



STAFF REPORT

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO COUNTY ZONING MAP
AND VICTOR AREA OF IMPACT MAP:**

September 14, 2015

Teton County Board of County Commissioners Public Hearing

OWNER: The Bank of Commerce

APPLICANT: Teton County Planning Department

REQUESTS: The City of Victor de-annexed three parcels from the City Boundary. The planning staff is proposing to add these parcels to the Victor Area of Impact and re-zone them to the A-2.5 zoning district. This proposal would amend the Victor Area of Impact Map, referenced as Exhibit A in the Area of Impact Agreement (Teton County Title 7), and amend the Zoning Map referenced in the Teton County Zoning Ordinance 8-3-1.

Teton County Planning and Zoning Commission held a public hearing on August 11th and made the following recommendation (Unanimously):

Having found that the proposed zone change is consistent with the Teton County Comprehensive Plan, Teton County Zoning Ordinances and the Victor Area of Impact Agreement, and having found that a public hearing was properly noticed and conducted according to Idaho State Statute, I move to recommend the proposed amendment that would assign the A-2.5 zoning district to the newly de-annexed parcels and add them to the Victor Area of Impact as presented in the application materials.

CODES: Teton County Zoning Ordinance Section 8-3-1: Zoning Maps, Teton County Area of Impact Agreements Title 7-3-2: Boundary Definitions, and Idaho State Statute: 67-6526: Areas of City Impact- Negotiation Procedure, and 67-6511: Zoning Ordinance

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Tax # 6178 Sec 3 T3N R45E, (RPB3N45E031801);
Tax # 6179, Sec 3 T3N R45E, (RPB3N45E031802);
Tax # 6180: Sec 3 T3N R45E; (RPB3N45E031803)

LOCATION: These parcels are located on 1000 West just south of 7000 South.

The proposed parcels would be removed from the Victor City Boundary and added to the Area of Impact, in County jurisdiction.

PROPERTY SIZE:

- Tract #1- approximately 20.01
- Tract #2- approximately 20.01
- Tract #3- approximately 20.01

ZONING: The area is currently zoned Victor Zoning R1. The amendment proposes to re-zone these properties to A-2.5, add the parcels to the Area of Impact and add them to the Victor City Urban Growth Boundary.

VICINITY MAP



Figure 1: Purple lots are being de-annexed from the City of Victor.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The City of Victor de-annexed three tracts in the City Boundary. These three tracts were zoned R1, City of Victor Zoning. No development ever happened on these parcels while in the city limits. To reduce potential maintenance costs if these parcels were ever to be developed, and “clean up” the Victor City boundary and provide a more orderly pattern of growth, Victor has de-annexed these properties.

Once removed from the jurisdiction of the City, these parcels became part of the County jurisdiction. It is logical to add them to the Area of Impact. To be consistent with surrounding areas, staff recommends assigning A-2.5 zoning to the parcels. This area would then be adjudicated by the County Comprehensive Plan and County Zoning Ordinances, but is subject to review by the City of Victor for road standards and design standards per the Area of Impact Agreement with Victor.

There are no text amendments to this application. The changes will occur on maps that are referenced by text in two places: the Area of Impact Agreement with Victor (Title 7-3-2), and the Teton County Zoning Map (Title 8-3-1).

STAFF ANALYSIS

CONSISTENCY WITH THE APPLICABLE POLICIES OF 2012-2030 TETON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

1. Framework Map. A-2.5 is the zoning district that most meets the desired future land use in this area as articulated in the Comprehensive Plan. Per Teton County Title 7-3-3, the Teton County Comprehensive Plan governs in the Area of Impact for Victor.

The Teton County Comprehensive Plan framework map identifies the areas surrounding the subject properties as "Town Neighborhood." Per the 2012-2030 Comprehensive Plan, "*Town Neighborhoods are located within the area of impact, immediately adjacent to the cities of Victor, Driggs and Teton. These areas are in close proximity to electric, phone and other dry utilities as well as public water and sewer services; although that does not imply that these services would be available as a public utility. Town Neighborhoods currently include a mix of developed and undeveloped property and have easy access via automobile, bicycle or pedestrian access to town services and amenities. The intent of this plan is to encourage growth in existing population centers such as our cities; residential uses near the cities would be more desirable than in the far reaches of the County. In the Areas of Impact, applicable plans and ordinances must be mutually agreed upon by the city and the county and thus will be negotiated further with each city. While the applicable land use plan for the Areas of Impact must be negotiated with each city, the desired future character and land uses for Town Neighborhoods include:*

- *Single-family, detached housing in low densities consistent with non-municipal services*
- *Parks, greenways, and neighborhood amenities*
- *Safe and convenient street and pathway connections to towns*
- *Pedestrian amenities and complete streets.*"

2. A-2.5 Rural Residential Zoning. By state statute, all zoning must comply with the Comprehensive Plan. The Plan supports infill development in the Cities and more rural development outside of the cities. The de-annexed properties are far enough outside of the core of Victor (>1 mile from the light in Victor to the near edge of the property), that more dense, R1 development is not appropriate for the area until the city itself gains residents. Per the City of Victor development code (Chapter 9), the minimum lot size in this zone is 16,000 square feet with 10-foot side yard setbacks and 25-foot front and back yard setbacks. These regulations allow for a more urban type of development than what is appropriate in the area at this time. A-2.5 zoning requires larger lots and larger setbacks providing a more rural setting for residential development in the area.

3. **Finances.** The County will incur maintenance costs of any roads within the area of impact unless otherwise agreed upon, per the Area of Impact Agreement with Victor. The west half of 1000 W will fall under County jurisdiction and additional cost of maintenance may be incurred as a result of the de-annexation. The County and City need to update the maintenance agreement on the roads they are both responsible for.

The proposed amendment is consistent with this goals and policies articulated in the Comprehensive Plan. It is important to note that the question of de-annexation is not up for debate, but rather, what zone to assign the newly-de-annexed land.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE APPLICABLE TETON COUNTY ZONING CODE

Teton County Title 8, the Zoning Ordinance, requires a zoning map that determines the boundaries of all zoning districts (8-3-1). Title 8 also states that, “all land in the county shall be designated within one of the ... base zoning districts” (8-3-5). This amendment will add land within the County’s jurisdiction to a base zone that otherwise is not assigned.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE APPLICABLE STATE OF IDAHO CODE

Idaho 67-6511 Subdivision Ordinance, requires all communities to adopt a zoning map with one or more zones. Standards are to be established that regulate land within each zone. All standards shall be uniform throughout each district. This amendment will apply a zone to an area that is void of zoning after it was removed from the City Boundary.

AGENCY & DEPARTMENTAL TECHNICAL COMMENTS

The City of Victor is in agreement of this proposal and will put the amendment to the Area of Impact Map, Exhibit A, in front of their elected officials after the County hears the application.

Comments from Darryl Johnson, Public Work Director:

Road Maintenance:

- These sections of road are not on the ITD pay map for Teton County, therefore Teton County will not receive maintenance funds for these sections of roads in the 2015 fiscal year. These sections will be added to the pay map during the next revision period.
- The county will need to assume maintenance, including plowing, for these sections of road.
- This will affect the land value of Victor and the County and may change future levy percentages.

Solid Waste:

- The assessor will need to evaluate the affected properties for any changes to the solid waste user fees.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

1. Legal ads were made to the Teton Valley News in accordance with local and state requirements.
2. A development notification was mailed to landowners within 300 feet and to those who own land within subdivisions within 300 feet of the subject property.
3. A development notice was posted onsite in accordance with all code requirements.

COMMENTS FROM NOTIFIED NEIGHBORS AND GENERAL PUBLIC

Mr. Terry Dimattio (a neighboring property owner to the west) testified at the PZC public hearing. He inquired what a-2.5 zoning meant, and was comfortable with the decrease in density.

PROPOSED MOTION:

Having found that the proposed zone change is consistent with the Teton County Comprehensive Plan, Teton County Zoning Ordinances and the Victor Area of Impact Agreement, and having found that a public hearing was properly noticed and conducted according to Idaho State Statute, I move to approve the proposed amendment that would assign the A-2.5 zoning district to the newly de-annexed parcels and add them to the Victor Area of Impact as presented in the application materials [with the following changes].



FROM: Planning Staff, Jason Boal
TO: Board of County Commissioners
RE: Planning & Building Department Update
MEETING: September 14, 2015

Applications-

- Teton Valley Lodge Sites- Division 1- Application to add individual septic field.

Long-Range Projects:

- Land Use Code Revision Process-
 - University of Idaho Review is underway
 - Staff is making edits
 - Staff is looking for a graphic designer to update the graphics
- Housing Authority Primer- Just a reminder of the meeting on Wednesday (Sept. 16). The goal is to focus on the Housing Authority, not on solutions for curing the valley's affordable housing issues.



A REQUEST FOR AN INSIGNIFICANT PLAT AMENDMENT BY:

Marjorie Peter

WHERE: Teton Valley Lodge Sites (Division 1)

September 14, 2015

Background-

The Teton Valley Lodge Sites-Division 1 Plat was recorded in 1979 (83322), with “common sewer areas” identified on the Plat. The Peters are looking to add an addition to their home, which requires an expansion of their septic field. The current location of their septic field (across the street) has no additional capacity left. In order to meet the needed capacity without running a new line across two (2) other lots, they have worked with Eastern Idaho Public Health to locate a new field on their own lot. The new septic field would meet all necessary setbacks.

Definition: §9-7-1 (B-2a) Insignificant Changes / Vacations. – The proposed changes to the recorded land records have minimal direct impact on the immediate neighborhood, general vicinity of the subdivision or overall community. These include:

- iv. minor changes to the layout of roads, utilities or other facilities;

Procedure for Approval: §9-7-1 (B-4a) Insignificant Changes.

Upon determining the application complete, and that the proposal is an insignificant change or vacation, the Planning Administrator shall recommend to the Board of County Commissioners approval, approval with conditions, or denial the application pursuant to the criteria and standards in the county regulations. The Board may review insignificant changes at a regularly scheduled public meeting.

Criteria for Approval: §9-7-1 (B-3a) Insignificant Changes.

- i. Any proposed changes to an easement, public right-of way, or Planned Unit Development, shall comply with all applicable criteria and standards of the county regulations, conditions of approval established in the previous approval, and the development agreement approved as part of the previous approval.
- ii. Insignificant changes to a recorded plat or master plan shall not reduce the area of designated open space or increase the number of lots or the overall amount of area of development.
- iii. Insignificant changes to a recorded plat, master plan, easement, or right –of-way shall not increase or create new and potentially substantial direct or indirect impacts on the neighborhood, vicinity of the subdivision or overall community.

Teton County Planning Administrator has determined that the application is complete and recommends approval by the Teton County Board of County Commissioners pursuant to Teton County regulations.

Findings of Fact:

- Marjorie Peter-submitted an application to amend the Teton Valley Lodge Sites Division 1 Plat (124033- original plat, 115345- amended plat).
- The original Plat identifies “Common Sewer Areas” on the plat.
- This application is to add an additional sewer/septic area on Lot 3 to serve Lot 3.
- Insignificant plat amendments are used to modify layouts of facilities, and similar modifications.
- **§9-7-1 (B-3a) Criteria for Approval:**
 - i. Any proposed changes to an easement, public right-of way, or Planned Unit Development, shall comply with all applicable criteria and standards of the county regulations, conditions of approval established in the previous approval, and the development agreement approved as part of the previous approval.
 - **Our current ordinance requires- “Individual septic systems require the approval of the Eastern Idaho Public Health Department.” This approval has been obtained.**
 - ii. Insignificant changes to a recorded plat or master plan shall not reduce the area of designated open space or increase the number of lots or the overall amount of area of development.
 - **No reduction of open space & will not increase the number of lots**
 - iii. Insignificant changes to a recorded plat, master plan, easement, or right-of-way shall not increase or create new and potentially substantial direct or indirect impacts on the neighborhood, vicinity of the subdivision or overall community.
 - **This proposal will not create any additional impacts to the neighborhood. It actually decreases impacts to neighboring property owners in comparison to the alternatives.**



Exhibit A:

BoCC Responses to my 4 questions:

1. How and when will BoCC be involved in the review?

Cindy- BOCC and PZC should review the complete draft, Comp Plan Comparison/Analysis, and preliminary zoning map (f. in minutes from July 27) before it is released to the public so we are all very familiar with what is being released as well as the analysis that has been complete. Public Outreach/Education/Comments begins after that. BOCC will also review the revised Draft from PZC after Public Outreach/Education (l. in the minutes from July 27)

2. What should the public outreach accomplish?

Cindy- Mainly education around the key policies in the new code and reasoning behind them (how they support the Comp Plan). Also, explain how the draft code came about and give the public a chance to ask questions and weigh in on the character based zones, key policies, and their alignment with the Comp Plan. We will also need some concrete examples of how the new code will play out on the ground (in different districts) so the public can understand how it affects them and their land and future development plans in their neighborhoods/districts. Education materials should provide visual appeal and facilitate a big picture understanding of the code and its application.

