FREMONT COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT

Member of Wyoming Solid Waste and Recycling Association (WSWRA)

P.O. Box 1400
Lander, WY 82520
telephone 307.332.7040
fax 307.332.5013
trashmatters.org

MEETING AGENDA

FREMONT COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS – REGULAR MEETING
January 18, 2021 - 9:30 a.m.

1. **PUBLIC HEARING – Freedom of Information Act Policy**

2. **PRELIMINARY ITEMS:**
   a. Pledge of Allegiance
   b. Roll Call: Michael Adams, Steve Baumann, Gary Weisz, Rick Klaproth, Mark Moxley, Rob Dolcater, Rod Haper, Jennifer Lamb, and Robert Townsend
   c. Declaration of Quorum
   d. Approval of Agenda (***Discussions and Formal Action***)
   e. Public Comment / Communication from the Floor

3. **CONSENT ITEMS:**
   a. Approval of the Meeting Minutes
      i. December 2020
   b. Approval of the Accounts Payable
      i. December 2020
   c. Acceptance of Consultants and Agreement Reports
      i. Trihydro Corporation
      ii. Burns and McDonnell
      iii. Wind River Inter-Tribal Solid Waste – *no report submitted*
   d. Acceptance of Staff Reports
      i. Superintendent Report

4. **BUSINESS ITEMS:**
   a. Election of Officers – Chairman, Vice-Chair, Secretary/Treasurer (***Discussion and Formal Action***)
   b. Notice: IRS Mileage Reimbursement Rate for 2021 is $0.56 per Mile (***Discussions***)
   c. New Year/Board Resolutions: (***Discussions and Formal Action***)
      i. Proposed Resolution 01-2021: Authorized Depositors
      ii. Proposed Resolution 02-2021: Authorized Account Signers
      iii. Proposed Resolution 03-2021: Authorized Facsimile Signatures (State of WY requirement)
   c. Freedom of Information Act Policy (***Discussion and Formal Action***)
   d. Teton County Request for Deer Carcass Disposal (***Discussion***)
   e. Operational Evaluation and Strategic Planning Project Update – Matt Evans (***Discussion***)

Last Meeting Follow-Up:

1. Individual Priority List – Review

Open Discussion(s):

1. Mill Levy – Sustainability
2. Centralized Facility Development – Value
3. Rural Transfer Station – Review
4. Lander Transfer Station – Need
5. Riverton Transfer Station – Need

6. Recycling and Waste Diversion – Review
7. Service Level and Disposal Rate – Review

5. NEW BUSINESS

6. CLOSING ITEMS:

a. Upcoming Meeting(s):
   i. The next Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): February 17, 2021, at 9:30 a.m.
b. Call for Adjournment

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FREMONT COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT
Minutes of Regular Board Meeting
December 16, 2020

1. **PRELIMINARY ITEMS:**

a. – c. The regular meeting of the Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District Board of Directors was held on the above date and called to order by VICE-CHAIRMAN ADAMS at 9:30am. VICE-CHAIRMAN ADAMS then led the Pledge of Allegiance and declared that there was a quorum of the Board with the following people in attendance:

Board Members:	Rod Haper (via Zoom), Michael Adams, Rick Klaproth, Gary Weisz, Jennifer Lamb (via Zoom), Robert Townsend, Steve Baumann, and Rob Dolcater
Excused Member(s):	Mark Moxley
Unexcused Member(s):	No Unexcused Members
Commissioner Liaison:	No Commissioner Liaison
Community Liaisons:	Kyle Larson (City of Riverton)
Attorney:	Rick Sollars (Western Law & Assoc.)
Staff:	Superintendent Andy Frey
Consultant(s):	Matt Evans (Burns and McDonnell) via Zoom, Susan Brodie, and Jason Lund (Carver, Florek, and James) via Zoom
Guest(s):	Brian Eggleston (City of Riverton)

d. Approval of Agenda

BOB TOWNSEND made a motion to approve the consent agenda, moving the Executive Session to the second item under New Business. STEVE BAUMANN seconded the motion. ***MOTION CARRIED***

e. Public Comment/Communication from the Floor

VICE-CHAIRMAN ADAMS opened the floor to public comment. Hearing no comment, the public comment period was closed.

2. **CONSENT ITEMS:**

a. Approval of Prior Meeting Minutes
   i. November 2020

b. Approval of Accounts Payable
   i. November 2020 Invoices

c. Acceptance of Consultants Reports:
   i. Trihydro Corporation – Progress Report
   ii. Burns and McDonnell – Progress Report
   iii. Wind River Indian Reservation Inter-Tribal Solid Waste Program – No Report Submitted

d. Acceptance of Staff Reports:
   i. Superintendent Report

3. OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS:

a. **Carver, Florek, and James CPAs – FY 2019-2020 Financial Audit (*Presentation*)**

Superintendent Frey introduced Jason Lund with Carver, Florek, and James CPA firm. This firm has completed their first financial audit for the District.

