IN RE: SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE
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WYOMING WATER AND WASTE ADVISORY BOARD


IN RE: SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DIVISION


TRANSCRIPT OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS

Pursuant to notice duly given to all parties in interest, this matter came on for meeting on the 22 nd day of January, 2016, at the hour of 9:28 a.m., at Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 2211 King Boulevard, Casper, Wyoming before the Wyoming Water and Waste Advisory Board, Ms. Marjorie Bedessem, Chairman, presiding, with Mr. Klaus Hanson and Mr. David Applegate in attendance, and Ms. Lorie Cahn appearing by videoconferencing

Also present were Mr. Bob Doctor, Waste Program Manager; Craig McOmie, Manager for Landfill Remediation and Cease and Transfer program; and Ms. Gina Thompson, Water Quality Division.

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            P R O C E E D I N G S
            (Meeting proceedings commenced
        9:28 a.m., January 22, 2016.)
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We will then move on in
the agenda to the Solid Waste Division.
    First up is updates on the status of the
Municipal Solid and Hazardous Waste Facilities Cease and
Transfer Program.
    MS. THOMPSON: Madam Chairman, it will take
me just a moment to pull up his presentation.
        (Off-the-record discussion.)
            MS. THOMPSON: Okay. Lorie, we're going to
go ahead and share this presentation. Okay. Here we go.
                            MR. MCOMIE: Okay. So I'm here to talk
about the cease and transfer program. My name is
Craig McOmie. I'm program manager for Landfill Remediation
and the Cease and Transfer program. I've spoke to you guys
a couple of times.
There's been some movement that \(I\) thought was worthy of an update in the programs. I'm going to start off with the cease and transfer program, which is, of course, the program that we helped to fund the closure of small landfills throughout the state through grants and loans, up to 75 percent currently, and then they bring a 25 percent match, and we fund the transfer station or the
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closure.
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    But on the first slides you'll see project
successes. To date, 14 programs have been approved for
funding by the State Lands Investment Board. Of those 14,
8 of them have been transfer stations, 6 have been
closures. So we have a nice balance there.
    Some of the concerns initially in the program
were, you know, we were being -- they would be able to fund
the transfer station and afford those, and then we would
get to the closures and we would strip them of their
reserves, and they wouldn't be able to do that.
    I will say most of these landfill closures were
stand-alone projects. They either add a transfer station
or -- so we're getting to that next phase now that we're
getting more closures.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Excuse me, Craig, could
you speak a little slower and get a little closer to the
microphone?
    MR. MCOMIE: Sure.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Thank you.
    MR. MCOMIE: Closer I can do; slower, I
    don't know.
    So do you need me to restart, or did you get some
of it, Lorie?
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Just go -- you can go
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ahead from where you were, yes.
MR. MCOMIE: So I'm moving down to the second bullet. To date, we've awarded $\$ 17.6$ million in grants, $\$ 2.8$ million in loans, which are zero-interest loans that we provide to facilities to be paid back over 20 years. The account has remaining balance of 3.3 million in grants and $\$ 3$ million in loans. Last legislative session they replenished $\$ 6.5$ million to the program to bring it back to its original balance. So we had a very successful outing just last year, as you can see from the drawdown.

Next page. So from there, in the 2016
legislative session, some things have happened where the department -- every year we're required to provide an annual renewal list of the project priority list, as it's called. And, obviously, on that we removed the facilities that have received funding in the past year, and I have added a facility this year. Last year we added one as well. Lusk transfer station was added last year. They had fallen -- some funding fell through that they were working with another entity to secure. So we brought them into the program.

This year we brought the town of Clearmont in for a closure, and it was a small $\$ 300,000$ project, but they were struggling to try to find financing for that project.

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So that was one of the additions.
    Additionally, as entities get closer to their
projects, they are allowed to submit cost revisions, if you
will, if they have an engineer's estimate. A lot of them,
if they're seven years out, they don't go and get an
engineer's estimate. They'll default to the department to
set a price that we think the project might cost. If they
get an engineer's estimate, we present that to the
legislature, and if they approve of that increase or
decrease, then that comes into statute, and we can fund
that amount.
    This year WSWRA has, once again, been active in
the program. And one of the recommendations they made to
the Joint Appropriations Committee and Minerals -- Minerals
Committee tends to have more oversight of this. They've
been the ones carrying the water for landfill issues for
10 years now.
    JAC, of course, is who -- is the budget -- is the
pursestrings. So when they went in front of JAC recently,
it looked like there was going to be some budget issues, as
you can all understand. And so the governor didn't put any
money into the cease and transfer program budget for this
year. The Wyoming Solid Waste and Recycling Association
went forth and proposed that $15 million be moved from
the landfill remediation program, which has a balance of
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45 million, over to the cease and transfer program to
continue to fund operations. That number was arrived at by
a burn rate that the department develops every year on the
projects that we anticipate coming forward in that -- in
that biennium.
    The current biennium, I anticipate, what,
7 \text { projects coming in, and 16, at least, entities have}
expressed interest. Of those 7 projects, 6 of them are
closures, and 1 of them is a transfer station.
    It was met with -- I think positively at this
point. We'll see if it makes it through the whole body of
this session. But at this point in -- and, actually, the
director, Director Parfitt, recommended $17 million. Of
the $45 million, you know, I'm not sure -- the
recommendation -- we wanted to make sure -- there's
currently three projects, as I'll go into with the
remediation side, but the three projects that we've got
coming up, we guesstimate to cost around 28 to $30 million
to remediate. And that's kind of where we got the 15 to
the $17 million that they requested information on. And so
it shouldn't cause any problems to the landfill remediation
program, hopefully, if they were to fund this out of that.
    House Bill 105 is a bill that's being represented
by Representative Larsen out of Fremont County. House Bill
105, what it does is some of these smaller-smaller
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facilities in the state have struggled to get their
2 5 \text { percent match for the cease and transfer program, and so}
what House Bill 105 would do is make the program whole,
where communities can reach up to a hundred percent funding
through grants and loans instead of 75. That would still
be a zero-interest loan blend, and there will still be, you
know, some -- there will be grant and loan blends. I don't
see a hundred percent grant going out in the program to do
that. It will just help people capture so they're not
matching.
    We have one entity that ended up taking
consensus, direct distribution, a zero-interest loan and a
cease and transfer loan and a mineral royalty grant, and so
for the Office of State Lands and Investments to track all
these different arms, it just seems a lot cleaner if they
make the program whole.
    Some concern has been stressed about maybe
somebody receiving a hundred percent grant on that, the
"skin in the game" term comes up. I think WSWRA offered an
amendment that in no event shall grants exceed 90 percent.
That didn't make it into the current bill that is on the
website, I noticed. So that could be an amendment that's
offered on the floor. I don't know where that would go.
    But currently the department and the Office of
State Lands do a very thorough job of vetting people's
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books and looking at their audits and seeing what they can handle for loans.

Next page. So on the landfill remediation program, very pleased to announce that since I was here last, we now have three written agreements that have been signed and executed with the entities that were in the program. Two of the entities opted for what's called "operator-led," which means that they have a little bit more control as far as selection of the consultants or -the biggest thing that $I$ notice is a lot of the invoicing and everything will go through that entity, and then the entity submits to the department for reimbursement of the funds.

The DEQ-led project, the department actually has a lot more control on the invoicing side, so we would meet with the consultant and say here are the parameters for billing and things of that nature. And so if for some reason something was billed out that wasn't eligible, the department would say it's not reimbursable.

There are some other, obviously, nuances that go along with the DEQ-led, but that's at the will of the entity, if they would like us to handle more the publicity side of it with the community, things like that.

On the status of each entity, I don't know if $I$ put that on the next slide. So there has -- the three

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entities that have signed written agreements are Casper,
Sheridan and Campbell County. And so Casper is through
what's called the nature and extent and the assessment of
corrective measures.
    The department's just issued yesterday a letter
with our approval of the nature and extent and ACM, and
then what we believe the remedies should be for that
assessment of corrective measures.
    Campbell County is also in a pipeline, but
they're in the nature and extent study phase right now. I
think they've just recently submitted that to the
department, so there'll be some meetings happening in the
very near future with them to go over that, maybe look at
well placement and try to determine things of that nature
to move forward in theirs.
    And then the city of Sheridan is in the infancy
stage. They actually hadn't begun anything. So their
department had just gone through what was called the
statement of interest, where firms indicated desire to do
the remediation projects for those. Of that, we've
shortlisted four firms. Of the four firms, the RFPs from
them are due on February 2nd, and then we'll do interviews
on those in the first week of March. I think March 10th
and 11th, actually. And for -- to select a consultant to
do the work at those facilities.
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    Besides that, I think -- I think that's all for a
    quick and dirty update. Yes. So thank you guys for
    letting me jump in and do it. Do you have any questions on
    any of the programs or how things are going or --
    Hi, Lorie. I can see you now.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So I had a question at
    the last board meeting that we asked for you to be able to
    address for us, and that was -- obviously, there's
uncertainty regarding legislative funding with this new
session. So if funding is not available for an entity,
will their closure dates be pushed back?
    MR. MCOMIE: It's a good news/bad news
scenario. For the facilities that are in the burn rate
that you look to come in in 2016 at least, I do have
funding for at least five of the seven projects. One of
the projects is rather large. It's over a $10 million
project, but the other ones tend to be 1 million here, you
know, 500,000 for a small closure there. So we would be
able to move on some of those projects while we iron out
the funding maybe going into the '17 session.
    Like I said, thus far it's been kind of positive
results as far as meeting with Minerals and Joint
Appropriations, but in the event that we can't do a closure
on one of these, yes, we would look to move those dates
back. That would be up to the permitting staff to try to
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find whether or not they had space. If there was an
instance where they were out of room, we might have to look
at a temporary vertical expansion, something of that
nature, to push that date.
    On the flipside, the waste really shouldn't be an
issue for us as much as just getting a robust intermediate
cover on in the meantime because they should have a
transfer station in place, because we phase these,
obviously, the transfer station to allow them to haul waste
first, before they get to a closure. But that is the
option that we would consider the most, yes.
    We do our very best not to force them into --
with that said, we will take into consideration the amount
of impact that they're having as far as contamination to
the environment. That is always a factor that's
considered. That's one of the things in the landfill
remediation program. There's redundancy. The people that
are on the cease and transfer list, those landfills are all
on the other lists as well. And so that -- the hope is we
get good caps on these things, and when we get to them on
the remediation list, perhaps the cap has done its duty and
we don't have to do further investigation. But --
    Did that answer your question, Lorie?
        BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Uh-huh. Thank you.
        MR. MCOMIE: Anything else for the board?
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    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I had a question.
I know you kind of gave us an update on revised
list for cease and transfer, but you also have to submit a
revised list for the remediation projects?
MR. MCOMIE: I do. What we do, though, is
we --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Craig, could you please
repeat the question? I couldn't hear Marge's question.
MR. MCOMIE: Yeah. Marge asked with
respect to the cease and transfer list that's updated every
year and resubmitted for approval by the legislature, we
do -- we do the same thing for the landfill remediation
program, but instead of updating that list, what we do is
have to submit an annual report in June. The cease and
transfer report is submitted to Minerals in October, and
then the landfill remediation is a June report.
Because nobody has been dealt with, if you will,
to date, that list doesn't change as far as the priority of
those facilities, but we do issue a report with the status
of the facilities. This next year will be quite a
different report. We will have expenditures and money
going out the door. Of the $\$ 45$ million $I$ mentioned
earlier, 17 million has been appropriated to date, and so
we have money where these projects can begin to work. The
city of Casper, for instance, the department has approved
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the installation of a gas system and flare to start
addressing those concerns.
    So, yeah, that -- that is -- and one thing,
Marge, that I would like to do, because somebody in the top
of that facility, Buffalo was one, has recently put an FML
cap on, and so, you know, they've addressed what would
probably likely be the first step of the ACM to begin with,
and so we're going to be wanting to look at that.
    Additionally, if we -- when we start getting in
water classification, I think you might see some shuffling
of that list because the list was based on all Class I
aquifers, and if that's not the case at some facilities,
obviously that would have -- but that's quite an
undertaking. So we're working how we're going to do that
and how water is going to approach that.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I want to make sure I
understand the mechanics. So there's different timing in
that you do kind of an annual report on cease and transfer
in October --
    MR. MCOMIE: Yes.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- and remediation in
June.
    MR. MCOMIE: Yes.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But every year does
legislature have to approve the list?
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MR. MCOMIE: They do. They do.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So when do they get the
list to the -- that they approve at their session?
MR. MCOMIE: That actually goes into the
session, and the list for -- Minerals will get that list in
June for remediation. They give it, for lack of a
better -- a tentative blessing, if you will, and then it's carried to the full body for the vote during session.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Gotcha. Okay.

MR. MCOMIE: And cease and transfer, the same way. They, actually, in a meeting in Cheyenne I was at recently approved the cease and transfer list. There were some errors in it that we're going to have to work through in the session. Some of the revisions on the costs didn't get in, unfortunately, so -- but, yeah, those are both blessed by the entire body in the session.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So basically the lists come from those annual reports and get moved forward through the Minerals Committee.

MR. MCOMIE: That's correct. That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Thank you.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: And, Craig, when you
say you have funding in 2016 on -- five of the seven
projects have funding, do the other two entities know that

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their funding is in jeopardy?
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MR. MCOMIE: They do. And they've been
working with their local legislators to support WSWRA's
proposal to shift some of the money over from remediation,
if you will. And I think the other entities are engaged as
well, because the amount of money, if you recall, it was
like 3.6 in grant, 3 in loan. To date I've given out just
about 2.5 in loans. So because of that, it would be some
of these facilities that do, if there's funding available,
they would have to contemplate taking a heavier amount of
loan to receive that funding for their project, and that is
problematic for some of them that have raised tipping fees
considerably, or, you know, in one case they've tried three
times to pass a mill levy, as a district can do, and it's
failed all three times. So some of them kind of have their
back against the wall. And so I think they're all working
in concert. It's just being a budget session, as you know,
it requires a two-thirds vote instead of next year they
could get through on a 50-50. So everybody's working
diligently with their legislators, and WSWRA is doing an
outstanding job of testifying, but, you know, it's really
up to the members to get out there.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Anything else for
Mr. McOmie?
Thank you very much.

