



WK: 208-354-0245
CELL: 208-313-0245

Teton County Engineer
MEMO

150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, ID 83422

February 7, 2014

TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Jay T. Mazalewski, PE
SUBJECT: Public Works Update

The following items are for your review and discussion at the February 10, 2014 meeting.

SOLID WASTE

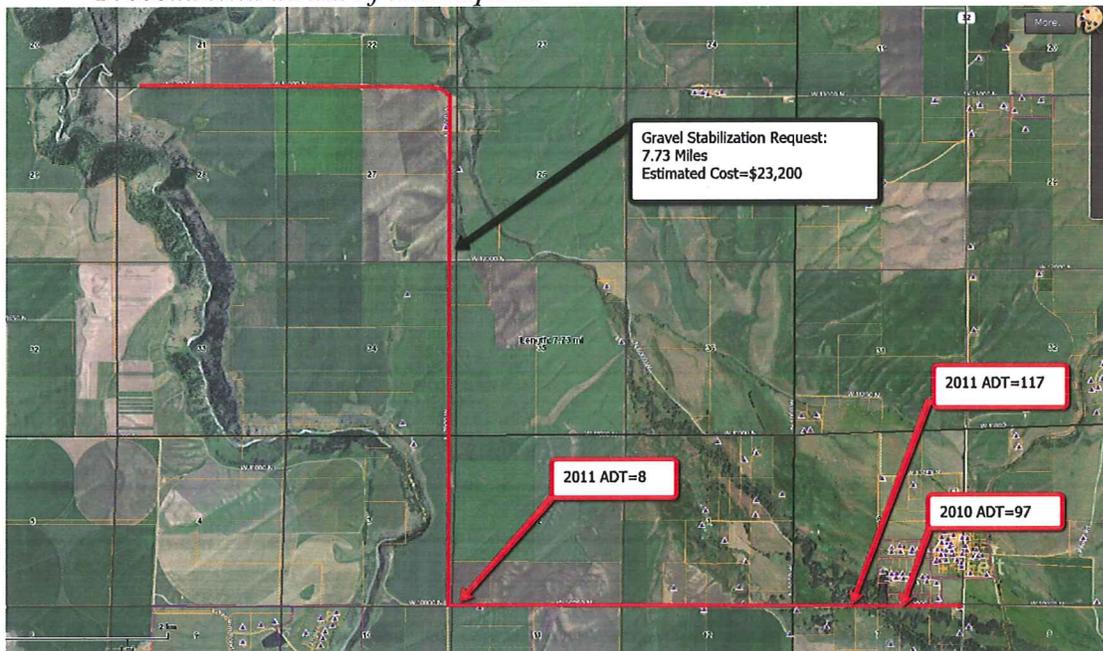
Please see the attached report from the Solid Waste Supervisor

1. Forsgren will be here to review the attached DEQ letter.
2. Saul & I will need to schedule a working meeting with the BoCC to review upcoming Transfer Station operational changes/options with the board. Topics will include waste diversion, waste collection, and fees.

ROAD & BRIDGE

1. R&B crews are plowing when necessary, inventorying our signs & materials, and performing other maintenance tasks that can be done in winter conditions.
2. Attached to last meetings update was a request for gravel stabilization, which the BoCC did not vote on. Based on the road counts, it is not economically sound for the county to stabilize this section of road. Attached are correspondences regarding trucks with experts and leading researchers on dust/gravel stabilization.

I recommend denial of this request.



PUBLIC WORKS

1. The pathway bridge repair/signage grant and the Horseshoe Canyon Chip Seal grant were submitted. Copies of the grant are available for review in my office. I am working on the Driggs-Tetonia Pathway Grant and the Ski Hill Road Fog Seal grants due on 2/24.
2. I attended the Road Dust Institute/TERRA Pavement Conference along with the Unpaved Roads Workshop last week in Minnesota. In general all counties throughout the US are dealing with the same situation we are, crumbling roads, heavier vehicles, higher expectations, and lack of funds. Based on the classes and in talking with others Teton County is ahead of the curve with design, specification and funding...many areas are returning paved roads to gravel and not doing any stabilization. Some highlights from the conference:
 - Our surface gravel spec. is very good, but we need to find clay to increase the plasticity to retain our fines.
 - Drainage, drainage, drainage is critical to maintaining roads.
 - The Federal Highway's & UC-Davis have developed a gravel stabilization guide and selection tool help choose the right type of product (there are over 190 gravel stabilization products available in the US).
 - Chlorides (Mag & Calcium) have been used, studied and proven since early 1900's
 - There is no "magic" cure that works for every road in every situation. Verify that your product/solution will work for your conditions (testing & warranty).
 - Our Otta Seal treatment is ahead of the curve and is now being used in MN and Alaska.
3. Engineer Note: Regarding the BoCC appointed road committee; I would the urge committee to be comprised only of the BoCC members. The BoCC is elected by all the citizens and should be able to represent everybody. Additionally, I think the knowledge the BoCC would gain from this exercise would help the BoCC answer questions and petition for funding at the local, regional, and national levels.

ACTION ITEMS:

1. 2014 IEHA/ISWA Conference(3/19-3/20): I would like to attend the Annual Education Conference for Environmental Health. Many of the session apply directly to upcoming issues our County will be dealing with (ET Cap, Franchise Agreements, and Recycling Agreements). As this will require an overnight stay, BoCC is approval is required for my attendance. Note, Saul & I will be present/sitting on panels at this meeting.
2. Noteworthy Performance Award – Solid Waste Department: The SW Staff & Supervisor implemented a sorting program to increase our waste diversion and save the county money, see attached letter. This was very successful and has given us valuable data which we can use going. I recommend each member of the SW staff be recognized for this contribution to the county.



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

**Teton County
Solid Waste & Recycling**

1088 Cemetery Rd
Driggs, ID 83422

February 07, 2014

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 February 10, 2014 meeting.

SOLID WASTE

1. **2013 Recycling Revenue:** Here are the revenues for TCSW recycling operation for year 2013.

AL CANS	BATTERIES	CARBOARD	PLASTIC	MIXED PAPER	SCRAP METAL	TIN CANS	SALVAGE FEES	TOTAL REVENUE
\$8,554.20	\$1,380.00	\$15,606.20	\$3,760.00	\$6,219.00	\$24,034.52	\$1,156.66	\$1,494.00	\$64,217.58

2. **Load of Cardboard:** TCSW has sent out its first load of cardboard for 2014. The load was sent out on January 31st for a total of 32.92 tons.
3. **Composting Operation:** The animal composting is running smoothly, we expect to check the first composting cell about the end of March or beginning of April depending on the temperature holding below 110 degrees for a full week.



January 10, 2014

Jay Mazalewski, P.E.
Teton County Engineer/Public Works Director
150 Courthouse Way
Driggs, ID 83422

RE: Response to the DEQ Request for Additional Data to Support the Technical Memorandum for the Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Report, for Teton County, dated November 12, 2013

Dear Mr. Mazalewski:

As you are aware, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has requested in a letter dated December 19, 2013 that Teton County provide supporting data for the landfill cap evaluation and modeling that has been reported in the Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Report Technical Memorandum. In addition, DEQ has requested an overview of how the County intends to incorporate this study into the design plan to remediate the landfill cover. Responses to DEQ's specific requests are listed below with the requested data attached.

Overview of how Teton County intends to incorporate this study into the design plan to remediate the landfill cover.

The purpose of the landfill cap evaluation was to determine and demonstrate a "value" of the existing cap in order to aid all stakeholders in developing an agreement on the remediation approach for the landfill cap that meets DEQ requirements and is also the most cost-effective for the citizens of the County. This additional testing and evaluation has indicated that approximately 55% of the landfill area is covered with fine-grained soil containing little or no rock, and approximately 35% of the area is covered with fine-grained soil containing some cobbles or gravel that maintains value as an evapotranspiration (ET) landfill cover. These areas are illustrated by the "Existing Soil Types" Exhibit in Appendix A of the Technical Memorandum. The results of the UNSAT-H model simulation using data collected on the soil samples representing these areas show that the modeled ET cap performs better than the modeled RCRA Subtitle D cap.

The remaining 10% of the landfill cap area was found to contain a significant amount of gravel. These areas were not modeled because they are assumed to be unsuitable for an ET cap and will be replaced by material consistent with recommended ET cap design parameters and similar to those modeled in the study. Areas that require improvement due to excessive slopes or areas that experience ponding will also be contoured with suitable material. The exhibit showing the areas that require remediation will serve as a guide for design, however, as construction proceeds, field conditions will dictate the extent of the areas requiring remediation.

1) Data for all field measured soil densities, moisture contents and classifications for all 34 soil test pits must be included. Excavation logs should be included. Further explanation and discussion is needed if these data were not collected.

Attached are the test pit logs including the requested information. Field classifications (i.e., assigning group symbols of CL or ML) to distinguish silty clay from clayey silt are not shown on the field logs because, as demonstrated by the laboratory data, the material was borderline in many cases (i.e., plotting very close to the A-line) and exhibited characteristics of both silt and clay. For example, the soil would often exhibit a quick response to the dilatancy test (characteristic of a silt) while also having high dry strength (characteristic of a clay). Therefore, the USCS and USDA classifications were determined from the laboratory tests.

2) Additional field observations including; depth to trash in excavations, stratification, and soil characteristics would be helpful. A detailed discussion of the method use to select the samples for laboratory analysis needs to be included focusing on the depths of the samples, a log of the excavations and how the samples selected are representative across the current soil cover. Photos would be very helpful. Additionally, the model name and number of the nuclear density gauge should be submitted along with calibration documentation if performed by the consultant.

Refer to the test pit logs for additional field observations and photographs. Also, the nuclear density gauge information and calibration sheet is attached for reference.

Sample selection for laboratory testing was completed using the following rationale:

1. Basic soil tests (classification, including sieve analysis, hydrometer, Atterberg limits, and specific gravity) were selected to represent the range of materials observed in the field. Samples were also selected from different locations across the entire landfill cover, to avoid biasing the samples to one particular area. In two cases, samples were tested from the same test pit but from different depths (1.5 and 2.5 ft bgs). This was to confirm any minor variations noted by field observations.
2. Hydraulic tests were performed on materials expected to function as designed. It is not the intent of this study to show that areas containing gravelly materials meet the performance standard, so the emphasis was placed on testing representative samples of silt loam soils. The table below was developed upon completion of the soil classification and related tests, and used to make decisions regarding the selection of samples for hydraulic testing.

Teton County Landfill Sample Test Results													
SAMPLE		TEXTURE			CLASSIFICATION		LAB	FIELD TESTS		CALCULATED VALUES		Comments	Proposed Hydro Tests
Location	Depth	% Gravel	% Sand	% Fines	USCS	USDA	Sp.c Grav	Dry Density	Water Content	Void Ratio	Porosity		
TP-04	1.5	2.4	14.5	83.1	ML	SiL	2.644	114.1	12.7	0.446	30.84%	lowest porosity	X
TP-08	1.5	0.9	6.8	92.3	ML	SiL	2.628	111.3	10.6	0.473	32.13%	lower porosity	
TP-08	2.5	4.6	6.8	88.6	ML	SiL	2.628	104.2	14.7	0.574	36.46%	"typical" soil	X
TP-13	1.5	73.5	7.1	19.4	GM	Si	2.665	113.5	8.6	0.465	31.75%	highest gravel	
TP-19	1.5	35.1	11.6	53.3	ML	SiL	2.560	103.6	7.9	0.542	35.15%	higher gravel	X
TP-21	1.5	26.2	12.8	61	ML	SiL	2.583	84.1	12.1	0.917	47.82%	higher gravel	
TP-27	1.5	39.1	8.1	52.8	ML	Si	2.587	87.0	17.7	0.856	46.11%	higher gravel	
TP-27	2.5	8.7	12.4	78.9	ML	SiL	2.679	85.8	17.7	0.948	48.67%	highest porosity	X
TP-28	1.5	14.1	8.8	77.1	CL	SiL	2.657	95.7	8.8	0.732	42.28%	most plastic	X
TP-33	1.5	0.8	6.7	92.5	ML	SiL	2.684	88.1	12.0	0.901	47.40%	higher porosity	
AVERAGES		20.5	9.6	69.9			2.632	98.7	12.3	0.685	39.86%		

3) All reported data should clearly state whether or not the samples have been screened for cobbles and gravels. Calculated (or modeled) soil properties are likely different between the field and laboratory as inclusions were screened out. As a result correction factors used in this report need to be discussed and validated. This may include a table showing the texture and measured properties of the samples that were actually tested in the lab with the gravels and cobbles removed.

The "Laboratory Report for Portage, Inc. Teton County Landfill Cap PO# 3136P01" has been attached which provides the requested information on soil characteristic curve parameters and cobble/gravel oversize corrections.

4) Soil water tension data should be presented in full for each sample.

The "Laboratory Report for Portage, Inc. Teton County Landfill Cap PO# 3136P01" has been attached which provides the requested information on soil water tension.

5) The soil water retention curves referred to in Appendix B need to be included in the report.

The "Laboratory Report for Portage, Inc. Teton County Landfill Cap PO# 3136P01" has been attached which provides the requested information.

6) The results in Appendix C, Table 1 need clarification. This section needs to clearly state the program used to model the soil water retention curves. Distinction should be made on what parameters were constrained and what parameters were fit in the modeling. The fit of these parameters should be quantified and model sensitivity should be discussed. All resulting parameters describing the soil characteristic curve should be presented with and without oversize correction. A description of any/all correction factor(s) used to account for cobbles and gravels in the soil cover should be included.

Please see response to comment (3).

7) Include all meteorological data collected and discuss how 2007 was selected for the average year and 2010 was selected as the wettest year. Additionally, discuss why

meteorological data for Ashton, Idaho was used for this study instead of more local data from Driggs.

The meteorological data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, AgriMet website (<http://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/webarcread.html>). The nearest town to Driggs, ID with meteorological data in the Agrimet database was Ashton, ID. Meteorological stations (i.e., NOAA) in Driggs, ID did not contain most of the daily meteorological data elements required by UNSAT-H. UNSAT-H requires daily meteorological data for maximum daily temperature, minimum daily temperature, dew point temperature, solar radiation, average daily windspeed, and daily precipitation. Ashton, ID meteorological data was considered to be close in proximity to Driggs, ID for use of the data set. However, precipitation is one of the most critical inputs to the UNSAT-H model and the Ashton, ID precipitation data sets were replaced with actual precipitation data from Driggs, ID.