3. What does the BoCC need to see or hear from staff and the public in order to support the Code?

Cindy- I need to know that the Draft Code supports the goals outlined in the Comp Plan and that the development patterns of the future will be better suited to the landscape and will protect the unique cultural, natural and scenic resources of Teton Valley. I would like to go through the education piece once the Draft and Comp Plan Analysis are done (prior to the public). We also need to understand how the districts are established (objective criteria for mapping) and what the map will look like. From staff, I need to hear that the Draft is complete, the policies match the intent of the Comp Plan, and the public education plan and materials have been designed to make it easy for the public to get educated and weigh in on the plan.

4. How will the BoCC judge the end product?

Cindy- The Comp Plan Analysis, Public Input, and the PZC and staff recommendation.

BDPA, Inc.

A Human Resources Management Consulting Company

Job Valuation Recommendation

Teton County, ID.
September 3, 2015

RE: Natural Resource Specialist

Jobs are evaluated for internal equity purposes based on information provided through the Position Description Questionnaire, classification specifications, the consultants' knowledge of County jobs, position functions and organizational needs. BDPA utilized the "whole job" method of valuation (a non-quantitative approach) to recommend internal alignment of these jobs within the County; this is the same methodology used to value all County jobs in 2009 during the classification and compensation project. The whole job method of job evaluation involves an analysis of all jobs according to the level of responsibility, knowledge and skills required. BDPA also utilized the specific job valuation factors adopted by Teton County, including job knowledge, responsibility and impact, communication and customer service, complexity, supervision and working conditions.

Natural Resource Specialist – Recommend assignment to grade 8

This position will perform professional work to oversee the county's natural resource regulations and manage the County's weed control program. Work will include coordinating with state and federal agencies and local organizations to effectively manage public access points at the Teton River and Caribou-Targhee National Forest, developing and implementing initiatives for preventing aquatic invasive species from entering waterways in Teton County, assisting private landowners in compliance with open space, riparian buffer and wildlife management as required by the Teton County Land Use Code and reviewing natural resource studies and plans submitted to the planning department in conjunction with land development applications and associated development agreements. This position also manages the county's Weed Control Program including development of a multi-year countywide Weed Control Plan, directing and overseeing seasonal staff and/or contractors, inspecting, documenting and mapping noxious weed infestations and participating in regional Cooperative Weed Management Programs and training. The position works under the direction of the Planning and Building Administrator. The job requires a Bachelor's degree in Natural Resource Planning or closely related field and a Master's Degree is preferred, as well as experience conducting original research with an understanding of how to design a scientifically sound study and collect and analyze data.

Although the Weed Supervisor component of this position does not require a Bachelor's Degree, the Natural Resource component of the job requires greater knowledge, skills and abilities, upon which the job valuation process is based. For that reason, BDPA recommends the position be assigned at Grade 8, comparable to other professional positions such as the Planner position. For FLSA overtime purposes the job is designated as Non-Exempt due to the fact that 70% of the job includes duties and responsibilities associated with the Weed Program which are covered under FLSA.

Submitted by:

Andrea Fogleman
BDPA, Inc.

FY2016 budget includes
\$41,800 for new 40-hr
position @ \$20.10
+ PERSI + medical insurance -
- split 30% Planning Dept. budget + 70% Weed budget -
∴ hiring range =
\$ 20.09 - 21.26

P.O. Box 140661, Garden City, ID 83714
Phone: (208)853-1655 or (208)342-3290, FAX (208)388-8650
Email: eafog@msn.com or bdbrazier@msn.com



Class Title: Natural Resource Specialist

Pay Grade: 8

FLSA Designation: Covered

Established: 8-15

Revised:

Class Summary/Primary Function

The principal function of an employee in this class is to perform professional work to oversee the county's natural resource regulations and associated development requirements and coordinate with state and federal agencies and local organizations to effectively manage public access points at the Teton River and Caribou-Targhee National Forest. This position also manages the county's Weed Control Program including development of a multi-year countywide Weed Control Plan, directing and overseeing seasonal staff and/or contractors, inspecting, documenting and mapping noxious weed infestations and participating in regional Cooperative Weed Management Programs and training. This position will be given much discretion and independence to develop, monitor and accomplish the goals and objectives of the job under the direction of the Planning and Building Administrator. The principal duties of this class are performed in an office and field environment with exposure to weather conditions, gaining access to all types of terrain and the use of hazardous chemicals and motorized vehicles. Occasionally, the employee may require the use of skis, snow vehicles or ATV's to access specific areas of the County.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities (will vary by assignment)

- Develops, updates and implements a multi-year, countywide Weed Control Plan;
- Directs and oversee weed control employees and/or contractors for roadsides, county properties and private land enforcement;
- Inspects, documents and maps noxious weed infestations throughout the county;
- Participates in regional Cooperative Weed Management programs and training;
- Conducts annual weed workshops for weed spray technicians and private landowners;
- Coordinates with cities and state on roadside weed control efforts;
- Educates staff and the public on weed control issues via website, workshops, presentations, brochures and other marketing materials;
- Writes grants to assist with the count's weed control and vegetation management programs;
- Develops and implements initiatives for preventing aquatic invasive species from entering waterways in Teton County;
- Responds to and resolves complaints from citizens regarding weeds and other natural resource issues in the county;
- Assists private landowners in compliance with open space, riparian buffer and wildlife management as required by the Teton County Land Use Code and oversees related code enforcement;
- Reviews and makes recommendations on required natural resource studies and plans submitted to the planning department in conjunction with land development applications and associated development agreements;
- Coordinates with and seeks input from state and federal wildlife and land management agencies on land development applications;
- Works with willing landowners on voluntary vegetation management and restoration plans, water conservation initiatives and wildlife habitat enhancements;
- Works with County departments on natural resource issues;

- Manages and coordinates implementation of facets of the Teton County Recreation and Public Access Master Plan to continue to improve public access to National Forest land, BLM land, rivers and streams.
- Performs project and time management and scheduling functions, meet deadlines, and set project priorities;
- Performs all work duties and activities in accordance with County policies, procedures, and safety practices.

Other Duties and Responsibilities

- Assists as necessary in the Planning Department to answer phones, respond to questions and attend and report at Planning and Zoning Commission and/or BOCC meetings;
- Conducts site visits to private properties to discuss land management issues;
- Orders chemicals for weed control contractors and private landowners;
- Performs other related duties as required.

Competency Requirements:

Knowledge of:

- Native plant communities of Teton Valley and management and restoration of those areas;
- Noxious weed identification and effective noxious weed management;
- Weed control chemicals and their effectiveness;
- Laws and regulations regarding the distribution and application of herbicides;
- Wildlife and bird species of Teton Valley and the management and restoration of their habitat;
- Riparian and wetland ecology and management and restoration of the habitat;
- Laws governing agriculture and the “Right to Farm” in Teton Valley;
- Public lands management and associated laws governing the UD Forest Service and BLM;
- Teton County Land Use Code as related to natural resources and open space management;
- Project and time management processes and techniques;
- Effective teaching/instructing skills;
- Effective public relations skills;
- Recordkeeping and document management.

Ability to:

- Read, interpret, explain and apply laws, resolutions, ordinances, codes, and contracts related to weed abatement;
- Utilize GPS/GIS mapping and data analysis techniques;
- Prepare educational and marketing materials;
- Educate the public on sensitive issues involving weed control enforcement, natural resource protections and private property rights;
- Read and interpret scientific studies, natural resource reports and technical scientific information;
- Create and implement monitoring plans for county-managed open space;
- Read, interpret and effectively apply laws, resolutions, ordinances, codes and contracts;
- Maintain details and accurate computerized and hand copy files;
- Work independently and handle a variety of public interactions or situations with tact and diplomacy;
- Communicate effectively, both orally and in writing;
- Maintain effective working relationships with other County employees, supervisory personnel, state and local elected officials and the public;
- Prepare accurate and reliable reports, and maintain required files and documentation;
- Supervise and monitor the work of employees and/or contractors, determine priorities and make work assignments; follow-up to ensure desired results; and document actions;
- Respond courteously to customer inquiries, which are sometimes controversial or adversarial;
- Maintain a professional demeanor during stressful situations;

- Operate standard office equipment and a personal computer including program applications appropriate to assigned duties;
- Perform a wide variety of duties and responsibilities with accuracy and speed under the pressure of time-sensitive deadlines;
- Maintain individual and transaction confidentiality;
- Perform all work duties and activities in accordance with County policies, procedures and safety practices.

Acceptable Experience and Training

- Bachelor's degree in Natural Resource Planning or closely related field is required with a Master's Degree preferred; and
- Experience conducting original research with a firm understanding of how to design a scientifically sound study and collect and analyze data; and
- Ability to obtain a Professional Applicator's License within six (6) months of employment; or
- Any equivalent combination of experience and training that provides the knowledge and abilities necessary to perform the duties of this job.

Essential Physical Abilities

- Sufficient clarity of speech and hearing or other communication capabilities, with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to understand verbal instructions and to communicate effectively on the telephone and in person;
- Sufficient visual acuity, with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to read and comprehend written work instructions, technical manuals, scientific reports and other documents; prepare, read, organize and maintain accurate files; and to identify destructive plants;
- Sufficient manual dexterity, with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to operate motorized vehicles, weed spray equipment and office equipment;
- Sufficient personal mobility, flexibility, and balance, with or without reasonable accommodation, which permits the employee to lift or move up to 50 lbs. and conduct site visits accessing various terrain on and off trails in all weather conditions, including access that may include skiing or operation of snow vehicles or ATV's.
- Jobs in this class require performing repetitive hand movement in gripping, fingering, and hand/wrist/arm movements. Related job tasks may require walking, standing, sitting, lifting, stooping, squatting, kneeling, bending, crouching, pushing, grasping, and reaching.



WK: 208-354-3442
CELL: 208-534-8710

Teton County
Solid Waste & Recycling

1088 Cemetery Rd
Driggs, ID 83422

September 10, 2015

TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Saul Varela - Solid Waste Supervisor
SUBJECT: Solid Waste & Recycling Update

The following items are for your review and discussion at the September 14, 2015 meeting.

Transfer Station Update

1. Vehicle Count Comparison Oct of 2014 to August of 2015

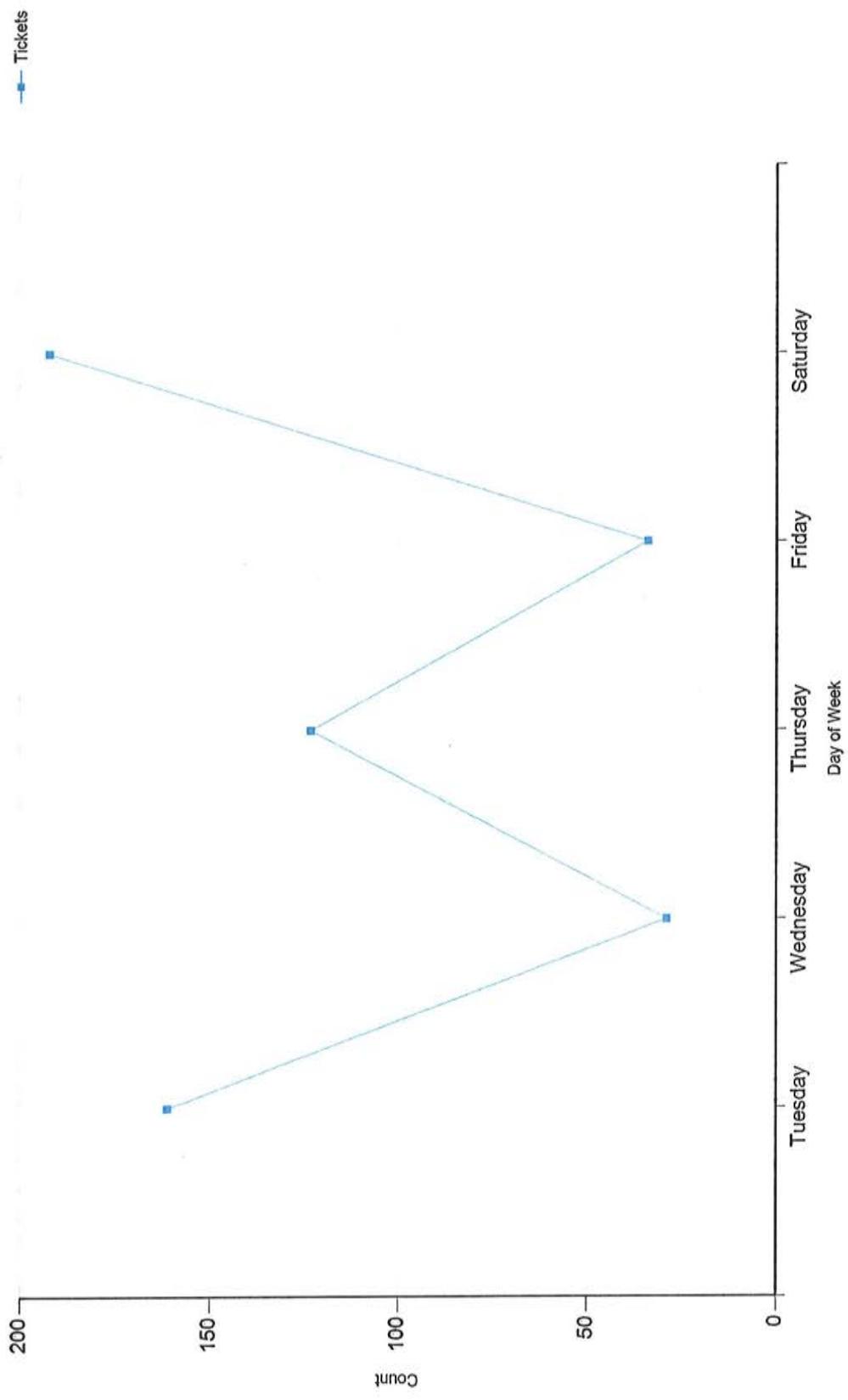
Attached are graphs showing the number of vehicles visiting the transfer station throughout the week. The comparison is from the first week of October, 2014 when Wednesdays and Fridays were commercial days only, to the first week of August, 2015 where the public has access to the transfer station from Tuesday to Saturday. The second set of vehicle counts compare from 10-01-2014 to 02-07-2015 and then from 02-10-2015 to 08-31-2015. February 10, 2015 was the first day of the approved extended public days. This has alleviated the congestion of vehicles on Saturdays significantly. Next month, I plan on presenting information regarding the materials that have been received and processed at the transfer station for this fiscal year.