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            MR. MCOMIE: Thank you, guys. I'll
probably give you an update after the session, just to let
you know how the projects are going, if you'd like.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We'd appreciate that.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Thank you.
    MS. THOMPSON: Thanks, Craig.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. So according to
the agenda, we have proposed revisions of the rules coming
up; however, it seems that that would be a more lengthy
item, and if no one objects, we prefer to move Item C up,
grant requests.
    MS. THOMPSON: Madam Chairman, we don't
have any grant requests to present to you.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So Item C, the grant
request for reimbursement, none were received by the board,
so I'm glad to hear we don't have any. We didn't miss
anything.
    So, Mr. Jennings you, didn't have anything you
wanted to update us on?
    MR. JENNINGS: No, Madam Chair.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Let's take a
five-minute break, and we'll get into the proposed
revisions to Chapters 1, 2 and deletion of 9 and 15.
            (Meeting proceedings recessed
            9:53 a.m. to 10:02 a.m.)
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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Let's reconvene. Bob
    Doctor with Solid and Hazardous Waste Division is going to
be presenting overview of the proposed changes to the waste
rules.
The order that we're going to do this in is we're
going to his own review, and then we're going to take
public comments. After that, then we'll go through board
comment and maybe get into some more details.
So I'm going to turn the floor over to
Mr. Doctor.
MR. DOCTOR: Good morning. I'm very happy
to be here. After many years of wanting to get these rules
reorganized, it's nice to finally be sitting here in front
of you guys.
Let's see. Do it this way or --
MS. THOMPSON: I can't do the show because
it messes with the Hangout. Sorry.
MR. DOCTOR: Figures.
MS. THOMPSON: I know.
MR. DOCTOR: That takes away all my
pizzazz.
So really what we're going to do is -- this is
the presentation based really on what we did when we did
our outreach when we went around the state. So I've just
kind of tweaked it just a little bit for you guys today.

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So this is the basic overview of the basis for the rule changes and some of the key points that -- of changes that we're making.

One of the first reasons we're doing this is the governor's directive to reduce the length and number of our rules, eliminate obsolete stuff, and "clear the clutter." And we have our share of that in these rules, which the majority of which date back to the early '90s. There was some odds and ends of changes, but our rules are based on Subtitle D, which we really started adopting in the early '90s. So it was time.

Next, please.
So we're working on changing Chapter 1, which is the general provisions of the solid waste rules; Chapter 2 , which is the municipal landfill rules; eliminating
Chapter 9, which suspended permits for commercial
facilities pending rules. Well, now that we have rules for
commercial facilities, we don't need this chapter anymore.

And good old Chapter 15 , which dates way back to 1975, prior to Subtitle D, has been hanging out there for a
long time, and it's time to say good-bye to that one as
well. That was the catchall chapter, and pretty much all
solid waste facilities were regulated to that chapter
before the current rules.
    So in Chapter 1, we -- you'll notice a lot of
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text was just deleted that was pretty much unnecessary.
The attorneys have advised us that we don't need to have
things in rules that are already in statute, and that's
throughout these rule changes. Not a lot of us like that,
but it's a quick way to reduce the volume of our rules for
the governor.
And we do have a problem because when a statutory
definition changes, it takes forever for us to get it
adjusted in our rules. So the attorneys always advise us
not to have things in a rule that's already in statute.
And you'll see several instances through here where we've
removed things from the rule that are in statute.
Also, there are definitions added that over the
years we've had so many questions, we thought we should add
those too. And the Statement of Principal Reasons has a
detailed list of those things that have come out and been
added.
And then what -- we number the definitions, so
it's a little easier to reference when we need to for
various purposes.
A couple of notable things. In the last rule
change we really made it a lot easier for communities to
provide solid waste services who are closing their
landfills. And so it became much easier to run out an
exempt or low-volume, low-hazard transfer station. But one

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of the things we've seen over the last two years of that is
that people really need a little bit more room if we're
going to start implementing more composting or be able
to store scrap metals for a little bit longer, depending
on the markets. So what we're doing is going from
1 to 3 acres to be exempt, and I believe up to 10 acres for
low-volume, low-hazardous facility.
    So this should give us a little more time to work
into a lot better job of recycling. And we kind of had it
in mind that also at the time, way back when, when \(I\)
started making this change, we had some commercial -- large
commercial recycling facilities that wanted to come into
the state. There was one down in Cheyenne that was talking
pretty seriously for a while. And this low-volume,
low-hazard size exemption would have really helped them
provide services to more citizens, and so we've expanded.
    When the EPA passed the rule for CRTs, we had
recycling opportunities for those. Nobody makes leaded
CRTs, the old TV screens, anymore. Everything's going to
flat screen. So there's really no place to recycle lead
anymore. But our previous rule change, all e-waste was
kind of lumped into one big category. So what we've done
is separate out the CRTs for the remainder of the e-waste
stream to improve recycling of that waste stream, and so
that one bad apple, like a CRT in a Dumpster, doesn't
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contaminate the whole load and cause it to be called
hazardous. So it should improve opportunities for
recycling.
We're still trying to find markets or some way to
deal with CRTs, but it's very difficult, especially for a
school district that's getting rid of 50 of them at a time.
Technically, they're a hazardous waste. So this should
hopefully make it easier.
A permit amendment process was a little messy.
Our Attorney General's Office has made some changes, and
also the statute for lifetime permits told us that if you
have an amendment to a lifetime permit, you have to go
through the same process as you do for a new permit, which
is a completeness review with public notice and technical
review with public notice. And we didn't think that
changing operating hours at a landfill warranted that level
of work, so what we've done is narrowed the focus down to
major changes and things that really warrant public
participation and public notice. So a lot of very simple
things now, even if we receive a new design for a liner at
a new landfill unit, that that is not going to be
considered a major amendment anymore, unless it maybe is
reducing the effectiveness or something. So this should
make it easier for all of us to change our permits on the
fly.

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Also, in Chapter 1, we removed the classification
for Type I and II landfills --

MS. LANGSTON: Yay.

MR. DOCTOR: -- and regulating all the
constituents. Some of this has its basis back in a report to the governor from a citizens advisory group way back in 2004 .

In reality, we really don't have any Type II
landfills left anymore anyway, but we can talk more about that later. And this is also in Chapter 2 changes as well.

As you know, we have new legislation regarding access for collecting data, and as a result of that, we have built into the solid waste rules in Chapters 1 and 2, both, that the operator needs to specifically allow the DEQ access for inspections. That provision was previously built into our permit letters, but the Attorney General's Office felt that given the new statute, the operator needs to specifically give us written authorization to do that.

The variance process has been kind of messy for many years now, and we have a representative from the City of Cheyenne who may be able to elaborate. They just went through their variance process. And the statutory variance process really was never designed for permanent variance that we use for landfills, but we were trying to find a way to make use of that in our variance process. So what we've
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done is make the variance process very similar to the
process of getting a permit. So it should be a lot more
easy to follow for everybody, and hopefully take a lot less
longer.
Also, the public notice text for low-volume,
low-hazard permits was essentially duplicated, and the only
real difference was one was a mobile facility and one was
for a fixed facility. So we got rid of a bunch of language
there.
We have to terminate operating permits and then
issue closure permits, and then some day, God willing, we
terminate closure permits. There was nothing in the rule
about how to go about doing that, so we've added that in
here in order to make it clear how we terminate permits.
We had a process for denying them or revoking them, but
that's an enforcement action, really. So we put some text
in there about doing that.
Chapter 2. The majority of the redline you'll
see there is reorganization, things were deleted from
former Section 2 and put into other sections of the rule to
consolidate single topics and single sections of the rule.
A real big one I think is this change to the
location standards. When statutes talk about location
standards, they talk about a facility, so the boundary of
the whole facility. When EPA talks about location

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standards, they talk about a disposal unit within the facility, not the boundary of the facility itself. And as a result, we've got some awfully odd-looking landfill permit boundaries to avoid wells or streams or wetlands, that type of stuff.

The changes we're making now get rid of a lot of the extra locations standards that are not in statute or in Subtitle D. And now we've incorporated the Subtitle D process that units cannot be located in some of these areas. And it's new units, lateral expansions, and, of course, new landfills, new facilities. So it should be a lot easier to wade through the location standards now. I think it's simpler. And, again, in Chapter 2 we added that site access agreement. Eventually, we'll need to add that throughout.

Again, there were differing regulations for Type I and II landfills, primarily. It was the frequency with which landfills needed to provide daily cover over garbage, and it was groundwater monitoring requirements, and then particular requirement to conduct statistical evaluations of groundwater data. Historically, the department had been doing that work on behalf of Type II landfills. I think our statistical software people kind of look the other way and let us go ahead and do that. But, in fact, we really don't have any Type II landfills left,
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because in order to be a Type II landfill, you have to have
no evidence of a release and receive less than 20 tons of
waste a day and have no reasonable place to go with your
garbage, and that's just not the case anymore.
We went through and looked at this and we found
one facility, which is Manville, where we don't have
evidence of a release. They could still be considered
Type II that would be doing their own statistics as a
result of this. And they're planning to excavate and
clean-close their landfill in the next couple of years, I
think. So it's kind of a nonissue.
Another big one is this methane limit. You know,
in doing a comparison to Subtitle D, you don't have to take
action until the concentration of methane is at the lower
explosive limit. In our existing rule, it's much more
conservative. You have to take action and do something
about it if the methane level is 25 percent of the lower
explosive limit. So this should make a pretty big
difference when it comes to addressing landfill gas. In
particular, I think as we start putting final cover on our
landfills, we may start seeing gas that now is being pushed
out the sides, and this could make it a lot easier for us
to deal with that.
There was a requirement in our rule that if you
had more than a million cubic yards in a disposal unit, you

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were required to have leak detection, and that's nowhere in
Subtitle D, and we've removed that now. We struggled with
that for many years. In fact, when we had -- we were
digging little landfill trenches, it wasn't a big deal, but
I think the first one to come up against this was the City
of Casper, and they're putting in a modern landfill with
one big unit, essentially, and this was a big problem to
get through this, so we're getting rid of that.
Lots of consolidation, in particular the closure
standards. The rule used to say your closure permit
application has to include pertinent materials, but there
really wasn't much definition of what that means, what is
pertinent. So we've gone through and said here are the
things that should be in the closure permit. You don't
need design and operating stuff in a closure permit. So
we're eliminating a lot of stuff. And I think one of
the -- big things, as a result of a comment, actually, was
if you've submitted something to us already, you don't have
to resubmit it. You can reference it instead of including
it in the permit. But you can also duplicate things that
are in your existing permit and recopy those things. So
we're trying to make that a little more flexible.
Also noticed in the Subtitle D, that in final
cover the barrier layer only needs to be 18 inches thick,
and our rule said 2 feet. And if we look at that, that's a

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significant cost increase to go out and put another
6 inches of dirt down, or more, when you're putting final
cover on a landfill. So we've changed that to match what's
going on in Subtitle D, and that should help us with
closure costs.
I wish somebody from Douglas was here, but
there's been other instances of this. And really what
Subtitle D calls for is when you close the unit, you need
to put that information in the operating record for the
facility. And that was because the EPA rules were written
such that states may not have permit, and so it's all based
on citizen lawsuits and having things in the operating
record.
But things now need to come into DEQ when
facilities are closed. And Douglas is an example. They
were going in and putting final cover on, but they really
didn't document anything. They had nothing in their files.
They had submitted nothing to DEQ. And many years after
they finished closure, they realized when their engineer
looked and said, "I'm not stamping that," and they had to
go out and collect samples to prove that their final cover
had been constructed properly. And they were very
fortunate in that the compaction was still okay, and they
did not have to go back and reconstruct the final cover
over a large part of their landfill. So now it makes more

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sense we're getting this documentation in as it happens,
especially when we have 25-year permits.
And so now, you know, 10 years after the fact, if
an engineer -- a new engineer's coming in to certify
closure, there is some documentation that that engineer can
look at to say, yeah, I can stamp this, and I can agree
they did what they needed to do.
Next one. Getting close to the end here, aren't
we?
So I just thought I'd mention, we, I think,
announced our informal outreach about July 21st. We went
around the state to Green River, Cody, Gillette, Cheyenne,
Casper with our informal outreach. And for the most part,
we just sat down and went page-by-page through the rule.
We had a lot of positive comments on the reorganization,
and we had a lot of just plain questions, not really
recommendations for changes.
And so I went through and made notes, and then
that is the basis for the summary of comments that you'd
all received. It was very good, and I thought I was done,
and then they say, oh, you get to be the guinea pig for the
new electronic comments system. And so we started all over
again, and we went back out with an electronic comment
system that seems to work effectively, but we've only
received two comments; one back in October, on that

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electronic system, and one yesterday, which I've made
copies for you here.
But it's nice that I get the comments in
electronic form. I can block and copy those in, and I've
got them word for word. So that works good.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Bob, can -- Gina, can
you please email me the comments from yesterday about --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, can you just --
it's short. Can you just read into the record?
MS. THOMPSON: Lorie, I'll read it into the
record. I don't have access to this one because they split
it by division. So the comment --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: We can -- we can do it
when it's more appropriate, like maybe in the public
comments section or something.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Which will be in about
a minute.
MS. THOMPSON: I'll just hold on to it,
then.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: Of course, we've got the
notice and comment for this meeting. So, you know, we've
had informal comments from July really through October, and
now this. So it's, I think, maybe unprecedented, but it's
been nice. And I really like the informal process. It

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worked really well, and we had a lot of input and people caught a lot of stuff.