The precipitation data was updated in the Ashton, ID meteorological file using data from the Western Regional Climate Center (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/>). The precipitation data was available for Driggs, ID at the Western Regional Climate Center.

The Driggs, ID meteorological data for 2003 through 2012 were compared in terms of the annual average precipitation for selection of the average year and wettest year for the UNSAT-H model. The meteorological data for Driggs, ID station 102676 from the period 1904 to 2013 reports an average total precipitation of 16.01 inches (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/>). Therefore, the year 2007 was selected to represent the average year of precipitation as shown in the table below. The wettest year during this ten year period in Driggs, ID was 2010 with a precipitation of 24.73 inches.

Year	Annual Precipitation (in)
2003	11.83
2004	15.8
2005	17.68
2006	12.43
2007	15.81
2008	15.2
2009	21.12
2010	24.73
2011	20.3
2012	18.31

The precipitation files for 2003 to 2012 at Driggs, ID are attached in file “Driggs Precip.zip”. The final meteorological data files (i.e., 2007 and 2010) used in the UNSAT-H model based on Ashton, ID with Driggs, ID precipitation were previously provided in the modeling report and are included in the model files provided in the response to comment (8) below.

8) If possible a copy of the model should be forwarded to DEQ.

The model files are attached in file “UNSAT-H Model Files.zip”.

EA

9) It has been pointed out in a previous review (AE²) that when using typical testing equipment, ASTM D5084 is not recognized as the best method or always appropriate for water balance cover soils. Using typical equipment the hydraulic conductivity may represent the upper bound capacity of the testing equipment rather than the saturated hydraulic conductivity of the cover soils. This issue needs to be addressed and values quantified.

DEQ references the AE² review, however, the specific AE² review material was not provided. It was assumed that DEQ was referencing the letter dated November 8, 2012 from Chet Hovey, P.E (AE²) to Jay Mazalewski, P.E. (Teton County) regarding the “*Teton County Landfill – ET Cap Investigation Phase II Report Review.*” The pertinent AE² review concern #1 is provided below.

AE² Concern #1: Non-homogenous Material

In studying the 2012 test pit logs, it is clear that the cap materials are non-homogenous and may have a wide range of soil characteristics. When any cap is designed and constructed with nonhomogenous materials, it becomes very difficult to effectively model in-situ conditions. Corrections to the model to account for the non-homogenous material may have been completed but the information was not provided. In the report the methods used to determine the soil properties are unclear. The laboratory reports do not include information regarding standard test methods, data that were collected, or laboratory data reduction or analysis. Proper characterization of cover soils includes measurement of the Soil Water Characteristic Curve (SWCC) and the saturated hydraulic conductivity. When designing a water balance cover standard ASTM methods are commonly used. This allows regulators and others to verify the design. Measurements should be conducted to define how the SWCC and saturated hydraulic conductivity vary across the existing cover. Computer simulations with these properties can be conducted to define the range of percolation rates that can be expected for a given cover thickness. The laboratory reports indicate that the water holding capacity was measured. This parameter, if reliable, can be used to assess whether the cover has sufficient storage capacity. Determining the water holding capacity requires measurement of the SWCC. The reports reviewed did not indicate that SWCC testing was conducted. The hydraulic conductivity test that was conducted appears to have employed the falling head-constant volume method in ASTM D 5084 (this is a presumption based on information on the form - the method used is not cited on the test form). With typical testing equipment, this method generally is not appropriate for water balance cover soils. If this method was used, and typical equipment was employed, the hydraulic conductivity that was determined probably may represent the upper bound capacity of the testing equipment rather than the saturated hydraulic conductivity of the cover soils. That may explain why the measured saturated hydraulic conductivity was lower than the saturated hydraulic conductivity measured or assumed during the design phase.

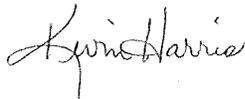
The ASTM D 5084 method used by the laboratory was the “saturated hydraulic conductivity – flexible wall, falling head – rising tail method. Therefore the AE² concern regarding the

“falling-head-constant volume method” is not considered applicable to the laboratory data used in the current modeling exercise.

Please refer to the laboratory report “Laboratory Report for Portage, Inc. Teton County Landfill Cap PO# 3136P01”, provided in the attached files for details of the laboratory methods utilized and volume/gravel content corrections.

Based on the results of this landfill cap assessment, it is the opinion of the Forsgren Team that approximately 90% of the cap material has intrinsic value. It is our recommendation that Teton County and the Forsgren team meet with DEQ to discuss testing and modeling results and to come to an agreement to rehabilitate the existing cap to acceptable performance standards.

Sincerely,



Kevin Harris P.E.
Forsgren Associates Inc.

Copy: Ray Schwaller P.E. – Portage Inc.
File

Attachments:

Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc. Laboratory Report for Portage, Inc. PO#3136P01
Driggs, Idaho Precipitation Data
UNSAT-H Model files
Test Pit Logs for TP01-TP34
Calibration Report
Soil Density Logs
Atterberg Limits Determination Reports
Sieve Analysis Reports
Specific Gravity Report



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

900 North Skyline Drive, Suite B • Idaho Falls, ID 83402 • (208) 528-2650

C. L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Curt Fransen, Director

January 28, 2014

Jay T. Mazalewski, PE
County Engineer/Public Works Director
150 Courthouse Way
Driggs, ID 83422

RE: Comments on the Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Report for Teton County dated November 12, 2013 and additional data dated January 10, 2014

Dear Mr. Mazalewski,

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has received and performed a review of the Technical Memorandum dated November 12, 2013, regarding the Teton County Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Report (Report). The response letter from Forsgren Associates dated January 10, 2014 and the additional data to support the Teton County Cap Evaluation have also been reviewed. We appreciate the quick response to our request for the supporting data. As you are aware, time is critical and spring will be fast approaching.

After reviewing the additional data provided and considering all previous investigations that have been done on the existing Teton County Landfill Cap, what can be determined is that the cap displays heterogeneity both horizontally and vertically to the point that it is unrealistic to apply an intrinsic value. DEQ recommends the County and their consultant focus on efforts to develop a cap design that will meet the requirements established in the Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act and 40 CFR 258.

Technical comments and additional discussion are attached. If you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss this correspondence or the Counties plans to mitigate the cap feel free to contact me

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Christy M. Swenson".

Christy M. Swenson
Remediation Scientist

c: Brent E. Crowther, Division Manager, Forsgren Associates Inc.
Rensay Owen, Regional Manager-Remediation, Waste, Air Quality IDEQ-IFRO
Dean Ehlert, Solid Waste Program Coordinator, IDEQ-SO
Mark Jeffers, Discipline Lead, Geosciences, IDEQ-SO
Brady Johnson, Hydrogeologist, IDEQ-SO

Comments for the Response to the DEQ Request for Additional Data to Support the Technical Memorandum for the Landfill Cap evaluation Progress Report, for Teton County, dated November 12, 2013

General Comment

The stated purpose of the study is to “determine and demonstrate a ‘value’ of the existing cap”. In sampling, grain size distribution and gravel content was found to be highly variable across the site. Select samples were collected and the soil fraction, sand and smaller, was tested for intrinsic properties. Correction factors were applied under the assumption that saturated hydraulic conductivity can be represented by the finer grained fraction and that the bulk material properties (including gravels, up to an unspecified fraction) can be corrected for using an empirical formula. Discussion and support of these methods were not provided in the “Supporting Data Response Letter.” The laboratory report provided the results of these corrections but the Evaluation Report does not contain sufficient discussion, reference, or documentation of how they were implemented. In addition, the broad use of correction factors (e.g. Bouwer & Rice, 1984) over a wide range of gravel contents is fraught with uncertainty, particularly when applying the empirical method to soils with a mixed grain size distribution. Ma et al. (2010) and Gribb et al. (2009) express some of these uncertainties through various modeling efforts in addition to providing a good overview on previous research, although these documents are far from exhaustive on the topic.

From the onset, discussion of the study has centered on quantifying the distribution soil fractions and testing *in situ* properties of the cover soil. Concerning the former, test pits were dug and samples were collected across the site. It is inferred from the report that the only classified soil type that does not “demonstrate a value” would be those consisting of >50% sand or larger comprising approximately 10% of the land surface area (Appendix A, figure 2). This apparently arbitrary value is not supported or discussed within the submitted documents. Lateral delineation of specific soil types were not described, and it doesn't appear there was any further investigation to define the spatial extent when a deficiency (e.g., less than 3 feet of cover, >50% gravel) was observed at a test pit. Additionally, observed vertical heterogeneity (e.g. Test Pit 27) adds uncertainty to the spatial analysis of soil properties and further complicates the resulting unsaturated modeling efforts for the cap as a whole.

In general, the document lacked the scientific rigor and documentation required to support any decision on the “value of the existing cap”. The results of this report and testing show that had the soil been properly screened, the cap would likely be sufficient. The goal of this project was to determine the soil properties of *in situ* cap materials, accounting for gravelly, heterogeneous soils. Large scale infiltration tests, lysimeters, and large hanging column were all discussed prior to the investigation as methods to account for the heterogeneity and large gravel fraction present in the soil. These were not completed and soil properties were calculated excluding the gravel fraction under the assumption that hydraulic conductivity (and the resulting unsaturated properties) could be determined on the finer grained fraction. Soil property data and the resulting modeling presented herein do little to test and/or support the stated objectives of the cap evaluation.

References

- Gribb et al. 2009. The effect of various soil hydraulic property estimates on soil moisture simulations. *Vadose Zone Journal* 8(2):321-331. doi:10.2136/vzj2008.0088
- Ma, DongHao et al. 2010. Validation of an analytical method for determining soil hydraulic properties of stony soils using experimental data. *Geoderma* 159:262-269. doi:10.1016/j.geoderma.2010.08.001

Specific Comments

1) Comment 2, Nuclear Density Gauge

The technical calibration of the nuclear density gauge is appreciated. Was there also a calibration completed on the specific soil type? If a single, soil specific calibration was used, discussion should be included on the accuracy (and uncertainties) of the reported soil moisture values when measuring soils ranging from 30-50% porosity at varying depths below land surface.

2) Comment 2, Hydrologic testing

Forsgren suggests that soils consisting of 47.2% sand and larger fraction (39% gravel) have intrinsic value (i.e TP-27 1.5) and have properties that can largely be represented by the finer fraction of soil (i.e., Bouwer & Rice, 1984). As described in the general comment, this assumption is very simplistic and may be limited in use. Additional justification is needed to support the use of correction factors over actual testing of the bulk sample with coarse sediment included.

3) Comment 2, "Sample Test Results" table

This Table provides a good example of why DEQ will continue to question the current form of sampling and modeling to determine if the current landfill cap has intrinsic value. Samples were collected at sampling point TP-27 at 1.5 and 2.5 feet. The percent gravel identified at the 1.5 foot interval was 39.1% and at the 2.5 foot interval at 8.7% indicating the percent gravel varied over 30% in one vertical foot. It has to be assumed this occurs regularly over the entire landfill. The resulting calculated porosity for the 1.5 foot sample is 46.11%, and 48.67% for the 2.5 foot sample. As only the fines were tested and gravels were removed, DEQ does not believe that these results represent actual field conditions.

Additionally, any ET cover must consist of a minimum of 3 feet of adequately place soils to be effective, however, no soil samples were collected below 2.5 feet for this study. Based on previous studies, it has to be assumed that the deeper samples would encounter more daily cover and trash/debris making the results more variable.

4) Comment 6, SWRC parameters

No distinction (or support) has been provided for what parameters were constrained and fit during the modeling of the SWRC with RETC. Were all parameters fit using RETC? How do the Van Genuchten parameters change when saturated and/or residual moisture contents are constrained to lab measured values? In addition to defining modeled parameters, additional discussion including a sensitivity analysis is needed to support the modeling.

5) Comment 7, Meteorological Data

Please include discussion on how the model compensates for a multiple year scenario of above average rainfall. Review of the table shows four wet years in a row (2009 through 2012) where the average precipitation is 21.1 inches. This is approximately 5.1 inches higher the average precipitation (16.01 inches) and approximately 5.3 inches per year higher than precipitation in 2007, which was selected to represent the average precipitation year.

Teton County Landfill Cap

DEQ Conference Call – Feb. 3 2014 at 3:30 p.m.

Agenda

Response and Discussion of DEQ comments

 General Comments

 Specific Comments

Path Forward to Construction during summer 2014

Design Options

From: Foster, John [John.Foster@state.sd.us]
Sent: Monday, May 13, 2013 10:35 AM
To: Jay Mazalewski; David Jones; Roger.Surdahl@dot.gov
Cc: Skorseth, Orville
Subject: RE: Dust Abatement/Gavel Stabilization-ADT?
Attachments: SD2009-08_Research_Project_Statement.PDF

Gentlemen,

Please find attached the Research Project statement for the SD study. The SD Study (Applied Pavement Technologies is the PI) addresses gravel loss on what we felt were representative sections to maximize benefit, is of a more general nature, and is focused on generating guidelines specific to SD materials and conditions. ADT is in the equation, but as Roger stated his study did not look at road stabilization products or split out traffic types. So I'm afraid we cannot help you out with quantifying wear and tear of trucks verses light vehicle traffic. The tool Roger references appears to reflect a high level of maintenance management with benefits for those able to use it.

For gravel surfaced roads in general, we operate on the premise that controlling loss of binding materials is a key factor, under any type of traffic loading. As an anecdotal side note; at least one county in SD is of the opinion that stabilization with mag chloride is cost-effective in controlling loss of fines and preserving their unpaved road systems (considerable high speed truck traffic). They use these materials routinely by incorporation when constructing new sections. Incorporation appears to be the most cost effective strategy for them and seems to last about 5-years. There are some concerns with the effectiveness of chloride-based stabilizers based on the prolonged dry conditions we have been experiencing in the western part of the state.

Consequently, as another tool in their arsenal, this same county is considering stabilization/minimizing aggregate loss of problematic areas (curves, grades, poor base materials, etc.) by amending the surface course with readily available, local waste limestone crusher fines-- periodically. The fines will be windrowed onto the roadbed and incorporated with a blade in conjunction with maintenance. They have had some success with simply overlaying the fines on road surfaces, but find that incorporating them appears to enhance performance. The fines, though not contributing much to PI, appear to have good binding characteristics possibly related to cementitious properties. Aside from complaints, excessive raveling I believe will trigger this treatment.

Ken Skorseth is also on the project technical panel and I'm sure has much more to contribute on these topics. Results of the study are pretty preliminary at this point while the resultant guidelines will be broad in nature. We hope to wrap up this summer soon with a report out sometime this year, at which time it will be posted on the SDDOT website.