2. Future Capital Expenditure for Recycling Center

I have been researching the cost of replacing the baler used in the recycling center for one that can handle cardboard being loaded in a different manner rather than manually loading. Cardboard is the largest volume of recycling material received at the transfer station and is the one item that is constantly being baled. I am concerned of the constant bending and swooping required for loading the cardboard could be a contributing factor of back injuries. On average four bales of cardboard are baled daily to keep up with the volume of cardboard delivered at the transfer station. Four bales equals on average 4400 pounds of cardboard that is manually loaded into the baler every day. An increase in the volume of cardboard received at the transfer station is anticipated and I want to make sure that Teton County Solid Waste can process those volumes safely and efficiently. Attached is information on balers that will expedite the process of baling cardboard and allow the mixed paper to be baled which in return will free up valuable space in the recycling center and also free up staff time spent on baling cardboard and allow them to work on other projects. Greg Matheson from Recycle Systems stated that the existing baler can be taken on a trade-in, but he did warn that the soft recycling markets and the size of the existing baler will make it difficult to sell and therefore will not yield a high trade-in value. Greg recommends that Teton County keep the baler and use it for everything else freeing up the new baler for the processing of cardboard and mixed paper. We will continue to explore other options for the recycling center.

Ticket Count per Day of Week

10/01/2014 through 10/07/2014
Accounts 0 - 999999 types ___ - Z
Materials ___ - ZZZZZZZZZ types ___ - ZZ
Sites 0 - 99



Ticket Count per Day of Week

10/01/2014 through 10/07/2014
 Accounts 0 - 999999 types - Z
 Materials - ZZZZZZZZ types - ZZ
 Sites 0 - 99

Day of the Week	Ticket Count	Tonnage	Volume	Unit Count	Charge
Tuesday	161	91.82	0.00	19	4249.00
Wednesday	29	54.45	0.00	4	3552.00
Thursday	123	80.69	0.00	1	2478.00
Friday	34	59.86	0.00	2	2620.00
Saturday	192	27.35	0.00	10	2412.00
Total	539	314.17	0.00	36	15311.00

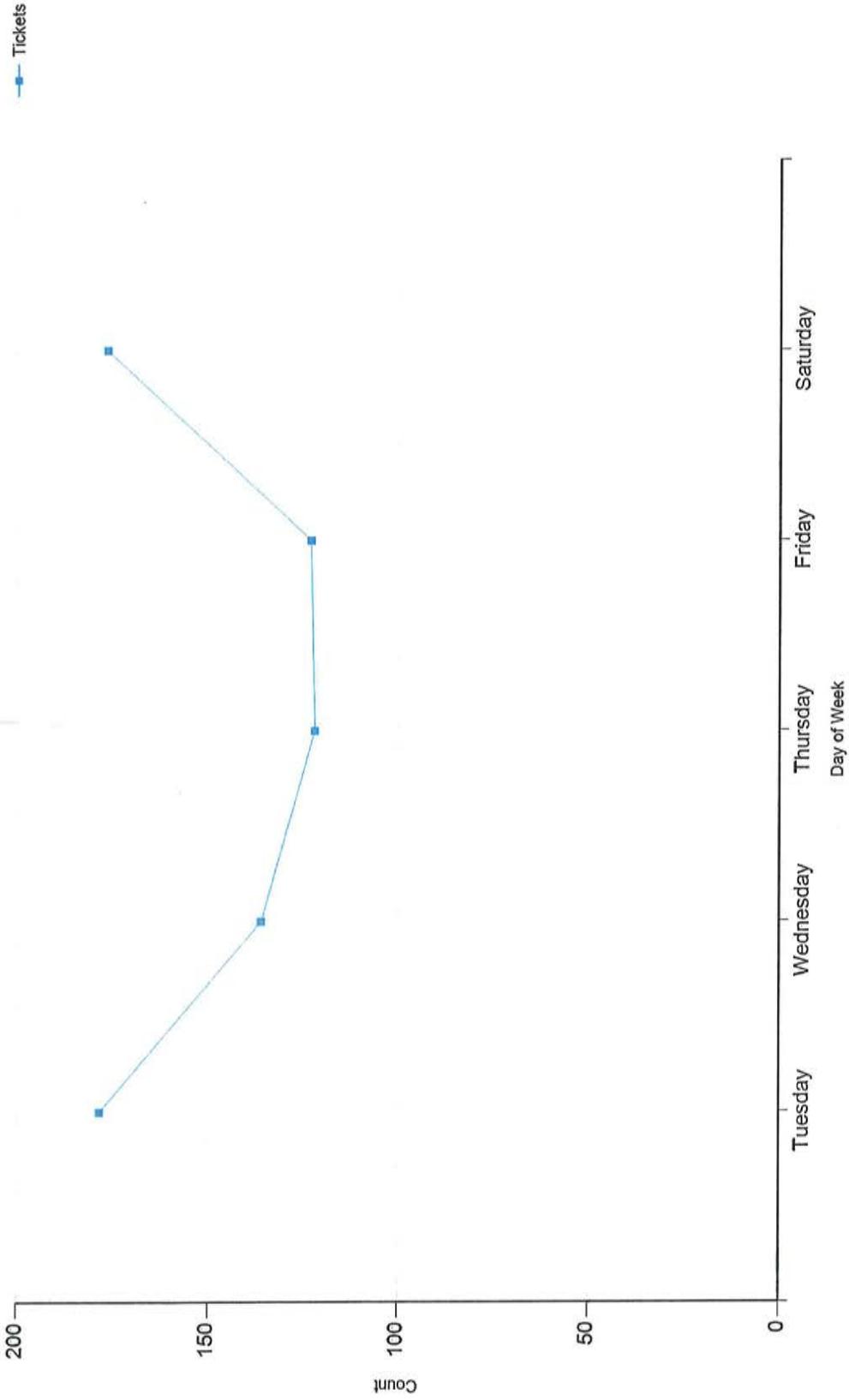
Ticket Count per Day of Week

08/01/2015 through 08/07/2015

Accounts 0 - 999999 types - Z

Materials - ZZZZZZZZZ types - ZZ

Sites 0 - 99



Ticket Count per Day of Week

08/01/2015 through 08/07/2015
 Accounts 0 - 999999 types -- Z
 Materials --- - ZZZZZZZZZZ types -- ZZ
 Sites 0 - 99

Day of the Week	Ticket Count	Tonnage	Volume	Unit Count	Charge
Tuesday	178	96.02	0.00	5	3234.00
Wednesday	136	88.57	0.00	7	5308.00
Thursday	122	86.75	0.00	0	2888.00
Friday	123	62.49	0.00	14	2547.00
Saturday	176	46.10	0.00	1	4356.00
Total	735	379.93	0.00	27	18333.00

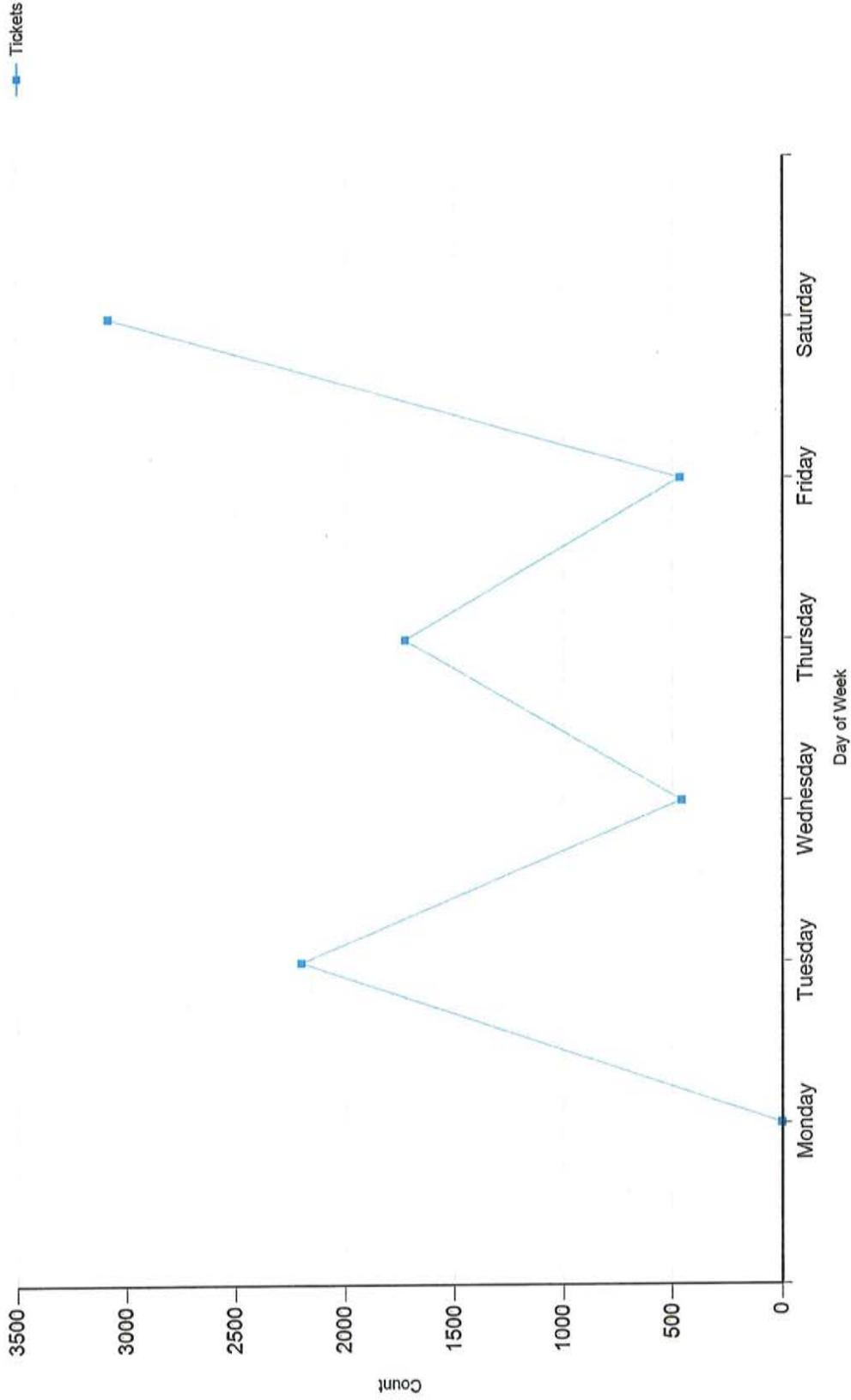
Ticket Count per Day of Week

10/01/2014 through 02/07/2015

Accounts 0 - 999999 types __ - Z

Materials ___ - ZZZZZZZZZ types __ - ZZ

Sites 0 - 99



Ticket Count per Day of Week

10/01/2014 through 02/07/2015
 Accounts 0 - 999999 types ___ - Z
 Materials ___ - ZZZZZZZZZ types ___ - ZZ
 Sites 0 - 99

Day of the Week	Ticket Count	Tonnage	Volume	Unit Count	Charge
Monday	2	6.35	0.00	0	95.00
Tuesday	2198	1294.74	0.00	61	58345.00
Wednesday	458	937.04	0.00	18	37214.00
Thursday	1724	999.47	0.00	39	46677.00
Friday	465	986.86	0.00	67	35066.00
Saturday	3080	737.41	0.00	82	42697.00
Total	7927	4961.87	0.00	267	220094.00