So, Lorie, hopefully there won't be so many typographical errors for you to have to find for me. I was counting on you for that.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I have some for Gina. No worry.

MR. DOCTOR: Okay. So this just kind of summarizes the comments we received. We just had some very open discussions, and it wasn't real formal, which was nice. And so \(I\) summarized those comments into five related areas for you all in the response to comments. And \(I\) think that all came in the email, except for that one comment, which was actually related to comments back in October.

And for more details on -- blow-by-blow summary of each change that's made throughout the rule, the draft Statement of Principal Reasons pretty much goes through and you can kind of go through. I have a cheat sheet here, so if we go through and there's questions about specific rules, I've gone through and made notes on each and every change in the rule in case somebody had questions about what happened to this, where did it go, as we're going through this so \(I\) can help you with it.

So if there are no questions, I didn't see any point in getting into it.

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That sounds -- that
sounds good. Appreciate the overview.
    What we'd like to do is, based on this overview,
to have Gina read that electronic comment that came, and
then have the public come up and provide their comments,
and we'll discuss the \(S O P R\) and the response to comments
you've already done, so...
    MS. THOMPSON: Okay. So this written
comment that came electronically, DEQ received it
January 21, 2016. It's concerning Chapter 2 of the Solid
Waste Rules and Regulations. The comment reads, "After
reviewing others' comments and the DEQ's responses, the
City of Laramie would like more time to review Chapter 2.
Specifically, one commenter did not feel that the
Appendix \(C\) parameters should trigger assessment monitoring
and the commenter believes that there may be some
unintended consequences that could be more stringent than
Subtitle D and increase costs for landfill operators. As a
landfill operator, the City of Laramie, Solid Waste
Division would like more time to evaluate the commenters'
concerns."
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Thank you.
        So do we have comments from the audience?
Anybody would like to come up and begin?
    MS. THOMPSON: If you'll go ahead and sit
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here, you'll be right next to our microphone, and our board
member in Jackson will be able to hear you pretty clearly.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Gina, can you switch
back to the camera, please?
MS. THOMPSON: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I don't know how we
provide Lorie with a copy of the comments that we are
receiving.
MS. THOMPSON: So I could take a picture
and email it to her. I don't know if that's -- because we
don't have a scanner.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right.
MS. THOMPSON: So, Lorie, this gentleman
just passed out some comments.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: It's two pages.
He could probably read through them. It's not that long.
MS. THOMPSON: You want to do that?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Then you might want to
take a picture of what looks like this too.
MS. THOMPSON: The Appendix C? Okay.
So there's an appendix in the comment he's
handing out, so I'm going to take a photo and email it to
your gmail account, and that way when he's referencing
Appendix C, you'll have a picture of the table.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. But the rest you

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may have to go through in detail.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Just read it into
the record.
MR. FRYE: My name is Andy Frye. I
represent Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District. So
we are here today to comment on the proposed changes to
Chapters 1 and 2 of the Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
Regulations.
Would you like for me to read through it and then
kind of summarize the comments or summarize and then read
through?
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Just read it in.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Just read it in so
Lorie has everything. And then any other comments you want
to make thereafter, you know, getting to the gist of it,
you can do it after you read it.
MR. FRYE: Yes, ma'am.
Okay. So the following comments are provided
regarding proposed changes to Chapter 2 -- Chapters 1 and 2
Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Regulation (Draft Revision
12-8-2015). Our directors, like many publicly operated
facilities in Wyoming, are already taking positive steps to
improve the environmental performance and efficiency of our
facilities. Therefore, we want to make sure that any new
regulations that have the potential to further challenge

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our limited financial resources are reasonable and
appropriate.
Specifically, there are two issues which are
likely to have financial impacts on the district's
operations. The issues we'd like you to consider are
relative to Comments 4 and 5 (received online) in the
Department's Response to Comments.
Comment 4 was with regards to indicator
parameters. I would like to bring to your attention a
number of issues regarding the proposed Appendix C
indicator parameters.
Bullet 1, stringency. The Department's response
to the comment about naturally occurring indicator
parameters in proposed Appendix C indicates that this
requirement is not more stringent than the Environmental
Protection Agency's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act,
(RCRA) Subtitle D regulatory language. While it is true
that RCRA Subtitle D allows states to approve alternative
indicator parameters, the imposition of additional
requirements increases the number of parameters. Because
these indicator parameters are not required by Subtitle D,
adding them to subtitle regulatory language appears to be
more stringent than RCRA Subtitle D. The attached table
summarizes which of these parameters are and are not
included in the existing detection and assessment

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monitoring requirements in Wyoming Solid Waste Rules and
Regulations and EPA RCRA Subtitle D.
Bullet 2, scientific/regulatory basis. In
regards to the proposed Appendix C parameters, it would be
helpful to understand why parameters that have no
established groundwater protection standards are included
in regulatory language that can be used to trigger
additional regulatory requirements, namely assessment
monitoring, nature and extent of contamination, and
corrective action. As shown on the attached table, only 11
of the 18 indicator parameters have Wyoming Water Quality
Division Chapter 8 Class of Use Standards, and only 6 of
the 18 parameters have drinking water standards such as
maximum contamination levels (MCLs) or drinking water
equivalent levels. Per the proposed regulatory language,
background concentrations would be applicable when no
groundwater protection standards exist for these
parameters. Under this scenario, an operator could be
required to expend money for assessment monitoring, nature
and extent of contamination, and corrective action for
constituents that have not been identified as hazardous by
the scientific or regulatory communities.
Bullet point 3, reliability. The Department's
response also indicates that Appendix C parameters have
been recognized as "reliable indicators of a release from a

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landfill for decades." While many of these parameters were
used pre-RCRA Subtitle D (i.e., over 20 years ago), the
current basis for this statement is not clear. EPA did not
include these parameters in RCRA Subtitle D, and it is
unclear how many other states currently include the
specific parameters in Appendix C in their RCRA Subtitle D
regulatory language. Furthermore, the Department's
suggestion that operators have the option of providing a
demonstration that the concentrations of naturally
occurring parameters are associated with something other
than the landfill is seldom a practical alternative. Many
existing landfills had waste in place prior to the
establishment of the current groundwater monitoring
networks. As such, "pre-waste" groundwater data is not
available to try and explain differences in water quality
that may be due to long-term climatic trends or subtle
variations in the hydrogeologic conditions across the site.
While it may be reasonable to require the
indicator parameters in Appendix C to better understand the
geochemistry of an aquifer, we support the recommendation
to not change the regulatory language regarding triggers
for assessment, nature and extent of contamination, and
corrective action requirements. If concentrations of these
parameters are a concern at a specific facility, we would
encourage the Department to pursue regulatory action under

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existing regulatory authority (e.g., Water Quality Rules
and Regulation Chapter -- Regulations Chapter 8) in lieu of
RCRA Subtitle D regulatory requirements.
Also, we would like to note that two of the
parameters on the proposed Appendix C are already in the
RCRA Subtitle D and Wyoming Solid Waste Rules and
Regulations for detection and assessment monitoring (see
attached table). Therefore, including them in Appendix C
appears to be a duplicate requirement and may not be
necessary.
With regard to Comment 5, statistical analysis.
The proposal to eliminate Type I and Type II landfill
classification and require all landfills to provide
statistical analysis of groundwater monitoring data will
increase monitoring costs for small landfills, which by
their nature receive less waste. Less waste received
generally equates to less revenue, so the relative cost of
statistical analysis is higher than at facilities that
receive more waste and generate more revenue. It's not
clear which affected facility (one) was being referenced in
the Department's Response to Comments, but the Dubois
Landfill is currently classified as a Type II facility, and
we are not planning to close and excavate wastes. I would
encourage the Department, therefore, to further evaluate
the number of facilities affected by the proposed change.

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The proposed alternative language provides flexibility
regarding who is required to perform the statistical
analysis, and how often it may be required.
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the
proposed rules.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Do you have more you
want to add?
MR. FRYE: I would just like to reiterate a
few points made in our letter. The proposed Appendix C is
more stringent than federal requirements. The fact remains
that if the EPA had primacy and was administering Subtitle
D in Wyoming, these would not be included. And that's --
that's the truth.
Requiring these increased costs -- you know,
we've had a goal statewide to work towards maintaining or
limiting regulations, so we can close cease and transfer
and address remediation. All these do is limit financial
reserves to do that.
I guess that's -- maybe one more point. Solid
and hazardous waste administers solid waste and hazardous
waste. Under the hazardous waste rules, there's a statute,
it's referenced as 35-11-516. It specifically states, "The
rules shall be no more and no less stringent than
corresponding rules which have been adopted by the United
States Environmental Protection Agency." So a division

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administering two different programs treats the programs
differently. We would propose that Subtitle -- or that
Appendix C not be --
THE REPORTER: Not be what?
MR. FRYE: Not be included.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Could I -- could you
just say your last sentence, Andy? The Appendix C not, and
I didn't catch the rest.
MR. FRYE: Not be included in the proposed
rule change.
I guess if we have a few minutes, I wouldn't mind
making a few other points.
Some of the items that were referenced in there,
1 1 of the indicator parameters on Appendix C have DEQ Water
Quality Division Chapter 8 Class Use Standards, meaning 7
of these are not even used when classifying the class of
use for groundwater. Only 6 of the 18 parameters in
Appendix C have drinking water standards, meaning that a
facility is required to have a corrective action and they
do not have groundwater classification, which most
landfills in Wyoming do not. They may be required to clean
the groundwater up to drinking water standards when not
warranted.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Continue.
MR. FRYE: Madam Chairman, that concludes

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our comment.

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            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I have a
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clarifying question.
    So when you say you want to eliminate Appendix C,
you want to eliminate it in its entirety, or just those
constituents that would be in excess of the constituents
that are either connected to drinking water standard --
help me understand what you're asking there.
    MR. FRYE: Okay. The parameters included
in Appendix \(C\) are more than required in Appendix \(A\) and \(B\),
which \(A\) and \(B\) are consistent with Subtitle D's Type \(I\) and
Type II. But a reference on that Type I, Type II, but --
Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So the third and fourth
columns in your table?
    MR. FRYE: Yes, ma'am.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Except for mercury and
sulfates.
        MR. FRYE: Yeah.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you're saying --
you're suggesting eliminating them except for mercury and
sulfate?
    MR. FRYE: Yes, ma'am.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Mercury and
sulfate? What about zinc?

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MR. FRYE: Zinc.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Excuse me. Mercury and zinc.

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So let me just ask a follow-up. There are some constituents that at least some argument could be made, because they have a drinking water standard or they have some impact on class of use, meaning do you feel the same -- would you use the same bar for all of these constituents, or do you at least see that some of them -- I'm trying to understand, what, throw out the whole baby or --

MR. FRYE: Maybe a better way to state our position is we're comfortable with Appendix \(A, B\)-- and \(B\) as written, without the inclusion of the changes proposed in C.

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Okay.
MR. FRYE: The difference is that the -the MCLs and drinking water equivalent levels do not trigger assessment monitoring, nature and extent and potential corrective action. Those are used for varying purposes.

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So should we ask Bob?

I mean, what's the rationale, Bob, for including the additional constituents? What was the thinking of the
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department including --
MR. DOCTOR: As noted, the majority of
these constituents have class of use limits in water
quality rule that we can't ignore. And it's common for the
department, different divisions, to implement and enforce
the rules of another division, or like we permit in a
landfill permit activities regulated by multiple other
chapters, so --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So let me just --
MR. DOCTOR: -- we just --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- clarify here,
though. You said most of them. So I'm trying to
understand. I look at the ones that are in green, like TDS
is a class of use standard for groundwater. And some of
them have an EPA MCL, so they have a drinking water
standard. So help me understand some of the others that
you've included that have -- that are in orange, like
calcium bicarbonate. What was the rationale for including
those?
MR. DOCTOR: Those help understand
groundwater chemistry and what's going on in groundwater.
Is it --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I understand.
MR. DOCTOR: -- the landfill doing this, or
is it Mother Nature doing this. It's all --

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            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: But sometimes -- I
    guess the standard I would use for any sort of data
collection is can you see how it would be used at some
point? So you see an increase in calcium or carbonate.
Would that ever drive you to do any sort of remedial
action, and why?
MR. DOCTOR: We have not, that I know of --
nobody's ever triggered a corrective action for those
constituents.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So why can you
collect them? If there's no outcome from that particular
constituent, why would you collect them?
MR. DOCTOR: Those constituents are also
used when we're evaluating lab data, to see if it's
accurate and correct, when we're doing balance of
constituents, to understand whether or not the data's
correct.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Yeah, let me just
say that, just thinking about it, at least initially, the
ones that are in orange that have no connection to class of
use or drinking water standards, I have a hard time
understanding those and what their use would be because it
seems like you just get into an exercise where you have
data that will probably -- you probably will see those for
reasons that, you know, would be interesting science

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project, maybe. Okay. I at least --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I understand the
comment and I --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think we will revisit
this --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- understand the
response. Okay. I just wanted to hear the rationale.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We'll move on to the
next public comment --
MR. FRYE: Thank you.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- if that's all right.
Thank you.
MS. LANGSTON: I'm Cindy Langston. I'm
with the City of Casper. I'm the solid waste manager for
the Casper Regional Landfill.
I just wanted to comment on Appendix C real
quickly, and what indicator parameters are used for.
They're indicator parameters. The word "indicator," the
reason the City of Casper uses these outside of the RCRA is
those trends, like you saw the bicarbonate, typically when
you see high readings of those, when you haven't seen any
in the past, it shows a trend that something's going on
with the landfill. And those indicator parameters