Regards,

John Foster
SDDOT Office of Research
605-773-6234

From: Jay Mazalewski [mailto:jmaz@co.teton.id.us]
Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2013 6:31 PM
To: David Jones; Roger.Surdahl@dot.gov
Cc: Foster, John; Skorseth, Orville
Subject: RE: Dust Abatement/Gavel Stabilization-ADT?

Gentlemen,

Thank you for the quick responses, very helpful. I am very interested in the selection tool that you are developing and will send you my information. If you need any additional information or need a test subject, let me know.

Also, thanks for the information regarding the relationships of full/empty trucks and speed. I am continually trying to educate the on why speed kills (our gravel roads). The study being conducted by John Foster sounds interesting as this may give some additional insight the interaction of trucks and surface gravel loss.

If you need anything from me or want to visit the Teton Mountains for skiing and fishing, just let me know.

Thank you,
Jay

Jay T. Mazalewski, PE
County Engineer/Public Works Director
150 Courthouse Way
Driggs, ID 83422
208-354-0245

From: David Jones [<mailto:djjones@ucdavis.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2013 12:40 PM
To: Roger.Surdahl@dot.gov; Jay Mazalewski
Cc: John.Foster@state.sd.us; Ken.Skorseth@SDSTATE.EDU
Subject: RE: Dust Abatement/Gavel Stabilization-ADT?

Hi Jay

 I researched gravel loss on unpaved roads, both treated and untreated, over a number of years in South Africa. I found that gravel loss was most affected by vehicle speed rather than load, with higher speeds equating to higher rates of gravel loss and fast moving empty trucks having the biggest effect. This was attributed to a combination of wind shear forces and vehicle bounce, which tended to break up the surface, with the loose material raveling to the side and fines blowing away in the form of dust. The rate increased if the empty trucks have trailers. Loaded trucks, that generally move slower than unloaded ones, were in many instances beneficial in that they compacted the road surface, acting in a way like a rubber tired roller. This can of course lead to rutting in wet weather, but this was the least of the problems. In terms of dust treatments, I looked at a range of products, but chlorides and lignosulfonate were the most commonly used. On roads with an optimum grading and clay content, the rate of gravel loss was almost zero regardless of traffic type. On roads deficient in clay, that were prone to washboarding prior to treatment, the rate of gravel loss dropped to about 50% percent of the untreated sections, with rate again dependent on the number of empty trucks rather than full. On roads where empty trucks travelled in one direction and came back full in the other, the side with the empty trucks performed worse than the side with the full trucks. I'd be interested to hear if Ken had the same experiences in his South Dakota study.

The selection tool that Roger mentions is close to completion – I'm just waiting for a reality check of the matrices, which is being done by a number of people around the US, including Roger and Ken. I'd be happy to run that for you in about a week and share the results. I will need the results of your grading analysis (specifically percent passing 1in., #4, #80, #40 and #200), plasticity index, ADT, % trucks, and whether your road geometry is dominated by steep grades and/or sharp curves. We should be able to come up with an idea of how much the truck traffic will effect the rate of your gravel loss and a treatment recommendation, which you might need to tweak in discussion with your dust palliative supplier in terms of when and how much you apply – it might be worthwhile timing your applications, or at least a light rejuvenation, to coincide with your expected highest truck volumes.

Dave

From: Roger.Surdahl@dot.gov [<mailto:Roger.Surdahl@dot.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2013 10:46 AM
To: jmaz@co.teton.id.us
Cc: David Jones; John.Foster@state.sd.us; Ken.Skorseth@SDSTATE.EDU
Subject: RE: Dust Abatement/Gavel Stabilization-ADT?

Jay,

Your question comes at a good time as Dr. David Jones is working with me to develop an interactive tool to provide this very answer. One of the inputs is %Trucks. Another key feature is that you will be able to select the duration of the need for the application (short or long term surface treatment, or integrated stabilization.) The report output prioritizes the recommended dust control products based on effectiveness, cost, and environment. As we beta test this tool, maybe Dave Jones would be willing to run your numbers (PI, gradation, climate, traffic, trucks) via a web conference and see if it is reasonable for you. <Dave> if Jay is interested are we at a point where you could set up a web demo?

Another work that I have been involved in as a panel member is a gravel loss study sponsored by the SDDOT. They looked at various quality of aggregate and levels of compaction on three county road locations and monitored it over two winter/summer seasons. Unfortunately, this study did not deal with dust palliatives. What triggered the study was that farm (dairy) truck loads were causing them to lose as much as 2 inches of gravel in a year. I have not yet seen the final report, but maybe John Foster could tell us.

The other expert is Ken Skorseth who may also have some input on this. Let's see what the others say. Thanks.

Roger W. Surdahl, P.E.
Technology Delivery Engineer
Federal Highway Administration
Central Federal Lands Highway Division
12300 W. Dakota Avenue, Suite 210B
Lakewood, CO 80228
(720) 963-3768, (720) 963-3752 fax
(888) 739-1055 #3768
e-mail: roger.surdahl@dot.gov
Review and freely download our Technology Delivery Reports at:
<http://www.cflhd.gov/programs/techDevelopment/CompletedProjects.cfm>

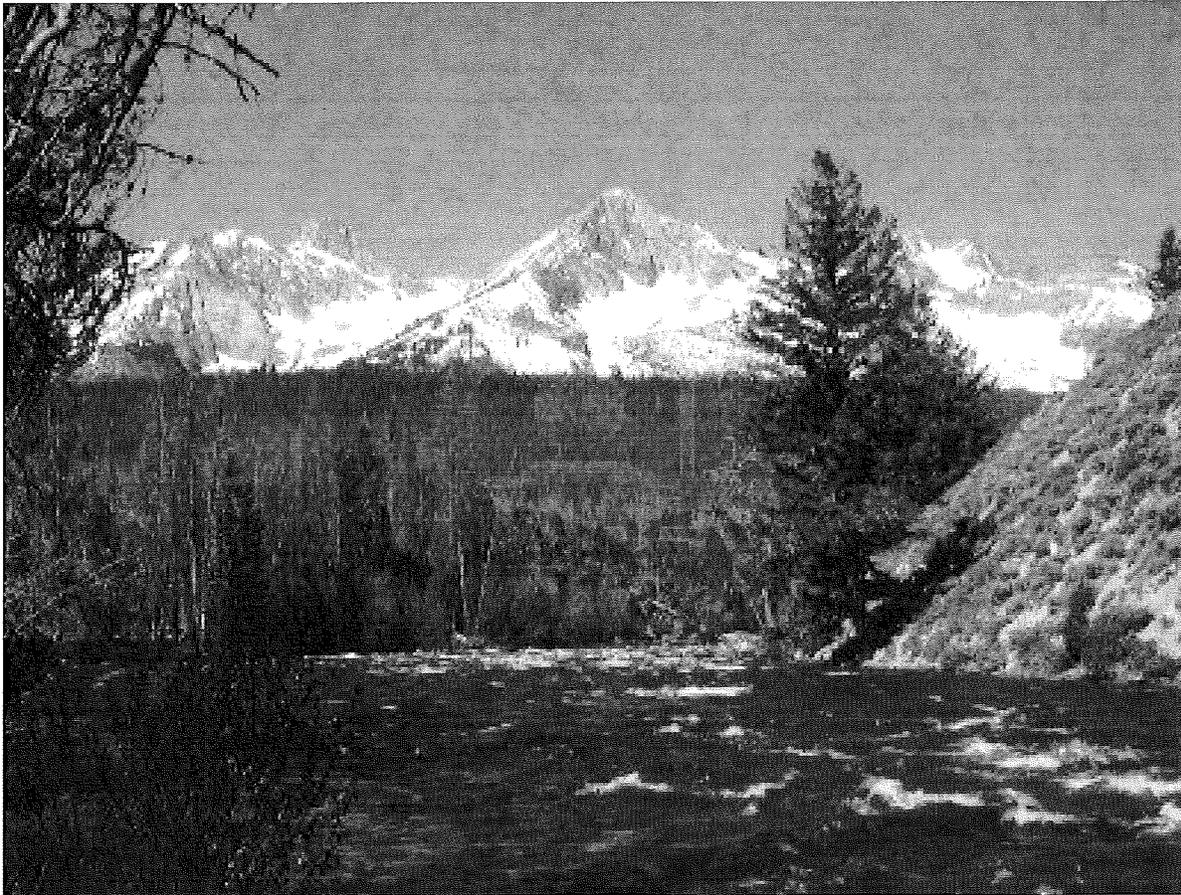
FHWA Values: "Public Service, Integrity, Respect, Personal Development, Collaboration, and Family."

From: Jay Mazalewski [<mailto:jmaz@co.teton.id.us>]
Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2013 9:58 AM
To: Surdahl, Roger (FHWA)
Subject: Dust Abatement/Gavel Stabilization-ADT?

Roger,

I attended the 2011 RDI conference and thought you might be able to steer me in the right direction. My bosses (Board of County Commissioners) requested that I investigate alternative means of determining which roads receive gravel stabilization/dust control treatments. Teton County is stabilizing about 25 miles of roads a year with Mag-Chloride and I currently use ADT to determine which roads receive the treatment. However, we are a rural county with a large agricultural base where we see large amounts of heavy trucks for short periods of time (planting/harvest). I was curious if you have seen a quantification of gravel lost for passenger vehicles vs. gravel lost for trucks as I could not find a documentation differentiating the effects of trucks and passenger vehicle. I was wondering if this had ever been analyzed, much like we have ESAL for road prism design.

**2014 IEHA Annual Education Conference
Environmental Health: Commitment, Collaboration,
Community**



**Boise State University - Student Union Building
March 19-20, 2014**

**Keynote Speaker
Bill Marler, Esq.**

Wednesday, March 19

Grace Jordan Room A

OPENING SESSION & KEYNOTE ADDRESS		
Moderator: Patrick Guzzle, IDHW and IEHA President-Elect		
7:00-8:30 Breakfast BSU Boise River Café, and Registration in front of the Grace Jordan Ballroom		
TIME	SPEAKER	TOPIC
8:30-8:45	Jami Delmore, IEHA President	Welcome & Opening Remarks
8:45-10:00	Bill Marler, Marler Clark **Keynote Address**	
10:00 - 10:15 Break		

Wednesday, March 19, Concurrent Session A

Grace Jordan Room A

General Environmental Health		
Moderator:		
TIME	SPEAKER	TOPIC
10:15	John Hansen	Overview of US Public Health Services
10:45	Ron Grimes, NSF	Sustainability
11:30-1:00 Lunch with Exhibitor's or BSU Boise River Café		
Environmental Health Law		
Moderator: Patrick Guzzle, IDHW and IEHA President-Elect		
1:00	Darrell Early, DEQ	Property Access and Evidence Collection
3:00 - 3:15 Break		
3:15	Corey Cartwright, DHW	Factual Basis of Observations Within Food Establishments
5:00-6:00 IEHA Board Meeting		

Grace Jordan Room A

General Environmental Health		
Moderator: Tyler Fortunati - DEQ and IEHA Area B Representative		
7:00-8:30 Breakfast BSU Boise River Café Registration in front of the Grace Jordan Ballroom		
TIME	SPEAKER	TOPIC
8:30	Don Essig, DEQ	Human Health, Fish Consumption, and E. coli in Recreational Waters
9:00	Kristi Lowder, DEQ	Underground Storage Tanks
9:30	Amy Williams, DEQ	Source Water Protection and Public Drinking Water Systems
Break 10:00-10:15		
10:15	Chas Ariss, P.E., DEQ	Wastewater Reuse for Municipal and Industrial Facilities Seeking Large Soil Absorption System Permits
10:45	Ron Grimes, NSF	Swimming Pools
11:45	Break to allow for lunch set up	
12:00-1:30 Lunch BSU Boise River Café & IEHA Business Meeting and Awards Luncheon (IEHA members - Grace Jordan A)		
Moderator:		
1:30	Mike Low, Engineered Treatment Systems	UV Technology in Pools
2:00	Ron Grimes, NSF	Food Safety
Break 3:00-3:15		
3:15	BSU Students	BSU Student Presentations
5:00 Meeting Adjourned		

**Thursday, March 20, Concurrent Session B
Grace Jordan Room B**

SOLID WASTE		
Moderator: Stephen Freiburger, Idaho Solid Waste Association		
7:00-8:30 Breakfast BSU Boise River Café Registration in front of the Grace Jordan Ballroom		
TIME	SPEAKER	TOPIC
8:30	Dave Lorre/Chet Hovey Advanced Environmental Eng	Alternative Final Cover for Solid Waste Landfills
Break 10:00-10:15		
10:15	Dean Ehlert – DEQ Stephen Freiburger – Paragon	Permitting & Design of Bioreactor Landfills
12:00-1:00 Lunch BSU Boise River Café & IEHA Business Meeting & Awards Luncheon (IEHA members - Grace Jordan C [12:00 to 1:30])		
1:00	TBA	Franchise/Evergreen Agreements
2:00	TBA	Controlling Contamination in the Recycling Stream
Break 3:00-3:15		
3:15	TBA	Management & Interpersonal Relations
4:30	TBA	Questions/Open Discussion
5:00 Meeting Adjourned		

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based on similar criteria as that used for promotional purposes, depending on employee performance and position within the new salary range.

CERTIFICATION PAY

A “certification” is often received for completing specific course-work and passing a test. Generally, some certifications may be required as part of a job, not unlike an educational requirement of a bachelor’s degree for some positions or a license for an Engineer position.

Some employers choose to reward employees by increasing base pay when a certification is received for job-related training or testing. However, when other employees receive job-related training that does not specifically result in a “certification” (such as an accounting specialist who takes a college level semester course in accounting), they do not receive the recognition of an increase to base salary. For this reason, certification pay can be applied inequitably.

Teton County used the weighted average to calculate the market rate for jobs. The weighted average is the *actual salary paid* to employees. For example: salary data requested for Sheriff’s positions was based on the weighted average, (i.e., the average of actual salaries paid to all Law Enforcement Officers; some officers have a Basic certification and others may have an Intermediate or Advanced certification; regardless, all salaries were averaged together for the “weighted average.”) Therefore, Teton County will consider certification pay in only the case to reach proficient range.

However, Teton County believes in continued education for all employees. Elected Officials and Department managers should budget specific staff training when preparing their budgets. Not only does continued education promote growth within a current job, it often prepares an employee to accept additional responsibilities that could result in a promotion. For employees above the proficient range, the County will consider rewarding certifications through a one-time lump sum award for obtaining the certification. Typically, the one-time lump sum amount does not add on to base salary but recognizes the accomplishment by the employee.