Jason Lund summarized the audit: (1.) Qualified their review with a clean opinion. (2.) Identified what they feel was a prior period overstatement of liability based on GASB-18 formula. The District disagreed with this finding based on the excessive simplicity of the formula. (3.) Typical small operational limitations on segregation of duties with too few staff members.

b. **Executive Session – Personnel**

SECRETARY/TREASURER KLAPROTH made a motion to enter into Executive Session at 9:55am, allowing the District Attorney and Superintendent to remain and allowing the Accountant and Bookkeeper to remain in the Superintendent's office. BOB TOWNSEND seconded the motion. ***MOTION CARRIED***

ROB DOLCATER made a motion to exit Executive Session at 10:42am. BOB TOWNSEND seconded the motion. ***MOTION CARRIED***

ROB DOLCATER made a motion to authorize an additional 10-days of vacation for the Superintendent consistent with the Board's annual review of his performance. GARY WEISZ seconded the motion. ***MOTION CARRIED***

c. **Teton County Request for Deer Carcass Disposal (*Discussions*)**

Superintendent Frey explained to the Board that the new solid waste director at Teton County reached out to the District a week ago to again request consideration of an opportunity to dispose of their deer carcasses. Teton County ships their solid waste over the Wyoming-Idaho state line and cannot legally transfer diseased animal carcasses across state lines. In 2019, Teton County had their first confirmed CWD deer carcass. They have a small animal carcass pit that has very limited site life remaining, and they continue to seek out alternative disposal options. The pit will be closed by June 2021 as required by the WDEQ. Their annual deer carcass waste generation is around 30 tons.

Discussion(s): (1.) A recent stakeholders group spearheaded by Wyoming Game & Fish developed a white paper that should have guidance. (2.) The District should reach out to Wyoming Game & Fish for additional guidance.

d. **Operational Efficiency Evaluation and Strategic Planning Project Update – Matt Evans (*Discussions*)**

Superintendent Frey communicated with the Board that with the length of the meeting leading into this agenda item, Matt Evans could not participate in the discussions.

Discussion(s): (1.) Planning Committee's Role. (2.) Individual Board member priority list for future considerations. (3.) Baseline Model. (4.) Public Participation. (5.) Stakeholder involvement and timeline. (6.) Stakeholder list. (7.) Review/filter process for stakeholder feedback. (8.) Plan for extended discussions at the January meeting.

e. **Shoshoni Landfill – Closure Timeline (*Discussions and Formal Action*)**

Superintendent Frey informed the Board that the Shoshoni Landfill is very near reaching design capacity. Additionally, consistent with the administrative order associated with the grant awarded to the District, a closure schedule must be submitted to the WDEQ by the end of the month.

The recommended closure plan includes (1.) Set January 31, 2021, as the date for the site to be closed to the public. (2.) Use the remaining airspace at the site for tire management from January 31, 2021, through May 30,

2021. (3.) Finalize the construction plans and specifications, and bid documents between January 1, 2021, and April 30, 2021. (4.) Bid the closure project between March and May 2021. (5.) Award the project in June 2021. (6.) Commence construction July 15, 2021.

Discussion(s): (1.) The Town of Shoshoni rodeo ground area could benefit from a cleanup and could generate soils. (2.) The WDEQ/SLIB grant remains in effect. (3.) Proper public notice and direct notice to the Town of Shoshoni is important.

ROB DOLCATER made a motion to approve the Superintendent's recommended timeline, including appropriate public notice and a letter summarizing the plan directly to the Town of Shoshoni. BOB TOWNSEND seconded the motion. ***MOTION CARRIED***

4. **NEW BUSINESS**

   a. Shoshoni Landfill Monitoring Well: Superintendent Frey informed the Board there have been a number of discussions with the WDEQ-SHWD and Trihydro regarding the installation of one additional upgradient monitoring well. It has been concluded that the installation will be required prior to entry into the post-closure period of the site by the WDEQ-SHWD; therefore, allowing the installation through the WDEQ LRP provides the installation at no cost and is in the best interest of the District.

   b. Annual Christmas Tree Program: Wyoming Game & Fish has communicated cancellation of this year's Ocean Lake Christmas Tree placement project due to COVID concerns.

   c. FCSWDD Christmas Party: Due to the increase in local and state-wide COVID cases, the District administration has decided to cancel this year's Christmas party.

   d. Blue Cross Blue Shield of Wyoming: The District received communication from BCBS of Wyoming that 50% of the premiums paid in November 2020 will be returned to the District, providing the District with $15,479. Superintendent Frey stated that a portion of the premiums being returned were paid by the District staff and proposed that the Board consider sharing in the savings consistent with current District policies where savings associated with health and safety are distributed back to the staff at 85%. The District would continue to save 15% and there would be no expense back to the District.

      Discussion(s): (1.) District staff are deemed essential and have worked without hesitation throughout the entire pandemic. There have been no shut-downs, closure to the public, the public has not experienced any service limitations unlike other governmental and private programs. (2.) The 85% / 15% split is consistent with the District's Safety Incentive Policy. (3.) The 2016 health benefit savings distribution with the staff was at 50%. (4.) The 2016 50% savings distribution was based on a $60,000 value. (5.) Changing the rate of savings distribution from 50% to 85% would create an inconsistent precedent. (6.) Alternative distribution considerations should be explored.

STEVE BAUMANN made a motion to share the savings with the staff at 50%, consistent with the health benefit savings distribution in 2016. GARY WEISZ seconded the motion.

Discussion(s): (1.) Clarification was requested on how the balance retained by the District would be applied. The balance would be applied back as credit and reduce the future health insurance expense. (2.) An amendment was offered to the motion. The offer was denied. (3.) A request was made to call the question on the current motion.