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together, when you look at them, show maybe there's going
to be a problem with groundwater related to a landfill.
And so we probably do need to clarify the
rationale on how indicator parameters are used because
they're not used to trigger an action, in my opinion. In
my opinion, they're used to show, oh, look at this. Things
are changing. We're probably going to have a problem in
the future, so what should we do about it.
So we've used it for trigger points, I guess, to
talk to DEQ. My consultants say, Hey, we're seeing trends
over on this side of the landfill. We've never seen this
before, probably means something going to show up. And
we've had data for a couple decades now, and those
indicator parameters in our landfill absolutely have
shown trends associated with our landfill. And my
understanding -- unfortunately, I don't have my consultant
here, who's the expert on this. He has told me that this
is used throughout the United States and the world as far
as showing impacts associated with landfills. So it's just
another tool to use for a landfill to look at those
indicator parameters to see if maybe you're going to have a
problem.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So why wasn't it
included in Subtitle D?
MS. LANGSTON: You know, that's a very good

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\hline is that Subtitle D is just not updated to the new \\
\hline technology that's being used right now with landfills. You \\
\hline know, I have to go online and see when they looked at that. \\
\hline But my perception, maybe Bob can correct me, is the EPA \\
\hline doesn't do a really good job of updating rules or RCRA \\
\hline Title C or D . \\
\hline So I actually think the state of Wyoming needs to \\
\hline be more progressive. And I don't think it increases your \\
\hline costs. In long term, I actually think it's helped us \\
\hline because in some areas of the landfill it shows we don't \\
\hline have a problem because we haven't seen those indicator \\
\hline parameters. So it's kind of helped us decide where to put \\
\hline more wells, too, because when we've seen them, we're going, \\
\hline oh, you know, we're seeing that this part of the \\
\hline groundwater is actually being impacted and this part's not, \\
\hline even though volatiles aren't showing up in either. It \\
\hline helped us determine the extent of contamination, too, by \\
\hline looking at some of those indicator parameters. \\
\hline So -- I don't know. My personal opinion is that \\
\hline DEQ needs to maybe explain a better way indicator \\
\hline parameters are used for in the rationale. Because it's \\
\hline really not to cost people more money, it's to help look at \\
\hline he data and determine if you're going \\
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not in the future, and so you can try to reduce costs in
the future by not putting millions of wells in.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Madam Chair, I'd
like two pieces of information that maybe can't be provided
today, but one is the assertion that other past landfills,
these indicator parameters have been an early indication of
a problem. If you could have a consultant -- I'd really be
interested in seeing an example of that, how -- I'm not
saying I don't believe that. I actually do believe that.
I'd just like to see an example of how sudden geochemistry
change was an early indicator of a larger problem. I think
it'd be interesting to see that, a case study. So if you
could ask your consultant --
MS. LANGSTON: I would be happy to do that,
Bob.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: And I'd be curious
as to what the cost is for the 10 constituents. I mean --
MS. LANGSTON: I can give you that.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- because that's
an assertion that the costs are high. And, to be honest,
I'm not sure I believe that either for this particular
constituent, so --
MS. LANGSTON: They're not.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I don't know.
MS. LANGSTON: I know that, because I pay

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the bills.

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BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: But if you can at
least give that to us, because most of these -- mean, I
have a natural inclination not to do more than we need to.
    MS. LANGSTON: Absolutely.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Sort of start from
that perspective. But most of these constituents would
probably be kind of a typical cation, anion sampling suite,
right?
    MS. LANGSTON: Exactly.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So you probably
get them all for kind of the same cost.
    MS. LANGSTON: Yeah.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: That helps us kind
of evaluate this with the assertion of it's too expensive,
and also the assertion that it's really valuable, because
I'm not sure how to weigh either one of those assertions,
really.
    MS. LANGSTON: And I agree. I think maybe
we should do a little more than one day on the rationale
because my personal opinion is it saves you money in the
long run, and the lab costs, they're really insignificant.
    You know, my second point on -- is, you know, I
say yay to Title \(I\) and Title II are not going to be treated
differently. And the City of Casper's opinion, and my
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personal opinion, if you can't afford to run a landfill,
you shouldn't be in the landfill business. Get out.
So I have wanted this rule changed since I got
the job with the City of Casper. Couldn't believe it,
because I worked in numerous other states. If you're in
the landfill business, you need to do the work. So I
disagree strongly with some of the smaller landfills that
cry about money. I'm going, okay, go to the state. WSWRA
helps you go get money, close your landfill, take it to a
landfill that can afford it. So I have a strong opinion
about leaving that in the rule change.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Of course, Casper
kind of benefits from that.
MS. LANGSTON: Casper does benefit. I will
never disagree with that. But, also, other landfills will
benefit from it. I will say some of my customers, myself,
have reduced their costs by closing their landfills. So --
and it's cheaper. My tipping fee's cheaper. Their
combination of transport in going to Casper and not having
to do some of those things with operating a landfill is
cheaper overall.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I would doubt that
for Dubois.
MS. LANGSTON: I can't speak to Dubois.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So I -- and I'd

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also -- again, I just -- the thing -- I mean, that's sort
of a political statement.
MS. LANGSTON: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So I'll give you a
political statement back. We're in a state that has lots
of small communities. So to somehow say every community
can somehow -- I mean, Casper there's only a handful of
communities that have that type of volume and economics of
scale that allow Casper to basically manage a landfill like
a lot of larger communities. And we have a lot of smaller
communities that don't have those economics of scale. So,
you know, to me it's about risk, environmental risk, and
what are we really trying to manage. And that's the
direction I come at it. I'm not convinced that all small
landfills necessarily pose a significant environmental
risk, given the -- you know, their location and necessarily
the volumes of wastes they're putting in the ground. So
that's just a counter opinion.
MS. LANGSTON: I don't disagree with that,
but I -- and Bob's correct, most of these landfills are
closing.
And I like the provision. I saw one of the
comments, I don't know if it was adopted, where it leaves a
little bit of flexibility for DEQ to determine who's going
to do the statistical analysis. I saw that comment in

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there that somebody had made, and I go that flexibility I
don't have an issue with, for exactly what you said, is
that DEQ, if they know that there's some sort of financial
issue or that they truly have a sound landfill, is not
having problems, they can make that decision. So I like
that flexibility in that comment.
MR. DOCTOR: I guess, if it's okay, Madam
Chairman, to respond to that. And I wish Luke were here to
do that. We don't have the staff to keep doing this
anymore. We're 25 percent down in our staff right now. We
have a vacancy. I think we're going to --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Bob, I can't -- Bob, I
can't hear anything you're saying.
MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry. We're running
short on staff, and we don't have the time to continue
doing this. We're down two people right now. I think
we're going to get to fill one position, but we have
another position that's been vacant for a year and a half
or more, and we don't think we're going to be able to fill
it. And with all the new programs that have been added
since 2006, cease and transfer, remediation, performance-
based design, financial responsibility, et cetera, we don't
have the people to keep doing these statistics on behalf of
the landfill operators. And, technically, the statistical
software we use to do this, we're not licensed to be doing

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to address some of this. I don't have anything else.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Thank you very
much. Thank you.
MS. LANGSTON: You bet.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Do we have any
additional comments from the public? Any other people who
are willing to speak today? We got a pretty good crowd,
but I guess most people just want to listen to see what
other people got to say. Okay. I can't entice anybody
else up here? Okay.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Madam Chair, I
have a general question. I guess it's for you or Bob. Are
we being asked -- or is the expectation today that we move
the rule forward?
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. We would hope
so, but if -- for example, there's been a couple of
questions here that sounds like you would like answered.
We may not be able to do that, so I guess that would be up
to you.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I just want to be
clear from the beginning. I'm not going to feel
comfortable moving the rule forward just given the recent
discussion on Appendix C. I value the input from both
sides. I just think there's a couple questions I'd like to
have answered to better understand the value or not of

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that. We still have to get through all the other comments.
I'm just expressing that, from my opinion.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, I just want to
also say that to put that into perspective, that is normal,
that it's a rarity that a rule comes to the board and the
public comment period's ending on that day, that we move
the rule forward. In fact, most of the time this is
perfectly normal. It's unusual, when it does get
forwarded, most of the time when that happens it's because
you're under the gun with a statutory deadline, and we're
just incorporating statutory language, and we're bending
over backwards to make sure you don't miss your statutory
deadline, or all you're doing is citations, you know,
referencing that kind of thing. That's usually when it
happens the first time. So this is perfectly normal, to be
able to continue this discussion next time.
MR. DOCTOR: Sure. Madam Chairman, you
were very generous with us the last time we were here
because we were in a hurry to get some rules changed and
you moved the rule forward, trusting us to make the changes
you recommended. Hopefully we did that. But, yes, you're
right, that we often -- even if we hope for it, to just do
this right off the get-go.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. So even though
there's a time period of public outreach, I mean, that does

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make this process much easier, this would be, you know,
normal chain of events.
So what I'd like to do is talk a little bit, just
for a few moments, about the SOPR, the Statement of
Principal Reasons, and then talk about the comments. And
so I know Lorie said she was going to have some comments
for Gina. And I was wondering if there are minor edits on
the SOPR. Who do those comments go to? Do they go to you?
To Gina? To -- corrections of the SOPR, typos, things like
that?
MR. DOCTOR: Probably to me, Madam
Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: To you? Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah, because this is a draft.
You know, the attorneys haven't gone through it in great
detail either.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: So if you have suggestions for
fleshing this out, we can bring those -- if we are back
again here, we can come back with those changes.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: So I'll scribble notes on
there.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So we can keep it --
so, particularly, if there's just, you know, language

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stuff, we can just --
MR. DOCTOR: Absolutely.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- give you that
information and look at it before the next time.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So we can do that
offline here.
MR. DOCTOR: Sure you can do that offline.
You want to send me a redline/strikeout of it, if I need to
get you a Word version, I can always email that to you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. I did have, I
think, a question because I wanted to make sure that I
wasn't misunderstanding something. This is just a minor
thing. But on page 8 of 16, Item Number 22, on the last
line -- so I was checking to make sure that this typo
didn't change the meaning. It says, "The Standard for clay
barrier layers for caps in Section 7(g) has been moved to
12 (c)(v) because it applies to final cover which is not
addressed in the closure section of the rule." Do you mean
it is now addressed in the closure? Isn't final cover in
the closure?
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, I'm pretty sure
that means existing rule. That was not specifically in the
closure portion of the rule, only to clarify that. It
was -- it was --

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you might want to
    add --
MS. LANGSTON: -- located somewhere else.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you might want to
add in the existing closest -- closure section of the rule.
MS. LANGSTON: It was in the, I believe,
design section that said, you know, layers forming caps
and --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Good, gotcha.
MR. DOCTOR: But it was not back in
closure, so you had to somehow magically know it was
somewhere else.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Gotcha.
MR. DOCTOR: Cool. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So I found that
confusing and I wasn't sure what you meant. So if you
could clarify that, that would be wonderful.
The rest of the things --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Oh.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yes?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: That's okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I would do all the rest
of my on SOPR offline, I think, with you, Bob.
MR. DOCTOR: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Because I think the

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others aren't questions.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: They're all
editorial?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Those were editorial.
Except for the question about -- Number 20, it says, "Text
was moved from Chapter 2 into Section 5 to clarify that
one-time or emergency waste management authorizations do
not apply to the land disposal of municipal solid waste or
mixed waste." On page 5 of 16.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Marge, where are you?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Page 5 of 16, Item
Number 20.
So this is just a general question. You said you
moved the text to clarify that one-time authorizations
don't apply to land disposal of municipal solid waste or
mixed waste.
MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So Chapter 2 -- well,
doesn't it apply to Chapter 2's municipal solid waste
chapter?
MR. DOCTOR: Right.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So what -- I'm
confused.
MR. DOCTOR: The problem was, Madam Chair,
Chapter 1 has this discussion here of one-time or emergency

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waste management. It talks all about how to do that. But
then you have to go to Chapter 2 for the part of the rule
that says, oh, by the way, one-times don't apply to
municipal solid waste. So it wasn't clear that, oh, by the
way, one-times -- you had to somehow know it was in Chapter
2. So what I did was pull that text from Chapter 2 and
moved it into Chapter 1, Section 5, so that people are
reading about one-time understand that it applies there.
It was just missing in Chapter 1 for some reason.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So what does it apply
to?
MR. DOCTOR: We've dealt with -- oh,
building construction. We've dealt with maybe petroleum-
contaminated soil on occasion years ago, CD waste, farms
and ranches, where we've had demolition of schools that
were very remote that would get a one-time to dispose of
CD waste, that type of stuff is really what it would apply
to.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So what happens like
when we had the fish kill at the hatchery?
MR. DOCTOR: That could apply to that,
yeah, potentially.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Because --
MR. DOCTOR: That's first time I've heard
of that. That could be an emergency or one-time

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occurrence.
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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But that's not
    considered municipal or mixed.
MS. LANGSTON: That's not considered
municipal or mixed. Mixed is the industrial waste.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: When it's mixed with
municipal.
MS. LANGSTON: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But you consider -- so
you consider -- so what -- what are the dead fish? What
are they?