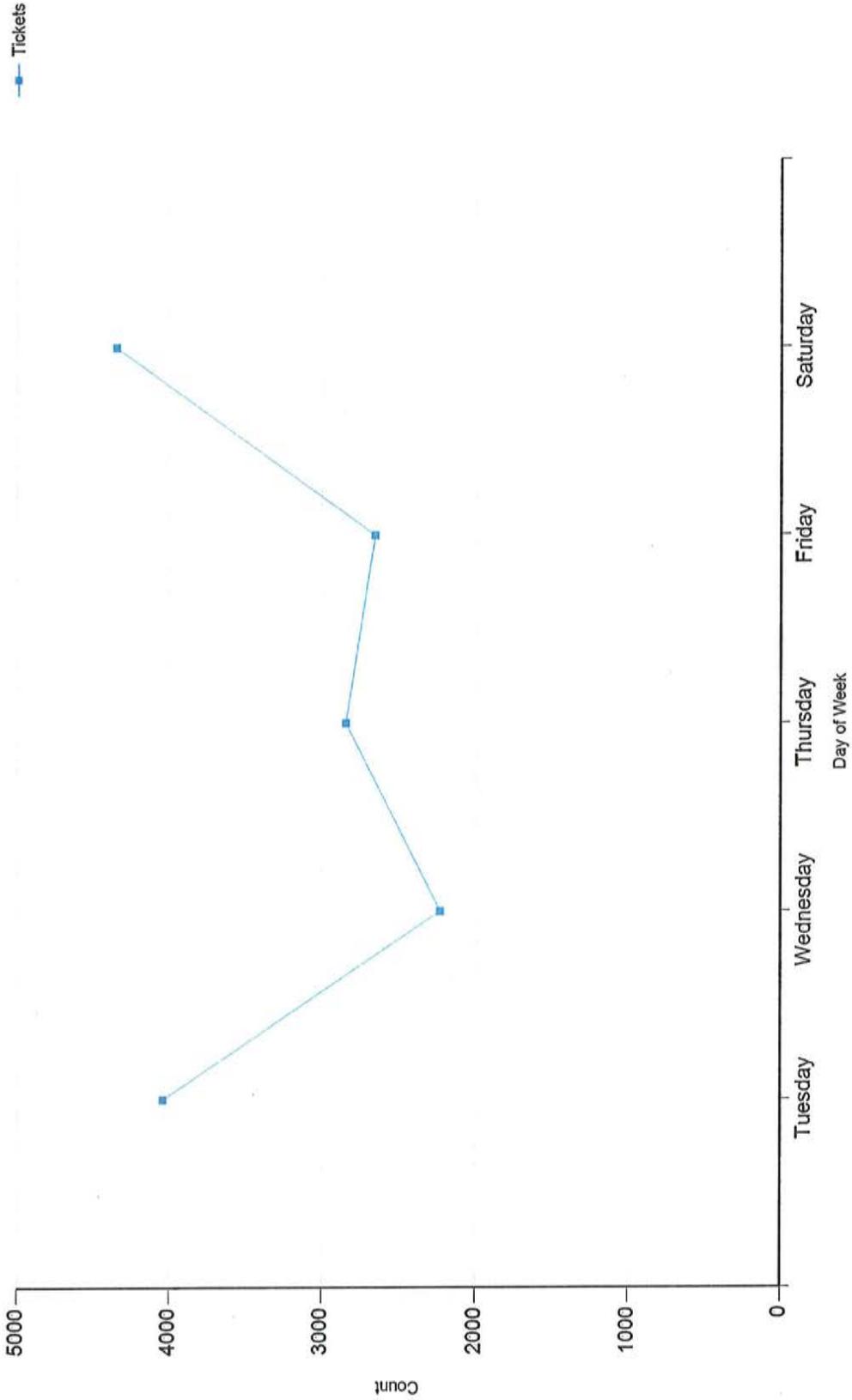
Ticket Count per Day of Week

02/10/2015 through 08/31/2015

Accounts 0 - 999999 types __ - Z

Materials ____ - ZZZZZZZZZZ types __ - ZZ

Sites 0 - 99



Ticket Count per Day of Week

02/10/2015 through 08/31/2015
 Accounts 0 - 999999 types - Z
 Materials - ZZZZZZZZ types - ZZ
 Sites 0 - 99

Day of the Week	Ticket Count	Tonnage	Volume	Unit Count	Charge
Tuesday	4038	2290.03	0.00	121	108441.00
Wednesday	2227	1808.98	0.00	64	76039.00
Thursday	2842	1951.51	0.00	81	89389.00
Friday	2652	1925.34	0.00	183	70487.00
Saturday	4345	1221.75	0.00	190	60019.00
Total	16104	9197.61	0.00	639	404375.00

Saul Varela

From: Greg Matheson [gmatheson@recyclesys.com]
Sent: Friday, September 04, 2015 9:40 AM
To: Saul Varela
Subject: FW: Baler Options for Teton County
Attachments: image2015-09-04-073439.pdf

Hi Saul,

Here are some baler options and approximate pricing for you to look at. All pricing is budget and approximate at this point as there are various motor sizes and options plus installation details that would impact prices.

You probably want to do some background research on electrical power supply at the transfer station and recycle building. How big a motor can you run on 3 phase -- hopefully 460V?? Your current baler has 20hp how about running 30hp 40hp? Or more??

Also is Teton County open to the idea of used reconditioned equipment?

Let me know about any questions. I will follow up in a week or so.

Thanks Greg
Greg Matheson
Recycle Systems
425 922-1040



To: Saul Varela, Teton County Solid Waste
From: Greg Matheson, Recycle Systems
Subject: Baler Options – Budget Pricing

9-4-15

Teton County is looking for immediate and longer range plans to bale approximately 300 tons per year of incoming recyclables. The bulk of this material is corrugated cardboard at about 150 tons per year and ONP with mixed paper accounting for about 130 tons per year. Volumes are expected to grow about 5% per year in coming years.

The current system has corrugated and coming in loose from the public in deposited in roll-off bins which are dumped on the floor then fed into the vertical baler manually. ONP/Mixed paper is currently being shipped out loose because baler is difficult to use for this grade. Problems with the current system are excessive labor and handling and loss of market value due to loose sale of ONP/Mix.

You are looking for a baler option that would allow cost effective baling of OCC and ONP/Mix grades. These balers are available with below ground or above ground conveyors. You will have to assess receiving and handling in getting materials to the baler to decide which of these has the best cost/benefit in your situation.

Baler Options

Closed Door Manual Tie Full Eject Baler - \$90,000

The most economical multi-material baler option would be a closed door manual tie baler such as the **American PW3560**. Please see the attached brochure and specifications. This baler can be equipped with either type of conveyor.

Current budget pricing for this type of baler new delivered is	\$72,000
Above ground conveyor budget pricing, delivered is	\$18,000
Below ground conveyor budget pricing, delivered is	\$25,000

Total for this approach would be \$90,000 to around \$97,000 depending on conveyor type.



Wide Mouth Horizontal Auto Tie Baler - \$160,000

An auto-tie horizontal baler pushes the material to be baled into an extrusion chute under pressure from squeeze cylinders and has an auto tie mechanism to push through wires for tying off bales as they emerge. These machines take a larger footprint than the closed door machines and to bale ONP/Mix effectively they need a chain flail or fluffer in feed chute for good bale integrity. To bale corrugated effectively you would need a feed opening at least 60 to 72 inches long and 42 inches wide.

Current budget pricing on horizontal auto- tie delivered **American Model DC-7548-8-20 \$135,000**

Above ground 60 inch slider belt conveyor \$26,000

Below ground 60 inch slider belt \$31,000

By the time you installed the above components you'd be looking at about \$180,000 to \$190,000.

Small Two Ram Baler and Conveyor --- \$200,000

An American W409D baler with bale door would allow good baling of all your grades in one machine with automatic wire tie. The feed opening is approximately 40 x 56 inches and machine has an 8 inch cylinder. This baler has a bale door that closes off the bale chamber exit to allow the formation of good bales of non-OCC grades.

Cost delivered would be approximately \$170,000. Feed conveyor costs would be the same as above resulting in an equipment cost of around \$200,000 to \$210,000.

Reconditioned Warrantied Equipment

Recycle Systems reconditions and sells used equipment and particularly with balers this is a good option for value conscious customers. We would go through the machine and sell with the equivalent of a new machine warranty. Normally equipment is sold at about 2/3 the cost of new. Because of the nature of used equipment we'd need time to look carefully and find the right machine for you. Closed door manual tie full eject balers, with conveyors are fairly common on the used market. Used auto tie balers are less common requiring more time to find right machine for you.



PW3560
 Closed-Door Full-Eject
 Manual-Tie Baler
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Spec. #PW3560
 Revised 1/2014

OCC; Paper; Tin & Aluminum Cans; Plastic Containers and Film.

Meets all Current ANSI 245.51 Safety Standards

KEY FEATURES

Feed Opening: 35" x 57" Charge Box: 51" x 59" x 29" Charge Box Volume: 50.5 cu. ft. Bale Size Expanded: Approx. 45" x 30" x 60". Ram Penetration: 3/4" from door	Main Cylinder: 8" ID. Bore x 5" Rod x 93" Stroke Normal Operating Pressure: 3,000 psi Compressing Force: 150,800 lbs. Unit Face Pressure: 88.1 psi Door Cylinder: 4" Bore x 8" Stroke
---	--

PERFORMANCE DATA

Motor:	20 HP
Pump:	43.5 GPM
No-Load Short Stroke Cycle Time (LS2 to LS4)*	20 Seconds
No-Load Full Stroke Cycle Time (LS2 to LS1) *	30 Seconds
Normal Displacement **	6120 cubic feet per hour
Bale Weights (up to):	
OCC 1200 #	Vented PET 800#
ONP 1500#	Vented HDPE 1100#
Aluminum Cans 625 #	Tin cans 1200#
Machine Weight (approximate)	23,000#

Manual tying limits production to 3 - 4 bales per hour

GENERAL FEATURES

Main Cylinder Mount: Trunnion	Motor: T.E.F.C. 460/3/60 x-line starting
Maximum Cylinder Burst: 12,000/ 4:1 Safety Factor	Controls: Allen Bradley Micrologix plc
Oil Capacity: 150 Gal.	Auto-Cycle: Infrared sensor activated.

OTHER FEATURES

- Construction:** Fabricated from heavy structural steel members, gusseted and braced, and fitted in jigs and fixtures for proper alignment.
- Hi-Lo Floor:** High/Low floor and plunger bottom fit together to help keep thin materials from working under the plunger.
- Liners:** Hi-Low floor is made of abrasive resistant Hardox 500 material.
- Filtration:** Combination of cleanable tank screens, magnets and 10 micron absolute filter with clogged filter indicator.
- Bale Spring-back Dogs:** 5 gravity activated dogs mounted on top of the bale chamber
- Shear Blade:** Four bolt-in T-1 blades creating a serrated edge - reversible for extended life
- Standard Options:** In-floor and above floor conveyors; conveyor controls; special hoppers; oil heater; oil cooler; NEMA 4 controls.

* Short Stroke No-Load cycle time represents the approximate time it takes for the plunger to cycle from the full retract position LS2 out to the full bale position LS4 & back to LS2 with empty charge box and bale chamber.

* Full Stroke No-Load cycle time represents the approximate time it takes for the plunger to cycle from the full retract position LS2 out to the full forward position LS 1 & back to LS2 with empty charge box and bale chamber.

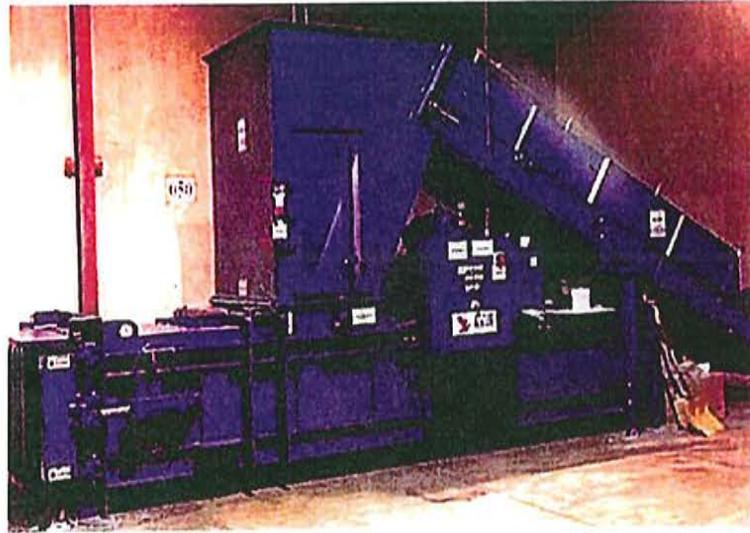
** Normal hourly displacement times include 1.5 seconds for valve shifting and 1.5 seconds for time delays to allow material to adequately disperse in baling chamber.

*** Bale weights and hourly production can be affected by variables including feed rate, moisture content; shape, size, thickness and mass of the material to be baled; bale tying time.

American Baler reserves the right to modify these specifications without notice or liability to previously sold machines.