Vote: In Favor: STEVE BAUMANN, BOB TOWNSEND

In Opposition: VICE-CHAIRMAN ADAMS, ROD HAPER, JENNIFER LAMB, ROB DOLCATER, SECRETARY/TREASURER KLAPROTH, GARY WEISZ ***MOTION FAILED***

JENNIFER LAMB made a motion to share the health benefit savings with the District staff at a rate of 85% with the District retaining 15%. The motion is contingent on clarification with the District Attorney that there are no legal issues with the process. SECRETARY/TREASURER KLAPROTH seconded the motion.

Vote: In Favor: BOB TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN ADAMS, ROD HAPER, JENNIFER LAMB, ROB DOLCATER, SECRETARY/TREASURER KLAPROTH, GARY WEISZ

In Opposition: STEVE BAUMANN

MOTION CARRIED

5. **CALL FOR ADJOURNMENT**

STEVE BAUMANN made a motion to adjourn at 11:57AM. ROB DOLCATER seconded the motion. ***MOTION CARRIED***

6. **UPCOMING MEETING(S):**

   a. **The Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting:**
      i. January 18, 2021, at 9:30am.

Respectfully submitted by,

Andrew Frey, P.E.
Superintendent of Operations
Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District

Mark Moxley
Board of Director's Chairman
Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District

Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2020

	Dec 31, 20
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
122105 · Petty Cash	300.00
122106 · Transfer Station Cash	400.00
122107 · Scale House Cash	1,600.00
123110 · CB&T Checking	60,094.00
123115 · Edward Jones Investments	3,616,826.52
123120 · Bank of Jackson Hole	131,097.89
123130 · Wyo Star	8,216,585.38
123132 · Wyo Star II	8,269,898.41
123134 · Wyoming Community Bank	683,963.14
Total Checking/Savings	20,980,765.34
Accounts Receivable	190,088.52
Other Current Assets	12,966.10
Total Current Assets	21,183,819.96
TOTAL ASSETS	**21,183,819.96**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	60,755.86
Total Liabilities	60,755.86
Equity	
32000 · Unrestricted Net Assets	2,720,264.04
380860 · Cash Reserve	750,000.00
380970 · Closure/Post-Closure Reserve	16,466,876.00
Net Income	1,185,924.06
Total Equity	21,123,064.10
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**21,183,819.96**

memorandum

To:	Andy Frey, P.E., Superintendent, Fremont County SWDD
From:	Jeff Young, P.E.
cc:	Fremont County SWDD Board
Date:	January 11, 2021
Re:	Project Updates for January 18, 2021 Board Meeting

The following information is provided to update the Board of the Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District (District) regarding the status of various projects that are being managed by Trihydro Corporation (Trihydro), and associated activities associated with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Solid and Hazardous Waste Division (SHWD), Water Quality Division (WQD), and Air Quality Division (AQD). The information provided is generally limited to activity during the previous month.

Sand Draw, Shoshoni, Lander, and Dubois Landfills – 2020-2021 Environmental Activities and Monitoring (Task Order 10-028 / Trihydro Project 09Y-008-006)

Trihydro conducted routine groundwater and methane monitoring during the week of October 12, 2020. As of January 8, reports for the Shoshoni and Dubois Landfill are in final review and we anticipate completing the reports during the week of January 11. Review of the statistical analysis is still underway for the Sand Draw and Lander Landfills; related reports will likely be ready for submittal during the week of January 18. All reports will be sent to Mr. Andy Frey for review prior to sending to WDEQ/SHWD. The next routine event will be quarterly methane monitoring during the first quarter of 2021, currently scheduled for February or March.

Three reports are being prepared for the Sand Draw Title V air permit including an annual compliance certification, a semi-annual monitoring report, and an annual NMOC emission report (Non-Methane Organic Compound). All reports are due to WDEQ/AQD by the end of the month.

Technical Assistance (Task Order 10-027 / Trihydro Project 09Y-005-007)

Technical assistance activities during the previous month included:

- A project status report was prepared for the monthly Board meeting.
- Petroleum contaminated soil data were reviewed to help determine suitability for landfill use/acceptance.
- Cost and scope revisions, design review and discussions with Superintendent Frey for the closure of the Shoshoni landfill.

Shoshoni Landfill – Water Balance Cover and Closure Permit (Task Order 10-021 / Trihydro Project 09Y-004-002)

Trihydro revised the scope and costs and continues to discuss the closure with Superintendent Frey, at this time, the tentative schedule includes a survey update from the district, project manual updates, and quantity revisions with bidding early this spring and closure construction in July 2021. Our scope and costs are in final internal review and will be provided to Superintendent Frey via a separate email on or before January 12, 2021.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need additional information. You can call me on my cell phone (307-851-4674), send me an email (jyoung@trihydro.com), or stop by our office at 388 Main Street, Suite C, in Lander.

Attachment:

- None

END OF MEMORANDUM

Memorandum

BURNS McDONNELL

Date: January 12, 2021

To: Andy Frey, PE, Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District

From: Matt Evans, PE

Subject: Progress Report – January 2021

The following provides an update on work completed by Burns & McDonnell since the last Progress Report.

Operational Efficiency Study and Strategic Plan
Development of long-term planning priorities and alternatives has begun with the Board. Burns & McDonnell is currently facilitating this discussion.

The Operational Efficiency Study continues to be in progress. A full cost accounting model of the current District operations has been developed that identifies the cost per ton of various materials managed by the District. Tables presenting the costs per ton, by facility, have been shared with the Board.

