWM Section 12.0*)
- Overview of alternatives considered in ISWMP
- Cost comparisons of alternatives considered
- Recycling goals and initiatives

8.0 ISWMP IMPLEMENTATION

- Legal and governing authority for plan implementation requirements (not binding)
- Intent is to establish goals and framework to guide local officials in working towards an overall integrated solid waste management program that is both cost effective and environmentally responsible while fully complying with all WDEQ requirements and standards
- Impact on Illegal disposal
- Impact on local government entities – need for continued continuity and cooperation from all involved participants in planning area.

9.0 WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS IN THE ISWMP PROCESS?

- WDEQ Deadline for ISWMP Submittal
- WDEQ Review
- How will WDEQ Utilize the ISWMP?

10.0 QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Exhibit U
A Summary of Public Education Programs for Implementation of Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans by Peak Environmental Management, Inc.

PEAK ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.
P.O. Box 404
Green River, Wyoming 82935
(307) 875-2893
FAX (307) 875-5179
CELL (307) 870-4592
E-mail myra@peakenvironmental.com

A Summary of Public Education Programs for Solid Waste Managers for Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning

by
Peak Environmental Management, Inc.
P. O. Box 404
Green River, Wyoming 82935
307-875-2893
myra@peakenvironmental.com

June 26, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

Park County, Powell Valley Recycling, the City of Cody, and surrounding areas have engaged in public education for recycling and solid waste issues. Peak Environmental suggests that this is an excellent time for landfills, recycling centers, and solid waste collection organizations to consider renewed efforts due to the initiation of the development of an integrated solid waste management plan as directed by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste Division (WDEQ, SHWD).

This summary is provided as a tool for solid waste managers to evaluate their public education efforts and to provide some specific goals. Public education campaigns involve a variety of details. However, this summary offers a brief overview to assist solid waste managers with evaluating their effectiveness and tools to better target their efforts.

Recycling rates and volumes and waste disposal habits can be modified to some degree with public education campaigns. In Wyoming, Powell Valley Recycling, the City of Cody, the City of Gillette/Campbell County, Teton County, Casper, and Cheyenne have had comprehensive public education programs and have monitored wastes and costs for several years. Although many other communities have also had very active recycling programs, these organizations and communities have a larger volume of waste and larger populations which have allowed their managers to experience more apparent impacts.

2.0 Public Education Methods

Public education programs for all topics and audiences have several common elements. Key aspects of public education include:

1. Public education should be as accurate and thorough as possible.
   Topics and issues should be prioritized based on importance and complexity.
   For example, preparation of office paper is better discussed in live presentations with display boards. Fee structures can be listed in flyers and newspapers with brief explanations. The benefits of public education, however, are not always directly proportional to expended money, time, or effort.

2. More personal contact has greater influence on the audience.
   Following is a general list of methods for public education in order of value.
   1. Speaking engagements and facility tours
      A. Schools
      B. Organizations representing private enterprise
         (Such as chamber of commerce
         and economic development groups)
      C. Private enterprise
         (This differs from 1. B. in that several businesses rather than one business would be engaged.)
      D. Non-profit, public interest groups
      E. General public
         (This might involve open meetings or open house for recycling centers.)
   2. Displays at public events
   3. Newspapers and organizational newsletters
      A. Articles with photographs
      B. Articles without photographs
      C. Press releases
      D. Advertisements/public notices
   4. Radio and television
      A. Call-in/interview programs
      B. Press releases incorporated into news programs
      C. Public service announcements
   5. Printed flyers
      A. Newspapers
      B. Businesses
      C. Public utility bills
      D. Messages on public access television
      E. Patrons of landfills, recycling centers, and solid waste collection

3. Multiple sources and repeated or regular contact.
   When the public encounters similar information from multiple sources, people are more likely to remember the content, believe it, and assign more importance to it. Routine contact such as annual public presentations or public events also increases awareness and the collective knowledge base. The public then expects to see landfill, recycling, or collection staff or information regularly and is more receptive to the needs of the landfills, recycling centers, and solid waste collection. For example, Teton County has an informational ad every week in its local paper. This provides not only routine information such as days and hours of operation but gives the county a chance to include recycling tips or policy changes. Powell Valley Recycling and Park County Landfills regularly contact the local newspapers with information, and the newspaper articles indicate an apparent relationship which allows more comprehensive and accurate coverage.

3.0 Audiences

Audiences for public education and stakeholders should be identified. This includes schools, non-profit or charitable groups (such as Rotary or Lions Clubs), church groups, and other public interest groups which may be unique to communities.

Prior to launching major public education campaigns, ideas should be solicited from local media outlets, schools, business groups (such as the chamber of commerce), and public interest groups. For this project, Peak Environmental Management, Inc. (Peak Environmental) understands that many opportunities have been given to the public in the past to respond to issues which are addressed herein.

Annual goals such as number of speaking engagements, number of advertisements, news articles, or press releases should be established for public education. Communities should monitor items such as the amount of money spent (such as with flyers), number of people contacted, and staff hours for preparation and for presentation. This allows staff to document their efforts to their governing bodies and the public.

4.0 News Articles and Press Releases

Press releases and/or news articles should be prepared for the local newspapers, radio stations, and television stations for the following:

1. routine information,
2. changes in collection, recycling, or landfill policies,
3. each speaking engagement, and
4. every public event.