③

Model PW3560



Model PW3560

Model PW3560

Baler type: Closed-door, full-eject, single ram, horizontal shear baler

afety: Meets all current ANSI 245.51 Safety Standards

Key Features:

Nominal Feed Opening: 60" x 35"

Nominal Bale Size: 60" x 30" x 45"

Main Cylinder: 8" bore trunnion design

System Pressure: 3000 psi

Main Motor: 20 HP

Feed Type: Conveyor, hand, loader

Bale Tying: Six-wire manual tie

Shear: Serrated shear blade standard

Bale Chamber Door: Wrap-around hydraulic latch

Optional: Conveyor (above ground & in-floor), cart dumper

Suitable for baling:

OCC

ONP

MOW

Tin and aluminum cans

Vented PET & HDPE containers

Shredded documents & paper

Printer's waste

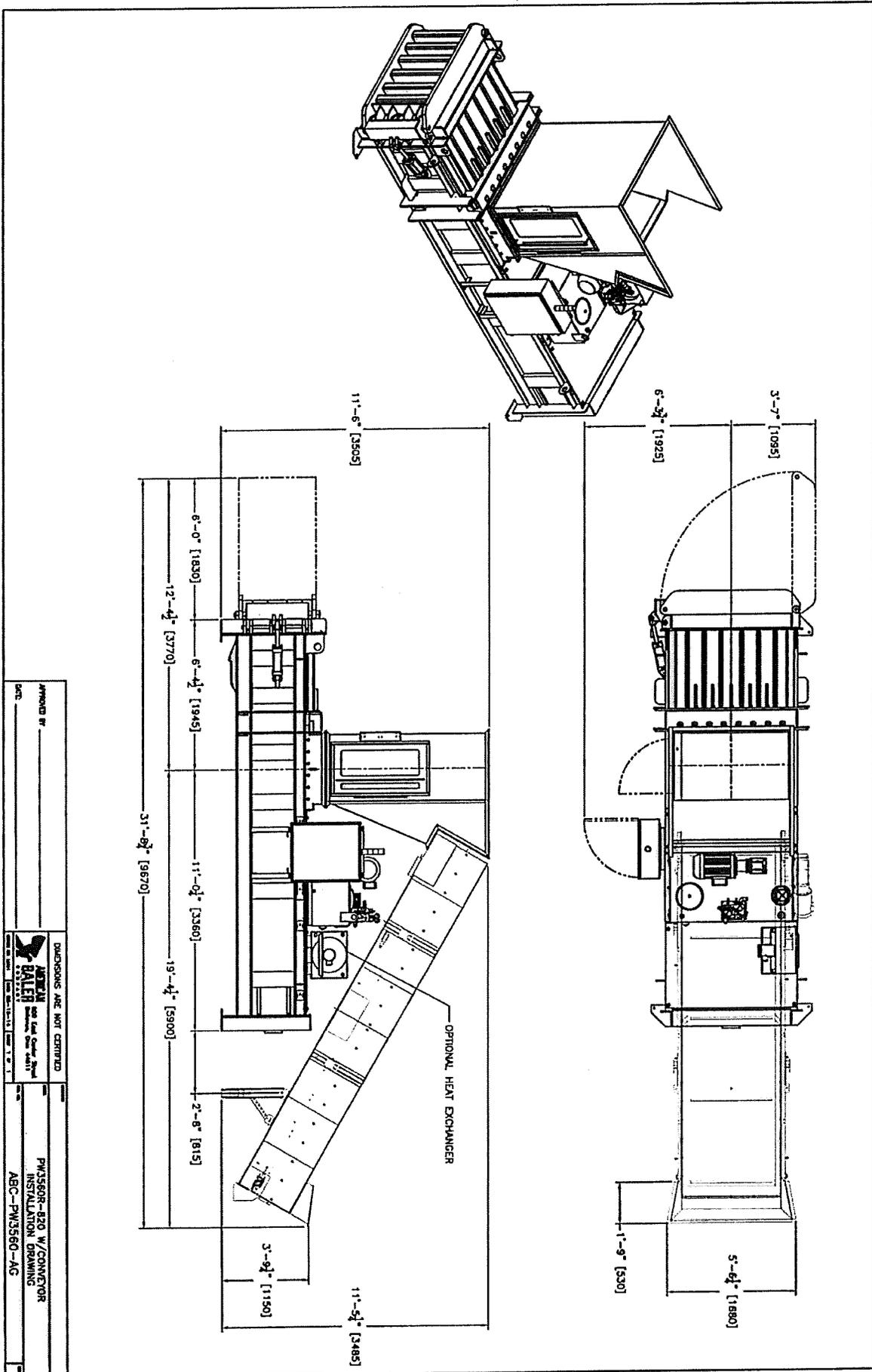


Bellevue, Ohio

800-843-7512

www.americanbaler.com





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DC7548-8
AUTO-TIE HORIZONTAL BALER
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Revised 1/2015
 Spec. #DC7548-8

Set-up OCC Boxes at Distribution Centers • Warehouses • Box Plants • Document Destruction Facilities

Meets all Current ANSI 245.51 Safety Standards

KEY FEATURES

Feed Opening: 75" x 46-1/2"	Main Cylinder: 8" I.D. Bore x 5.5" Rod x 88" Stroke
Charge Box: 48" x 42" x 81"	Normal Operating Pressure: 2,500 psi
Charge Box Volume: 94.5 cu. ft.	Compressing Force: 125,664
Nominal Bale Size: Approx. 48" x 42" x Var. to 72"	Unit Face Pressure: 65.4

PERFORMANCE DATA

Model	820	830	8120	850	8130	875
Horsepower	20	30	2x20	50	2x30	75
Regenerative Circuit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gallons Per Minute	43.5	69	87	95.5	138	135.5
No-Load Cycle Time (in Seconds) *	28.2	18.9	15.6	14.5	10.9	11.1
Normal Displacement (cf/hr) **	12,500	18,670	22,600	23,490	31,075	30,665
Production *** at .5#/cf (up to TPH)	1.9	2.8	3.4	4.1	5.4	5.4
	3.4	5.1	6.2	7.6	10.1	10.0
	5.6	8.4	10.2	11.7	15.5	15.3
Approximate Machine Weight	26,800#	26,850#	27,350#	26,900	28,250#	26,950

GENERAL FEATURES

Main Cylinder Mount: Trunnion	Oil Cooler: Air-to-Oil with fan
Maximum Cylinder Burst: 12,000# 4:1 Safety Factor	Oil Capacity: 200 Gal. – 20, 30 HP 300 Gal. – T20, 50, T30, 75 HP
Motor: T.E.F.C. 460V/3 Ph/60 Hertz Across line starting	Controls: Manual and automatic controls.
Filtration: Combination of cleanable tank screens, magnets and 10 micron absolute filter with clogged filter indicator.	Operator Interface: Allen Bradley CompactLogix PLC & Panelview 6" touchscreen with error messaging
Hydraulic Control: Hi-Low Pump Logic controlled manifold with Regen	Baling Wire: 50# or 100# boxes of 12, 11 or 10 Ga. Black Annealed baling wire.
Slick Material Tension: Patented floating single cylinder tension system applies 200% of the main ram compression force to material in bale chamber.	Auto-tier: Five wire swing-away electro/hydraulic tier unit. Tier assembly can be factory mounted on either side of baler and can swing left or right for maintenance. Number of twists is adjustable. Tie cycle time approximately 25 seconds.
Bale Retention Plate: Replaceable plug-welded plate minimizes bale expansion and reduces tails.	
Liners: Replaceable 500 Brinnell floor plate. Replaceable 320 Brinnell plunger bottom plate.	Ripper Bars: Clearance baler with ripper bars to tear paper as plunger penetrates into bale chamber.
Construction: Fabricated from heavy structural steel members, gusseted and braced as required. Fitted in jigs and fixtures for proper alignment. Enhanced platen wiper.	Bale Retainer Locks: Four (4) spring loaded dogs mounted on each side of the bale chamber
Power Saver:	When Power Saver mode is selected and machine is inactive for a preset time, motor(s) will shut off automatically and start again when material blocks infrared sensors. Dual motors will drop out one at a time and restart sequentially to reduce amp draw.

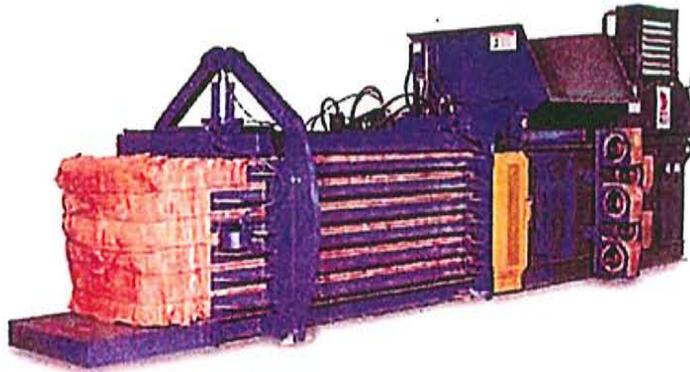
* No-load cycle time represents the approximate time it takes for the plunger to cycle from the full retract position LS2 out to the full forward position LS1 & back to LS2 with empty charge box and bale chamber.

** Normal displacement times include 1.5 seconds for valve shifting and 2 seconds for time delays to allow material to adequately disperse in baling chamber.

*** Hourly production includes 1.5 seconds for valve shifting and 2 second for time delays to allow material to adequately disperse in baling chamber with every stroke. Tons per hour are based on operating efficiencies of 63% on .5#/CF material, 60% on 1#/CF material and 55% on 2#/CF material and include tie cycle. Bale weights and hourly production can be affected by variables including feed rate, moisture content; shape, size, thickness and mass of the material to be baled.

(6)

DC Series



DC Series

DC Series

Baler type: Open-ended, auto-tie, single ram, horizontal clearance baler

afety: Meets all current ANSI 245.51 Safety Standards

Key Features:

Nominal Feed Opening: 50" x 43"; 63" x 43"; 63" x 48"; 75" x 48"

Nominal Bale Size: 44" x 43" x variable or 48" x 42" x variable

Main Cylinder: 8" bore trunnion design

System Pressure: 2500 psi

Main Motor: 20, 30, 50, 75, Twin 20 or Twin 30 HP

Feed Type: Conveyor(s), hand, cart dumper, air-fed shreds/trim

Bale Tying: Five-wire auto-tie (optional manual tie)

Suitable for baling:

Set-up single wall OCC boxes

Up to 10% OCC flats/sheets

Shredded OCC

Shredded documents and paper



Bellevue, Ohio

800-843-7512

www.americanbaler.com



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MODEL W409D
Two Ram Baler
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Newsprint, OCC, printer's waste, aluminum and steel cans, vented PET and HDPE plastics, plastic film.

Meets All Current ANSI 245.51 Safety Standards

PERFORMANCE DATA *		
Hydraulic Power Unit		30 HP
No-Load Cycle Time		18.4 sec.
Cycles Per Hour		196
Maximum Volume Displacement (cf/hr)		8910
HOURLY PRODUCTION *		
1# / cf Infeed Density	Up to	1.8 Tons per Hour
2# / cf Infeed Density	Up to	3.6 Tons per Hour
3# / cf Infeed Density	Up to	5.3 Tons per Hour

CHARGE BOX SPECIFICATIONS		DIMENSIONS	
Flared Hopper Opening **	40" x 78-1/2"	Length	193"
Charge Box Opening	40" x 56.5"	Width (Floor Space)	243"
Charge Box Volume	45.5 CF	Height (Feed)**	60-1/2"

Bale Weights & Densities *

OCC.....	Up to 27#/cu ft.	Up to 1,200#
MOW & ONP.....	Up to 30#/cu ft.	Up to 1,350#
PET.....	Up to 16#/cu ft.	Up to 725#
UBC.....	Up to 18#/cu ft.	Up to 825#
Steel Cans.....	Up to 29#/cu ft.	Up to 1,325#
HDPE.....	Up to 17#/cu ft.	Up to 750#

Bale Specifications

Bale Size.....	30" H x 45" W x 60"
Bale Volume.....	46 Cubic Feet
Bale Weights.....	Up to 1,350 lbs.
Bale Density.....	Up to 30 pounds per cubic foot

* Performance rates, bale weights and bale densities are subject to moisture content, infeed densities, feed rates, machine efficiencies and other variables in baling. All Performance Data is based on standard ram penetration with 1.5 sec. delay for valve shift. Does not include eject or wire tie time.

** Dimensions with standard flared hand load hopper.

Model W409D

Electrical

Main Power	30 HP Motor
Voltage	480V – 3 ph – 60 Hz
Starting	Across the line 480/3/60 (Standard)
Cooling Fan	1/3 HP
Electric Eye	One level of photo sensors for precise control of baling.
Controls	Programmable Logic Controls enable automatic operation and allow for custom parameters to be set up for different grades.
Programmable Features	Bale count, run time, and wire pattern.

Compressing Statistics

Main Cylinder

Compressing Force	75.4 tons or 150,795 pounds
Cylinder Diameter	8" - 5.5" Rod
Normal Operating Pressure	3,000 PSI
Ram Face Pressure	92 PSI
Stroke	76" (penetrates to 9-3/4" of back wall)

Ejection Cylinder

Compressing Force	57.7 tons or 115,450 pounds
Cylinder Diameter	7" – 5" Rod
Normal Operating Pressure	3,000 PSI
Ram Face Pressure	106 PSI
Stroke	80" (Full Eject)

Technical Data

Motor	30HP
Pump	Triple vane
Pump Flow	64.5 GPM
Air to Oil Cooler Fan Motor	1/3HP
Oil Reservoir capacity	200 gallons*
Oil Type	ISO Grade 46
Filtration	10 Micron
Total Motor HP	30-1/3 HP (baler only)

* Additional oil will be required after operating cylinders to fill hoses and cylinder.