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    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: What type of
waste?
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: What type are waste are
they?
    MR. DOCTOR: They might be industrial. No
one's approached us with that one. We've had I think on
occasion a semi turn over on the highway, and, you know,
for safety sake, it was better to dispose of things on the
spot, \(I\) believe, occasions like that.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You never know, because
I know in South Dakota they had to euthanize, you know,
millions of chickens --
    MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- you know, because of
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the bird flu, and that would be a perfect case of a one-
time emergency.
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah, we have -- and that's a
good one. We don't have specific emergency rules for --
some states do -- for mass mortality, to be polite about
it --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh.
MR. DOCTOR: -- and we could use the
one-time offset to do that.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you could use the
one-time for this?
MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Thank you.
MR. DOCTOR: So basically --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I was confused --
MS. LANGSTON: -- this was moved from
Chapter 2 here.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- right -- as to what
this did apply to. So you just combined it so that someone
reading it in Chapter 1 understood that it wasn't going to
apply in Chapter 2.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct. All the one-time
information we need to know is now right there.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: In one place.
MS. LANGSTON: Right.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Got it. Thank you for
    clarifying that for me.
MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry. Were we loud
enough, Lorie?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: She said yes.
Okay. So those were just some general questions
on the SOPR. And I will -- if you send me a Word version,
I can send you whatever. And then Lorie might want to do
that as well.
MR. DOCTOR: I will email it to all of
you --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: -- so you can --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It helps to know your
lawyers haven't looked at it yet either, so --
MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Madam Chair, just one
on Item Number 10, page 4 of 16, this is a typo. The
definition of time is necessary -- is unnecessary. It says
"in." But the --
THE REPORTER: I can't hear you, Klaus.
MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry. What page?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Pardon me?
THE REPORTER: I can't hear you.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Oh, you can't hear
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me? Oh, I thought my voice was carrying.
Number 10, on page 4 of 16, it's just a typo that
the definition of time "is unnecessary" instead of "in
unnecessary."
But I have more substantial question about
Number 21 on 5 of 16. You are extending the time from
2 0 ~ t o ~ 4 5 ~ d a y s . ~ I s ~ t h e r e ~ a n y ~ d a n g e r ~ i n v o l v e d ~ w i t h ~ t h a t
because of the request -- the next one after yours,
after -- page 5 of 16, the time allowed for the Department
to review a one-time waste management request is extended.
I could imagine that there is an enhanced danger involved
with that because of extending the time period. Is that
really wise to do?
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chairman. Klaus, on the
Other hand, some of these, like a bunch of dead critters,
we have to take a pretty hard look at that site to make
sure we're not going to be dumping something in
groundwater. And with our resources, trying to get
something like that out in 20 days was just getting almost
impossible. And some of them are fairly routine, but they
can involve a lot of back and forth with the applicants on
the incomplete data and information. So we just wanted
more time to be able to look at these. That's all it is.
It's really a matter of staffing and our ability to keep up
with our workloads.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, I'm sure if there
    was a safety hazard, then you would do it closer to the
20 days.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct. We drop everything
when it becomes an emergency like that. This just buys us
time. When something comes -- I think an accurate example
may be in Fremont County they tore a school down, kind of
Off somewhere, and it wasn't a big hurry. They just wanted
to be able to bury things there instead of hauling it to
the landfill. There's not a big emergency there, but we
had to drop everything so we could review it within 20
days. So that's why, so we just have a little more time on
these.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Could you add the
"maximally 45 days" so that you know it might be -- you
could do it quicker, but if it's not an emergency, you
could go to 45 days?
MR. DOCTOR: Something like no more
than --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: No more than 45 days
or something like that.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So from the board, is
there anything additional in SOPR before we move to the
response to comments?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I have one word

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change in the document itself.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We'll be going back.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Are you going back to
that?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Likely.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I can do it very
quickly. On page 1 of 14 and 1 of 33 of the document
Chapter 1 --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Is this the -- the
strike-through line?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: The strike/underlined
version, yes. And that version, the word "dissemble"
appears. And I think --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Klaus? Klaus? Could
you please say where you are? I understand you're in
Chapter 1 strike underline version, but I missed the page.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Page 1 of 14 and page
1 of -- I'm sorry. Page 1-14 and page 1-33, the word
"dissemble" appears. Dissemble means to lie, to obfuscate,
but I think the word that is meant is disassemble, which is
simply to --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Take apart.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: -- take apart. It's
just a word change.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: This is another --

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another thing that's really kind of helpful, if we have
line numbers, because now we're looking through trying to
figure out what line that is.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Let me see.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So on 1-14.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: 1-14. I can find it
for you. It's in the section number --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: -- new section number
(XI) above the fifth line, dissemble.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So it's in the blue.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Blue section.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And it should say
disassemble.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yes. Disassemble.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And then on 1-33?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: 1-33.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Very last line of the
page.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: That's it.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Should be disassemble.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yes. Very last line
of the page, it should, again, be disassemble. There may
be more that I didn't catch, but that word, simply, you can
do a word --

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        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: A word search.
        BOARD MEMBER HANSON: -- a word search and
    change it. It's easy to do.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I said -- so just
    dissemble means to lie. We learned a new --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Dissembled means to
lie, to obfuscate.
MR. DOCTOR: Spell checker catches
spelling, but not meaning.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Right.
MR. DOCTOR: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Anything else before we
go to the response to comments? Okay.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Um.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Are you asking for
board comments on Chapter 1?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: NO, I'm not asking for
anything on the rule documents yet. I wanted to talk about
how the response to comments is done, and then we'll go to
the rules, if that's all right. We can just hold off just
for -- just for a few moments.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I'm sorry, Madam
Chair. I moved ahead.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That's fine.

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            Okay. So in the response to comments -- so this
    is just kind of a general thing. And there's some
clarification and a general request. This is not your
typical response to comments because it's sort of a
response to comments about what you assemble from your
informal comment period.
So the first issue I had with this was in the
second paragraph that says, "To date, no written comments
have been received." There's no date on this. So what is
"to date"? So I -- it's -- I don't know what that means.
Does that mean as of October 15th?
MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: But it's not clear.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's not clear.
And then it says, "No written comments have been
received," and then it says during the online comment
period, we got a commenter responded with comments
regarding indicator parameters. So is an online comment
not a written comment?
MR. DOCTOR: I see what you mean.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I just found it very
confusing. To me, an online comment is a written comment.
MR. DOCTOR: I don't know the answer to
that.

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's just written
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electronically.

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    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, I suspect when
    our attorney gets ahold of this, she'll have some of the
same things.

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. I just found this kind of summary confusing, because then, you know, the online comments, they came during that time period or after, \(I\) wasn't sure what date, and then what was in what category.

And then as we go through, just kind of future advice is that when you have a comment and a response -- I understand this is difficult because a lot of it you are taking from people's verbal comments -- most of it was from people's verbal comments. But if you have a comment and a response, try to put the content of the comment in the comment section. So like in Comment 3, it says that you received three comments, but what the comment is in the response are all married together in your response section.
So it's hard to pick -- pull apart.

MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, you recommend breaking these out into three separate comments?

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: If they're about the same topic, you can put them all in one comment section, but just put the description in the comment section --

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MR. DOCTOR: I see.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- and the response
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separate.

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MR. DOCTOR: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: They're all about the
same thing, just stick them together.
So -- and then in Comment 4 that's received
online, \(I\) was confused because this said a commenter asked
about deleting a constituent because it's not likely to be
present in the waste, and how can we possibly know that.
It said comment 4 was received online, but that question
isn't in the online. So is that something somebody said?
It's -- you see the confusion?
    MR. DOCTOR: I have to read the electronic
comment.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Because I don't think
that's actually in the actual comment, so I don't --
perhaps it's -- maybe it was in the verbal, I don't know,
but \(I\) was -- and so if you have an online comment, too, it
would be good for it not to be anonymous because it's not
anonymous when it's submitted, but there's no indication --
that we have a copy here of a comment, and there's no
author. So we don't know if it's a solid waste operator or
whom, where normally we have, you know, people provide
written comments, they're identified.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: And we also get a copy of the comments. So in this case they submitted the online form, then we should get the online form that would identify who they were, and if it was a written comment, which \(I\) know it's not in this case, but if it was, we would get a copy on their letterhead of their actual comments, so...
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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You have this, but it's
    missing -- so I don't know if it's just the text box from
the electric comments.
MR. DOCTOR: That's just the text --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. So there's got
to be a better way to include it in our packets where we
can get the rest of the information. So we know who's
providing the comment. And so this might just be a
learning thing because we haven't really done electronic
comments before.
MR. DOCTOR: Yes, ma'am. We're the guinea
pigs.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. You're the
guinea pigs, and we apologize for that, but then it will be
easier from here on in. We know how to -- how to include
them, so then we won't have that question.
Then this is just kind of a general thing where
there was a number of comments where the response to

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comment would say, you know, well, it's already in the
rule. If -- as the board is going through it, we need a
response that's far more specific. If you say these
indicator parameters are already in the rule, then we want
you to say look at Chapter 2, Section da-da, this is where
it is, this is how it's applied, okay? Because that's part
of your -- you know, how you're substantiating your
position. And if you don't have those details, it really
doesn't help us.
So, you know, it says, "The Appendix C indicator
parameters have historically been a requirement for Type II
landfills in Wyoming's Solid Waste Rules." So where
exactly is that? Is it being deleted? Where, you know,
what are -- so we can discuss it more easily, we all can
look at the same section of the rule. So just like it
says, "Subtitle D and Wyoming Solid Waste Rules both state
that elevated Appendix A constituents can trigger
assessment monitoring," then it should say where because
there's a difference between can and must, and we might
want to look at that section and say does it say must, or
does it say can. Because those are all relevant, because I
believe -- because I don't know where that is, because I
know Appendix D must, where does appendix say can? Those
details are important for our discussion.
So when you go through these, that type of

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information is appreciated. Or if you say, you know, these
parameters are used by, for example, other agencies in the
region, then having that information, like a table that
says Colorado uses these 20, Nebraska uses these, this is,
you know, reasonable for what's going on in our region, so
we have some perspective there, when, you know, people are
saying they don't want this list or they do want this list
and so forth.
So that kind of information is very helpful in
our response to comments or statements that they recognize
as reliable indicators, you know, basis for those is just
really helpful, so -- that's the only comments. This is
just kind of a learning thing for the -- for the response
to comments.
MR. DOCTOR: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So...
Anybody else want to say anything about response
to comments, and then we just kind of go through stuff so
we can -- we can get back to the -- if there's more
discussion about indicator parameters.
I'm tired of talking. I'd be happy to hand it
over to Lorie. I'm not sure if that was an agreement or
not.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So as Lorie
looks -- Lorie, maybe you can frame up what comments you

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            So why don't we ask Lorie.
            Lorie, do you want to talk -- do you want to talk
    more about this assessment stuff, or do you kind of want to
start going through your comments?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: No, I think you should
go ahead, Dave, and I'll chime in.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think that would be a
great discussion.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So let me just
pose to you a couple more questions. I'm trying to
understand kind of the -- I actually appreciate both of
them, the more I think about it. I won't try to put words
into people's mouth, but there's just this desire -- you
know, there should be some minimum wellbore monitoring for
all landfills. They should all have some degree of risk
management. That cost should be manageable.
So when I look at the addition of those
geochemical constituents, I'm not convinced that when we
get cost of those, those are going to see a significant
increase over the stuff we're already doing that's required
by Appendix A, which is the metals and the volatiles. They
probably, from a total cost standpoint, exceed that.
But when I look at the assessment monitoring
trigger, it raises a question for me, if I look on page
2-50 in Chapter 2, in the redline version, and it talks

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about what triggers assessment monitoring -- and I'm -- I'm
assuming that once you go to assessment monitoring, that
could be a significant increase in cost. Is that a fair
assumption for those that are familiar with the monitoring?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yes.
MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So under
assessment monitoring -- so one of the subtle changes you
made to the document, you said, okay, detection monitoring
now includes Appendix C, right? And then you have further
on in the rule, whenever a statistically significant
increase is observed, it triggers automatically detection
monitoring. And the question I have is would you
necessarily want those geochemical constituents to
trigger --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Wait a minute. Did you
mean detection monitoring --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You mean assessment
monitoring.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- or assessment?
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: The detection --
THE REPORTER: One at a time.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Detection triggers
assessment, as I understand it on page 2-50. It says,
"Assessment monitoring is required whenever a statistically

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significant increase over background water quality has been
detected."
So I want to make sure I understand the process.
You're doing this monitoring. You have to monitor
Appendix A. Now you've added -- you're also doing
Appendix C. You have statistically significant observance.
This paragraph E-I suggests that you would automatically
trigger now the assessment monitoring. I can understand
you wanting to trigger assessment monitoring if you had an
exceedance of a heavy metal or a VOC constituent. I'm not
sure you would want to trigger that assessment monitoring
simply if you had a statistical increase in geochemical.
So you see what I'm trying to say? I'm not
trying to say it's not valuable to do the geochemical
monitoring, but I'm not sure statistical changes in TDS or
bicarbonate should automatically trigger sampling that
larger list of VOCs and metals.
So my question to you, Bob, is am I reading
this correctly, that the way it's been written now, that
a statistical increase in TDS or some other -- one of
these geochemical parameters would, indeed, trigger this
larger --
MR. DOCTOR: It could do that. And I note
it's -- Madam Chair -- it's not automatic.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: But when I read

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the language --
MR. DOCTOR: There's a provision for the
operator to make a demonstration that any change or
difference is not related to the landfill. Now, absent
that, could these trigger -- assessment is a more detailed
look.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: That's a more
expensive look.
MR. DOCTOR: Right.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So what I'm trying
to frame up for you is -- and I really want to understand
that case study, because I can see where you can have
geochemical changes. I'm just thinking back to experiences
that are not waste related. But water flux through certain
horizons can cause increases in TDS, salt and -- so you
could have a landfill that has maybe not heavily
contaminated leachate, but water that's moving through it
that causes some geochemical changes in the groundwater
system, that maybe are not an indicator of a real severe
problem, but you could see changes in TDS. And it can even
be statistically significant.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And it's very hard to
provide a demonstration --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: That they're
not --

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- that they're not.
    It's like guilty until proven innocent, as opposed to
innocent until proven guilty.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Yeah. And so I
think that addition of Appendix C, while it may not be --
maybe it's value, right, in term of collecting that data,
and probably not that expensive in and of itself, I'm not
sure it should automatically be tied to a trigger of
assessment monitoring. That's what I'm asking you to maybe
go back and think about.
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, it would take
some digging around to see if this is really an issue. We
did go back and look especially at the data up to 2010, and
we found that }78\mathrm{ percent of those landfills where we said
we have an indication of a release, it was VOCs or nitrate.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
MR. DOCTOR: So there was maybe 20 percent
of the time that it was only one of the indicator
parameters. But of those, I'm not sure how many of those
were -- were --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So you're sort of
supporting my argument.
MR. DOCTOR: -- things that are not in the
water quality rules.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: See, you're