In addition to the full cost accounting model, Burns & McDonnell is working on developing an Operational Efficiency Study report that will summarize research, site development plans, and analysis of the current operations and alternatives for some of the key transition decisions that need to be made as the Lander landfill reaches capacity and primary landfill operations are shifted to Sand Draw. Ultimately, the Operational Efficiency Study report will be combined with a to be developed Preferred Long-Term Option report into a Strategic Plan.

Capacity Audits
Draft capacity audit reports are being reviewed with the Superintendent. Once finalized, the reports will be presented to the Board.

This year's capacity audit reports will include discussion regarding:

- Post-closure costs after 30-years
- Closure costs if the District's landfills had to be closed today (i.e., immediate closure costs)

Technical Engineering Assistance
Burns & McDonnell completed our monthly progress report, invoice and overall project management related to the administration of the project as part of this task.

Capital Improvement Plan Modeling
The CIP model is being used as the foundation for the financial analysis being completed as part of the Operational Efficiency and Strategic Planning Study. It will be updated in the second quarter of this year as the fiscal year 20-21 winds to a close.

Dubois Landfill Cell Excavation Plan Preparation
Burns & McDonnell are preparing a C/D landfill excavation project bid package. The project will be to excavate the remaining portion of the Dubois C/D landfill.

The following are the next steps for the C/D landfill excavation project.

- Prepare plans and specs for contractor bidding of remaining excavation of the landfill cell
- Contractor excavates and stockpiles as part of a construction project
- Survey permanent marker locations for edge of landfill
- District places permanent markers

On-call Surveying
On January 7th, at the direction of the Superintendent, William H. Smith provided surveying services to:

- Calculate of the remaining capacity of the Shoshoni landfill
- Calculate the volume of a tire stockpile at the Sand Draw landfill

In the near future, surveying will be performed at the Shoshoni landfill to calculate the in place volume of the Sand Draw tire stockpile once disposed of in the Shoshoni landfill to better understand the in-place density of tires.

Burns & McDonnell appreciates the opportunity to work with the District. If there are any questions regarding this progress report or work that is being completed, please do not hesitate to contact me at 612-240-2094 or maevans@burnsmcd.com at your earliest convenience.

Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District

Superintendent Report

January 13, 2021, 2020

Office/Staff/Board/Inter-Government

Office:

1. The calculated tonnages and cost per ton are as follows (calculated using monthly expenses and monthly tonnages):
    a. 2013 = $140 per ton & 31,472 total tons
    b. 2014 = $176 per ton & 27,562 total tons
    c. 2015 = $99 per ton & 31,890 total tons
    d. 2016 = $103 per ton & 29,659 total tons
    e. 2017 = $102 per ton & 33,483 total tons
    f. 2018 = $106 per ton & 36,352 total tons
    g. 2019 = $88 per ton & 41,900 total tons
    h. 2020 = $89 per ton & 36,200 total tons

Staff:

1. 2020 – the ***annual District safety training*** had been scheduled with both LGLP and Peak Environmental. The Tribal Solid Waste staff and the Transfer Station Volunteer groups have been notified. → ***still cancelled due to the COVID-19 issue.***
2. December 2020: Following the approval of the ***Safety Incentive Program*** in April 2015, and the implementation July 1, 2015, the Riverton Area staff (i.e. Riverton Transfer Station, the Sand Draw Landfill, the Shoshoni Landfill, and the rural transfer stations) has not had a single lost-time accident/incident in **5 years and 6 months**, and the Lander Area staff (i.e. Lander Landfill and the Dubois Landfill) had one lost-time accident early on but has now made it **5 years**!!

Board:

1. December 2020: Three Board members had their terms set for expiration at the end of the year (i.e. Steve Baumann, Rob Dolcater and Rick Klaproth). All three reapplied and interviewed at the December 8, 2020, meeting along with three additional candidates. All three of the incumbents were re-assigned to another three-year term.
2. 2020 – Below is the current list of ***Board Committees and Members***.
    a. Recycling Committee: Jennifer Lamb, Gary Weisz, Bob Townsend, and Mark Moxley.
    b. Health Benefit and Wage Committee: Rob Dolcater, Mike Adams, Gary Weisz, and Rick Klaproth.
    c. Planning Committee: Bob Townsend, Steve Baumann, Jen Lamb, and Gary Weisz.
    d. Budget Committee: Rick Klaproth, Gary Weisz, Rob Dolcater, and Mark Moxley.
    e. WRIR Solid Waste Negotiations Committee: Rod Haper, Steve Baumann, Gary Weisz, and Mark Moxley.

Inter-Government:

1. State – ***No Updates***
2. County – January 2021: The County provided the District 20 ***at-home COVID-19 test kits*** for distribution to staff on an as-needed basis.
3. Municipalities:
    a. December 2020: A meeting with City of Riverton staff Kyle Butterfield and Brian Eggelston to discuss the ***tub grinder*** purchase by the city and the associated timeline.
    b. December 2020: A public notice describing the ***Shoshoni Landfill Closure*** was drafted and advertised in the local newspapers. Additionally, a copy of the public notice was directly delivered to the Town of Shoshoni.

Regulatory/Engineering/Legal/General Contractors

Regulatory:

1. December 2020: The ***new up-gradient groundwater monitoring well*** at the Shoshoni Landfill was agreed to with Craig McOmie (WDEQ).