Construction

Fabricated from heavy structural members and plate, gusseted and braced as required and fitted using our "self-fixturing" method. Side walls are made of Weldox 700 abrasion-resistant steel. Surface is painted with an industrial primer and 2 coats of industrial enamel.

Model W409D

Liners

Weld-on Hardox 500 high abrasion-resistant steel floor liners.

Shear Blade

Shimmable AR serrated bolt-in shear beam blade.

Door

Vertical hydraulic bale separation door

Standard Features

Main Ram Penetration to within 9-3/4" of end wall	92 psi main ram face pressure
IEC operator controls mounted on Nema 12 MCC.	Trunnion mounted main and eject cylinders
Allen Bradley Micrologix plc	Adjustable plunger hold down bars
6" Touch Screen operator interface controls to optimize production	Bale table to support ejecting bales
Laser ram positioning	Left or Right Hand eject available
Across-the-line conveyor controls up to 7.5HP	Plug bale retention device (standard)
12 ga. Accent 470 Automatic Wire Tier w/start-up wire & dust cover	Flared hand-feed hopper (standard)
UL Approved electrical enclosure	Manifold hydraulics
Subject to American Baler's "Terms & Conditions of Sale".	Machine is factory tested before shipment

Available Options

Submersible oil heater	Maintains minimum oil temperature
Variable speed conveyor controls	Adjustable belt speed for different grades being baled
Remote VPN Internet Access*	Allows for factory communication, program changes and troubleshooting.
Reduced Voltage Starting.....	Used to reduce electrical start-up draw
Slider-bed baler feed conveyors	48" wide in-floor and above-floor models available
Conveyor transition hopper.....	56-1/2" inside width with access door and safety interlock switch

*Internet connection to the baler is the customer's responsibility.

Warranty

See American Baler Warranty Policy

American Baler reserves the right to modify these specifications without notice or liability to previously sold machines.



Bocc - FYI -

Saul

The American recycling business is a mess: Can Big Waste fix it?

2/24



Fortune

Claire Groden 4 hrs ago

In 1988, Houston-based Waste Management, the nation's leading garbage hauler, launched its first large-scale curbside-recycling program under the direction of a man named Bill Moore, the company's first recycling director. At the time, only about 10% of the country's trash was recycled. But throughout the 1990s and 2000s, recycling programs mushroomed across the country: by 2015, the recycling rate had more than tripled, and Waste Management had become the largest residential recycler on the continent. The runner-up, Republic Services, recycled almost 5 million tons in 2014; Waste Management WM recycled more than 15 million tons.

Today, the company's biggest challenge has little to do with the competition--it's the business of recycling itself that's the problem.

Profits across the recycling industry have been in free fall, due to technical challenges, changes in both manufacturing and consumer behavior, and waning demand for recycled materials. Since 2011, Waste Management's earnings from recycling have declined by \$200 million. During some quarters, it has lost money on the business. By the end of the year, it will have shuttered 10% of its recycling facilities, with another 10% under consideration for closure. Other recycling companies have closed shop completely.

"This is a crisis for the future of recycling," David Steiner, the CEO of Waste Management, says. "Momentum has been up, up, up for the last 20 years, and now, it's stalling. It's down, down, down."

The U.S. recycling rate began to stall at around 34% of all waste in 2010. And while most recycling experts agree that the business needs to evolve, few have addressed the problem with as much urgency as Waste Management.

A 'perfect storm'

America's trash is a commodity, just like oil or wheat. Once a company like Waste Management processes and sorts the items that get thrown in the blue bins, the bales are sold to manufacturers, often in China. But for the past few years, the value of these bales has fallen

dramatically-- between 2013 and 2014, the price of recycled corrugated cardboard dropped by almost 24%.

The markets are cyclical, and recycling has seen many ups and downs before, says Bill Moore, who is now the president of recycling consulting firm Moore & Associates. But the current doldrums have been especially long and taxing, in part due to low oil prices. Since plastic is made from petroleum, rock-bottom oil prices mean that it's cheaper for producers to simply make new plastic than use recycled material. The problem is compounded by the softening economy in China. As its exports dwindle, so does its once-ravenous appetite for the recycled material used to produce them. Steiner says he still doesn't see a bottom to the price decline.

But the industry's problems go deeper than that. American habits are working against recyclers: Between 2000 and 2013, the amount of paper and paperboard Americans have sent to facilities has dropped 22%. Meanwhile, the volume of plastics--which are less lucrative because their diversity and lightness make them harder to sort--has increased by 27%. And plastic is becoming even more lightweight as companies introduce packaging that uses less material, resulting in containers that take up the same amount of space but offer less resale value to recyclers. These changing material ratios--what the industry calls an "evolving ton"--have led to higher processing costs for recyclers, as they have to push much larger volumes of waste through their facilities to yield each one-ton bale of raw material.

The evolving ton also includes more items than ever that simply aren't recyclable, like dirty diapers, animal carcasses, syringes, and plastic bags. Waste Management says that contamination of its recycling stream has doubled in the past decade. Now, an average of one in six items dumped in blue bins is not recyclable, gumming up processing facilities and jacking up costs. Some recycling facilities have to shut down once an hour so that workers can cut layers of plastic bags off the machinery. That's because of what Sharon Kneiss, the CEO of the National Waste and Recycling Association, calls "aspirational recycling"--a habit of throwing non-recyclable materials into bins because they might or should be recyclable. But Kneiss' term may be a little too generous: the rise of contamination in the recycling stream can also be attributed to pure laziness. In one National Waste and Recycling Association survey, nearly one in ten Americans admitted to throwing their waste in recycling bins when trash cans were full.

The recycling system's quality problem is often linked to single-stream recycling--a sorting method that Waste

BoCC - FYI - Saul

Management pioneered in 2001. With single-stream recycling, customers simply chuck all of their recyclables into one bin, as opposed to sorting the glass, paper, and metal separately. Since the bins are so large and the process so thoughtless, the method has increased the recycling rate by an average of 30%. "Single-stream is not the system that leads to the highest quality of recyclables," Container Recycling Institute President Susan Collins says. "There are consequences if you mix them together: you can't unscramble an egg."

Even recyclable materials can be ruined by the process and become useless "residuals," such as plastics contaminated by broken glass. According to one study, no-sort recycling yielded four times more residuals than dual-sort. But because of its convenience and up-front cost-savings, it has become America's sorting method of choice. Steiner conceded that it was "probably fair" to say Waste Management created some of its own problems by leading the single-stream recycling trend. The company then backtracked: "I wouldn't say that we shot ourselves in the foot, because it created more recycling," he said. "But we need to think about how to create more recycling at a higher profitability."

Waste Management and recycling experts agree that all of these factors--the commodity price downturn, the evolving ton, and rising contamination--has led to what Kneiss refers to as a "perfect storm." But when you ask what to do about it, that consensus quickly devolves into finger-pointing--at recycling companies like Waste Management for failing to innovate, at the American public for their lazy recycling habits, at producers for creating plastic packaging that is increasingly difficult to recycle, and even at the federal government for not passing strong legislation that encourages better practices.

Sounding the alarms

Recycling is not free--that's something everyone can agree on--and Waste Management has been pursuing solutions city-by-city to make recycling sustainable and protect itself from losses. In some cities, like San Antonio, Texas, Waste Management simply closed its plants; in other cities, the company is auditing waste streams and strictly enforcing years-old contract agreements with cities that commit to not going above a certain percentage of contamination. The company has also renegotiated contracts to allow Waste Management to use recycling revenues to cover the cost of processing before splitting the remaining earnings with cities. Meanwhile, Steiner is focusing on educating people to recycle properly--a crusade that will not only revive stalling recycling rates in the country, but shore up the company's profits.

Not all recyclers are thanking Steiner for saying that the business is in "crisis," in part because the executive's warnings have sometimes turned apocalyptic. Steiner has threatened in the pages of The Wall Street Journal and elsewhere that, if no solutions are found, the end of recycling could be nigh.

"Yes, there are some issues with the recycling system, but they are not issues that cannot be managed and improved," the Associated Recyclers of Wisconsin wrote in a press release. "Let's not fall into the trap of using words like 'crisis' to describe the current state of cyclical market conditions."

Minneapolis-based recycling non-profit Eureka Recycling issued a blistering note criticizing Waste Management for trying to "play victim to single stream recycling" after spearheading the method's adoption. Many of the environmentalists who responded angrily to Steiner beseech readers to, as the Minneapolis non-profit wrote, "think about 'profits' a little more broadly" to include the job creation and environmental benefits that recycling brings.

But Steiner says he doesn't foresee a day in which Waste Management is out of the recycling business altogether. Rather, he says he has been vocal on the recycling downturn because he wants to see systemwide changes in the industry that can revive stalling recycling rates and protect recyclers from the whims of the commodity markets. "We need to figure out as a country, do we want a global solution to this, or do we do one-off solutions?"

Steiner rattled off ideas like national legislation requiring a certain amount of recycled content to be used in packaging of new products, or removing glass from the recycling stream because it often breaks during collection and mucks up the rest of the load. There's also "extended producer responsibility," already popular in Europe, which shifts some of the costs of recycling into the prices of products themselves. None of these fixes can come from Big Waste alone: they require a surge in public concern to lift the unsexy issue of garbage onto politicians' agendas.

"It takes a crisis to get action sometimes in politics," Steiner says. And while he can't provide news teams with a feast of wandering trash barges to broadcast across the nation's screens, the CEO has made himself the industry's leading voice by ringing the alarm bells. Moore says that he gives the man credit for "taking a macro educational role"--one that might convince everyone involved that the business of recycling is due for a paradigm shift.



WK: 208-354-0245
djohnson@co.teton.id.us

**Public Works Department
MEMORANDUM**

150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, ID 83422

September 8, 2015

TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Teton County Public Works Director – Darryl Johnson, PE, PLS
SUBJECT: Public Works Update

The following items are for your review and discussion at the September 14, 2015 BoCC Meeting.

SOLID WASTE

Please see the attached update from the SW supervisor

Landfill Cap Update:

Landfill Cap Rehabilitation Project – Progress is being made with the shaping of the landfill cap. In an attempt to accelerate the construction schedule to make up for unexpected delays, the cap shape is being modified from the original design and cap material placement methods have been revisited also. The DEQ has been very involved during construction and has approved all modifications. Placement of cap material is expected to begin the week of 9/14.

DePatco began moving dirt Monday, July 6. Their goal was to have the top 6” of topsoil removed by Friday, July 10. DePatco is coordinating with Zollinger and Action Excavation for material needs.

Material Haul Project – Zollinger has completed their efforts at the Felt gravel pit.

General Fill Haul Project – Action Excavation was asked to stop hauling general fill material on 9/3. The cap re-design will need to be completed before we will know if additional material is needed.

Waste & Recyclable Collection Contract: RAD is scheduled to begin trash collection the week of 11/1/2015.

Solid Waste & Recyclable Material Collection, Hauling, Management, Transportation and Transfer Ordinance: See the attached proposed ordinance language for discussion

ROAD & BRIDGE

Road & Bridge Crews:

- Crews have completed Rammell Mountain Road reconstruction and are now working on drainage and re-construction of N3000W

- Order for advisory and street signs under the LHTAC sign grant is being finalized. Signs will be installed later in the fall.

ENGINEERING

E5000S Road Reconstruction: E5000S was paved on 9/1 through 9/3. MD is working on their punch list for completion including hydro-seeding the borrow pits. Bids for striping have been requested and the road will be striped as soon as the low bid is available. I anticipate this being completed within the next 2 to 3 weeks.

W6000S Road Reconstruction: The Army Corps of Engineers responded post public comment and requested that a mitigation plan be submitted no later than 60 days after public comment closed. Consulting with Alder Environmental, it was decided that we would request an extension through June of 2016 and take the winter to develop the mitigation plan. The Army Corps did not see that as an appropriate timeline in which to complete the plan and has withdrawn the W6000S application. When we are ready to submit a mitigation plan, we will need to request that the application be re-opened. If the scope does not change significantly, the project should not require being open back up for public comment but that will be at the discretion of the Army Corps at said time when the County requests the application be re-opened. See ached correspondence.

Badger Creek Bridges: The Army Corps of Engineers informed the County that past permits for the badger creek bridges require annual monitoring and reporting be provided by the Teton County. Crossings were recently inspected by the Corps and they have concerns regarding vegetation. Biota is the environmental engineer that originally designed the project and has been retained to provide the county with all inspections and reports required by the Army Corps. See attached correspondence.

Be it ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County, Idaho that the following ordinance be adopted and added as Chapter 8, Title 4 to the Code of Teton County.