ALTERNATIVE AWARDS

The purpose of an alternative reward program differs from the goals and objectives of other aspects of total compensation. Salary is payment for doing the job; benefits are designed to protect the employee’s well being; and alternative rewards or incentives can direct, motivate and reward the achievement of specific performance goals. Alternative rewards do not need to be expensive or provide any cost liability to the county. When monetary recognition is awarded it is offered as a one-time check (which is taxable) or gift card and is not added to base salary. Elected Officials and Department managers are encouraged to use alternative awards to recognize and thank employees.

Teton County has two types of alternative awards; both are paid with Contingency Funds and require BOCC approval. Teton County’s alternative award plans include:

Spot Awards. This program is designed for those employees who have gone “above and beyond the call of duty.” It is used to recognize one time achievement, rather than sustained performance over a period of time. A common award for this type of program is an “on-the-spot” cash reward or a gift certificate from a local business for \$25, \$50 or \$100. Spot Awards must be requested by a Department Head or Elected Official and submitted for BOCC approval.

Noteworthy Performance Awards. This program focuses on exemplary or noteworthy performance which is more than “above and beyond the call of duty.” Job performance qualifying for this award must be documented and reviewed by the BOCC. The performance to be recognized will vary but should be performance beyond the employee’s usual job description and/or extraordinary effort on their own initiative.

An example of noteworthy performance would be the identification of significant cost-savings outside of an employee’s basic job responsibilities, or the excellent performance of duties not typically required of a position.

Noteworthy Performance Awards must be requested by a Department Head or Elected Official and submitted for BOCC approval.



SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING

Jay Mazalewski
150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, Id 83422

02/07/2014

Jay,

I would like to recommend that the TCSW staff be considered for a Noteworthy Performance Award for taking the initiative to create a way to track unsorted materials coming into the household garbage building that could have been sorted by the hauler. On July of 2012 the staff noticed that they might be able to make a difference in the amount of materials that could be sorted and diverted from the landfill or C&D Pit. They came up with a system to track different materials that were considered sort able and proceed to put their plan into effect. When time and safety permitted, they would sort the material from the green building, weight and record the amount that they removed and deposited the product into its designated area. In 2012 they sorted 38 tons and in 2013 they sorted 47 tons for a total of 85 tons in a year and a half.

I would like to recognize the staff for taking the initiative and time to come up with new ideas that can benefit everyone in the long term.

Thank you.
Respectfully,

Saul Varela
Solid Waste Supervisor

BoCC Minutes 2013 re: Landfill CAP and Forsgren Contract

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve the 2012 SHSP grant application requesting \$20,564.24 from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously. (Attachment #3)

The Board approved Mr. Adam's request for overnight travel to attend the annual Idaho Emergency Managers Conference in Boise Feb. 4-6 and the annual American Mosquito Control Association meeting in New Jersey Feb. 24-28. Mosquito Abatement District chairman Dan Burr will also attend the New Jersey meeting.

Mr. Adams said permanent elimination of the West Nile virus is not possible due to the vast areas inhabited by mosquitoes who carry the virus. He told the Board that the Red Cross provided much-appreciated assistance to a local family whose home was recently destroyed by fire.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #4).

TRANSFER STATION. Supervisor Saul Varela reviewed his monthly update (Attachment #5). The County received a notice of violation from Eastern Idaho Public Health District for not conducting random load inspections for the month of November. Upon investigating the matter, Mr. Varela learned that the inspections had been made, but that the documentation had not been maintained as required. Procedures have been changed to insure this does not happen again.

After much research, Mr. Varela has concluded that Rocky Mountain Recycling is currently the county's best purchaser for cardboard and paper. They will pay \$112 per ton for cardboard and \$50 per ton for loose mixed paper. RMR will sort the paper at their facility before shipping it to paper recycling facilities such as Georgia Pacific. After the first load of paper is sold and sorted, the county can determine the best way to receive paper for recycling.

LANDFILL. There is currently about 12" of snow on the landfill cap. Mr. Varela said snow removal operations will begin when the snow depth reaches 24". Transfer station employees use a tracked skid steer to plow the snow in order to minimize the amount of moisture percolating into the landfill.

Mr. Mazalewski summarized the landfill situation for the Board. Although Teton County quit adding material to its landfill about five years ago it has not yet been officially closed per DEQ regulations. In 2007/08 the County built an evapo-transpiration cap on top of the solid waste. The ET cap was designed to prevent water from percolating through the landfill and into the groundwater below. In 2010 leachate was found leaking out of a drainpipe. Even though it was of nearly drinkable quality, the leachate provided evidence that the ET cap was not performing as designed. The original engineer (Nelson Engineering) investigated the situation and provided suggestions about how to remediate the cap. Teton County then hired AE2 to review the Nelson Engineering report. Now, DEQ has requested a second engineering opinion and the Request for Qualifications process was initiated in order to identify the most qualified firm. Five responses have been received and must be evaluated in order to determine which firm to hire. Chairman Park volunteered to serve on the ranking committee with Mr. Varela and Mr. Mazalewski. Rankings will be completed prior to the Board's Jan. 17 meeting so a decision can be made.

Installation and quarterly testing of water quality monitoring wells is required as part of the landfill closure process. Since the depth to groundwater varies dramatically according to season, both shallow wells (60') and deep wells (200') have been drilled to provide a complete picture of ground water movement. DEQ originally requested six wells, but only three have been installed. DEQ is now requesting another three wells. However, the county's consultant, Rocky Mountain Environmental, believes one additional well should provide the data required and is working with DEQ to agree upon a well plan.

ROAD & BRIDGE. Mr. Mazalewski said the Teton Valley Foundation has requested county manpower and equipment assistance to help move snow for the skijoring and snocross course for the SnowFest. The City of

Board of Teton County Commissioners

MINUTES: January 17, 2013

Commissioners' Meeting Room, 150 Courthouse Drive, Driggs, Idaho

AGENDA

4:30 PM **Administrative Business** will be dealt with as time permits.

1. Other Business cont. from 1-14-2013
 - a. Dump Truck Bids
 - b. Decision on Engineer for Landfill CAP
 - c. Review Eastern Idaho State Fair budget request
 - d. Is anyone attending FEMA training in Maryland Aug 26-29

ADJOURN

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Kelly Park, Sid Kunz, Kathy Rinaldi

OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT: Clerk Mary Lou Hansen, Prosecutor Kathy Spitzer

Chairman Park called the meeting to order at 4:35 pm.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS

DUMP TRUCK. The county received two bids for a new dump truck; one did not meet the specifications and the other was significantly higher than expected. The dump truck will require a \$42,000 annual payment which is higher than the amount budgeted. Mr. Mazalewski has reviewed his current budget, along with his future capital purchase plans, to determine whether the \$42,000 payment is feasible. Although the FY 2013 budget includes just \$32,000 for the dump truck payment, it also includes \$10,000 for a broom that was purchased in 2012, and \$15,000 for a loader payment that ended up costing just \$7,000. Therefore, Mr. Mazalewski recommends that the county accept the bid.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to enter into a five-year lease to purchase a new dump truck with annual payments of approximately \$42,000. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried unanimously.

LANDFILL ENGINEER. The county received submittals from five firms (Nelson Engineering, Jorgensen Engineering, CES, Forsgren Engineering and Advanced Environmental Engineering) in response to its Request for Qualifications for engineering services related to the landfill. Mr. Mazalewski said the ranking committee (himself, Chairman Park and Solid Waste Supervisor Saul Varela) has ranked Forsgren and AE² as the two most qualified firms. However, the committee would like to interview both firms before making a final recommendation. Mr. Mazalewski said time is critical because DEQ expects improvements to be made this summer. The Board decided to recess this meeting until Jan. 22 at which time the interviews will take place in an Executive Session followed by a public decision.

EASTERN IDAHO STATE FAIR. EISF would like to double the amount of money received from the 16 participating counties (from \$50,000 to \$100,000) in order to make needed capital improvements. They have also proposed a revised funding formula. The net effect for Teton County would be an annual contribution of \$5,170 instead of \$767. Clerk Hansen noticed the funding formula used 2009 property values and populations so provided more current information to Fair manager Brandon Bird. The updated funding formula lowered Teton County's proposed contribution to \$4,030. Commissioner Kunz will attend the EISF budget hearing on Jan. 25 and may propose that the overall total be increased to \$75,000 rather than \$100,000. Teton County taxpayers contribute just \$7,000 for the Teton County fair.

FEMA TRAINING. Chairman Park is the only Board member able to participate in the August 26-29 training event in Maryland.

RIVER RIM WORK MEETING

Prosecutor Spitzer said the Board's scheduled work meeting with the River Rim applicants had been canceled by Chairman Park at the recommendation of the Prosecutor, based upon information she received from attorney Jerry Mason and Jim McNall of ICRMP. They said the Board should not discuss the development with the applicants prior to a formal hearing because the River Rim development application will be reviewed by the Board in their role as a quasi-judicial body.

Prosecutor Spitzer used two analogies to explain the situation: (1) If she were going to sue Commissioner Rinaldi it would never be allowed for her to ask the Judge for his opinion of the merits of her case prior to the court hearing; and (2) If the Board met with the applicant and indicated their general approval for an aspect of their development that was later objected to by many constituents, the Board may want to change their minds which would cause harm to the applicant and possibly the county. Litigation regarding land use issues is not covered by the county's ICRMP insurance.

Prosecutor Spitzer said the River Rim applicants were upset that their work meeting with the Board had been canceled. The applicants did spend the allotted time meeting with county staff, but no Board members were present.

Prosecutor Spitzer apologized for her previous misunderstanding of work meeting legalities.

● **MOTION.** At 5:10 pm Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to recess the meeting until after noon on Tuesday, January 22. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried unanimously.

January 22, 2013 Continuation Meeting

Chairman Park called the meeting to order at 1:00 pm.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Kelly Park and Sid Kunz (Kathy Rinaldi was absent)

OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT: Clerk Mary Lou Hansen

EXECUTIVE SESSION

● **MOTION.** At 1:01 pm Chairman Park made a motion for Executive Session to discuss personnel matters pursuant to IC 67-2345(1) (a). Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and a roll call vote showed all in favor.

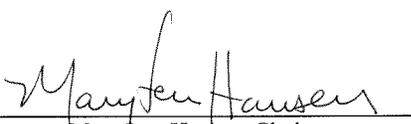
During the Executive Session, Commissioners Park and Kunz, along with Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski and Solid Waste Supervisor Saul Varela, conducted interviews with representatives from Forsgren Associates and AE². The Executive Session ended at 3:35 pm.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to enter into contract negotiations with Forsgren Associates, Inc. for engineering services related to the Teton County landfill cap. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.

● **MOTION.** At 3:37 pm Chairman Park made a motion to adjourn. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.



Kelly Park, Chairman

ATTEST 

Mary Lou Hansen, Clerk

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #1).

SOLID WASTE. Mr. Mazalewski said the transfer station operating plan has been updated to more accurately reflect current operating procedures as recommended by the Idaho Department of Health.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve Revision #3 to the Teton County Transfer Station Operation Plan. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

Pursuant to the Board's Jan. 17 decision, Mr. Mazalewski asked Forsgren Engineering to prepare a contract for landfill cap engineering services, which are expected to cost \$20,000-50,000. The Board will review that contract Feb. 11. Commissioner Rinaldi asked why the Board had preferred Forsgren despite the staff's preference for AE2. Commissioners Park and Kunz said Forsgren's relationship with Idaho DEQ was the deciding factor for them; AE2 is a Utah firm with no relationship with Idaho DEQ.

ROAD & BRIDGE. Mr. Mazalewski reported that the county equipment has been restored to operational condition after the fuel problems reported Jan. 14. Prosecutor Spitzer is working with the vendor to resolve the financial aspects of the fuel problem and recommended an Executive Session be held during which she would provide more details to the Board.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to amend the Executive Session portion of the agenda in order to consult with legal counsel pursuant to IC 67-2345(1)(f). Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

Ben Brown asked the county to resume plowing the ¼ mile segment of W13500N removed from the snowplow map Dec. 10, 2012. The section of road was removed because the county does not own a right-of-way for the road segment. Mr. Mazalewski said the Road & Bridge department is continually trying to improve snowplowing and to stop plowing roads where the county does not have a right-of-way. He said the road map adopted by the county in 2006 does not include the ¼ mile segment.

Mr. Brown said the road had been improved many years ago and his family had a verbal understanding with a former Road & Bridge supervisor that the county would plow and maintain the road. He stated that there were many school aged children that lived on that road. Commissioner Rinaldi asked if the children were bussed to Teton County schools. Mr. Brown said they went to school in Sugar City. He said no written agreement was ever executed by the County Commissioners, but that a previous state map had identified the road segment as a county road. The Browns are willing to give the county a ROW in order to obtain county plowing. Mr. Mazalewski said there would be no public benefit to a ROW since the road segment is basically a private driveway.

Commissioner Rinaldi said snowplowing is a major county expense and the county cannot afford to plow private driveways. Chairman Park said no decision would be made today. Mr. Mazalewski will research old Idaho Transportation Department maps and Commissioner minutes in order to determine whether the road segment should have been included on the 2006 county road map.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER. The Board reviewed Mr. Mazalewski's spreadsheet summarizing the law enforcement center costs. Clerk Hansen said the Revenue and Confirmed Expense information on the spreadsheet did not include: (1) \$137,500 already paid to the School District as part of the total \$175,000 purchase price for the .8-acre property; (2) \$88,000 already paid to the architect for the plans; or (3) \$20,000 paid for the feasibility studies used to determine whether the existing building was worth remodeling.

Chairman Park asked whether building the law enforcement center would place the county in a precarious financial position. Clerk Hansen said the county's cash reserves on September 30, 2012, after subtracting the amount committed to LEC, were sufficient to continue all county operations for up to four months, even with zero new revenue. Meanwhile, all FY 2013 revenues have been received as anticipated, the first half tax collections exceeded expectations, FY 2013 expenses have been made according to budget and the county's



WK: 208-354-0245
CELL: 208-313-0245

Teton County Engineer
MEMO

150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, ID 83422

January 24, 2013

TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Jay T. Mazalewski, PE
SUBJECT: Public Works Update

The following items are for your review and discussion at the January 28, 2013 meeting.

SOLID WASTE

1. Attached is an updated operating plan for the Transfer Station. Idaho Department of Health recommended we update the plan to better reflect our operating procedures. Some of the changes include: updating the contact information, including our salvaging policy, updating our inspection records policy. I recommend the BoCC approve the updated plan.