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supporting --
MR. DOCTOR: I don't have --
THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. One at a time.
MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'm sorry too.
But I think you're supporting my argument by
saying that usually what triggers assessment monitoring is
a VOC or metal, hence, let's not have the regulation
trigger assessment monitoring if we have a rise in
bicarbonate or TDS. Maybe it's worthwhile to monitor for
those, maybe as -- as it was mentioned, those could be a
valuable indicator of a future problem. I'm not going to
discount that because I think that could be the case.
Maybe it increases the frequency of which you're monitoring
those Appendix C constituents, but I wouldn't want it to
trigger this whole Appendix 9 or whatever that is.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And there's another
important point here on page 2-52, Item VIII.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: 2-50 what? Somebody
was coughing when you said it.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: 2-52. And that was
Dave coughing.
If one or more constituents are detected at
statistically significant levels above the groundwater
protection standard -- and so, you know, most of these

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don't have a groundwater protection standard. So that's
fortunate, okay? Because otherwise, this would trigger
having to notify all appropriate local government officials
in writing, where, previously, it was Appendix B where you
pretty much -- these are the VOCs and metals and pesticides
and herbicides that, you know, are clearly a man-made
pollution event and --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Not TDS.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah. And, you know,
here we've got groundwater protection standard for things
for class of use, you know, that we shouldn't have to
notify and cause alarm for all sorts of people because TDS
is out of the --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Significant issue.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah. It just -- it
just seems to lump this in.
So I guess what I'd like you to show us is, yes,
most of the facilities currently now do do some indicator
parameters, and the reason they did this previously was
because you have a section in here -- which, of course, is
now deleted because you moved that -- was the section on
baseline monitoring, which was on -- it's on 2-54. That's
the last paragraph on 2-54, that was your baseline
monitoring list.
MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And some of those --
    you know, there's metals lumped in there, but some of those
other indicative parameters were in there. At the time
this was done, did this only apply to Type I facilities?
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, initially this
was the list that was applied to small Type II landfills.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Type II. And Type I,
there was no list for -- this was for Type II. Thank you
for correcting me.
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: The Type I list was
what was developed when you had to approve their
groundwater monitoring plan.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct. And that would
have -- that was primarily the Appendix A list, ceased
metals from that waste for large landfills.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But there's a lot of
landfills that do do indicate Type I indicator
parameters --
MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- because they worked
with the agency to put that into their groundwater
monitoring plan because it's valuable information, but it's
not any kind of trigger and relied on setting up those
plans with the Type I landfills to include those indicator

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parameters. Type II included it in here, okay, but in
neither -- the way these -- the rules are now, neither
Type I nor Type II landfills had any indicative parameters
triggering any kind of assessment monitoring. So this --
that is a significant change from what the rules are now.
And so I think there's, you know, value in indicator
parameters, certainly, but saying -- putting the onus on
the operator to prove that it's not a problem, and,
therefore, you don't have to go into assessment monitoring
is not reasonable or practical. That would cost a lot of
money, even if they could even prove it, which may not be
possible.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So it's just --
MR. DOCTOR: That's how Subtitle D is
written. It's written to be protective of the public. And
we -- Subtitle D would err on the side of protectiveness.
We -- if we have upgradient wells and downgradient wells
and we see a difference, we don't discount the fact that
there's a huge landfill full of garbage there and
automatically blame Mother Nature, but the rules do err on
the side of blaming landfills --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. True. VOCs --
MR. DOCTOR: -- until proven otherwise.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- and metals, but not

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\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline for inorganic geochemical parameters, because we have \\
\hline wonderful Water Quality Division rules and regulations that \\
\hline can assess whether there's, you know, any problem with \\
\hline degradation of water quality. \\
\hline BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Let me just give a \\
\hline real pragmatic example. You can have a low TDS groundwater \\
\hline that has some impact from landfill from TDS. It can be \\
\hline statistically significant, but it could not be the class of \\
\hline use for TDS. Let's say it is -- is the 500 -- under 500, \\
\hline maybe, the drinking water standard for class of use for \\
\hline Class I groundwater. So you have 200 ppm TDS, you have \\
\hline statistical significant change, goes up to 300, do you \\
\hline really want that to trigger assessment monitoring? \\
\hline CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Which is a lot more \\
\hline expensive. \\
\hline BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Yeah. You have \\
\hline some impact. That impact might have been from the \\
\hline landfill. I would consider that impact insignificant in \\
\hline terms of water quality. And that's -- that's what we're \\
\hline driving to with this indicator list, that trying to maybe \\
\hline find the balance between the two ideas here that maybe you \\
\hline do include it. It probably has some value. There's smart \\
\hline consultants out there that probably look at that data and \\
\hline understand that is a trend to some sort of larger problem, \\
\hline but it's also possible it isn't in some cases. And the way \\
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you've written it makes it almost hardwired that those type
of changes are going to -- you know, I'm not saying it
would be implemented that way, but that's --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But there's no
guarantee it's not.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- that's the way
it's written.
And so I think you should think -- and you
created all that when you added that (a) in Appendix C, in
that little paragraph up there where you said you're going
to have to do Appendix A and Appendix C sampling, because
everything else after that triggers assessment monitoring
if you have any --
MR. DOCTOR: Technically, the way this was
written -- and, of course, this goes back to when EPA first
imposed these Appendix A, the volatiles and everything in
the cost. So the thought being these poor little landfill
operators can't afford all that, so we'll have a separate
list of constituents to go into Type II landfills. But
this list could have conceivably triggered assessment
monitoring for Type II landfill all along. That -- there's
no real difference in what we're doing now compared to just
moving these things back to an appendix.
So for all these years, potentially, bicarbonate
cover triggered if it was statistically significant, could

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have potentially triggered it.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Could have. Has it
ever?
MR. DOCTOR: No.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: No.
MR. DOCTOR: No. We've not taken anybody
into cleanup for --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I think that's all
we're saying is the language should reflect that.
MR. DOCTOR: Well, just throwing -- tossing
something out there. You know, if it's a constituent where
we don't have a class of use limit or a groundwater
protection standard, maybe that would be to say, hey, if we
don't have a class of use limit or we don't have
groundwater protection for a constituent would we trigger
monitoring for that?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That doesn't take care
of the case that Dave just mentioned about TDS, where there
is a class of use, but, you know, it's really not that
important, okay? If your TDS --
MR. DOCTOR: Well, it's important to
somebody.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: No, if your TDS is --
MR. DOCTOR: That's the rule.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- statistically

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significant --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Well, that's
what we're --
THE REPORTER: One at a time. One at a
time.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: We are suggesting
not being the rule. I think we're asking you to go back
and think about maybe another step or a less, you know,
definitive step that says if you have a statistically
significant change in Appendix C, that it necessarily
triggers assessment monitoring. That's my request.
Currently, as written, it seemed hardwired to move you
automatically, and all of a sudden the burden is on the
regulating community to try to come up with an argument
that could be almost impossible to --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: To refute.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- to develop.
That's, I think, what.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think that's a good
request.
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, by all means, if
people have suggestions or ideas, fire me an email so we
can work on this.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: My --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Yeah.

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Go ahead, Lorie.
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            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah, I agree with the
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commenter, Andy, and the discussion that's going on. And
the way I look at Appendix \(C\) is that this might be
information that's of interest to indicate, you know, for
indications of where -- you know, for you to do your
cation/anion balance, you know, to give you confidence in
the data, to let you know what's going on geochemically,
but it's not the kind of thing -- a lot of these are not
the kind of thing that should trigger assessment
monitoring, in my opinion. And so I think part of the
problem is calling Appendix \(C\) constituents for detection
monitoring, and then saying that they then -- they then
trigger assessment, so -- I'm not making myself clear. I'm
sorry. Let me try it again.
    To me there's definitely indicator parameters
that indicate a leak, that if you look at them
statistically, and those are Appendix A, that would trigger
assessment monitoring. Appendix \(C\) might be something that
is of interest to DEQ, and the consultants and the
entities, but not something that should trigger assessment
monitoring. So it gives you more confidence in the data.
It gives you more information, but trying to look
statistically at some of these is -- is -- I think it's --
and then trying to -- if they do statistically increase,
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trying to prove that they're not part of a naturally
occurring event.
I have had to do that for bicarbonate at a
landfill, and it is really difficult, and I wouldn't want
anybody else to have to go through the frustrations that I
have had over 10 years of trying to show that the -- that
things that statistically increase in bicarbonate is not
related to the landfill, and I would not wish that on
anybody. It's in a different state, but --
Anyway, so I guess I'm thinking if you want to
require the information in Appendix C, that's one thing.
What we do with the data is something different. And I
don't think a lot of those things in there that are
naturally occurring and change, you know, as groundwater
flows, irregardless of whether a landfill might be there,
should be -- should be statistically analyzed. It's simple
to, you know, just show trends, plot the data as trends.
It's a lot cheaper. I don't know why you want to be
looking at the statistical analysis of these. You know,
they could be doing -- you know, they can be giving you
geochemical diagrams that tell you whether or not the
cations and anions, what kind of regimes this is coming
from, you know, whether or not you can look and see whether
or not they've got a good balance, ion balance. So,
anyways, I don't know if that helps, but that -- that's my

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2 cents.

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I want to follow up and
say that I think the reason these parameters are not
included in Subtitle \(D\) is because Subtitle \(D\) is set up for
this detection and assessment scenario, which this group of
parameters doesn't fall into very well. So I don't think
it's because they're out of date, because these indicator
parameters are oldest -- older than most of this stuff.
It's more that it doesn't fit into this kind of triggering
and, you know, corrective measures, you know, assessments,
nature and extent. It's more informational, so -- because
a lot of -- for example, a lot of this information is
valuable for determining if your remediation might, for
example, be related to the readout situation in the
subsurface, and you're looking at bioremediation options.
A lot of this information is very valuable, but it doesn't
fit in the Subtitle \(D\) scheme of things very well.
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, I suspect some of
these -- I didn't go back and read all the examples of
Subtitle D -- probably the same suggestions, so...
                                    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Could be.
                                    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Madam Chair, I'm
hanging onto my bootstraps here, because I don't understand
all this.
    I think part of the problem, as I understand it,

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is in the paragraph above the assessment monitoring --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: What page?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Paragraph -- on page
2 of 50 -- page 50 of 2, I'm sorry. In the paragraph, you
know, "Demonstrate to the Administrator in writing that the
statistically significant increase over background is not
due to the solid waste disposal unit, but that the
difference is due to another..." that's something that --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You can't do for --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: You can't do this
because the person hasn't assessed that. It probably
should read something like maybe due or might be due
because there are three things listed, another source of
pollution, error in sampling, analysis or statistical
evaluation, or a natural variation in groundwater quality.
But that's not provable. It's an assumption that it might
be one of those factors, but the operator then has to -- or
the administrator then has to -- no, the operator then has
to say it is that or that or that.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: The operator can't do
that because the operator is simply -- hasn't done that.
It would have to go out to sample these things or that
isn't under his or her purview.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Whether it's even

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possible or the cost associated with it might be
prohibitive.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: One other point that I
want to make, from my experience, is that when you first
start monitoring in the landfill -- and let's say you get
quarterly data for the first year, whatever, in order to
set up your background, and you do statistical analysis on
that, the more parameters you have, the higher your false
positive rate is going to be. And so you end up with only,
let's say, four parameters or eight -- four monitoring
events or eight monitoring events to set your baseline.
You're going to end up with a significant -- really high
false positive rate.
And so looking at that list, the more parameters
you have, the higher incidence you're going to have of
false positive rates. So you're going to end up with false
positive rates that have -- be having -- you know, and your
false positive rate will come down as you reevaluate your
data, if you don't have a leak and you get more and more
data, if you're going to allow them to include the
additional data without leakage into a -- into the baseline
again, you can reduce the false positive rate. But it's a
real problem, having a very high false positive rate. I
can guarantee you that everybody will trig -- go through

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that list, will see -- they'll trigger it. They'll trigger
something, the way you have it written, into assessment
monitoring, the way you have it written right now. And I
don't think really that's your intent. So that's just
based on my personal experience.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Thank you, Lorie.
Were --
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, I've got some of
the Subtitle --
THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I can't hear.
MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry. A lot of that must
come directly out of Subtitle D language. The owner/
operator may demonstrate the source of the --
THE REPORTER: I'm sorry.
MR. DOCTOR: But if you don't, you must go
into the assessment monitoring. So -- and I can understand
your concern, that you don't think it's necessary to go
into assessment monitoring if the only problem is
bicarbonate, you know, something of that nature.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: This is written for
VOCs and metals and herbicides and pesticides, the Subtitle
D language.
MR. DOCTOR: Even the Appendix D --
Subtitle D Part 258, assessment monitoring is required
whenever a statistically significant increase over

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background has been detected for one or more of the
constituents listed in Appendix 1, which is our
Appendix A, to this part, or, in the alternative, the list
is approved in accordance with the other. So if the
director establishes an alternative list, that alternative
list, under Subtitle D, can trigger Assessment 1.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So I'm going to
give you an actual suggestion that's in line with Lorie,
because we probably beat this dead horse. If you go 2-48,
you have under paragraph D, detection monitoring. And
right at the top of the next page you added this small
addition "and C," and Appendix C, which is what I believe
is what's created all the problem.
So I'm suggesting you not include Appendix C, as
Lorie suggested, under detection monitoring. I'm, instead,
suggesting that you add a paragraph and you suggest
Appendix C monitoring is required, but it's not required
under "detection monitoring." You can say it's just part
Of a -- the landfill monitoring program; therefore, it does
not trigger the assessment monitoring. So you don't have
to include that. You can just think about that. But
that's my suggested change, that you take it out of -- and
I think that's consistent with what you were saying, Lorie,
that you take it out of the detection monitoring framework,
and you simply add another -- you know, maybe it's after --

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well, I would suggest it's before detection monitoring that
you have something that just says geochemistry monitoring.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, geochemical
parameters.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Geochemical
parameters that you require of landfills, but it does not
have any of these triggers associated with it.
MR. DOCTOR: One of the other -- I was
batting this around. I wanted to see what people thought.
And a commenter suggested another alternative would simply
to be to go here in (III), would be another page or so down
from where you just were. If there is a statistically
significant increase over background for one or more
Appendix A constituents, then you go into assessment.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Bob, can you tell me
where you are? Which page? I'm sorry.
MR. DOCTOR: I'm working off my cheat
sheet, so it's about a page and a half in front of where
you're at. I don't have my redline/strikeout sitting here.
It's that trigger that you just read. It says a minimum of
four individual samples, and (III) says if there is a
statistically significant difference.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Does anybody know where
Bob is reading from?
MR. DOCTOR: I'll find my redline/strikeout

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You might. That's what we're all looking at.