Engineering:

a. Trihydro: (1.) Environmental Monitoring (2.) Groundwater Classifications (3.) Groundwater Statistical Methodology Review (4.) Shoshoni Landfill Closure Plans and Specifications.
    - January 2021: A ***task order associated with the Shoshoni Landfill Closure project*** was submitted by Trihydro, covering bid administration, final surveying and quantity adjustment, and project construction oversight (regular oversight will be necessary with the geomembrane material and geotechnical work). The task order was not ready for presentation until there is an opportunity to fully review the document and ensure there is no excess.

b. Burns and McDonnell: (1.) Capacity Audits (2.) Surveying (3.) Operational Efficiency Evaluation and Strategic Planning (4.) Dubois Excavation Plans.
    - January 2021: The task order and additional project work associated with the ***Dubois Landfill Cell Excavation project*** has been postponed. With the detailed review of the District's future service level underway this activity seems premature.

Legal – ***No Updates***

General Contractors:

a. December 2020: The ***Scrap Metal Processing*** contractor completed the processing efforts. The final tonnages for each site were: Dubois @ 84 tons, Sand Draw @ 158 tons, and Lander @ 276 tons.

Sites/Operations/Equipment:

Sites – January 2021: District staff have been working to complete the on-site grading and processing of the waste materials received at the ***Shoshoni Landfill*** during the last publicly open event. The remaining amount of airspace is quite minimal and will be reserved for the District's own use in tire management.

Operations – ***No Updates***

Equipment:

a. December 2020: Following Board approval and the associated bid award, the new ***side-dump trailer*** was delivered.

Miscellaneous/Upcoming Work & Events/Work in Progress:

Miscellaneous – ***No Updates***

Upcoming Work & Events – ***No Updates***

Work in Progress – January 2021: The District continues to track, measure and record all ***tire management*** activity (i.e. volume reductions associated with landfilling, trailer weights and hauling volumes, and landfill volume reductions) for use in future tire management decisions. This work has included completing survey work on tire stockpiles and landfill fill areas post tire placement and processing. Additionally, price and freight costs for out-of-county disposal options (i.e. Tires for Reclamation in Laurel, MT, Liberty Tire in Salt Lake City, UT, contract tire shredding with SRSS in Pierre, SD, and shredder rental rates with Power Screening in Henderson, CO) have been updated within the tracking document.

Thank you,

Andrew Frey, P.E.
Superintendent of Operations
Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District

2020

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT BOARD

3 YEAR TERM

MEETS THE 3RD MONDAY OF EACH MONTH
WSS 18-11-102
BOARD APPOINTMENTS MADE IN DECEMBER

BOARD MEMBERS	ADDRESS	DATE APPOINTED	DATE EXPIRES
Baumann, Steve 349-2900 baumann.bonnet@gmail.com	2140 Squaw Creek Road Lander, WY 82520	12/13/2011 12/2/2014 12/19/2017 12/8/2020	12/31/2023
Townsend, Robert 332-0248 inthewind@wyoming.com	31 Three Forks Road Atlantic City, WY 82520	12/4/2018	12/31/2021
Lamb, Jennifer 349-4122	579 South 4th Street Lander, WY 82520	12/4/2018	12/31/2021
Adams, Michael 349-1223 mjadams2011@yahoo.com	530 South 5th Street Lander, WY 82520	12/27/2010 12/10/2013 12/6/2016 12/10/2019	12/31/2022
Klaproth, Richard 857-5811/851-3567 ricknechoR@wyoming.com	12233 Highway 789 #64 Shoshoni, WY 82649	12/13/2011 12/2/2014 12/19/2017 12/8/2020	12/31/2023
Dolcater, Rob 857-6652/851-0402 rdolcater@wyoming.com	27 Old Mule Drive Riverton, WY 82501	12/2/2014 12/19/2017 12/8/2020	12/31/2023
Weisz, Gary 876-2615;876-2615	Box 59 Shoshoni, WY 82649	12/18/2012 12/1/2015 12/4/2018	12/31/2021
Moxley, Mark 332-9068/349-0722 mgclmoxley@gmail.com	2875 Spriggs Drive Lander, WY 82520	12/10/2013 12/6/2016 12/10/2019	12/31/2022
Haper, Rodney 349-3579/335-5203 rod.haper@haper.org	685 South 4th Street Lander, WY 82520	12/10/2019	12/31/2022

Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District
Rural Transfer Station Operational Review
Revision Date: 1/13/2021

Site	Annual Customers 2018	Annual Customers 2019	Annual Customers 2020	Annual Revenue 2018	Annual Revenue 2019	Annual Revenue 2020	Tonnage Generated 2018	Tonnage Generated 2019	Tonnage Generated 2020	Hauls 2018	Hauls 2019	Hauls 2020	Open Events 2020	Round Trip Mileage 2020	Hauling Mileage Rate 2020 @t $2.95	Haul Cost 2020	Actual Disposal Cost 2020	Staff/Staff Travel Costs 2020	Annual Loss/Gain 2020 (see notes below)
Atlantic City	481	406	350	$3,751	$3,186	$2,613	36	27	13	16	7	4	N/A	70	$2.95	$826.00	$1,010	N/A	$777
Pavillion	693	464	241	$6,764	$5,535	$2,950	80	46	27	26	12	6	23	61	$2.95	$1,079.70	$2,130	$6,843	-$7,103
Jeffrey City	131	118	115	$987	$1,131	$1,020	14	13	13	13	3	3	N/A	124	$2.95	$1,097.40	$1,004	N/A	-$1,081
Lysite	54	46	38	$955	$1,178	$810	11	18	7	2	4	3	N/A	108	$2.95	$955.80	$554	N/A	-$700
Shoshoni	585	320	108	$4,789	$3,243	$1,576	53	38	12	16	6	2	24	46	$2.95	$271.40	$966	$4,710	-$4,371
Missouri Valley	410	250	99	$4,099	$2,928	$1,555	49	31	6	9	7	1	24	32	$2.95	$94.40	$502	$5,943	-$4,985
																			-$17,464

