

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 DEQ.

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 DEQ 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 WY DEQ 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 than for an MSW landfill.

Landfill, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Disposal site for non-hazardous solid wastes. A landfill that has been permitted by WY DEQ 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 DEQ.

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, CH₄ 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 D.E.Q. (Department of Environmental Quality) before a landfill can be operational.

Post-closure

The period of time after a landfill is certified as closed by the DEQ, 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.

Working face

The section of the landfill where waste is being actively placed, spread and compacted prior to the placement of cover materials.

Yard waste

Grass clippings, shrub prunings, leaves, tree branches and other discarded material from yards and gardens.

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:

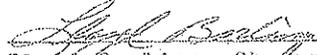
RESOLUTION

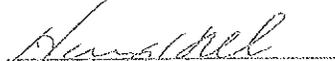
WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners deems it in the public interest of the residents of Park County that a Solid Waste Disposal District be formed; and, WHEREAS, Wyoming Statute S. 18-11-101, et. seq., authorizes the Board of County Commissioners to establish a Solid Waste Disposal District; and,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

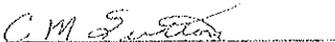
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

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

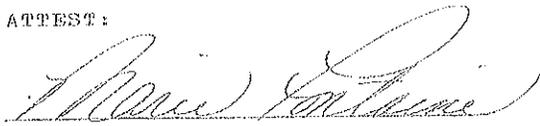

 Lloyd Barling, Chairman


 Henry H. R. Goe


 C. M. Sutton

SEAL:

ATTEST:


 Marie Fontaine
 Park County Clerk

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

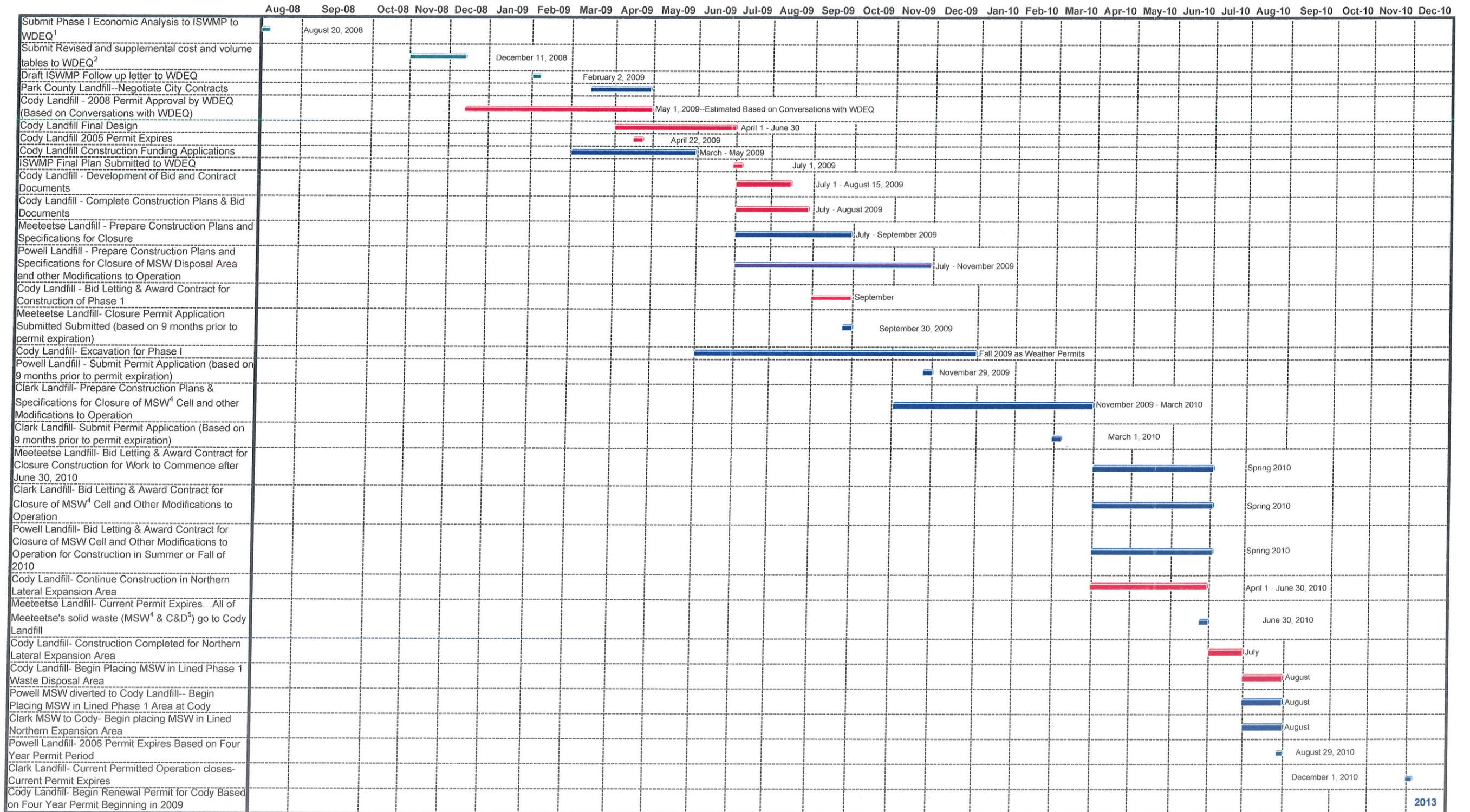
Chamber Director, Bill Schilling, explained to the Board their desire to petition the City of Cody in order to create a local improvement district for the purpose of improving and beautifying the downtown area. Mr. Schilling stated projects included would be lighting, landscaping, pedestrian ways, benches,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