2. **Landfill Cap Engineering Services:** The SOQ's were reviewed by the 3-member selected ranking committee and pre-interview rankings are shown below. The top two firms (Forsgren & AE^2) were interviewed on Tuesday, 1/22/2013. No consensus was found among the interviewers for the top ranked firm, as two BoCC members preferred Forsgren & two staff members preferred AE^2. The BoCC voted to enter into a contract with Forsgren.

Ranker 1	Forsgren	AE^2	Nelson	Jorgenson	CES
Cover Letter	5	5	5	5	5
Team Exp.	125	200	125	150	75
PM Exp	150	200	125	75	100
ET & Modelling	150	270	180	150	90
Timeline	5	70	80	50	80
Grant	30	40	15	35	35
Total	465	785	530	465	385
Rank	2	1	3	2	4

Ranker 2	Forsgren	AE^2	Nelson	Jorgenson	CES
Cover Letter	5	5	5	5	5
Team Exp.	125	125	100	150	100
PM Exp	150	125	125	125	125
ET & Modelling	180	150	150	150	150
Timeline	50	50	50	60	50
Grant	25	25	25	30	25
Total	535	480	455	520	455
Rank	1	3	4	2	4

Ranker 3	Forsgren	AE^2	Nelson	Jorgenson	CES
Cover Letter	5	5	5	5	5
Team Exp.	150	225	100	125	75
PM Exp	150	200	125	50	125
ET & Modelling	180	270	120	180	90
Timeline	80	60	40	70	80
Grant	35	40	10	30	25
Total	600	800	400	460	400
Rank	2	1	4	3	4

ROAD & BRIDGE

1. The R&B equipment is functioning and the crews have been cleaning up the roads. Our attorney is following up regarding the fuel issue.

PUBLIC WORKS:

1. Law Enforcement Center:

- a. Location Discussion: Dawn previously provided the BoCC a history regarding the Law Enforcement and site issue. The majority of this was done before I was involved in the project.
- b. Cost Savings: Attached is a revenue and expense summary for the Law Enforcement Center. This shows the current available funds, the current allocated funds, anticipated additional funds needed and some cost saving measures.

2. RFQ's to pre-qualify contractors for the Teton Creek Restoration Project were released. SOQ's are due by 2/8/13.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Emergency Management Coordinator Greg Adams reviewed his monthly report (Attachment #3). The County Resource Inventory project is complete and copies have been distributed to cities, agencies and neighboring counties. It provides a list of deployable, publicly owned assets accompanied by photographs and detailed information about the capacities and capabilities of the items. Neighboring counties will finish their Resource Inventories soon and will provide a copy to Teton County. This information will be very valuable in case of a major emergency.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #4).

TRANSFER STATION. Supervisor Saul Varela said RAD Recycling has requested a waiver of the recycling/sorted waste tipping fee and he recommends approval of a one-year waiver (Attachment #5). Mr. Varela and Mr. Mazalewski had prepared a recycling spreadsheet showing that RAD delivers 48% of the recycled materials that are processed at the transfer station. The RAD-delivered materials cost \$14,831 to process while yielding \$12,285 in revenue. If none of those products had been diverted, and they had all gone to the county landfill instead, the county would have spent \$6,361 in hauling costs and tipping fees to dispose of the material at the Mud Lake landfill. Owner Dave Hudasco said RAD would like to pass any tipping fee savings onto their customers, but would need a three- or five-year waiver in order to change their fee structure. He said it would not be cost-effective for RAD to store the items they collect in order to sell them directly to buyers of recycled materials. He pointed out that Teton County made a large investment in order to process recycled materials and said RAD wants to support that investment by increasing the volume of materials delivered for recycling.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve a one-year fee waiver for RAD recycled materials. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

Chairman Park said RAD is performing a great service and that waste diversion benefits the community. Commissioner Kunz said the county might decide to grant a three- or five-year waiver after the one-year trial period ends.

The Board reviewed Mr. Varela's monthly report (Attachment #6). Regarding the printer mistakenly installed by Total Scales, the Board asked Mr. Varela to negotiate a discounted price with the vendor. There is currently about two feet of snow on the landfill cap. Removing the snow will minimize the amount of leachate that must be handled this coming spring and summer.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve a permanent tipping fee waiver for the Driggs Darby Cemetery because they are a governmental agency performing public cleanup. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

Commissioner Rinaldi said solid waste staff must closely monitor this waiver to ensure that household waste is not added.

LANDFILL. Mr. Mazalewski had hoped to have a Forsgren Engineering contract ready for the Board's approval. However, he obtained their draft document late Friday afternoon, Feb. 8, and needed clarification of many items. He has arranged a meeting with Forsgren and Idaho DEQ to discuss the scope of services required and hopes to have a contract ready by Feb. 25.

Regarding additional monitoring wells, Mr. Mazalewski said it was not uncommon for DEQ to request more wells than may actually be required. He recommended contracting with Rocky Mountain Environmental to review/amend the county's existing monitoring well plan, respond to DEQ's Dec. 25, 2012 letter, and design/permit/bid construction of up to three additional monitoring wells, depending upon final DEQ decisions.

Commissioner Kunz questioned the trip and said excessive planning and training will break the country. He said the "Planned Event" course is not related to emergencies. Mr. Adams said the information learned will help the county respond to emergencies as well as to planned events. Commissioner Rinaldi said EMI is a Federally-funded training facility and the county's only expense will be a \$90 meal ticket. She pointed out that the county's messaging during the 2011 flooding was confusing and believes the training will be beneficial. Chairman Park said he supports training that will help the community handle problems and emergencies. Five other county employees are already enrolled in the August course, including Chairman Park and Assessor Beard.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to send Ms. Felchle to the August EMI training session. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried, with Commissioner Kunz opposed.

SHERIFF

FINGERPRINT EQUIPMENT. Valee Wells, the Sheriff's Administrative Manager of Operations, said the County has been awarded a \$49,997 grant from the Idaho State Police to purchase a livescan system with palm print capability and the related interface to the state's criminal history repository. The county's current fingerprint system needs to be updated and does not have palm print capability. The new livescan equipment will allow the separation of criminal and applicant print-making. The new equipment will be placed in the jail area to use with prisoners while the older equipment will be located in the drivers license area to use for public prints. Bonneville County recently purchased an identical system and the Sheriff will piggyback off their low bid to make the purchase (Attachment #2). Clerk Hansen said the county will be reimbursed after the purchase is made and that Treasurer Hatch is comfortable with the Grant Fund showing a negative balance until the reimbursement is received.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve purchase of a new fingerprint machine utilizing grant money from the state. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve spending \$4,085 of contingency funds to upgrade the existing fingerprint machine. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

STAFF CHANGES. Ms. Wells said a new employee has been hired as the Drivers License Clerk said the Civil Deputy position has been filled by a former dispatcher. The drivers license office is now open five days a week with some evening hours; a Spanish-speaking examiner is available on Mondays. The Sheriff's Office currently has a vacancy in dispatch. One patrol officer will graduate from POST next week and another will attend the next POST training.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #3).

SOLID WASTE. Supervisor Saul Varela reviewed his monthly update (Attachment #4). The Board is willing to help with Spring Clean-Up Day May 18 if Mr. Varela will let them know what times they are needed. Mr. Varela says there will probably be no reason to plow the snow off the landfill cap this year due to minimal snow accumulation which is already beginning to melt.

Commissioner Kunz asked if there could be a more fair method of calculating the commercial solid waste user fees, or of reducing those fees. If the commercial fees are reduced, Mr. Mazalewski said the tipping fee might need to be increased. He will provide broad-based ideas for possible fee changes at the next regular meeting.

DEQ said the initial scope of work prepared by Forsgren for Landfill Cap Engineering services was inadequate. In particular, the initial scope included too much testing of the existing cap, which DEQ already knows is failing. Mr. Mazalewski is working with Forsgren to change the scope and cost estimate to match DEQ's

expectations. Representatives from DEQ will attend the April 8 Board meeting to provide a history of the county landfill and explain the closure and monitoring requirements.

ROAD & BRIDGE. The spring melt has begun and the roads are rough. The crew has been plowing closed roads and will begin durapatching holes after the bulk tank is repaired. On April 11 the Board will review and prioritize the proposed 2013 road projects.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve expenditure of \$40,000 unspent FY 2012 road levy funds for gravel crushing. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

SIGNS. Installing all signs on county rights-of-way will cost \$15,000-20,000 and will be a multi-year project unless grant funds are obtained. The Fire District has agreed to contribute \$2,000 this year and will not issue building permits unless the house is numbered and the road is signed. Once the signs are installed, Mr. Mazalewski said it will be the county's responsibility to maintain them. Commissioner Rinaldi said emergency services agencies should help fund sign maintenance and that the next county budget should include an annual amount for the replacement/maintenance of signs.

Installing missing signs within subdivisions will cost another \$15,000-20,000 and is a lower priority for the county. Commissioner Rinaldi said those missing signs should be an enforcement issue, rather than a county taxpayer responsibility. Mr. Mazalewski explained that many subdivisions lack an active HOA or responsible party and state statute does not provide a way to lien properties for the cost of signage. This makes enforcement actions almost impossible.

PLANNING, BUILDING & GIS

Planning Administrator Angie Rutherford reviewed her bi-monthly report (Attachment #5).

IFAC. The Impact Fee Advisory Committee (IFAC) recently met to discuss updating the Capital Improvements Plan. They concluded that the data and math used to calculate the fees are "reasonable" and do not need updating. However, there is a need to update the list of potential projects that could be funded with impact fees. The IFAC asked staff to work with appropriate personnel to examine and update the project list for each category as necessary.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLAN. Amy Verbeten, Executive Director for Friends of the Teton River (FTR), said FTR has obtained a grant to create a Source Water Protection Plan for Teton Valley. This is a voluntary effort to protect public drinking water sources and recognizes that drinking water protection requires the cooperation of many entities and individuals. The protection plan will be created by a planning team made up of representatives from cities, county, subdivisions, landowners, businesses, agriculture, irrigation companies, public health districts and other groups. In addition to protecting ground water quality, a protection plan will promote fiscal responsibility by avoiding long-term clean-up and water treatment costs, and will help public water systems attain grants and other funding.

An initial overview/brainstorming meeting was held February 21 during which participants identified groups that should be asked to send a representative. They requested Ms. Verbeten to ask the county commissioners to designate a representative, perhaps one elected official and one appointed official or staff member. Chairman Park said he would be very interested in serving. Commissioner Kunz said the county should stay neutral and should not send any staff.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion that Chairman Park should represent the Board of County Commissioners on the Source Water Protection Planning Team. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

PLANNING. Commissioner Kunz said the P&Z office has been skewed one way and has not represented everyone in the community. He said he would like to discuss staffing in an Executive Session, but that he did

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #2).

SOLID WASTE. Forsgren has submitted a revised scope of work for the landfill cap contract, with a cost of \$40,000. DEQ still needs to review and approve the final contract, but Mr. Mazalewski is hopeful that it will be acceptable. The Forsgren study will identify possible solutions to the leachate problem. That information will enable DEQ and the Board to select the best solution and then a new engineering contract will be needed for the final design and construction details.

Forsgren engineer Husk Crowther said the county has already missed a mid-February DEQ deadline for creation of a corrective action plan. However, DEQ is pleased that the county is working towards a plan. The actual construction schedule will depend upon what type of corrective action is needed. If spot repairs to the existing landfill cap can solve the leachate problem, the county may have sufficient funds to proceed this year. However, major reconstruction could cost up to \$3 million which would require additional funding, perhaps through a bond or grant. The time needed to obtain funding would delay construction.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve the Forsgren contract for landfill cap services contingent upon contract review by the Prosecutor and DEQ, for a sum not to exceed \$40,000. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

Chairman Park asked if the county could save money by taking a low bid approach. Mr. Mazalewski explained that professional services cannot be contracted based on price. The county must identify the most qualified contractor and then negotiate the cost.

User Fees. Mr. Mazalewski said he discussed possible changes to the fee structure with Assessor Beard and Clerk Hansen. He outlined three possible options for modification of the solid waste commercial user fees: (1) Reduce it from 15 cents per square foot to 10 cents and increase tipping fees by 8% to offset the lost revenue; (2) Establish a business registration system and create additional fee categories in order to charge fees according to the amount of trash produced; (3) Create additional criteria for reduction or waiver of the fee.

Assessor Beard said changing the per square foot amount would not make the fees more fair. She said a business registration system would be the fairest method of assessing commercial solid waste fees. Mr. Mazalewski said the county's Iworq software could probably be used to track business registrations.

Commissioner Kunz asked if recycling revenue could be used to replace lost fees if the per square foot amount were lowered. Mr. Mazalewski said there is not yet enough recycling history to predict the revenue. He pointed out that any increase in tipping fees would result in an increase in the fees charged by Voorhees Sanitation. Assessor Beard said her staff would have time later this summer to call commercial business and gather more data about the amount of trash they produce.

Commissioner Kunz said this is a complicated issue and he doesn't want to create more regulation for businesses. Commissioner Rinaldi said a verification system would be needed if fees are charged according to how much trash is generated. Prosecutor Spitzer said charging according to volume of trash would be a slippery slope because non-resident homeowners would request a lower fee based on the fact that they are only here part time. Commissioner Kunz said there would probably be no changes made at this time. However, the Board agreed to consider the issue again when the Assessor is able to gather more information.

ROAD & BRIDGE. Mr. Mazalewski said the spring freeze/thaw cycle is very difficult and some roads are experiencing severe damage this year. Commissioner Kunz questioned the county's gravel composition and wondered if there was too much dirt in the gravel, resulting in muddy roads. Mr. Mazalewski said the county has a gravel crushing spec which specifies the amount of fine material allowed, depending upon the use of the crushed gravel. He said not enough binder results in summer wash-boarding and too much binder results in muddy springs roads. Many old roads lack a proper base and are built on poor sub-grade material which is the reason some of the roads are so bad.

PLANNING, BUILDING & GIS

Planning Administrator Angie Rutherford reviewed her bi-monthly update (Attachment #4). Code Studios will be available to meet with the Board on Friday, April 19 and a special meeting will be held at 8 am.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve Ms. Rutherford's request to attend the Regards to Rural Conference June 21-22 in Oregon. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

GIS. Analyst Rob Marin reviewed his update and request to use \$8,000 from the GIS budget to contract with Greenwood Consulting to continue the parcel editing project (Attachment #5).