Notes:

1. Roll-Off truck mileage rate (includes staff, fuel, maintenance, and depreciation costs) is $2.95/mile as of 1/13/2021.
2. Pickup mileage rate (includes staff, fuel, maintenance costs, and depreciation of the pickup and trailer) is $1.72/mile.
3. Hourly total compensation rate of $32.10 (average) for current staff as of 1/13/2021.
4. Annual Loss/Gain 2020 is only based on the staff operating the sites, traveling to/from the sites, disposal cost at $80/ton, and hauling costs. This does NOT account for administrative costs associated with permitting, accounting, coordinating staff and equipment, site maintenance, etc. Refernce the 2020 Burns and McDonnell Cost of Service Analysis for the additional expenses.
5. This is based solely on the losses associated with fees paid vs. actual disposal fees, non-use of equipment. This does not include staff hours as they would be reallocated elsewhere within the District operations.

Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District
Mileage Log - Calendar Year 2021

____
(Print Name)

DATE (Date of Mtg)	DESCRIPTION (Destination and/or purpose of business travel)	MILEAGE (Round trip distance)	RATE (current IRS reimursement rate)	TOTALS ($)
			$0.56 per mile	
			$0.56 per mile	
			$0.56 per mile	
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Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District

Freedom of Information Act Policy

Revision Date: November 10, 2020

The following Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) policy has been established by the Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District (District) Board of Directors to provide interested parties a complete understanding of all requirements associated with FOIA requests.

Interested parties are required to provide the District a written FOIA request clearly identifying the information they wish to receive. Written requests will be accepted via mailing at the following address:

Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District
Attn: FOIA Request
PO Box 1400
Lander, WY 82520

Upon receipt, the District Superintendent will review all requests and develop a cost estimate based on time and materials. The cost estimate for time will be developed using the total compensation hourly rate for each and every staff member that will work on a request based on the anticipated time necessary to accurately complete the request. The cost estimate for materials will be developed calculating the actual material cost associated with the request.

Upon completion of the cost estimate, the District Superintendent will relate the cost estimate back to the group requesting the information. Payment will then be required prior to execution of the FOIA request.

Following a final completion of the FOIA request, a final cost will be developed. The final cost will be compared to the cost estimate. Any overpayment will be promptly returned to the interested party. Any underpayment will be promptly invoiced to the interested party with full payment required.

Any FOIA requests received will require compliance with this Freedom of Information Act policy.

Environmental Sources of Prion Transmission in Mule Deer

Michael W. Miller,* Elizabeth S. Williams,† N. Thompson Hobbs,‡ and Lisa L. Wolfe*

Whether transmission of the chronic wasting disease (CWD) prion among cervids requires direct interaction with infected animals has been unclear. We report that CWD can be transmitted to susceptible animals indirectly, from environments contaminated by excreta or decomposed carcasses. Under experimental conditions, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) became infected in two of three paddocks containing naturally infected deer, in two of three paddocks where infected deer carcasses had decomposed in situ ≈1.8 years earlier, and in one of three paddocks where infected deer had last resided 2.2 years earlier. Indirect transmission and environmental persistence of infectious prions will complicate efforts to control CWD and perhaps other animal prion diseases.

Controlling and possibly eradicating animal prion diseases (1) are goals shared by the international community (2,3). However, progress toward eliminating prion diseases from food-producing animals worldwide has been hampered by incomplete knowledge about transmission and environmental persistence of these novel proteinaceous pathogens. Two prion diseases, scrapie of sheep and goats (4–8) and chronic wasting disease (CWD) of deer (*Odocoileus* spp.) and elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*) (9–14), are particularly difficult to control because both are contagious among susceptible hosts. In contrast, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) does not appear to be contagious in cattle, but epidemics are sustained artificially through exposure to feed contaminated with infected bovine tissues (15); whether BSE in sheep is contagious remains undetermined (16). Both infected animals and environments apparently contaminated with the causative agent contribute to scrapie epidemics (4,6,8), and under some conditions, scrapie agents may persist in contaminated environments for years (7). Similarly, CWD is transmitted in the presence of infected mule deer (*O. hemionus*) (10), and circumstantial evidence exists for transmission from environments contaminated with the CWD agent (9,11,14). CWD epidemics do not appear to have been perpetuated by exposure to contaminated feed, but because ingestion of brain tissue can transmit CWD experimentally to deer (11,17), decomposed carcasses could serve as sources of infection in the environment.

Environmental sources of CWD infection represent potential obstacles to control in natural and captive settings. To investigate their role in transmission of this disease, we compared three potential sources of infection: infected live deer, decomposed infected deer carcasses, and an environment contaminated with residual excreta from infected deer.