Upon motion by Commissioner Goe, seconded by Commissioner Sutton and so ordered to approve the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Exhibit D
Development Timeline for Park County Landfills

DEVELOPMENT TIME LINE FOR PARK COUNTY LANDFILLS



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

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 since 1992. 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 recyclables 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 Income³	Percent of Total Weight	Percent by Estimated Expense⁶
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.

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.

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

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
<i>Powell Collection Containers¹ Purchase Price</i>	<i>\$9,600</i>
<i>Powell, Clark, and Outlying Areas Collection & Transport to Recycling Center² Annual Cost</i>	<i>\$53,264</i>
<i>Cody Collection Containers³ Purchase Price</i>	<i>\$12,000</i>
<i>Cody Collection & Transport to Recycling Center⁴ Annual Cost</i>	<i>\$53,264</i>
<i>Meeteetse & Clark Collection Containers⁵ Purchase Price</i>	<i>\$36,680</i>
<i>Meeteetse Collection & Transport to Recycling Center⁴ Annual Cost⁶</i>	<i>\$31,958</i>

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 $\$50,000 \div 7 = \$7,143$
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) cost of truck,
0.4 X annual amortized cost
 $0.4 \times \$7,143 = \$2,857$
- Driver at \$16.00 per hour, benefits of 1.3 x wages,
5 days per week, 8 hours per day
 $\$16.00/\text{hour} \times 52 \text{ weeks} \times 40 \text{ hours/week} \times 1.3 = \$43,264$

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 $\$50,000 \div 7 = \$7,143$
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) cost of truck,
0.4 X annual amortized cost
 $0.4 \times \$7,143 = \$2,857$
- Driver at \$16.00 per hour, benefits of 1.3 x wages,
5 days per week, 8 hours per day
 $\$16.00/\text{hour} \times 52 \text{ weeks} \times 40 \text{ hours/week} \times 1.3 = \$43,264$

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 $2 \times \$16,000$ (trailers) + $(18 \text{ (bins)} \times \$260) = \$36,680$. 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@tritnet.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