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve expenditure of \$8,000 from the GIS "intern" and "consultant" budgets for parcel editing. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

FY 2014 BUDGET

The Board reviewed Clerk Hansen's memo regarding the start of the FY 2014 budgeting process (Attachment #6). They decided to continue the practice of scheduling appointments and said no changes were needed to the non-profit forms or process followed last year.

They would like to meet with BDPA consultants and are willing to schedule a special meeting if necessary. The Board foresees no changes to the county's employee benefit program but would like to know how Teton County's paid time off policy compares to other counties. This information will be available within a few weeks via the Idaho Association Counties annual salary survey. They said raises will be discussed separately from the rest of the budget and asked Clerk Hansen to insert a 2% placeholder into the first draft budget.

If special projects are needed (such as the GIS parcel editing project) the Board would like department heads to include the full price of such projects in their budget request.

Regarding budget priorities for FY 2014, Commissioner Kunz said he would like to find more funding to improve county roads and Chairman Park wants to take a close look at personnel and staffing needs. Commissioner Rinaldi said she would like more time to contemplate her priorities. The Board agreed to continue discussing budget priorities in future meetings.

Budget worksheets will be distributed April 11 and are due back in the Auditor's office by May 20. The first draft budget will be available about June 5.

The meeting was recessed from 12:45-1 pm.

PUBLIC WORKS

LANDFILL. Several officials were present from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, including Remediation Scientist Christy Swenson, Idaho Falls Regional Administrator Erick Neher, Hydrogeologist Mark Jefferson and Dean Eller.

Ms. Swenson said the county has signed three different consent orders with DEQ: the first was in 2002 for leachate; the second was in 2006 regarding closure of the landfill; and the third was in 2010 regarding the landfill leachate. She said DEQ enjoys an excellent working relationship with Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski, Solid Waste Supervisor Saul Varela and the county staff. DEQ's goal is to help the county properly close the landfill in a way that will protect the environment and minimize future county liability.

Mr. Jefferson said DEQ recently requested construction of three additional monitoring wells but is willing to reduce that number if the information needed can be collected with fewer wells. He stressed that early detection of any problems would be in the best long-term interest of the county.

Mr. Eller said the standard landfill cap used nation-wide involves 2' of compacted clay, then a synthetic plastic liner, then 6" of soil. However, the standard cap does not work in semi-arid Western regions because the clay dries out and cracks, providing a path for water to infiltrate the landfill. An evapo-transpiration (ET) cap has been developed for use in climates such as ours. This type of cap acts like a sponge to hold water over the fall, winter and spring and the water either evaporates or is used by plants growing on the cap during the summer. Mr. Eller said ET cap designs are based on modeling and the type of available soils. The Driggs landfill cap has failed for several reasons: some of the material used to build the cap did not meet the specifications used in the modeling, some areas of the cap did not receive the minimum 3' cover, the specified slopes were not maintained uniformly across the cap and the county experienced a very wet year.

In January, the Board selected Forsgren Engineering to provide Landfill Cap Engineering Services in order to identify the best solution to repair or replace the landfill cap. Since that time, Mr. Mazalewski and DEQ have been working with Forsgren to create a Scope of Work acceptable to DEQ. This has been a slow process because Forsgren initially wanted to duplicate much of the work that had already been done, while DEQ wants a solution to be identified and implemented as soon as possible. Also because Forsgren has never before designed an ET cap so has no experience with the task. Furthermore, said Mr. Eller, it can be stressful for one engineer to base their work off studies done by another firm. The county's situation is further complicated by the desire to use the existing cap as much as possible in order to minimize costs. Mr. Mazalewski and DEQ believe Forsgren is close to having an acceptable scope of work, which will include a checklist of possible tasks. Mr. Eller said DEQ cannot discuss the scope of work with Forsgren without including the county in the discussion.

Ms. Swenson said there are some concerns regarding use of ET caps in areas with heavy snowloads and freeze/thaw cycles. She said DEQ will be looking at very conservative, worst-case scenarios when evaluating the design of a new or repaired ET cap. Several landfills in southeast Idaho have been successfully closed with ET caps, including Lemhi and Franklin Counties.

TRANSFER STATION. Supervisor Saul Varela reviewed his monthly report (Attachment #7).

Ms. Swenson said DEQ receives regular complaints about illegal burning in Teton County. Despite the widespread practice of having a burn barrel, she said burning of solid waste is illegal, except for very specific types of waste (such as tree limbs). She said accepting burn barrels at the transfer station can be dangerous and suggested the county consider an educational campaign to phase out burn barrels. Mr. Varela said there have been two instances when still-smoldering burn barrels were deposited at the transfer station.

Ms. Swenson also encouraged the county to implement a household hazardous waste program. Mr. Mazalewski and Mr. Varela have been investigating such a program. Currently county residents can deliver their hazardous waste to Teton County Wyoming and be reimbursed by Idaho.

ROADS. Mr. Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #8).

Item #1. The Highway & Street Guidelines for Design and Construction were last updated in 2005. Mr. Mazalewski researched every possible engineering reference work to write this new update. A major change is the inclusion of multiple road widths and cross sections based on the anticipated number of vehicle trips per day, to replace the current single standard of 30' width. The "driveway" chapter simply incorporates standards adopted by the Fire District. The Board requested several minor revisions to the draft document and will formally adopt the new standards on April 11.

Item #2. Commissioner Kunz said the District 33 grooming board asked the County to delay plowing open the Packsaddle Road west of Kay's Dairy until after April 1 each year because that segment provides snowmobile connectivity. Road & Bridge Supervisor Clay Smith said the road must be plowed open while the surface is still firm, otherwise his crew will be pushing mud and damage the surface. He said the snowmobile trail should be located within the county right-of-way on the right side of the road, where there is plenty of room.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve Trade Contracts 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23 and 24 as recommended. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith recommended contracting with Jorgensen Associates to provide surveying and testing and reviewed the proposed Work Order and Contract (Attachment #2). He said Jorgensen will not have any travel expenses, provided testing is done first thing in the morning or last thing of the day. This will provide significant savings.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve the contract with Jorgensen Associates for construction surveying and materials testing. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

Building Official Tom Davis presented a cost estimate from Silver Star to install an underground line and remove a pole (Attachment #3). He also submitted a claim to pay the City of Driggs for the water line and meter. This cost \$3,000 more than anticipated due to the water meter and hook-up fees. Mr. Davis requested \$2,200-\$2,600 to obtain a third party plan review. Commissioner Rinaldi liked this idea but would like to see those types of costs come in as a package rather than individually. She expressed concern that we do not have a copy of the service contract with Silver Star.

Mr. Davis reminded the board that the antennae towers need City approval. The Driggs P&Z Commission has recommended approving the necessary amendment; now the City Council must act.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve a third party review with a cost not to exceed \$2,600. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve the contract with Silver Star to remove the aerial telephone line, not to exceed \$5,200. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

Lynda Skujins questioned the \$3,000 extra billing from Driggs, stating that since Driggs did not mention the \$3,000 fee, it was the city's error and should be contested. Commissioner Kunz asked Mr. Davis to look into the charge. Mr. Mazalewski said the city and county had agreed to split the cost of extending the water line. There was no sewer hook-up fee because the property had existing service. The water line fee was required because the existing water line was not large enough; the City did credit the county for the existing water line. Mr. Mazalewski has already discussed this with the City to reduce the cost as much as possible.

JUVENILE PROBATION

Juvenile Probation Officer Brittany Campbell reviewed her monthly report (Attachment #4). She noted that the number of positive drug tests are down and said her department is offering new programs. Ten kids will be discharged at the end of this month. Her POST training is scheduled for the end of September through the beginning of October. Fremont County's JPO will help out as necessary while she is at POST.

PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #5).

SOLID WASTE. The County spends \$10,000-15,000 each year to have wood chipped and is investigating purchasing a used tub grinder from Southern Idaho Solid Waste for \$25,000-35,000. Mr. Mazalewski will check with Fremont and Madison Counties to learn if they would be interested in sharing the cost of a grinder. **DEQ and Forsgren continue to refine the Scope of Work for the landfill cap engineering contract.**

ROADS. Road & Bridge operators have been grading the past two weeks. Commissioner Kunz said he has received several calls stating that the crew is not going deep enough. Mr. Mazalewski explained that they purposely go light the first few grades because there is so much moisture in the ground. They are just trying to make the roads passable at this point.

Mr. Mazalewski reviewed the contract for road oil and spreading from Idaho Asphalt. The oil is used for chip seal projects and the funds come from the Special Road Levy. This is a piggyback purchase with a Madison County

ROAD VACATION APPLICATION *Continuation of the June 20, 2013 Public Hearing*

The Cushman Family Trust has submitted an application to vacate a portion of W2000S located in Section 11, Township 4 North, Range 44E in Teton County, Idaho. On June 20, the Board decided that public access existed in that area, but that the County had mistakenly placed the public road on a private road. It was agreed that the location of the public road should be moved but a final decision was postponed until a survey could be completed and plat documents prepared.

Attorney Sean Moulton, representing the Cushman Family Trust, said his client finds the requested conditions acceptable, including the request for a 60' right-of-way. However, they would like to make one final request that the road be vacated. If it is not, they request that the gate be allowed to remain since the topography of the area will make a cattle guard ineffective.

Prosecutor Spitzer said state statute requires the gate to be removed if the Board intends the right-of-way to be considered an "open highway." However, if the Board's intent is to have a trail, it would be okay to allow the gate to remain.

Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski reviewed his July 5 memo (Attachment #6). As requested June 20, the applicant has created separate plats vacating the section of improved road through the Cushman Property and dedicating a new right-of-way following the route of the two-track road. The plats contain several errors, including the identification of a 50' right-of-way rather than a 60' right-of-way. Mr. Mazalewski pointed out that this is a net financial loss to the County since it is exchanging an improved gravel road for an un-improved two-track. He recommends removal of the gate.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion to vacate the portion of W2000S identified on the Twin Creek Lane Road Vacation Plat with the following conditions: (1) applicant will dedicate a 60' right-of-way to the public ensuring public access to the National Forest; (2) applicant will pay for road signage and forest access signage for the re-located right-of-way; (3) applicant will record the vacation plat and right-of-way survey after they are approved by the county engineer; (4) applicant will update all deeds affected by this vacation. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

PUBLIC WORKS

SOLID WASTE. Solid Waste Supervisor Saul Varela reported that EIPHD conducted a routine inspection of the county solid waste facility on June 27 and found everything in order. The animal waste composting plan has been finalized and will be implemented after it is approved by EIPHD, Idaho Department of Agriculture and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. The landfill fencing project will resume this month.

LANDFILL CAP. Mr. Mazalewski referred to his bi-monthly report (Attachment #7). He said Idaho DEQ requires the county to prove that the existing landfill cap has intrinsic value. The June 2013 Forsgren Engineering ET Cap Evaluation investigated available data about the cap and concluded that the county could save about \$2 million by upgrading the existing cap vs. installing a completely new type of cap. However, an additional \$24,000 worth of testing and modeling is required to gather the information necessary to prove this value to DEQ. The additional studies will be completed in September.

Mr. Mazalewski said DEQ seems to be satisfied with the county's efforts and seems amenable to a phased approach for the construction required to repair and upgrade the landfill cap. Clerk Hansen and Mr. Mazalewski have discussed possible funding methods including increasing the solid waste landfill user fee and a possible bond election, depending upon how much the upgrade will cost. If user fees are increased, Clerk Hansen said it would be much easier on taxpayers to collect the required funds over a longer time period vs. a shorter time period. Therefore, she hopes information is available in time to increase the 2014 user fees if necessary, rather than making a larger increase in 2015. Commissioner Kunz said it was too bad there are no grants available for this type of thing since there seem to be grants available for less important projects.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to approve expenditure of up to \$25,000 for additional ET Cap studies paid out of the Solid Waste Landfill Cap budget account. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

ROAD & BRIDGE. Mr. Mazalewski said the gravel stabilization projects have been completed with about 26.5 miles of roadway treated. The S2000E gravel overlay has been completed. Road crews will be chip sealing E6000N, E7000N and N500W July 16-18.

ADMINISTRATIVE

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve the minutes of June 19, June 20 and June 24 as presented. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Commissioners Rinaldi and Kunz had none. Chairman Park attended the quarterly High Country RC&D meeting and reported that Bonneville Power is opting out of the RC&D energy-saving program, resulting in a \$30,000 decrease to the budget.

DROUGHT DECLARATION. The Governor has approved Teton County's May 28 request for a Declaration of Drought Emergency. An Order Declaring Drought Emergency was signed June 4, 2013 (Attachment #8).

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion to approve the claims as presented, excepting a \$61.48 bill from O'Rourke's. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried.

General.....	\$38,712.09
Road & Bridge.....	18,573.77
Court & Probation.....	29,436.22
Elections.....	26.00
Revaluation	9,500.00
Solid Waste.....	15,348.03
Weeds.....	415.22
Road Levy.....	185,099.00
Building	184,819.65
E911	3,569.86
Ambulance.....	37,888.26
Mosquito	23.33
Vessel.....	240.00
Fair.....	691.42
Court-Restitution	21,413.39
TOTAL	\$545,756.24

FY 2013 QUARTERLY REVIEW

The Board reviewed revenue and expense reports for the third quarter ending June 30, 2013 (Attachment #9). Clerk Hansen said the fiscal year is 75% complete and all revenue and expense budgets are on track. This year's property tax collection rate has been slightly better than last year with 92% of 2013 taxes collected by June 30. The FY 2013 budget anticipated an 89% collection rate.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve budget transfers for the third quarter of FY 2013 pursuant to Resolution 2013-0708. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried unanimously. (Attachment #10)

The Board reviewed the year-to-date Contingency Fund expenditures (Attachment #11) and discussed the IT Coordinator's request (Attachment #12) to spend up to \$34,024 from the contingency fund to replace the e-mail filter and anti-virus software; purchase the 12TB SANs Storage Unit immediately rather than delay until FY 2014; purchase additional IT hours from Computer Arts. If the requested expenditures are approved, the FY 2014 IT budget request can be reduced by \$28,000.

PLANNING & BUILDING

Land Use Services Assistant Wendy Danielson reviewed her bi-monthly report (Attachment #3a). She is seeking advice in regards to the construction of yurts in the County. International Building Code classifies yurts as membrane structures that are usually temporary. However, people are constructing them with intent of living in them. She and Tom Davis were hoping to bring this to attention so they can get some guidance on these as county Code does not require a building permit for a yurt. There are concerns with snow and wind loads, as well as health and safety issues. Commissioner Kunz said he has discussed this with Mr. Loosli to add it to the code and he feels that it needs to be addressed right now. Ms. Danielson said another concern is that impact fees were not being paid for these. Commissioner Kunz said that Mr. Loosli will have to draft something.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion for Ms. Danielson to attend the NRFMA training in Boise from November 13th-15. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve a one-time only lot split for the Julia Boyle Estate. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.