Materials and Methods

We conducted a replicated experiment to compare CWD transmission from three infection sources: naturally infected captive mule deer (one infected deer/paddock), carcasses from naturally infected captive mule deer that had decomposed in situ ≈1.8 years earlier (one carcass/paddock), or undisturbed paddock environments where infected mule deer had last resided 2.2 years earlier. Each exposure source was replicated in three separate paddocks; two clean paddocks served as unexposed controls. Control paddocks and paddocks where live infected deer were added or where carcasses decomposed were constructed specifically for this experiment; these paddocks had never housed captive deer or elk and had been closed to access by free-ranging cervids for ≈17 years. Because clinical courses varied in naturally infected deer that served as sources of direct exposure, actual exposure periods varied from 0.75 year (replicate 3) to 1 year (replicate 1). Excreta-contaminated paddocks previously held 19 mule deer that had been orally inoculated during a 2-year pathogenesis study (11) that ended 2.2 years before our study began (≈3.8 infected deer x years of excreta/paddock, assuming equal distribution) but that had not held deer or elk in the interim. All three carcasses were from mule deer euthanized in end-stage clinical CWD. They had been left to decompose in intact form except for the removal of small pieces of brainstem used to confirm CWD infection; only the skeletal remains of carcasses were present at the start of the study.

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Experimental animals included 31 free-ranging mule deer from two donor populations distant to endemic CWD foci. Experimental animals were captured from the grounds of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge (n = 17) and the U.S. Air Force Academy (n = 14), Colorado. We assumed that all experimental animals were free from CWD when they were introduced into the experiment, and surveillance data provided evidence that deer obtained from these herds were uninfected before exposure. Surveillance for CWD in the source populations (10,18) showed 0 positive cases in a sample of 210 adult deer from the refuge and 0 positive cases in a sample of 65 adult deer from the academy.

We used these data to estimate the probability that infection could have been caused by transmission from animals from the source herds. To do so, we estimated one-sided, exact 99% binomial confidence intervals (BCI) on the proportion of each population that could be positive for CWD (refuge = 0–0.022, academy = 0–0.068). We then used the upper limit of this interval to estimate the maximum prevalence, $\hat{p}_{max}$, that could be reasonably expected in each of the source populations, given the inability to detect infections through surveillance. To assess whether observed results were likely due to preexisting infections, we treated each replicate (i.e., paddock) as an independent binomial experiment because the conditions in one paddock had no opportunity to influence the events in another paddock. Thus, for each replicate where infection occurred, we calculated the probability of at least one positive (i.e., "success") given the number of animals introduced to that replicate from the source population (i.e., "trials"), on the assumption that the probability of drawing a positive from the source population was $\hat{p}_{max}$. When two replicates within an exposure category showed infections, we estimated the probability that cases in both replicates resulted from introducing infected animals (and not from our experiment) as the product of the individual replicate probabilities.

We captured deer during March and May 2002 and transported them to the Colorado Division of Wildlife's Foothills Wildlife Research Facility, where they were confined in outdoor paddocks of ≈800 m² (three replicate paddocks/exposure route, three deer/paddock); four deer were held in the two clean paddocks as unexposed controls. Each replicate of exposure paddocks was initially stocked with three mule deer. Shortly after arrival, one deer was moved to a different paddock within the same exposure condition to resolve social strife, and four fawns were born into three other paddocks; these changes are reflected in denominators in the Table. The distribution of prion protein genotype at codon 225 (serine [S]/phenylalanine [F] [19]) did not differ (Fisher exact test p = 0.6) among the four groups (three exposure groups + control).

Deer were fed alfalfa hay and a pelleted supplement; diets contained no animal protein or other animal byproducts. Individual paddocks and exposure blocks were physically segregated to prevent cross-transmission within and among exposure categories; dedicated clothing and equipment were used to minimize potential cross-contamination, but other potential fomites, like small mammals, birds, and insects, could not be controlled. However, transmission by routes such as these would be consistent with hypothesized transmission from environmental sources rather than direct animal-to-animal contact. After the animals had undergone ≈1 year of exposure to respective sources of infection, we obtained biopsied tonsil specimens from each participant deer and conducted an immunohistochemical analysis using anti-PrP MAb 99/97.6.1 (20,21). Upon detecting ≥1 infected deer in a paddock, we removed all inhabitants of that paddock and confirmed CWD infection in animals with positive biopsy results (20). Study protocols were reviewed and approved by the Colorado Division of Wildlife Animal Care and Use Committee

Results

Mule deer exposed to contaminated environments or to infected deer contracted CWD (Table). None of the unexposed deer were infected. One or more introduced deer became infected in two of three paddocks containing a naturally infected deer, in two of three paddocks containing a decomposed deer carcass, and in one of three paddocks contaminated with residual deer excreta (Table) within 1 year of exposure. Infected deer included unrelated animals from both donor herds (2/17, 3/14; Fisher exact test p = 0.64), as well as one of four fawns born during the study.

Table. Chronic wasting disease arising in mule deer exposed to environments contaminated by residual excreta, carcasses, or other infected deer

	Exposure source			
Replicate	Infected deer	Infected carcass	Residual excreta	Unexposed
1	1/4[a]	0/3	1/3	0/2
2	0/2	2/4	0/3	0/2
3	1/4	1/5	0/3	NA[b]
Total	2/10	3/12	1/9	0/4

[a]Number positive/number exposed (not including infected source deer).
[b]Not applicable; controls included only two replicate paddocks.