Peak Environmental encourages staff to prepare articles for newspapers since this allows the organization to have more control over the information presented to the public. News editors also often appreciate this since it is easier to edit than to create and can save newspaper staff time. Newsletters prepared by local groups such as the chamber of commerce should also receive press releases. For some occasions, press releases should also be sent to the Billings Gazette. A fax or email list can be prepared for media contacts in order to minimize time and effort.

Readers are drawn more to news articles with photographs than without. Staff should provide photographs with press releases and articles to print media when possible.

Local media should be encouraged to attend public programs such as speaking engagements to the chamber of commerce or grade school classes. Media should be invited to landfills and recycling centers on a regular basis to provide more in-depth education. Solid waste collection organizations can also extend invitations to the media, but those activities will, of course, differ from those offered by fixed facilities. Local reporters can provide their audience with more accurate information for both routine and incident reporting. Opportunities for photographs should be identified in advance by the staff.

5.0 Speaking Engagements

The audience, time limit, setting, and recently identified needs will allow staff to better prepare a program.

Speakers should include landfill superintendents or board members, recycling center managers, and solid waste collection supervisors depending on the topic and the group. For events with greater consequence, two or more staff (such as a landfill superintendent, city manager, city finance director, director of public works, or solid waste board member) will provide more impact for the presented topic.

A list of possible groups, meeting dates, contact information, and specific details about their subject interest or involvement should be maintained. Staff should take the initiative to contact these groups annually. Powell Valley Recycling routinely offers educational opportunities for live audiences and print media. The City of Gillette/Campbell County responds to specific invitations, but the staff also regularly contacts schools and groups to offer a program (such as speaking engagement, interactive program, or facility tour). Powell Valley Recycling and the City of Gillette/Campbell County have found that their pro-active approaches have enhanced their effectiveness.

Some Wyoming recyclers put more time into interaction with first through sixth graders. Contact with children at least once a year for several years improves their understanding of solid waste issues. It is difficult for many schools to find outside speakers so this enables teachers to

essentially have a standing order for a recycling education program.

More complicated topics should have more interactive presentations. Office paper and other paper products are often the most complicated for recyclers to manage. It is challenging for both individual recyclers and recycling centers to keep recycled paper containers clean of debris or unacceptable paper. For example, appropriate types of paper to be included in office pack differs among communities and acceptable types of paper change as market demands change. A display board with examples of appropriate and inappropriate paper types adds to public presentations and can be constructed for individual businesses so that their employees can have a guide as they recycle. Another example of interaction is to provide individuals or small groups with containers of waste products and have them segregate accordingly.

Significant changes to solid waste policies (landfill, recycling, and collection) require more comprehensive and intensive public education campaigns. The use of several media venues within a smaller time period (speaking engagements, newspaper articles, flyers, and radio announcements) has more impact on the public than the use of just one or two media formats.

6.0 Recommendations

Public education can be one of the least expensive tools in a solid waste manager's arsenal. It requires planning, coordination, appreciation of the audience's expectations, marketing (marketing the importance and technical aspects of recycling and solid waste management), and good interpersonal skills.

The development of an advisory council for solid waste management in Park County can provide a framework for a more comprehensive and consistent public education program. Such an advisory council can:

1) prioritize topics and events
2) address all aspects of solid waste management (recycling, diversion, waste reduction, disposal, collection, and transfer),
3) assign human, financial, and other resources in a more effective manner.

All solid waste managers do not have the same skills with all aspects of public education. Some people are more comfortable than others with live presentations. Others may have networking opportunities to share information. Yet others may have more capabilities with developing print or audiovisual materials for public education. An advisory council can identify resources and assign them based on priority, effectiveness, and timeliness.

The teamwork offered by an advisory council also creates opportunities for those delivering education to continue learning and improving their skills. Enlisting the aid of multiple people with personal appearances provides more impact to the audience and may teach interpersonal skills and solid waste knowledge to the second person. Teaming with another organization such

as the county extension office offers similar benefits.

Educational methods with more personal audience contact tend to be less expensive than advertisements and flyers. Public education is not a one time purchase. Those involved with public speaking (formally or informally) continue to build their knowledge and skills. Audiences also expand their awareness of solid waste.

An advisory council and every recycling partner should establish a budget for public education. The amount of money to be devoted to such tasks must be evaluated first by each recycling partner and shared with an advisory council to more effectively utilize what are often limited funds.

Since there are many possible methods of public education, Peak Environmental encourages the Park County communities and organizations to pursue and seize every public education opportunity. This section has listed a variety of methods and a number of philosophies as to why some public education pursuits are more effective than others.

During the continued development of an integrated solid waste management plan, numerous public education opportunities will be available and will be presented at frequent intervals. For communities which wish to establish long term objectives, the following annual goals may be considered:

Schools -
25 classes contacted in grades 1 through 6 (Can be in their classrooms or tours.)

Public speaking engagements to business, non-profit groups, and other similar groups
- at least 1 per month

Press releases and/or articles
- at least 1 topic per month

Invitations for local press to tour recycling centers, landfills, or solid waste collection facilities or routes
- all local press once at least once every 6 months

The time commitment offered by any recycling partner should be established so that these tasks are not considered "in addition" to their duties but part of their duties. Every partner cannot contribute the same amount of public education effort, and thus an advisory council can evaluate how, when, and why such tasks can be best performed.

The message (or objectives) for any aspect of solid waste management should be clear and concise. Efforts of the recycling partners and advisory council to work together can provide a much more cohesive public education program.

Finally, an advisory council and every recycling partner should establish overall objectives and procedures for evaluating public education programs. By continually evaluating the success and effectiveness of public education and by discussing program objectives, a more comprehensive and effective solid waste management program can be achieved.