TITLE 4, CHAPTER 8

Solid Waste and Recyclable Material Collection, Hauling, Management, Transportation and Transfer Ordinance

4-8-1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to:

- (a) Promote recycling, the proper management of solid waste and recyclable materials and diversion of solid waste from the landfill.
- (b) Require that any and all haulers as defined herein become Teton County Authorized Haulers, and abide by the rules and regulations set forth in their authorization agreement and this ordinance.
- (c) Contribute to the reduction of the total volume and weight of waste bound for the landfill.
- (d) Establish requirements for transportation and management of solid waste and recyclable materials generated in Teton County in order to increase the diversion of recyclable materials from landfill disposal and direct the materials to the Teton County Transfer Station.
- (e) Provide an enforcement mechanism to ensure proper collection of solid waste and recyclable materials, regulated management of recyclable materials and provide protections against illegal scavenging of materials.
- (f) Provide an exemption for generators who self haul their solid waste or recyclables.

4-8-2 DEFINITIONS

As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Teton County includes the unincorporated County.

Administrator means the Teton County Transfer Station Manager and his or her designee.

Authorized Hauler means a Hauler who, by virtue of a valid written agreement with Teton County, is authorized to collect, accept, sort, transport or otherwise transfer Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials from Generators for a fee or profit through a proper permit, business license or other regulatory structure or authorization issued by Teton County.

Collect or Collection means to take physical possession of and remove Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials placed for collection in a designated area or receptacle.

Customer means a Generator that contracts for Solid Waste and/or Recyclable Material removal services and enters into a service agreement with a Hauler (must be an Authorized Hauler).

Diversion or Divert means the reduction or elimination of Recyclable Materials from solid waste disposal.

Generator means an owner or Responsible Party for a Residence(s), Commercial Facility(ies) or Business, including residential and non-residential property which generates Recyclable Materials as a result of its general activity, Business, Commercial Facility(ies) or property activity. Generator may also include tenants, property managers for facilities with leased space, employees and contractors of Generator, as well as a Responsible Party for Special Events.

Hauler means any person or commercial entity which Collects, hauls, or transports Solid Waste and/or Recyclable Materials for a fee by use of any means, including but not limited to a dumpster truck, roll-off truck, side-load, front-load, rear-load truck or a trailer.

Hazardous Waste means any waste designated as hazardous by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR, Part 261, or by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in the Hazardous Waste Management Rules, including but not limited to RCRA hazardous waste, petroleum products, radioactive materials, asbestos, PCB transformers, petroleum product storage tanks, or any flammable materials.

Recyclable Materials means materials that have been Source Separated from the solid waste stream prior to being set for collection. Recyclable Materials includes any materials identified by Teton County or the Teton County Administrator that they deem acceptable.

Self Haul or Self Hauling means a Generator who transports his or her own generated Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials to the Transfer Station or other proper disposal site by using a vehicle owned by that Generator or Generator's employees rather than using the hauling services of an Authorized Hauler, and landscaping and yard maintenance persons who, as a consequence of their business activity may generate, transport, and dispose of green waste they generate.

Solid Waste means all materials bound for the landfill being putrescible and non-putrescible non-recyclable solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other non-recyclable discarded solid and semi-solid wastes. Solid Waste does not include hazardous waste or low-level radioactive waste.

Sorted Recyclable Materials means the separation of recyclable materials and commodities defined and acceptable by Teton County, Teton County Transfer Station, Teton County Administrator and/or an appointed Teton County representative.

Source Separated or Source Separation means the process of removing Recyclable Materials from Solid Waste by the Generator at the place of discard generation, prior to collection, into separate containers that are separately designated for Recyclables for the purposes of Recycling.

Transfer Station or Disposal Facility means the Teton County Transfer Station currently located at 1088 Cemetery Road, Driggs, Idaho 83422.

4-8-3 HAULERS

- A. No person or entity shall provide services as a Hauler of Solid Waste or Recyclables within the boundaries of Teton County without being an Authorized Hauler with Teton

County. Authorized Haulers shall be the only permitted Haulers to remove solid waste, recyclables, and construction and demolition from single-family, multifamily residents, commercial, and industrial businesses within the County limits.

- B.** Every owner or tenant of any premises within the County where solid waste or construction and demolition debris is generated and/or accumulated shall either Self Haul or accept collection service from an Authorized Hauler. No person or business shall contract for recycling or waste collection with any Hauler who is not an Authorized Hauler.
- C.** Before commencing operations in Teton County, a Hauler must be an Authorized Hauler.
- D.** Haulers shall identify locations for containers or bins for Solid Waste and/or Recyclable Materials with the Generator.
- E.** Haulers shall take any Recyclable Materials that are collected in containers or bins for that purpose to the Transfer Station. Sorting shall be performed per requirements of the Teton County Transfer Station.
- F.** All commercial solid waste trucks will be of a type suitable for the collection of garbage, modern, sanitary, clean, in good repair and of leak proof construction, and no "open" type trucks will be used in hauling solid waste. All vehicles must be appropriately registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- G.** Haulers will not knowingly deliver to the Transfer Station any solid waste or recyclable materials that are on the list of Teton County Solid Waste & Recycling unacceptable materials.
- H.** Bulk demolition materials from any structures that are intended to be delivered to Transfer Station must have an asbestos inspection report stating that the demolition material does not contain asbestos or if asbestos was found then the asbestos needs to be removed and dispose of properly before Transfer Station will admit the demolition material.
- I.** Haulers shall maintain an up to date website that describes Hauler's Collection Services, including without limitation information about the various available containers, rates, charges, and their recycling program.
- J.** Haulers shall, at their sole cost and expense, maintain proof of general liability, workers' compensation and vehicle liability insurance in such limits and amounts as agreed to with Teton County. These policies shall be in full force and effect at all times during any operations within Teton County. Teton County shall be included as an additional insured on all required policies. The policies shall require insurer to provide Teton County with 30 days advance notice of any cancellation, expiration, non-renewal or reduction in coverage under the policy.
- K.** Haulers must provide Teton County with a list of the vehicles used by the Hauler and the license plate number for each vehicle. The list shall be updated and resubmitted to the County within seven (7) days after the Hauler adds to or deletes from the fleet of trucks it uses in Teton County. All of the vehicles used by the Hauler for transporting construction and demolition debris in Teton County shall be maintained in a good, clean, and safe operating condition.
- L.** All of the trucks used by the Hauler for the collection of construction and demolition debris shall be marked with the name and phone number of the Hauler in letters that are plainly visible and at least four inches high. Each commercial container used by the Hauler for the collection of construction and demolition debris shall be labeled by the Hauler.

- M. Hauler shall screen at the point of collection all loads of solid waste, C&D loads and recyclables to eliminate where practical, the transportation of known or suspected hazardous waste. Hazardous waste found at the point of collection shall not be collected and the Hauler shall immediately notify the generator to not throw hazardous waste in solid waste, recyclables or C&D loads.

4-8-4 DIVERSION OF SOLID WASTE

The Recycling Collection, Management and Transfer Services provided by Haulers in Teton County shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- A. An option for the collection of Recyclable Materials.
- B. Customers desiring collection of Recyclable materials shall be offered collection at a minimum of one time per month, or more as specified by contract with the Generator.
- C. Utilization of agreed upon Recycling receptacles between Hauler and Customer.
- D. Appropriate identification on Recycling receptacles or containers which allows Customers to clearly and easily identify which containers to use for Recyclables as deemed appropriate by the Generator and the Hauler.
- E. Haulers are required to have a Diversion Plan approved by Teton County. Haulers shall make best efforts to encourage customers to recycle and reduce waste through Hauler's implementation of their Diversion Plan for solid waste diversion.
- F. Haulers shall, at a minimum, provide the following residential and business services:
 - 95-gallon, and 65 gallon trash roll-carts and service options will be offered
 - Weekly and every other week trash pick up service will be offered – currently represented as part of six (6) different service options.
 - Seven (7) different residential “Combination” Trash and Recycling services will be offered.
 - Five (5) different business “Combination” Trash and Recycling will be offered.
 - Four (4) different Commercial service options will be offered for diversion services for construction and demolition using 20 yard dumpsters

4-8-5 SELF HAUL

A. Nothing in this ordinance shall preclude any person from Self Hauling Solid Waste and/or Recyclable Materials generated by that person to the Teton County Transfer Station or a legal disposal site outside Teton County. A Generator may transport Solid Waste and/or Recyclable Materials generated at its business or property to the Transfer Station or a legal disposal site outside Teton County (rather than hiring an Authorized Hauler) only if the Generator completes its activity by utilizing a vehicle owned by either the Generator or Generator's employee. This Self Haul exemption does not include contracting for or hiring a third party to transport the Solid

Waste or Recyclable Materials. A Self Hauler must certify that all Self Hauling activities will be completed in accordance with this Chapter or any other applicable law or regulation.

B. Sale or Donation. Nothing in this ordinance shall preclude any Generator from selling or exchanging at fair market value, for reuse or Recycling, Source Separated Recyclable Materials generated from that Business, Commercial Facility or property; or from donating to another entity for reuse or Recycling; Source Separated Recyclable Materials generated from that Business, Commercial Facility or property.

C. No person or generator shall transport trash, garbage or refuse of any kind over the public streets and ways of Teton County in violation of the following conditions:

1. No person shall cause or permit any vehicle used for such transportation of trash, garbage or refuse of any kind to be so loaded, or to be of such construction or condition, so as to permit any of such trash, garbage or refuse of any kind to drop or fall upon or in any street or public way.

2. Cover Required: All vehicles used for such purpose shall be provided with a suitable cover securely fastened so as to retain dust and prevent the scattering or dropping of such trash, garbage or refuse of any kind in or upon the public streets or public ways.

D. Demolition materials from any structures that are intended to be delivered to the Transfer Station must have an asbestos inspection report stating that the demolition material does not contain asbestos or if asbestos was found then the asbestos needs to be removed and disposed of properly before Transfer Station will admit the demolition material.

4-8-6 OWNERSHIP/SCAVENGING OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

All Solid Waste and/or Recyclable Materials placed in containers provided or owned by the Generator, shall be considered owned by and be the responsibility of that Generator until the material is placed at Authorized Hauler's designated point of collection at which point title to the material transfers to the Authorized Hauler. Without permission of the Generator no person or entity shall collect Solid Waste placed in such containers or bins by Generators. Without permission of the Authorized Hauler no person or entity shall collect Recyclable Materials placed in such containers or bins by Customers. Title to and ownership of all Collection Materials shall transfer from Authorized Hauler to the Transfer Station upon delivery of the Collection Materials by Authorized Hauler to the Transfer Station and acceptance by the Transfer Station of such Collection Materials. Authorized Hauler may not retain ownership or possession of any Collection Materials that the Transfer Station accepts; all Collection Materials acceptable to the County shall be delivered to the Transfer Station by Authorized Hauler. Authorized Hauler will not take ownership of, and Teton County will not accept, any Hazardous Waste.

4-8-7 IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT

A. Administrative Citations

The Administrator may issue administrative citations for violations of this Chapter or of any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Chapter, except as otherwise provided in this Chapter.

Teton County's procedures on imposition of administrative fines are hereby incorporated in its entirety and shall govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and review of administrative citations issued to enforce this Chapter and any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Chapter.

B. Criminal Penalties

This Chapter does not restrict the power of the Prosecutor to bring any criminal proceeding authorized by law. Any violations of this Chapter may be charged as misdemeanors in accordance with the Teton County Code and State law.

C. Additional Remedies

The Administrator may seek injunctive relief or civil penalties in the District Court in addition to the above remedies and penalties.

D. Cumulative Remedies

Any remedy or penalty provided under this article is cumulative to any other remedy provided in equity or at law. Nothing in this article shall be deemed to limit the right of Teton County or its authorized collection agent(s) to bring a civil action; nor shall a conviction for such violation exempt any person from a civil action brought by Teton County or its authorized collection agent(s). Any fees and penalties shall constitute a civil debt and liability owing to Teton County from the persons, firms or corporations using or chargeable for such services and shall be collectible in the manner provided by law.

E. Liability

Nothing in this article shall be deemed to impose any liability upon Teton County or upon any of its officers or employees including without limitation under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

4-8-8 FORMS, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

The Administrator may adopt necessary forms, rules, regulations, and guidelines which may be necessary or desirable to aid in the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this article, including all necessary policies and procedures for the issuance of the permits, administration of this article, collection of fees and bonds and/or indemnities, or proof(s) of insurance.

4-8-9 DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of protection required by this Chapter is considered to be reasonable for regulatory purposes. The standards set forth in this Chapter are minimal standards and do not imply that compliance will ensure 100% safe handling of Solid Waste or Recyclables. This Chapter shall not create liability on the part of Teton County, or any of its officers or employees for any damages that result from reliance on this Chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made in accordance with this Chapter. All persons handling discarded materials within the boundaries of Teton County should be and are advised to conduct their own inquiry as to the handling of

such materials. In undertaking the implementation of this Chapter, Teton County is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officer and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

4-8-10 DUTIES ARE DISCRETIONARY

Subject to the limitations of due process and applicable requirements of State or federal laws, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Code, whenever the words “shall” or “must” are used in establishing a responsibility or duty of Teton County, its elected or appointed officers, employees or agents, it is the legislative intent that such words establish a discretionary responsibility or duty requiring the exercise of judgment and discretion.