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I read it before, but
I can't find it either.

MR. DOCTOR: I'll go get it.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: It might be on page
2-50, (III), "If there is a statistically significant
increase over background..."

MR. DOCTOR: You found it.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: That was the other option. It
would simply -- it would say you only go into assessment
monitoring if you bust on one of the Appendix A. And I
think that was the recommendation in the comment we
received, page 2-50.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But then when you go --
the first paragraph in assessment monitoring, it's
repeated, so --
    MR. DOCTOR: It would have to be repaired
there, also, then.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: That's why I'm
suggesting --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, he was just
picking --
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BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I think a
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simpler --

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- a simpler --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- simpler
response, which is just to add something that clarifies
it's not detection monitoring.
I think we should move on. We've --

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh. Well, it's an
important issue.
MR. DOCTOR: It is.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So we agreed we'd talk
about this issue in general and then go back --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: To Lorie.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So, Lorie, would you be
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willing to start with your comments?

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BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Sure.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So are we looking at
Chapter 1 or Chapter 2 right now?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I'm just trying to go back to the -- well, we should start with Chapter 1.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. I have one other question for you.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Go ahead. I'm going to go on mute and let you talk about Chapter 1.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, I'm just asking
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Bob a question while you were looking for your stuff.
So the two chapters that you want to eliminate,
they're not referenced anywhere else except 1 and 2?
MR. DOCTOR: I didn't find any other
references in 1 and 2 to Chapters 9 and 15 or any other --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But none of the other
chapters. So nothing else has to be changed to eliminate
those two?
MR. DOCTOR: No. The same thing. And I
had a concern about some of that, in talking to the AG's
office. You know, there may be a temporary time period
where there are some bad references to things that don't
add up, but that's the nature of the beast when we do
rulemaking, unless you're doing them all at once.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: They said some of that may
happen, and that's okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. So another
question on page 104 of Chapter 1. It seems to me --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Marge, can you say
where you are again because somebody sneezed.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I'm on page 1-4 of the
redline/strikeout version. And the question I had was I
understand that you've -- you know, you presented the
rationale well as far as why the AG's office recommends

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that you eliminate, you know, definitions and other
language that is already in statute because if they changed
it again, then you don't have to go back and change the
rule and so forth. But looking from the perspective of,
you know, the regulating community and people have to use
these rules, okay, we want to make sure that then doesn't
hamstring them as far as not knowing where to find all the
information in the definitions and so forth.
So it seemed to me at one point in time that
there may have been like two statutory definitions from --
for aquifer, one that was related to some solid waste
rulemaking and another one that was somehow in the water
quality purview. And so what I'm concerned about is I want
an operator to be able to say I've got my solid waste rules
here. I know what they relate to, and these are the
statutes that I have to check for anything that applies to
them. Okay?
So on page 1-4, under definitions, it says, "In
addition to the definitions in statute," to me that's every
statute in Wyoming? What is that? I mean, is that the
solid waste article of the Environmental Quality Act? I
guess I want where we're pulling things from statute to be
narrow so that the operator knows if I looked at Article 3
and my solid waste rules, I'm covered, okay, as opposed to
thinking it can be anywhere in the state of Wyoming

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statutes. So can we like narrow that up so it's more
specific than just in statute?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Chapter and verse.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Well, it says
35-11-101.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That's the
Environmental Quality Act. That's the act. What I'm
concerned about is that if we have -- we sometimes had
conflicting definitions between some things that passed for
water quality and something that was passed for solid
waste. We've actually had -- my recollection is we had a
statute pass --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Well, aquifer does
have more than one definition. I agree with you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. So how do we
know it applies here? I want to know which ones apply to
these rules.
MR. DOCTOR: This one did go to the AG's
office this way, but I will definitely bring that up again.
There's so many different places --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, because I think
aquifer is defined two separate places.
MR. DOCTOR: Right. So when you read the
one, yeah, how do you know --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: How do you know --
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MR. DOCTOR: -- that one doesn't apply to you, that the one for municipal landfills apply to you or vice versa.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. So if, you
know -- so that's the act, but when you're saying statute, are you -- is there a priority within the act? Is it only the act? What are they saying there? So that's just a question \(I\) have because \(I\) can see there's confusion, and I just want to know that our operators will know, you know, if I have these articles in my rules, I got everything, and nothing will be misinterpreted. So that was -- that was just a question \(I\) had when \(I\) came down to that.

And then on page 1-14, in the redline/strikeout. So was there like a problem with this, with the redline/strikeout version? Because there's 15,000 empty used -- so that was -- that was just part -- supposed to be part of (VI), the 15,000 empty used drums?

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: They're hanging there by themselves.

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: You see --

MR. DOCTOR: Oh, yeah, that was -- that was -- years ago apparently there was a drum reconditioning facility that caused no end of problems, so in the rule change, maybe before \(I\) even started with \(D E Q\), they limited how many drums could be stored someplace and still be

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considered exempt or low-volume, low-hazard. It doesn't
apply anymore. If it went in here, it was included in here
before this renumbering. So this used to be a list where
it said a thousand scrap tires, green waste, compost piles,
15,000 drums, household hazardous waste, et cetera. And so
I didn't renumber and strike it. I just struck it. This
was a list of what you can or -- you know, in a facility.
So in this case --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So it said constitute a
nuisance or attract vectors, and it would have been a
separate line --
MR. DOCTOR: There was a separate line.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- 15,000 empty used
drums, would have been a separate line.
MR. DOCTOR: It was a separate line in
here. It was essentially a bullet. This would have
bullets in the --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. So you -- so the
strikeout should have been a strikeout of the former.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct. Strikeout of the
former --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But you left out the
strikeouts of the former notations.
MR. DOCTOR: Oh, it did not have the
notation before.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Oh, there was no
    notation?
MR. DOCTOR: There was nothing.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Marge, that's why --
that's why all the other ones are in blue ahead of them.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Gotcha.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: He's added in Roman
numerals ahead of them, since it was an unnumbered list.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yes, it was just an
unbulleted, unnumbered list. Okay.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Madam Chair, if you
have something before that you want to question -- for
example, I have something on 1-11 -- should we wait or
should we do that now?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Let me just go through
the couple of mine, and then we'll switch -- how about we
just switch people, and then --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: That's fine.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Or -- or --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Because this way I
think, then, if one of us mentions something that somebody
else has on their list, then we don't have to visit it
again, and the other person's list will get shorter.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Good.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Thank you for

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explaining that to me.
I don't remember -- and I don't remember where this is in here. Oh, okay. I got where it is.

So I don't have very many questions on this. the page 1-19, and this was -- again, maybe you can just educate me here. The whole passenger tire -passenger tire equivalent, \(I\) think \(I\) was confused with the definition -- the added information on scrap tire. So I understand that if you're trying to size a pile by passenger tire equivalence, it's like a unit, that you don't want to, you know, use mining-sized tires because that would be whole another ball of wax, but in a scrap tire definition on page 1-21, after the first line, it starts talking about a used tire. And I didn't understand if that was a different item or -- the definition for scrap tires, tires no longer used for its original purpose. Then it spends several para -- I mean, sentences about what a used tire is, and then it goes to one scrap tires equals one passenger tire equivalent. So what is the purpose of the sentences on used tires? Is that different than scrap? I didn't understand that.

MR. DOCTOR: Correct. We wanted to keep it all in one place. We're struggling with some of our tire facilities. They got a gob of tires piled up and they're saying, Oh, those are used tires. We're going to sell

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those to somebody. And our inspectors are going out and
saying, Wait a minute. There's no way that -- that is not
a used tire. That's a scrap tire.
So we wanted to keep that all in one place in
order to help our enforcement guys go to a site and say,
no, that's -- here's what a scrap tire is. It can't be you
know, used for an unintended purpose, conversely a used
tire. So that's why all that was put in. You know, we can
change it, have the definition somewhere else of what's a
used tire.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: How about if we -- how
about if we say scrap tire means a used tire that is no
longer -- or it means a tire -- well, yeah, a used -- well,
that doesn't work either, sorry. Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: That can still be a brand-new
tire that's scrapped.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I think it's
clear.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You think it's clear?
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I think it's
clear. It's basically -- now, maybe you have used tire as
its own definition.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, it's just that
you have a definition imbedded within another definition,
which is confusing.

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BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So maybe used tire
has its own definition.

MR. DOCTOR: We can pull that out.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Then you understand
that a used tire is not a scrap tire. They're two separate things. But when they're in one definition, \(I\) was like, well, is a scrap tire a used tire, is a used tire a scrap tire?

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Madam Chair, the
problem is the title is scrap tire, but you are defining
used tires in it, and you're not defining scrap tires at
all in it.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, I just -- if
they're two separate things, can we make two separate
definitions, if we could.
    MR. DOCTOR: We can do that.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I understand the value
of putting things in one place, but when one is imbedded in
the other, I wasn't sure if one was a subset of the other
or not.

MR. DOCTOR: Okay.
MR. SMITH: I have a question on that.
THE REPORTER: Can you state your name?
MS. THOMPSON: Can you come forward and
state your name for the record, please? Thank you. Sorry
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to make you come all the way up there. It doesn't pick up.
MR. SMITH: The question I have is on -- is
1-19.
THE REPORTER: Can you state your name?
MR. SMITH: 19.
THE REPORTER: State your name.
MR. SMITH: Toby Smith, from the High
Plains Joint Powers Board.
You've limited me. You've hobbled me. Passenger
tire means that the tire with less than an 18-inch rim.
Now, there's several automobiles -- Chrysler's got one.
Cadillac has got one. They run 20-inch tires. They're an
automobile tire. By this definition I have to put those
20-inch tires in with my tractor tires, right?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I agree.
MR. SMITH: They're hard to rid of.
MR. DOCTOR: I have to ask -- I'm sorry,
Madam Chairman.
What type of facility are you operating?
MR. SMITH: The landfill in Hanna.
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah, it wouldn't affect you.
MR. SMITH: It doesn't affect me because we
did separate our tires, automobile tires and our big
construction tires that we take in, and then they're
dispersed to different people, taking them, selling them,

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get rid of them. But putting an 18 -inch and down in one pile, we'd have to take some of those other ones and put them in with our big tires.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: What's the harm of it
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being --

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    MR. SMITH: Or does 2020 -- I mean, does
one 20 passenger tire equivalent mean 20 pounds of scrap
tire or less?
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, this is
nationally used definition of these things, so we put that
in our rule. But as a transfer facility operating in
Hanna, this shouldn't have any affect. What gets to this
would be if there's a limit for total tire storage, it's
based on passenger tire equivalents. But all those tires
can be in the same pile when you're looking at doing that.
The problem that we have, and I think you mentioned it,
Madam Chairman, was our rule used to say retail facility
can store up to a thousand scrap tires.
    MR. SMITH: Uh-huh.
    MR. DOCTOR: Well, they probably meant mine
tires when they did that, so we're trying to narrow it
down. But for you, in your facility, you don't have to
separate the tires.
    MR. SMITH: Oh, we don't?
    MR. DOCTOR: No, not at all.
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        MR. DOCTOR: Put them all in as --
        MR. SMITH: -- dump -- in a shipping
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container and ship them off.
    MR. DOCTOR: Ship them off. Because it
doesn't matter how you're getting them somewhere.
    MR. SMITH: Okay.
    MR. DOCTOR: And one of the reasons we used
this 20 pounds, everything gets billed by the ton, and so
we use these numbers to estimate pile sizes and how many
tons are in there. And there's ways to do that, but for
your operation as a transfer station --
    MR. SMITH: That's my question.
    MR. DOCTOR: -- you're good.
    MR. SMITH: Okay.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Bob.
    MR. DOCTOR: Glad you asked.
    MR. SMITH: Thank you.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Bob, but he brings up a
good point, if there's -- there's passenger cars that have
20 -inch tires, then maybe the definition on page 1-19
    (lxix), where it defines passenger tire, maybe we need to
    change that from passenger tire means a tire with less than
    an 18-inch rim diameter intended for use of passenger cars

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and light trucks to a 20-inch rim diameter.
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, this is a
national definition that we've adopted, and that's a
standard industry standard practice. So it may be on a
car, but by definition it's not a passenger tire. But it
doesn't effect what these guys are attempting to do. It
helps us limit quantities --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, but if
somebody's --
MR. DOCTOR: -- at dealerships.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- storing, you know,
tires, don't they -- aren't they still in a position if
they have a whole bunch of 20 inches, they're going to be
worried about it?
MR. DOCTOR: It affects their total limit
because the limit is based on passenger tire equivalents.
So 20 pounds -- so it all adds up to weight when it's all
said and done. So some of them may be 40-inch tires, some
Of them may be 16-inch tires, but it all adds up to this
passenger tire equivalents.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So let me ask --
let me maybe phrase it in a different direction. How is
the passenger tire definition used --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
MR. DOCTOR: -- and is it needed in