City of Powell

Date

Powell Valley Recycling

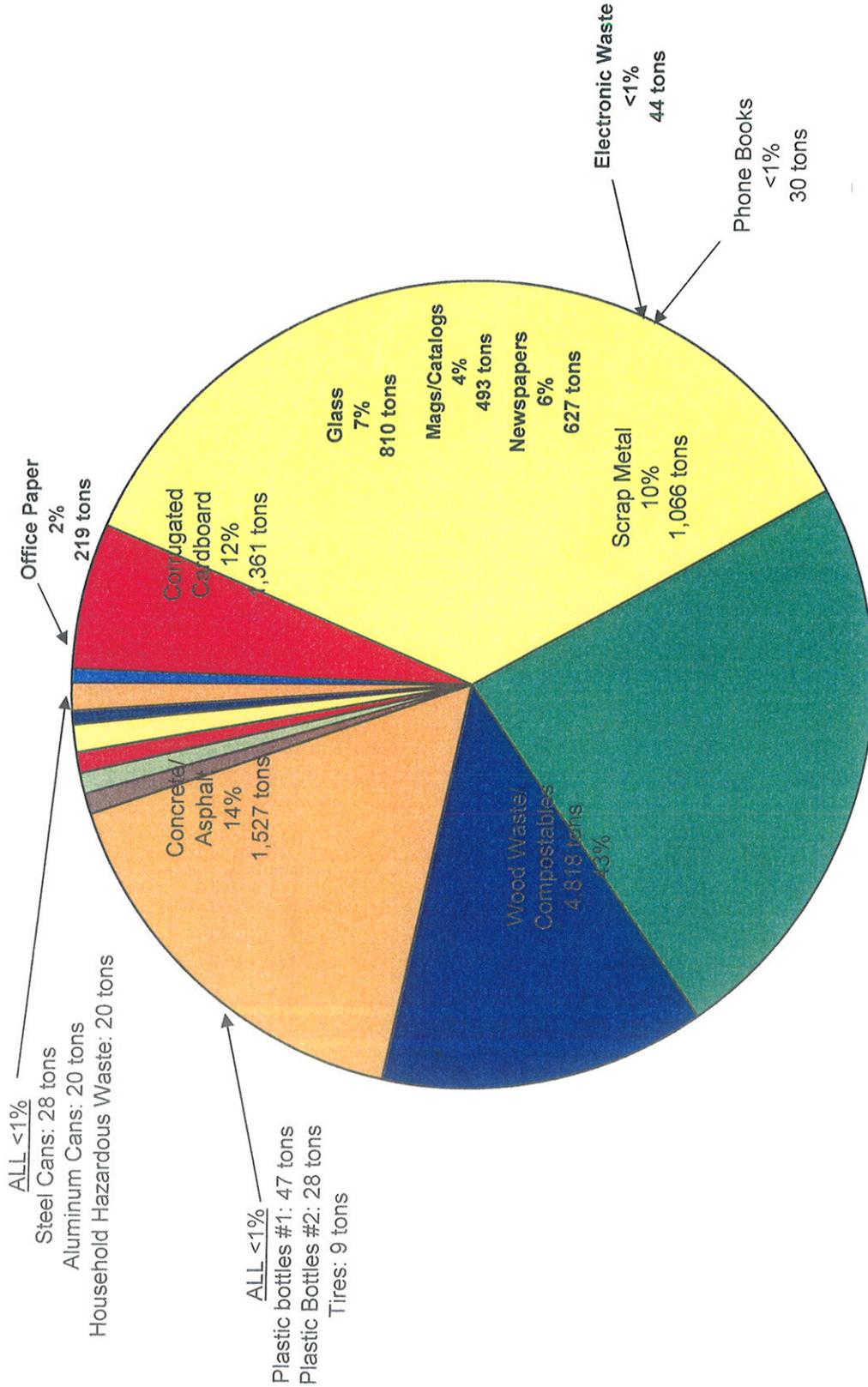
Date

Park County

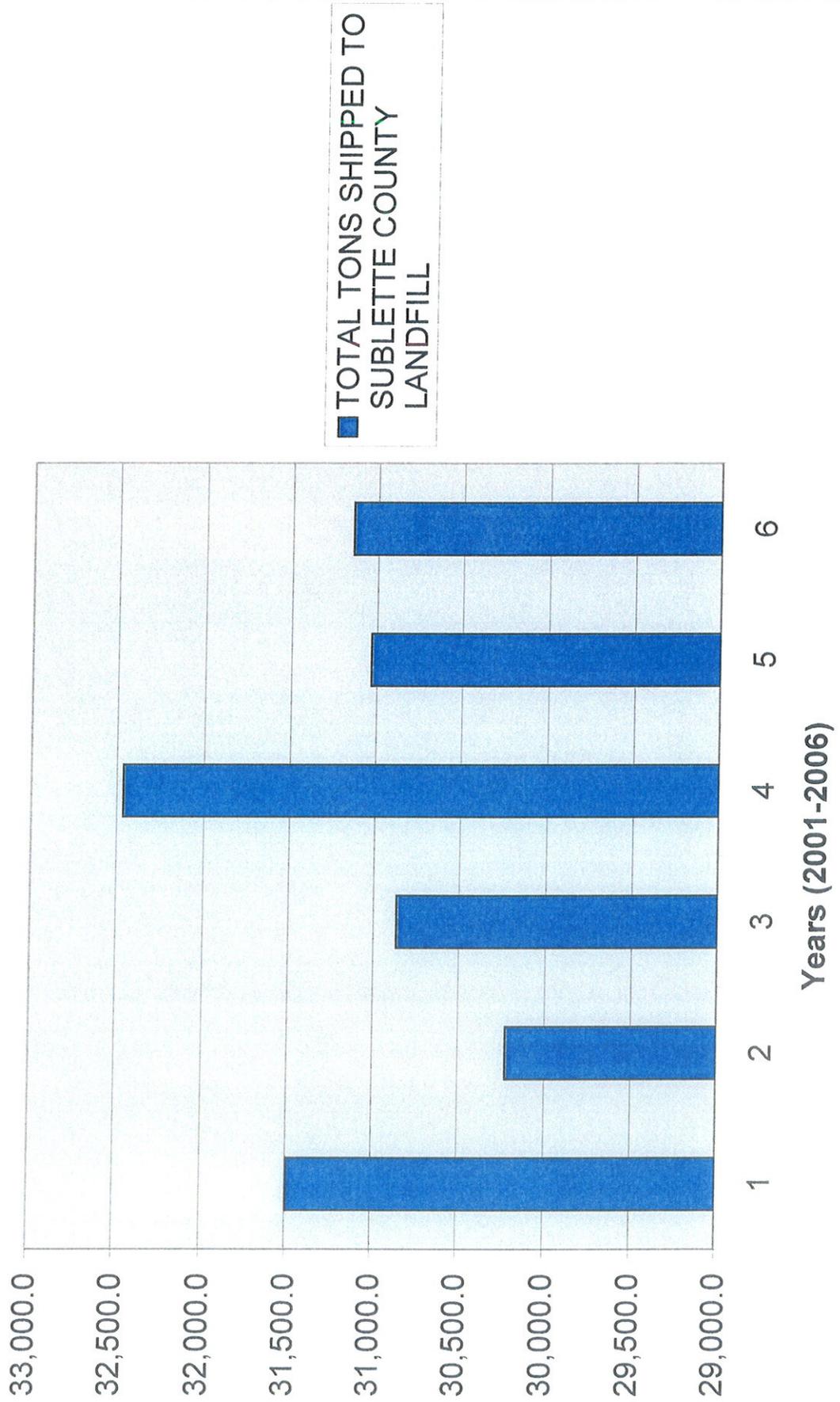
Date

Exhibit H
Summary of Teton County's Recycling and Diversion

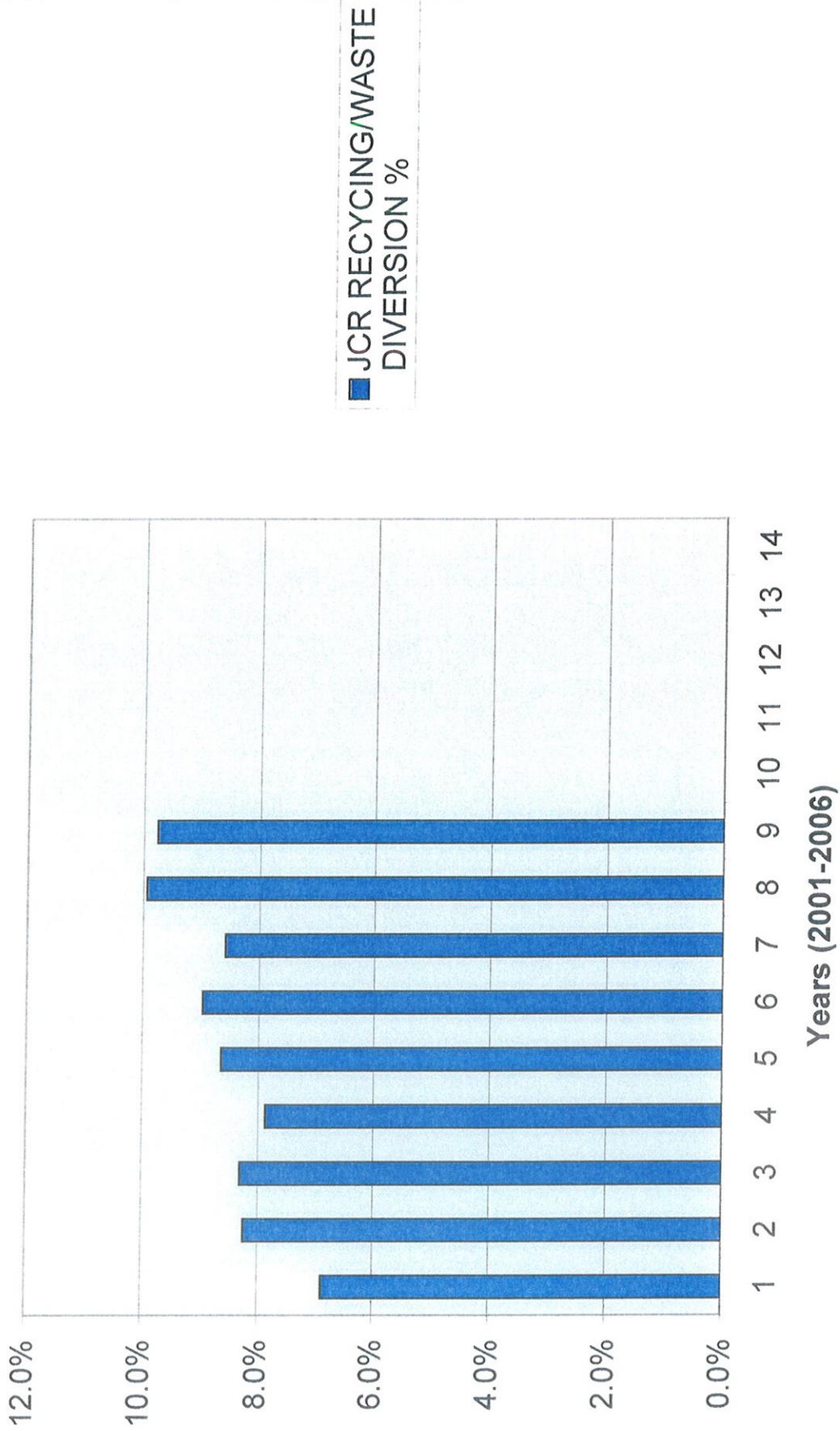
Teton County Diverted Waste in FY2006



TOTAL TONS SHIPPED TO SUBLETTE COUNTY LANDFILL



JCR RECYCLING/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	1,434.4	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 RECYCLING/WASTE DIVERSION %	6.9%	8.3%	8.3%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	8.6%	9.9%	9.8%	
TTS RECYCLING/WASTE DIVERSION %	14.2%	11.2%	9.4%	11.1%	12.5%	17.5%	23.3%	23.4%	18.0%	
TOTAL RECYCLING/WASTE 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 O1
Chart of Eligibility for Funding Sources

Chart of Eligibility

Project Type	CWSRF	DWSRF	MRC	WWD	JPA	TEA	BRC	CFF	CDBG	WHIP	RD WEP	RD CF
Water Treatment												
Water Transmission Lines	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	X	
Water Storage Tanks	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Water Distribution	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Sewage Treatment	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Sewage mains & pumping	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Storm water	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Landfills	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Emergency Vehicles	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Public Transportation Vehicles	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	