4-8-11 SEVERABILITY

If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this article is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this article. Teton County hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and adopted this article and each section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
IDAHO FALLS REGULATORY OFFICE
900 NORTH SKYLINE DRIVE, SUITE A
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402-1718

August 27, 2015

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2015-00114-I01; W6000S Road Rehabilitation

Mr. Darryl Johnson
Teton County Public Works
150 Court House Drive, Room 117
Driggs, ID 83422

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This is to acknowledge that by email dated August 26, 2015 you have withdrawn your application for a Section 404 Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) Department of the Army (DA) permit to discharge fill material into tributaries of Teton River and Fox Creek and adjacent wetlands to rehabilitate county road West 6000 South. The project is located in Sections 27, 28 and 29, Township 4 N, Range 45 E, Boise Meridian, Teton County, Idaho.

You requested we delay completing our review of your application until after you develop and submit a comprehensive compensatory wetland mitigation plan (Plan) in June 2016. We advised you that we cannot delay our permit for that duration and we recommended you withdraw your application. When you submit your Plan we will re-activate your application, complete our review of the application and Plan and render a permit decision.

We solicited comments on your application through Public Notice NWW 2015-114-I01 dated July 13, 2015. The comment period ended August 3, 2015. We received very few comments and those received have been forwarded to you. We are unable to complete our review and make a decision on your DA permit application until you submit a comprehensive compensatory wetland mitigation plan. This Plan must comply with the "Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule" 33 CFR Parts 325 and 332.

A copy of this letter is being sent to: Brian Remlinger, Alder Environmental LLC; Idaho Departments of Fish and Game, Water Resources, Environmental Quality; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Please contact me at 208-522-1645 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Brochu
Sr. Project Manager, Regulatory Division

From: [Brochu, Robert A NWW](#)
To: [Darryl Johnson](#)
Subject: Teton County Bridges and Channel work on Badger Creek 2013 and 2012 (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Wednesday, August 05, 2015 1:30:18 PM

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Sir:

I am bringing to your attention two projects that are not fully in compliance with our past permits. The point of contact for Teton County for both permits was Mr. Mazalewski.

Back in 2012 (10000W 2012-586) and 2013 (3000W 2013-281) Teton County received permits from the Corps to improve crossings of Badger Creek. and.

Each was permitted with special conditions that required replanting the disturbed areas with native vegetation. The 2013 permit for the arch culvert on 3000W also required annual monitoring and reporting.

I inspected the crossings yesterday and both have erodible material slopes that should be stabilized as well as substantial areas without any vegetation. I've enclosed photos of the each area with a typical area needing re-vegetation and stabilization.

The 2013 permit also included bio-engineered stabilization of the creek. Success of revegetation was to be monitored and reported. We have received no monitoring reports.

I am requesting that you please remedy the aforementioned issues.

Thanks.

Robert Brochu, Biologist
Regulatory Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
208-522-1645

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Number of Ballots to Order

September 8, 2015: County Commissioners get to decide the NUMBER OF BALLOTS TO ORDER (Idaho Code 34-902). I recommend that the number of ballots ordered for the November 3, 2015 Library, City, Cemetery & Fire District elections be equal to 50% of the number of voters registered as of September 15. -mlh

Voter Turnout History

Date of Election	# Registered at Cutoff	# of Election Day Registrants	Total Registered	# of Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout	Voter Turnout as % of # Registered at Cutoff
Nov 2002	3,704	176	3,880	2,367	61%	64%
Nov 2004	3,981	465	4,446	3,749	84%	94%
Nov 2006	4,469	320	4,789	3,100	65%	69%
Nov 2008	5,380	695	6,075	4,717	78%	88%
Nov 2010	5,411	341	5,752	3,437	60%	64%
Nov 2012	5,562	795	6,357	4,591	72%	83%
Nov 2013	5,164	89	5,253	1,345	26%	26%
Nov 2014	5,457	376	5,833	4,035	69%	74%



208-354-8780
FAX: 208-354-8410

Teton County Clerk

150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, Idaho 83422

September 9, 2015

TO: County Commissioners
FROM: Mary Lou
SUBJECT: Clerk's FY 2016 Budget Memo #7

1. The attached "End of Fiscal Year" memo will be distributed to the EODH today.
2. The attached ad will be published Sept. 17 and 24 prior to a Sept. 25 public hearing regarding changes to the FY 2015 budget as authorized throughout the year via quarterly resolutions.
3. Fair Board president Katie Salsbury will present proposed changes to the FY 2016 budget when she meets with you on September 14.



208-354-8780
FAX: 208-354-8410

County Clerk

89 N. Main #1
Driggs, Idaho 83422

September 4, 2015

TO: Elected Officials & Department Heads
FROM: Mary Lou
SUBJECT: End of Fiscal Year

CLAIMS. Claims for all expenses to be paid out of the current budget must be submitted by noon on Thursday, Oct. 8. Please mark every claim to clearly indicate whether it should be paid with FY 2015 or FY 2016 funds. Be sure to work with your vendors to receive monthly statements for services received during September in time to pay for those services with your FY 2015 budgets. *No bills with an October date can be paid with FY 2015 funds.*

BUDGET PAGES. We'll print a final copy of your FY 2016 budget after all FY 2015 claims are paid, and any end of year transfers or adjustments are made. That way, your FY 2016 budget sheets will include 3 complete years of history.

REVENUES. Please be sure that all revenues collected during September are delivered to the Clerk's office no later than Tuesday, October 6.

COMP TIME BUY OUT. The September 18 paycheck will be the last one paid with FY 2015 funds. Therefore any accrued Comp Time in excess of 40 hours will be paid out on that check (except Road & Bridge).

RAISES will become effective Sept. 26, which means the new pay rates will be reflected on the Oct. 16 paycheck.

PAID TIME OFF. Since the October 16 paycheck will include payment for some hours worked in September, any PTO forfeiture will be calculated after that paycheck. If one of your employees needs to carry over excess PTO hours, please follow the process outlined on p.18 of the Personnel Policy (reprinted below). The last Commissioner meeting of the fiscal year will be held Friday, September 25.

PERSONNEL POLICY: At the end of the fiscal year, any PTO in excess of 80 hours will be forfeited, without right of compensation. This rule may be subject to an exception upon written permission of the responsible department head or elected official, and the Board of County Commissioners, which must be obtained prior to the end of the fiscal year and cannot be obtained in two consecutive years. No PTO hours may be used before they are accrued.

QUESTIONS? Please ask Amy or I if you have any questions about end-of-fiscal-year items.

Teton County 2015 Budget Opening

Public notice is hereby given that the Teton County Commission will meet September 25 at 11:30 am in the Commissioners Meeting Room at 150 Courthouse Drive, Driggs, Idaho for the purpose of opening the current fiscal year budget at which time any taxpayer may appear and be heard upon any part of said budget changes.



Fund	Salaries	Benefits	Other	Capital	Total
02 Road & Bridge			39,900		39,900
33 Road Levy			300,300	\$131,483	431,783
50 Ambulance			10,000		10,000
82 Fair			11,566	10,000	21,566
86 Grants	11,000	2,050	83,600		96,650
93 Circulation Impact Fees			64,000		64,000
TOTAL	\$11,000	\$2,050	\$509,366	\$141,483	\$663,899

02 Use FY14 carryover for signs & bridge repair

33 Use FY14 carryover for E5000S, gravel crushing & Darby Bridge construction

50 Use FY14 carryover to repair Ambulance #4

82 Use FY14 carryover & unanticipated revenue for events, new tractor & fairgrounds maint.

86 Use grants for Bilingual DV Investigator & E5000S project

93 Use unanticipated revenue for E5000S project

*Published in Teton Valley News
September 17 & 24, 2015.*

SUMMARY of Quarterly Changes for FY 2015 Budget Opening

Reason	Amount	Resolution	
Use Brookside Hollow payment for Halloween OT for Deputies	400.00	2014-1222	
Use Bulletproof Vest Partnership grant for vests	851.22	2015-0413	
Received larger grant than expected from the U of Idaho	2,523.00	2015-0413	
Use Remaining Cash for digitization project	5,000.00	2015-0713	
Use Remaining Cash for Centennial lightpost flags	2,722.00	2014-1222	
Use Remaining Cash for prisoner medical expenses	30,000.00	2015-0713	
	\$41,496.22	Total increase to 01 General Fund budget	<i>Will spend less than original budget; No budget opening required</i>
Use Remaining Cash to fund Bridge Scour Countermeasures	29,900.00	2014-1222	
Use Remaining Cash to buy Signs for LHTAC Grant Project	10,000.00	2014-1222	
	\$39,900.00	Total increase to 02 Road & Bridge budget	<i>May spend more than original budget; BUDGET OPENING REQUIRED</i>
Use Remaining Cash for E5000S asphalt	33,500.00	2015-0925	
Use Remaining Cash for gravel crushing	12,000.00	2014-1222	
Use Remaining Cash for E5000S reconstruction	237,000.00	2015-0713	
Use Remaining Cash for Edgewood Estates public access	5,000.00	2014-1222	
Use Remaining Cash for E5000S project	12,800.00	2015-0413	
Use Remaining Cash for Darby Creek Bridge	119,158.00	2014-1222	
Use Remaining Cash for Darby Creek Bridge CO #1	12,325.00	2014-1222	
	\$431,783.00	Total increase to 33 Special Road Levy budget	<i>Will spend more than original budget; BUDGET OPENING REQUIRED</i>
Use Remaining Cash for repair of Ambulance #4	10,000.00	2015-0925	
	\$10,000.00	Total increase to 50 Ambulance budget	<i>Will spend more than original budget; BUDGET OPENING REQUIRED</i>
Use unanticipated Figure 8 revenue for Figure 8 expenses	1,900.00		
Use unanticipated Horse Pull revenue for Horse Pull expenses	2,000.00		
Use unanticipated rental revenues for maintenance & repair expenses	1,200.00		
Use unanticipated rental revenues for maintenance & repair expenses	4,300.00		
Use general fund dollars for repairs at Fair Grounds	2,166.00	2015-0713	
Use Remaining Cash to purchase new tractor	10,000.00	2015-0413	
	\$21,566.00	Total increase to 82 Fair Board budget	<i>Will spend more than original budget; BUDGET OPENING REQUIRED</i>
Use STOP grant for new Victim Advocate position	11,000.00	2015-0413	
Use STOP grant for new Victim Advocate position	1,200.00	2015-0413	
Use STOP grant for new Victim Advocate position	850.00	2015-0413	
Use LHTAC grant for Fox Creek road reconstruction	83,600.00	2015-0925	
	\$96,650.00	Total increase to 86 Grants budget	<i>Will spend more than original budget; BUDGET OPENING REQUIRED</i>
Use unanticipated impact fees for E5000S project	64,000.00	2015-0713	
	\$64,000.00	Total increase to 93 Circulation Impact Fee budget	<i>Will spend more than original budget; BUDGET OPENING REQUIRED</i>

Certificate of Teton County Levies

for the 2015 Tax Year (FY 2016)

	Total Amount to be Levied for FY 2016	Calculated 2015 Levy Rate	Calculated 2014 Levy Rate
COUNTY			
Current Expense	\$3,071,963	0.002158340	0.002170386
District Court	\$418,878	0.000298050	0.000260928
Revaluation	\$126,800	0.000090224	0.000088812
Tort	\$126,448	0.000089973	0.000091701
Weeds	\$109,845	0.000078159	0.000052181
Fair	\$91,560	0.000065149	0.000021975
Road & Bridge	\$123,424	0.000087821	0.000279472
Sub-Total	\$4,068,918	0.002867716	0.002965455
County Road & Bridge Override	\$1,000,000	0.000699156	0.000746672
TOTAL	\$5,068,918	0.003566872	0.003712127
CITIES			
Driggs	\$419,411	0.002348349	0.002298198
Tetonia	\$26,087	0.002196464	0.002175120
Victor	\$360,426	0.002851230	0.003071082
SCHOOL DISTRICT			
Plant Facility	\$400,000	0.000279662	0.000298669
Bond - 1996	\$535,031	0.000380698	0.000456623
Bond - 2006	\$844,875	0.000601097	0.000682654
Supplemental	\$3,100,000	0.002167383	0.002314684
Emergency	\$214,544	0.000150000	0.000217396
TOTAL	\$5,094,450	0.003578840	0.003970026
AMBULANCE DISTRICT			
Teton County	\$539,230	0.000400000	0.000400000
CEMETERIES			
Bates	\$5,147	0.000095860	0.000098651
Cache-Clawson	\$20,231	0.000098803	0.000100324
Driggs-Darby	\$31,931	0.000076652	0.000079919
Haden	\$7,347	0.000215487	0.000207860
Victor-Cedron	\$92,364	0.000157971	0.000164416
FIRE DISTRICT			
Teton County	\$2,108,841	0.001581190	0.001592143
FLOOD CONTROL #18			
Teton Creek	\$17,963	0.000600000	n/a
LIBRARY			
Valley of the Tetons	\$236,954	0.000168603	0.000172808
Valley of the Tetons Override	\$220,000	0.000156539	0.000164268
MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT			
Teton County	\$263,029		0.000200000
TOTALS	\$14,512,329		
<i>I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of all tax levies as determined by the Board of County Commissioners at a meeting held September 14, 2015.</i>			
Mary Lou Hansen, Clerk of Board of Commissioners Teton County, Idaho			