Males (4/16) and females (2/15) were infected at equivalent rates (Fisher exact test p = 0.65); similarly, deer of all three codon 225 genotypes (SS = 6/26, SF = 0/7, FF = 0/2) were infected at equivalent rates (Fisher exact test p = 0.52). Deer with positive biopsy results appeared healthy and did not show signs of CWD, consistent with early (<1 year in duration) infections (11,17).

On the basis of prior data from surveillance of source populations, our results were not likely explained by the null hypothesis of infections introduced from the source populations (p = 0.036 for academy source deer and p < 0.0001 for refuge source deer). The probability of prior infection accounting for our results in the pattern observed (Table) was $p \leq 0.0013$ for the infected animal exposure, $p \leq 0.037$ for the carcass exposure, $p \leq 0.064$ for the excreta exposure, and overall $p \approx 0.000003$ for the observed results arising from preexisting infections. Because these probabilities were based on one-sided, upper 99% BCIs, we can conservatively reject the null hypothesis of infection arising from the source populations. The only remaining possibility is that infections arose from experimental exposures that included environments harboring the infectious agent from excreta or decomposed carcasses.

Discussion

Prions cannot be directly demonstrated in excreta or soil. However, CWD infection–specific protease-resistant prion protein (PrP^{CWD}) accumulates in gut-associated lymphoid tissues (e.g., tonsils, Peyer patches, and mesenteric lymph nodes) of infected mule deer (11,17,22), which implicates alimentary shedding of the CWD agent in both feces and saliva (10,11,17). Because PrP^{CWD} becomes progressively abundant in nervous system and lymphoid tissues through the disease course (11), carcasses of deer succumbing to CWD also likely harbor considerable infectivity and thus serve as foci of infection. We could not determine the precise mechanism for CWD transmission in excreta-contaminated paddocks, but foraging and soil consumption seemed most plausible. Deer did not actively consume decomposed carcass remains, but they did forage in the immediate vicinity of carcass sites where a likely nutrient flush (23) produced lush vegetation (Figure).

Our findings show that environmental sources of infectivity may contribute to CWD epidemics and illustrate the potential complexity of such epidemics in natural populations. The relative importance of different routes of infection from the environment cannot be discerned from our experiment, but each could play a role in sustaining natural epidemics. Although confinement likely exaggerated transmission probabilities, conditions simulated by this experiment do arise in the wild. Mule deer live in established home ranges and show strong fidelity to historic home ranges (24–26). As a result of such behavior, encounters with contaminated environments will occur more frequently than if deer movements were random. Feces and carcass remains are routinely encountered on native ranges, thus representing natural opportunities for exposure. Social behavior of deer, particularly their tendency to concentrate and become sedentary on their winter range, also may increase the probability of coming into contact with sources of infection in their environment.

Figure. Green forage growing at the site where a deer carcass infected with chronic wasting disease had decomposed. Such sites were attractive to deer, as illustrated by the grass blades recently cropped by deer in the experiment.

The ability of the CWD agent to persist in contaminated environments for ≥2 years may further increase the probability of transmission and protract epidemic dynamics (8). Because infectivity in contaminated paddocks could not be measured, neither the initial levels nor degradation rate of the CWD agent in the environment was estimable. However, the observed persistence of the CWD agent was comparable to that of the scrapie agent, which persisted in paddocks for ≈1 to 3 years after removal of naturally infected sheep (7). Similarities between the CWD and scrapie agents suggest that environmental persistence may be a common trait of prions. Whether persistence of the BSE prion in contaminated feed production facilities or in environments where cattle reside contributed to BSE cases in the United Kingdom after feed bans were enacted (27) remains uncertain but merits further consideration.

Indirect transmission and environmental persistence of prions will complicate efforts to control CWD and perhaps other animal prion diseases. Historically, control strategies for animal prion diseases have focused on infected live animals as the primary source of infection. Although live deer and elk represent the most plausible mechanism for geographic spread of CWD, our data show that environmental sources could contribute to maintaining and prolonging local epidemics, even when all infected animals

are eliminated. Moreover, the efficacy of various culling strategies as control measures depends in part on the rates at which the CWD agent is added to and lost from the environment. Consequently, these dynamics and their implications for disease management need to be more completely understood.

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Dr. Miller is a wildlife veterinarian with the Wildlife Research Center, Colorado Division of Wildlife. His research has focused on the ecology and management of infectious diseases in free-ranging wildlife.

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Strategic Planning Development – Defining Priorities

January 18, 2021

1. If Mill Levy revenue declines, what should the Board's preference be to balance the budget?
   a. Increase rates
   b. Cut services
   c. Do something besides increase rates or cut services (provide other option description below)

   _____

2. Indicate the importance of each service listed below (1 = not important, 5 = very important). Assume the Lander Landfill is closed, and Sand Draw is the primary landfill for the District.

	Not Important		Neutral		Very Important
	1	2	3	4	5
a. Rural transfer station operation					
b. Lander transfer station operation					
c. Riverton transfer station operation					
d. Dubois transfer station operation					
e. Residential recycling drop-off program					
f. Yard waste and wood waste diversion programs					
g. Maintaining the current hours of operation					