Dam & Reservoirs						X						X
Docks				X								X
Curbs, gutters and sidewalks			X		X				X			X
Specialized/Leasable Building							X		X	X		X
Industrial/Commercial Business Park							X		X	X		X
Landscaping							X		X			
Recreation							X		X			
Child Care Facility							X		X			
Center Related							X		X			
Utility Lines (Telecommunications, Electric, Gas)							X		X			X
Community Facility							X		X			
Handicapped Accessible Upgrades							X		X			X
Job Training							X		X			X
Planning							X		X			X
Technical Assistance							X		X			X
Downtown Development							X		X			X
School/Government Building Renovation							X		X			X
Traffic Signals							X		X			X
Street Lighting							X		X			X
Workforce Housing Infrastructure							X		X			X
Entirely Eligible to Apply												
Municipalities	X		X		X				X			X
Counties	X		X		X				X			X
Towns	X		X		X				X			X
Social Improvement Districts	X		X		X				X			X
Industrial District	X		X		X				X			X
Small Business Grants	X		X		X				X			X
Community Grants	X		X		X				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 WEF	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
WYDC	Wyoming Water Development Commission
WVDO	Wyoming Water Development Office
WYDES	Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Types of BRC Grants & Loans	
(BRC) BC	<i>Business Committed</i>
(BRC) CR	<i>Community Readiness</i>
(BRC) CE	<i>Community Enhancement</i>
(BRC) MDCCF	<i>Managed Data Center Cost Reduction</i>
CFP	Community Facilities Grant and Loan Program
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
WIIP	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



Department of Environmental Quality



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

Dave Freudenthal, Governor

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

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ADMIN: OUTREACH (307) 777-7937 FAX 777-3610	ABANDONED MINES (307) 777-6145 FAX 777-6462	AIR QUALITY (307) 777-7391 FAX 777-5616	INDUSTRIAL SITING (307) 777-7369 FAX 777-5973	LAND QUALITY (307) 777-7756 FAX 777-5864	SOLID & HAZ. WASTE (307) 777-7752 FAX 777-5973	WATER QUALITY (307) 777-7781 FAX 777-5973
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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 be 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 be 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.

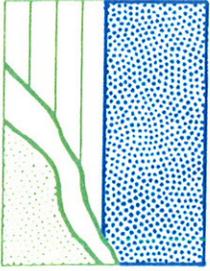
18-11-104. Operation of disposal system.

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 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

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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.