Commissioner Kunz asked if any applications are being delayed. Ms. Danielson said the Grand Teton Vodka expansion application has gone through the Driggs review process and now needs to come before the Board. Since the county has no Planning Administrator, City of Driggs Planning & Zoning administrator Ashley Koehler has offered to update her report for the Board. This application will be heard in November. The NOLS application is also being delayed, but they know the situation and are okay with the delay.

PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Mazalewski reviewed his bi-monthly update (Attachment #4).

LANDFILL CAP UPDATE. Kevin Harris from Forsgren Associates reviewed his update (Attachment #5). Thirty-four samples were collected from areas across the site and 10 of those require additional analysis. Five samples were sent to New Mexico for water curve analysis testing. He explained how the testing is done and why it takes so long for the results, which are expected by Oct. 16. Mr. Harris will present his final report to the Board Oct. 28. Mr. Mazalewski has let DEQ know we were behind schedule. They are disappointed, but understanding. He will send the Forsgren report when it is complete.

RAMMELL MOUNTAIN ROAD. Commissioner Rinaldi asked why all the equipment was staged on Rammell Mountain Road while employees were somewhere else. Mr. Mazalewski said the crew was diverted to road grading to take advantage of the recent rain. They were also pulled out for a couple of days to get small projects done and are using their PTO and Comp hours before the end of the month.

BIDS FOR SCRAP METAL HAULING & WOOD CHIPPING. Mr. Mazalewski reviewed the bids received for these two contracts (Attachment #6). Three bids were received for the scrap metal hauling and four bids for wood chipping.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to accept the \$29,577 bid by Mill Creek Metals for scrap metal hauling. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion to accept the \$14,720 bid from Terra Firma for wood chipping services. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried.

SMITH CANYON. Despite sending bid documents to several local contractors, only one bid was received for clearing brush/trees alongside the road and it was higher than anticipated. Mr. Mazalewski would like to have the brush cleared and one cattle guard installed before winter. He requested permission to re-bid the work with a \$4,000 limit on expenditures.

Jay Mazalewski

From: Kevin Harris [kharris@Forsgren.com]
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2013 9:19 AM
To: Jay Mazalewski
Cc: Brent E. Crowther
Subject: Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Synopsis
Attachments: document(s).pdf

Dear Mr. Mazalewski and Teton County Commissioners:

As you are aware, the County Commissioners approved Forsgren Associates to evaluate the current landfill cap at the July 8, 2013 BOCC meeting. This evaluation is intended to provide information to determine the best method for rehabilitation of the current ET cap to meet DEQ determined performance standards, or to move ahead with the design of an entirely new cap to replace the existing system that will prevent percolation into the waste material. This evaluation entails:

1. Evaluating prior investigations of the cap material;
2. Validating the existing data;
3. Identifying data gaps;
4. Performing additional sampling and testing; and
5. Completing modeling and analyses to demonstrate an intrinsic value of the existing landfill cap.

Items 1 through 3, part of Item 4 have been completed at this time, and item 5 has been initiated. Due to the silt and clay properties of the soil sent to the laboratory for detailed hydraulic analysis, these samples require more analysis time. Forsgren is awaiting the results that are to be used as inputs for the modeling effort. The laboratory has estimated that the analysis of these soil samples will be completed on October 16, 2013.

Although sampling and initial lab analysis was completed per schedule, a shorter lab time was assumed for the detailed hydraulic properties testing. This additional lab analysis time was not anticipated when the original schedule was developed and presented to you and the Commissioners. This has necessitated an adjustment to this schedule based on the new date to receive the data for the model. The value of the existing cap determination task has been changed to October 28, 2013; when the results can be presented to the Commissioners and a decision made to pursue the rehabilitation of the current cap or the design of a replacement cap.

The schedule adjustment has not changed the time for when the project will be ready for construction. This was accomplished by tightening the design duration and the borrow source investigation tasks. Since the Commissioners will not have the information required to make a decision to rehabilitate the ET cap at this time and winter conditions are approaching; Forsgren will collect soil samples from potential sources that the County has identified for additional cap material. Forsgren will not bill for this sample collection.

I have attached a copy of the adjusted schedule.

Sincerely,

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion to approve purchase of new fuel control system not to exceed \$12,500 with \$7,600 paid from Road & Bridge account 02-00-802 and the remaining balance from the Commissioners Contingency Account 01-18-526. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried.

DIESEL FUEL PURCHASE. Mr. Mazalewski asked the Board whether they would prefer to purchase diesel fuel by piggybacking on the State of Idaho fuel bid for a 50/50 blend of #1 and #2 Diesel, or releasing RFBs for purchase of #2 Diesel with the additive GB DFC Plus (BG 230). He said the county's five-year history of using BG230 was problem-free until last winter. The staff recommends continued use of #2 diesel with BG 230. Commissioner Kunz said the fuel controversy is not over yet and asked if an Executive Session could be called.

● **MOTION.** At 10:01 am Commissioner Kunz made a motion for Executive Session to communicate with legal counsel pursuant to IC 67-2345(1)(f). Motion seconded by Chairman Park and a roll call vote showed all in favor. The Executive Session ended at 10:15 am.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to release an RFB for the purchase of #2 Diesel with BG 230 additive as recommended by the staff. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried.

The Board will review the results and award the diesel fuel bid on Nov. 12.

LANDFILL CAP. Forsgren engineers Brent Crowther, Ray Schwaller and Kevin Harris explained the findings of their landfill cap analysis. Mr. Schwaller was the geo-technical engineer most involved with the project.

In order to determine the composition of the soils used in the landfill cap, 34 test pits were excavated to a depth of 3'. The soil samples were sent to a lab for detailed testing and a map of the landfill cap was developed to illustrate the test results (Attachment #7). The results revealed that about 55% of the landfill cap was built with topsoil that clearly meets the requirements for an evapotranspiration cap. About 35% of the cap contains more cobbles and/or gravel than specified . . . perhaps enough to have some effect on cap performance in those areas. The remaining 10% of the cap was found to contain pockets of pit run gravel and will need significant work to repair. The lab tests also revealed the good news that the soil all across the cover was of a fairly consistent high quality. Waste was found at a depth less than 3' at four of the 34 test pits but the cap was found to be at least 3' deep at the other 30 test pits. In summary, the landfill cap analysis clearly demonstrates that the cap has considerable intrinsic value.

Mr. Schwaller said Forsgren's recommended remedy will involve digging down and replacing much of the soil in about 10% of the cap and then adding more topsoil across the entire cap. These relatively minor corrections will result in a cap that meets the required performance standards.

Mr. Crowther said DEQ personnel in Boise are interested in this project and it may be a challenge to convince them that the existing cap has significant value. DEQ previously concluded that the existing cap had no value and that a complete rebuild of the landfill cap was needed, which would cost \$3 million or more.

Forsgren will condense their findings into a written report and computer model that will be submitted to the county by Nov. 8. The county will then forward the landfill cap analysis to DEQ for review prior to a meeting between Forsgren, DEQ and the county to discuss the findings and required remediation. This meeting will hopefully take place in December. After the county learns DEQ's decision regarding what must be done to bring the landfill cap into compliance, Forsgren will begin designing the cap repairs. If sufficient funds are available, the repairs will be completed next summer.

As part of their contract, Forsgren collected and tested soil samples from the Felt gravel pit and from the HK overburden adjacent to the landfill. The topsoil from the Felt gravel pit contains a high percentage of fine particles, while the HK overburden contains a lower percentage of fines.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Sid Kunz, Kelly Park, Kathy Rinaldi

OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT: Prosecutor Kathy Spitzer, Clerk Mary Lou Hansen

Chairman Park called the meeting to order at 9:00 am and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

MORNING MIC

Shane Kaufman and Bruce Tonks asked the Board to release the money being held by the county for completion of the road in Grouse Landing Subdivision. Although they have completed all the road work, the final compaction test cannot be done by the developer's engineer until after the spring thaw. Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Tonks said they need a payment in order to pay for the crushed gravel used on the road. Prosecutor Spitzer said the county is holding a letter of credit as the developer's surety for completion of the subdivision infrastructure, and is not holding any cash belonging to the developer. If the road is complete, she said the developer should pay his contractors.

SEARCH & RESCUE

The Board discussed the memo from SAR commander Paul Bruno. They have received a \$59,000 EMS Level III grant from Idaho plus a \$14,000 donation from the Teton Springs Foundation to purchase a Quick Response Unit for the SAR team. Since the vehicle will cost more than \$50,000 a formal, sealed bid process is required and has been followed. Bids will be opened Dec. 27 and the state funds must be obligated by Dec. 31.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve purchase of a Quick Response Unit for the SAR team from the low bidder, provided the low bid does not exceed \$73,000. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

Commissioner Rinaldi said the county also recently obtained two Humvees for the SAR team. Even though the vehicles are being obtained at no cost to county taxpayers, they have ongoing operating costs and she wondered how many vehicles are needed. The Board will ask Sheriff Tony Liford to attend a future meeting to discuss the SAR fleet needs.

PLANNING & BUILDING

Planning Administrator Jason Boal reviewed his bi-monthly update, including the "Process for Teton County Development Code Revisions" (Attachment #1). Mr. Boal said "Issue Identification" will involve only the Planning & Zoning Commission; public input will be sought after the PZC prioritizes the Comprehensive Plan action items. He said the Zoning Map revisions will be the last step in the revision process because decisions must first be made regarding the locations and types of zones desired.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve the Amended and Restated Development Agreement for River Rim Ranch Division II – Planned Unit Development as presented. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried. Commissioner Kunz abstained due to a conflict of interest because his father-in-law owns property within the development.

Engineer Bob Ablondi said the developer hopes to obtain all approvals and signatures by Dec. 31.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Board reviewed the Public Works Update (Attachment #2) submitted by Public Works Director Jay Mazalewski and the Dec. 19 letter from the Department of Environmental Quality requesting additional data to support the Forsgren landfill cap report (Attachment #3).

SOLID WASTE. Commissioner Rinaldi expressed frustration that Forsgren has not yet provided sufficient information to DEQ regarding the landfill cap, especially since the DEQ letter references concerns previously identified in January and June of 2013. Mr. Mazalewski said DEQ wants to look at the specific data used by Forsgren to create their report. This data is readily available and will be submitted no later than the first week in January at no additional cost to the county. Mr. Mazalewski said DEQ will not accept Forsgren's report at face

value and that Forsgren must prove to DEQ that their analysis of the landfill cap is valid. This will be the most critical juncture for the future of the landfill cap.

The 10-year franchise agreement with Voorhees Sanitation expires in the fall of 2014. Mr. Mazalewski is working with Solid Waste Supervisor Saul Varela to prepare a RFB for a new waste collection contract, which will include waste diversion methods.

Turns out that the low bid contractor awarded the monitoring well contract on Nov. 13 does not have a public works license. Therefore, Mr. Mazalewski recommends awarding the contract to the next lowest bidder, Denning Drilling.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to award the monitoring well contract to Denning Drilling for a contract amount not to exceed \$9,900. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

ROAD & BRIDGE. Mr. Mazalewski said the road & bridge crew and the county's GIS department have begun a pilot project to use cell phone GPS units and cameras to document road conditions in the field. He said the previous attempt to use cell phone GPS units with the Iworqs software did not work as intended.

The Mayor of Driggs has requested county assistance to collect and haul snow for the 2014 SnowScapes in January, with an estimated cost of \$900. The county has provided such assistance in the past, but the expense has been reimbursed from the Commissioners' contingency account.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion to approve the City of Driggs request to provide assistance with the SnowScape event with the \$900 cost to be paid from the Contingency Account. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to purchase new cutting edges for Truck #5 at a cost not to exceed \$2,300. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve overnight travel for Mr. Mazalewski to attend the Terra Pavement & Road Dust conference in Minneapolis in February. Motion seconded by Commissioner Kunz and carried unanimously.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER. Building Official Tom Davis reviewed his update memo (Attachment #4). Two bids were received for construction of the antenna tower: White Cloud Communications, \$24,752; and Clark Wireless, \$35,957. Although Ormond Builders still needs to review the low bid to be certain that all requirements have been met, Mr. Davis requested approval of the contract in order not to delay the project. If the low bid is found to be incomplete, the Board can re-convene to approve the second lowest bid. Regarding the change orders, Mr. Davis explained that the electrical changes were for items that surfaced during construction while the cabinetry changes were made to meet employee requests.

● **MOTION.** Chairman Park made a motion to award the antenna tower contract to White Cloud Communications for a cost not to exceed \$25,000. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously.

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve Trade Contract Change Orders 6, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 & 38 as presented. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried unanimously.

CLERK

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Rinaldi made a motion to approve the Annual Road and Street Financial Report for FY 2013. Motion seconded by Chairman Park and carried unanimously. (Attachment #5).

● **MOTION.** Commissioner Kunz made a motion to approve Resolution 2013-1223 Budget Transfers for First Quarter FY 2014. Motion seconded by Commissioner Rinaldi and carried unanimously. (Attachment #6)



December 19, 2013

Jay T. Mazalewski, PE
County Engineer/Public Works Director
150 Courthouse Way
Driggs, ID 83422

RE: Request for Additional data to support the Technical Memorandum for the Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Report, for Teton County, dated November 12, 2013

Dear Mr. Mazalewski,

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has received and performed a review of the Technical Memorandum dated November 12, 2013, regarding the Teton County Landfill Cap Evaluation Progress Report (Report). At this time it has been determined the Report lacks sufficient supporting data to adequately review the document. Additionally, it appears many of the issues and concerns presented by DEQ to Teton County concerning the two previous submittals in January 2013 and June 2013, have not been addressed and the heterogeneity of the existing cover is still DEQ's primary concern.

In order to complete a comprehensive review of the Report and evaluate the model, DEQ is requesting the following information be submitted to support the document dated November 12, 2013. In addition, DEQ is also requesting an overview of exactly how Teton County intends to incorporate this study into the design plan to remediate the landfill cover. At a minimum the following data will need to be submitted to DEQ in order to perform an adequate review of the Report and submit any comments or approvals.

1) Data for all field measured soil densities, moisture contents and classifications for all 34 soil test pits must be included. Excavation logs should be included. Further explanation and discussion is needed if these data were not collected.

2) Additional field observations including; depth to trash in excavations, stratification, and soil characteristics would be helpful. A detailed discussion of the method use to select the samples for laboratory analysis needs to be included focusing on the depths of the samples, a log of the excavations and how the samples selected are representative across the current soil cover. Photos would be very helpful. Additionally, the model name and number of the nuclear density gauge should be submitted along with calibration documentation if performed by the consultant.

3) All reported data should clearly state whether or not the samples have been screened for cobbles and gravels. Calculated (or modeled) soil properties are likely different between the field and laboratory as inclusions were screened out. As a result correction factors used in this report need to be discussed and validated. This may include a table showing the texture and measured properties of the samples that were actually tested in the lab with the gravels and cobbles removed.

4) Soil water tension data should be presented in full for each sample.

5) The soil water retention curves referred to in Appendix B need to be included in the report.

6) The results in Appendix C, Table 1 need clarification. This section needs to clearly state the program used to model the soil water retention curves. Distinction should be made on what parameters were constrained and what parameters were fit in the modeling. The fit of these parameters should be quantified and model sensitivity should be discussed. All resulting parameters describing the soil characteristic curve should be presented with and without oversize correction. A description of any/all correction factor(s) used to account for cobbles and gravels in the soil cover should be included.

7) Include all meteorological data collected and discuss how 2007 was selected for the average year and 2010 was selected as the wettest year. Additionally, discuss why meteorological data for Ashton Idaho was used for this study instead of more local data from Driggs.

8) If possible a copy of the model should be forwarded to DEQ.

9) It has been pointed out in a previous review (AE²) that when using typical testing equipment, ASTM D5084 is not recognized as the best method or always appropriate for water balance cover soils. Using typical equipment the hydraulic conductivity may represent the upper bound capacity of the testing equipment rather than the saturated hydraulic conductivity of the cover soils. This issue needs to be addressed and values quantified.

We request that the additional data and response to comments be submitted to DEQ within 30 days from the receipt of this letter. If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 208-528-2650.

Sincerely,

Christy M. Swenson
Remediation Scientist

c: Brent E. Crowther, Division Manager, Forsgren Associates Inc.
Rensay Owen, Regional Manager-Remediation, Waste, Air Quality IDEQ-IFRO
Dean Ehlert, Solid Waste Program Coordinator, IDEQ-SO
Mark Jeffers, Discipline Lead, Geosciences, IDEQ-SO
Brady Johnson, Hydrogeologist, IDEQ-SO

V E N D O R P A Y M E N T S W I T H I N V O I C E D A T E

VENDOR: 21
INVOICE DATE: FROM 06/01/2013 TO 12/31/2013

NOTE: INCLUDES TRUST FUNDS

VENDOR INFORMATION

***** SORTED BY DATE *****

Name: FORSGREN ASSOCIATES/P.A.

Contact:

Number: 21 **Type:** REGULAR **Status:** ACTIVE **Phone 1:**

Reference No.	Inv Date	Amount	Description	Type	*Status	Rejected	Account	Wt/Ck No.	Wt/Ck Status
13322	10/25/2013	11,340.00	LANDFILL CAP REHAP, CAP DATA COLLECTION	CLAIM	C		0023-00-0808-0001	2014-0000394	REDEEM/CLEAR
13269	08/25/2013	15,780.00	LAND FILL CAP REHABILITATION PROJ MGT /PLAN	CLAIM	C		0023-00-0808-0001	2013-0002697	REDEEM/CLEAR
13207	06/25/2013	10,016.00	LANDFILL CAP REHABILITATION	CLAIM	C		0023-00-0808-0001	2013-0002345	REDEEM/CLEAR
13172	06/25/2013	10,800.00	LANDFILL CAP REHAPILITATION	CLAIM	C		0023-00-0808-0001	2013-0002082	REDEEM/CLEAR

VENDOR TOTALS	
TOTAL OPEN:	
TOTAL CLOSED:	47,936.00
TOTAL REJECTED:	
TOTAL VOIDED:	
TOTAL PAID:	47,936.00

*****END OF REPORT*****

* Status: O=Open, C=Closed, R=Rejected

ROAD COMMITTEE:

Signed up night of January 27, 2014

Pete Oslund
Brent Robson
Bob Fitzgerald
Dennie Arnold
Mark Ricks
Jim Reien
Jim Winans

PLUS:

From: Sarah Johnston [mailto:Sarah@y2consultants.com]

Sent: Tuesday, January 28, 2014 12:43 PM

To: Dawn Felchle; Commissioners

Subject: Road Committee

Kelly, Sid, Kathy, and Dawn;

I was able to attend the Road Summit last night and I would like to volunteer to serve on the Road Committee that is being formed to provide input on the county road construction and maintenance criteria and priorities.

I am a civil engineer licensed in Idaho. I have experience in roadway design and maintenance so I understand the challenges faced by the County in maintaining rural roads. I agree with a lot of the comments made last night in that I support the County using a set of criteria to determine, in a fair and consistent way, how the available funding will be put to best use. I also agree that the current selection criteria, though based on sound engineering principle, may need to be adjusted to address the issue of low-use but extremely important rural roads. There is certainly a perception of un-fairness with the current criteria based on the large area Sid pointed out in the north part of the county that doesn't have a single scheduled road improvement project. I am a 'recreationalist' and I often use the road to the Felt power plant that Mr. Arnold brought up. For personal reasons, I would LOVE for the selection criteria to be able to include that road. I do think consistent and defensible criteria, fairly and consistently implemented, is the appropriate way to select road projects. I would caution the BoCC and the Committee against any solution that involves 'hand-picking' pet projects for inclusion or exclusion. Thank you for considering me for a position on the Road Committee.

Sincerely,
Sarah Johnston, PE



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

Teton County Clerk

150 Courthouse Drive #208
Driggs, Idaho 83422

January 31, 2014

TO: County Commissioners
FROM: Teton County Clerk
SUBJECT: Special Road Levy Election in May 2014?

The current road levy expires this year. If you want to ask voters to renew the 2-year levy in May, you must adopt a resolution on or before March 10.

I've attached a spreadsheet showing the estimated split of \$1,000,000 levy dollars based on 2013 values. However, the dollars actually collected from a new levy would be distributed according to 2014 and 2015 city property value.

I've also attached a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board 2 years ago.

How do you want to proceed?

Road & Bridge Levy Calculations **

(Using State Tax Commission 9/6/2013 September Value Worksheet)

	Net Taxable Value (without exempt personal property & with Driggs URD)	Calculated Levy Rate	100% of Tax	Overall split of Road & Bridge tax if 100% to cities
TOTALS	1,320,937,160	0.000757038	1,000,000	
Driggs	185,090,404	0.000757038	140,121	14.012%
Victor	113,859,142	0.000757038	86,196	8.620%
Tetonia	11,645,183	0.000757038	8,816	0.882%
Remainder of County	1,010,342,431	0.000757038	764,868	76.487%

	FY: 2011 Net Taxable Value (including Driggs Urban Renewal)	Overall split of Road & Bridge tax if 100% to cities	FY: 2009 Net Taxable Value (including Driggs Urban Renewal)	Overall split of Road & Bridge tax if 100% to cities
TOTALS	1,513,798,302		2,152,961,875	
Driggs	210,305,663	13.893%	225,704,626	10.483%
Victor	143,637,390	9.489%	215,975,139	10.032%
Tetonia	13,084,327	0.864%	15,997,692	0.743%
Remainder of County	1,146,770,922	75.755%	1,695,284,418	78.742%

**Actual levy rates and amounts per city will be based upon property values at time tax is levied so will be different than shown here.



Resolution 2012-0312

ORDERING A SPECIAL ROAD & BRIDGE LEVY ELECTION TO BE HELD MAY 15, 2012

At a meeting of the Board of Teton County Commissioners, State of Idaho, on the 12th day of March, 2012, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

A Resolution of the Teton County Board of County Commissioners ordering a special election to be held on the question of authorizing a special tax levy for two (2) years only in an amount not to exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per year to improve the roads and bridges in Teton County and in the cities of Driggs, Victor and Tetonia; establishing the date, time and place of the election; approving the form of ballot and notice of election; and providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the transportation system in Teton County, including the roads and bridges within the cities of Driggs, Victor and Tetonia, is critical infrastructure for the public health and welfare and for the movement of people, goods and services around and throughout the County and the Cities;

WHEREAS, sufficient funding is not available for the maintenance and improvement of the roads and bridges in Teton County and within the cities of Driggs, Victor and Tetonia;

WHEREAS, the County has determined it advisable to provide additional funding for roads and bridges through the certification of an additional levy on the taxable property in the County as provided in Section 40-801 Idaho Code, which levy is limited to .002 of the market value for assessment purposes, provided that fifty percent of funds collected from property within the limits of any incorporated city be apportioned to that city;

WHEREAS, the County has determined it to be in the best interests of all citizens of the county to allocate greater than fifty percent of funds collected from this proposed special road & bridge tax levy to the cities of Driggs, Victor and Tetonia; and

WHEREAS, because such levy will cause the County's budget to be in excess of the limitation contained in Section 63-802(1), Idaho Code, the County proposes to submit to the qualified voters of Teton County, Idaho the question of approval of such levy pursuant to the provisions of Section 63-802(3), Idaho Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

Section 1. That a special election is hereby called to be held in Teton County, Idaho, on Tuesday, May 15, 2012, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the County the proposition set forth in the form of ballot appearing in Section 5 hereof.

Section 2. The special election shall be held as specified in Section 34-106, Idaho Code and in the Notice of Special Election attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A" and by reference made a part hereof.

Section 3. The polls of the special election shall open at the hour of 8:00 a.m. on May 15, 2012, and shall remain open continuously until the hour of 8:00 p.m., at which time the polls shall be closed. The polling places for the special election shall be as set forth in Exhibit "A."

Section 4. Electors must, in order to vote at the special election, be registered to vote according to the registration records of Teton County, Idaho. Any person who is eligible to vote may register on Election Day by appearing in person at a polling place established for the election, by completing a registration card, taking an oath on the form prescribed by law, and providing proof of residence in the manner provided by Section 34-408A, Idaho Code.

Section 5. The ballot proposition for the special election shall be in substantially the following form:

Official Ballot
Special Road & Bridge Levy Election
Teton County, State of Idaho
May 15, 2012

Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County Idaho be authorized to levy a supplemental levy pursuant to Idaho Code 63-802(3), in the amount of up to \$1,000,000 per year for a period of two years, commencing with the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 2012, for the purpose of improving the roads and bridges in Teton County and within the cities of Driggs, Victor and Teton, all as provided in the Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County on March 12, 2012.

IN FAVOR OF authorizing the levy in the amount of \$1,000,000 per year for two years

AGAINST authorizing the levy in the amount of \$1,000,000 per year for two years

Section 6. That the County Clerk shall in accordance with the provisions of Idaho Code § 34-2425 cause sample ballots to be printed and distributed as provided by law and shall cause a facsimile except as to size of said sample ballot to be published in accordance with Idaho Code § 34-602.

Section 7. Any qualified and registered elector of the County who expects to be absent from the County on the day of the election, or who will be unable to go to the polling place, may vote by absentee in the manner provided by Section 34-1002, Idaho Code.

Section 8. The Teton County Clerk is authorized to cause a sufficient number of ballots to be printed for use at the special election, to acquire other election supplies as may be required, and to take other and further actions as may be necessary in connection with the special election.

Section 9. This resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage and approval.

Section 10. That results of said supplemental levy election shall be certified on May 17, 2012. If carried, the additional levy on all taxable property in Teton County Idaho for two (2) years only in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year shall be levied annually at the time and in the manner as general taxes for said County are levied for fiscal years beginning October 1, 2012 and October 1, 2013.

Section 11. The proper officer or officers of said County are hereby authorized and directed to do all things requisite and necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and to distribute the proceeds of the taxes so collected as follows:

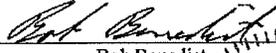
- 13.893% to the City of Driggs Street Fund
- 09.489% to the City of Victor Street Fund
- 00.864% to the City of Teton Street Fund
- The remainder to the Teton County Special Road & Bridge Levy Fund

ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 12th day of March, 2012

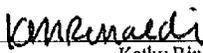
TETON COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



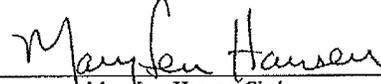
Kelly Park



Bob Benedict



Kathy Rinaldi

ATTEST: 

Mary Lou Hansen, Clerk

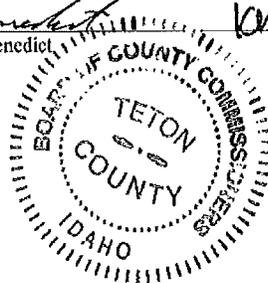


Exhibit A

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ROAD & BRIDGE LEVY ELECTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County, Idaho adopted on March 12, 2012, a Special Road & Bridge Levy Election will be held on May 15, 2012 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., for the purpose of voting upon the question and proposition of authorizing a levy in the amount of up to \$1,000,000 per year for a period of two years commencing with the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 2012 for the purpose of purpose of improving the roads and bridges in Teton County and within the cities of Driggs, Victor and Tetonida.

Said election will be held at the following polling places:

<u>Election Precinct</u>	<u>Polling Place</u>
#1	Gymnasium, Tetonida LDS Church, 6181 S. Main, Tetonida, Idaho
#2 & #5	Teton County Courthouse, Commissioners Meeting Room 150 Courthouse Drive, Driggs, Idaho
#3 & #4	Driggs City Center, 60 S. Main, Driggs, Idaho
#6 & #7	Gymnasium, Victor LDS Church, 87 East Center, Victor, Idaho
ABSENTEE	Teton County Clerk, 150 Courthouse Drive #208 Driggs, ID 83422 (354-8780)

(The second Notice of Election, to be published not less than five days prior to the election, will be the same as above and shall also include the following statement and a facsimile of the sample ballot.)

The question to be submitted to the electors shall be by ballot reading substantially as follows:

Official Ballot
Special Road & Bridge Levy Election
Teton County, State of Idaho
May 15, 2012

Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County Idaho be authorized to levy a supplemental levy pursuant to Idaho Code 63-802(3), in the amount of up to \$1,000,000 per year for a period of two years, commencing with the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 2012, for the purpose of improving the roads and bridges in Teton County and within the cities of Driggs, Victor and Tetonida, all as provided in the Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County on March 12, 2012.

IN FAVOR OF authorizing the levy in the amount of \$1,000,000 per year for two years

AGAINST authorizing the levy in the amount of \$1,000,000 per year for two years