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definitions if everything is --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Is based on weight.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- based on
passenger tire equivalent, which is not related back to
size but weight. It almost seems like it'd be better to
say a passenger means a tire that weighs 20 pounds, because
a passenger tire equivalent is 20 pounds.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So what do we need that
for --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So to some degree,
I appreciate what you're saying, it's a national
definition. It's problematic to change it. But it also
suggests that it is sort of confusing because it doesn't
mean anything.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, and obviously led
to confusion about what we can and can't do. So what do we
actually use the passenger tire definition for?
MR. DOCTOR: When we talk about limits,
storage limits at retail facilities, they can store up to a
thousand passenger tires. A passenger tire is this, but we
also tie it to -- normally I think it's scrap tires.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I thought you just
said that the storage requirements were based on passenger
tire equivalents, not passenger tires.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Maybe --

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            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Don't you love
    this, Bob? It's like having --
MR. DOCTOR: NO.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: It's like the
inquisition or something.
MR. DOCTOR: Do you know how long it's been
since I thought this through?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And maybe tires sizes
got bigger, you know, you need to update.
MR. DOCTOR: It's true, they have.
You know, they look at limits are based on how
many scrap tires you can store.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh.
MR. DOCTOR: 500 scrap tires. So we said a
scrap tire is one of these that can only be used, but we're
talking about storage limits, we're taking it back to, you
know, PTEs. So in total, you know, we're trying to -- I'm
going to have to spend a lot more time digging into this
one.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I take it --
MR. DOCTOR: Now I'm confused.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: A suggested change
might be delete the passenger tire definition. It it never
comes up in the regulatory framework, don't confuse people
with it, because you have an operator that drove some

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distance today --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- because of the
confusion it caused them on storage requirements.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So see if --
MR. DOCTOR: Let me take a re-run at this.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
MR. DOCTOR: It makes my head hurt.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: To get back to the
scrap versus used tire, back on 1-21, I think in this case
the definition you have of used tire is one that is not
considered a scrap tire. So I think that needs to be part
of that definition. So you would say a used tire is one
that cannot be described as new, but which is structurally
intact, and for passenger tires has a tread depth greater
than 2/32 of an inch. A used tire can be mounted on a
vehicle's rim without repair. And then I think we need to
add something that says a used tire is not a scrap tire for
the purposes of -- you know, if it meets this definition
it's not a scrap tire, so I think that would help tie those
two together why we are -- even though some scrap tires --
scrap tires could have been new or used, a used tire cannot
be a scrap tire.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'll let you --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I thought previously we

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agreed to separate those two definitions, but you can
clarify that a used tire is not a scrap tire in that
definition, should you so desire.
MR. DOCTOR: It gets messy, because a used
tire can be a scrap tire, but a used tire can also be
reusable. And what we've tried to work with on our tire
dealerships is to say, you know, if that tire is usable,
put it over there, segregate it from all this stuff we know
is waste, and we're not going to count that toward your
limit so we're not nailing guys who are storing tires that
they can resell, because I bought lots of used tires
personally myself. So we're trying to make it easier for
these guys to do business, but we're also trying to make it
easier for inspectors to go, yeah, right. Nobody's going
to be using that. That counts toward that thousand-tire
limit.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So here's a
suggestion. At the end of the definition for used tires
say used tires can be segregated from scrap tires. So
you're just giving them that option. It's not telling them
they have to, it's just telling them they can. Would that
work?
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah, how about should?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: No, just put may.
MR. DOCTOR: May. That's right. Our

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parliamentarian.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. Just put may.
Yeah, I've had a break request. I think for 1 I
was done. I was done for 1. So let's take a break. Can
you answer to the rest of 1?
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So Madam Chair,
can we ask Lorie --
Lorie, should we take a lunch break, or how long
will it take to get through your comments?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Oh.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Love that smile.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Are you just assuming
I'm the only one that has additional comments?
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'm assuming that
you have read this and have lots of additional comments.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I have -- I'll count
them. I have 1, 2, 3 -- I have about 10 additional
comments.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Is that just in
Chapter 1?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: No. No. Chapter 1, I
only have one comment. So maybe we can finish Chapter 1
and then take a lunch break.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: If you only have 10,

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maybe we only need a short break, not a lunch.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: If we get it done
in an hour or hour and a half, I'm willing to stay. If
it's two or three hours, we should take a lunch break.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: If it's an hour --
if it's an hour, Lorie, we should take a short break and
get done in another hour. If you think you have two hours
of comments, maybe we should take a lunch break.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I'm fine with taking a
short break. Let's finish Chapter 1, and then take a short
break, and then start on Chapter 2. How does that sound?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That sounds like a
plan. Thank you, Lorie.
Okay. I'm done with my ones for Chapter 1.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Are we going to go
page by page, or how do you want to go?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We're going person by
person, so...
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Going person by
person.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you can be the next
person.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Who's first?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I was first, then you.
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BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Me go?
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Chapter 1.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Chapter 1. Okay.
Very briefly, \(1-7\), if that's clear to everybody what's
listed under Collateral, then \(I\) will not say anything
further. To me, it makes no sense whatsoever, this collateral sanction, "...means as related to self bonding the actual or constructive deposit, as appropriate, with the Director of one or more of the following kinds of property to support a self bond." You could have written this in Chinese and I could have understood it probably better. It makes no sense. I mean, somebody just probably -- may look at it and say it makes sense, and I'm fine with it.

MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. This, I think, is probably based on -- somewhat on Subtitle \(C\) rules and regulations. But it, also, I think, is somewhat put back on financial assurance chapter, Chapter 7. This is why we have bonding people who review this stuff.

I had actually suggested to our Attorney General's Office that we pull this out of here, and they said why don't you leave that one, because it's kind of complicated. So that's the only reason it's still in there.

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: They have four

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paragraphs that hang together, and they -- and mean nothing
to me. But, again, you know, this is my second language,
it may be that's my problem.
MR. DOCTOR: Nobody understands it clear --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: All right. Good. If
we --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Um.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Go on. I just wanted
to -- oh, I'm sorry.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Just since you brought
up that section. Dave asked why those weren't bulleted or
have a subheading --
MR. DOCTOR: Oh.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- those underneath
them, since they are separate ideas. They probably need to
be --
MR. DOCTOR: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So good catch, Dave.
Because otherwise we run into the same problem we
had earlier, where I had the hanging piece and I didn't
know where it came from.
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, just so you're
aware, I have taped to my computer monitor the list of
Roman numerals because I couldn't get up that high.
What's next? I didn't even know what Super Bowl 50 is, as

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far as \(I\) know.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: 50 is L.
MR. DOCTOR: There you go.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Go ahead.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. The next one,
just -- if I'm understanding this correctly, on \(1-8\), there is a strikethrough section, composite liner section has been struck. Is that because it appears on page 1-9 as Roman numeral whatever -- (xxiv) -- "Cover material means soil or other suitable material..." is that the way it goes?

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: No.
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. It's because
that is defined in statute.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Oh, okay.
MR. DOCTOR: That's why that is there.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Good. Thank you.
Then the next question \(I\) have is on page 1-11. It says groundwater, and this is (xl), that would be -- wait a minute. That would be 11. "Groundwater means, in relation to all solid waste facilities except municipal solid waste landfills, water below the land surface..." I thought groundwater is groundwater, whether it's a -- a municipal facility or any other facility, groundwater is groundwater. That doesn't make any sense to me.

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MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. The best way to
answer that is not if you're a legislator. And if you'll
notice, the definition of aquifer is written the same way,
but the legislature says when it comes to a landfill, we
have different definitions of aquifer and groundwater than
we do for other facilities.

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: So what is
groundwater, then, for a landfill?
    MR. DOCTOR: For geologists, it's water
under the ground. If it's a legislator, it's this.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: All right. All
right. It's just didn't make any sense to me. Okay.
Still doesn't make any sense.
    Let me see.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Wait, wait, wait. I
need a little more discussion on that. I agree with Klaus
that it's confusing.
    So this -- this -- we're talking about what's
not -- now it's not defined for, \(I\) mean, solid waste
landfill?
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: First, I think
there should be some clarification. Is this statutory
language?

MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So I thought we
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were taking statutory language out of the --
MS. LANGSTON: This one and the aquifer
one, the AG's office asked me to put back in and leave in
here, just because it is so critical.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Because there's two
definitions.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'm okay with
that. So just so you -- I didn't know if you heard that,
Lorie, but it is statutory language, so we can get
clarification but we can't change it.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: But we're saying except
municipal solid waste landfills, and we're talking about
municipal solid waste landfills, so...
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We're just saying
Chapter 1 applies to everything.
MR. DOCTOR: Chapter 1 applies to all of
our facilities.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Oh, okay.
MR. DOCTOR: Not just the industrial
landfill stuff.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So this definition does
not apply to Chapter 2, but applies to all the other
chapters.
And do we have a separate definition for what
groundwater means when it applies to Chapter 2?

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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah. It's the second part of that paragraph. BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Oh, right. Right.

Okay. Sorry.

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Should it then maybe make a statement like defined later or defined in Chapter \(2 ?\)

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: It's defined in
the same paragraph.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: All right. Fine.
    Let's see. I already did 1-14, disassemble. I
took care of that already.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Thank you.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Let me see. I may
have more. \(1-33\) was another one, did that.
    Oh, on page \(1-36\), just to sort of editorial
question. Under the Section 2(a), application
requirements, you cut something in the middle there. Is
that because it's redundant, because it repeats itself in
the next sentence? Was it twice in the original?
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct. It was in twice.
        BOARD MEMBER HANSON: It's taken care of.
        MR. DOCTOR: I think during the last rule
change, they'd taken it out.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh.
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BOARD MEMBER HANSON: And on the next page,
1-37, there's a paragraph (II), Provide written notice to
each member of the interested parties mailing list
maintained, et cetera, within 50 miles. Geez zooey, does
it have an effect that far?
    MR. DOCTOR: That's -- Madam Chair. That's
another statutory requirement. Thank goodness we're in
Wyoming.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Uh-huh.
    MR. DOCTOR: What we do, just so you know,
is our secretary in Cheyenne maintains that list, and we
send to the operator stamped labels and hand it to them so
they can stick them on the envelopes to make it easier for
them. But it's a statutory requirement.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. It just seemed
overkill to me. And it shows up on the next page again, of
course, in -- on page \(1-38(A)(I)\), there's, again, within
50 miles. Okay. That takes care of that.
    And -- oh, page \(1-41\), right in the middle, the
definition, Environmental Quality Council, "Environmental
Quality" was taken out, because on one prior -- on \(1-39\), it
is -- it was added in.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Klaus, it's because --
it's sort of like an acronym, where Environmental Quality
Council, and you put in there now referred to hereafter as

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they defined a lifetime permit for municipal landfill as
having a 25-year term.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Ah.
MR. DOCTOR: Again, to a legislator,
lifetime is 25 years, but it only applies to municipal
solid waste.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Thank God I lived
longer than that.
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I thought the two
were mutually exclusive.
MR. DOCTOR: It's directly out of statute
again.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. Fine. I'll
live with that.
I think -- wait a minute. I see one more on -- I
think I just have a meaning definition. On page 1-56,
towards the bottom, it says Section 5, "Authorization
application procedure," and then it says, "This section
applies to emergency situations, spilled solid wastes and
residues from uncontrolled releases. This section does not
apply to the land disposal of municipal solid wastes, mixed
wastes," et cetera. So my question is what does it apply
to?
MR. DOCTOR: I can't say, Madam Chair, but

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this is the question we talked about before that I just
moved this text from Chapter 2 --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Uh-huh.
MR. DOCTOR: -- and included it in here so
it could apply to industrial waste; the dead animals that
we talked about.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. Uh-huh.
MR. DOCTOR: If we have an emergency and
just need to get something in the ground in a hurry, it
applies to those. But you can get a one-time to avoid
putting municipal waste in a municipal landfill.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. Should it
include just a statement as to what it applies to and then
say that's not applied to --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So it says it
applies to emergency situations, spills, solid wastes and
residues. So when it says spilled solid wastes -- I agree
with Klaus, there is a part of this that sort of confuses
me. So if you have a spilled solid waste --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: You're saying
those are the three things it applies to, right?
MR. DOCTOR: Yes.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So can you give us
an example of how this section works? I mean give us -- I

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mean --
MR. DOCTOR: Essentially, what -- spilled
wastes means it's not hazardous. So we've had spills or
releases of mineral oil. People want to know what can we
do. Well, given that situation, where it is, it's an
emergency, let's just go ahead and bury that. It's been
applied to the petroleum contaminated soil --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: You're saying --
wait a second. Your statement, "Let's just bury that,"
does this section allow you to take it to a landfill or you
dispose of it --
MR. DOCTOR: You can dispose of it on-site,
at the site of the spill or --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: At the site of the
solid waste --
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So in the next
paragraph, the costs highlighted --
MR. DOCTOR: I think that --
THE REPORTER: One at a time.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I think we're on
the same page here.
This section does not apply to the land disposal.
Why do you use the term there, "the land disposal of"
rather than just this section does not apply to municipal

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solid waste? What are you trying to say with the blue that

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you added?
    MR. DOCTOR: That text is just copied
directly out of --
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I understand.
    MR. DOCTOR: -- the --
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Maybe it was
flawed previously. I'm trying to understand, what is it
actually saying?
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: That's my question,
what does it say?
    MR. DOCTOR: You can't take municipal solid
waste garbage and get a one-time to dispose of that --
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So why do you use
the word --
    MR. DOCTOR: -- not in a landfill.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Why don't you just
say this section does not apply to municipal solid waste
rather than -- what's the phrase "the land disposal of" add
to this? I'm trying -- maybe I'm just not --
    MR. DOCTOR: It does allow us certain
freedoms for beneficial use of certain waste types.
There's a difference between land disposal and land
application or land use. The --
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Let me just say --
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MR. DOCTOR: I don't know why it's written
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that way, but --

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BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So, Bob, let me
just ask you this --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It doesn't work to --
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I know. I think
it's confusing, because \(I\) think -- if it's just municipal
solid waste, then why don't you say municipal solid waste.
This section does not apply to municipal solid waste, mixed
waste, hazardous waste, blah, blah, blah. I don't
understand what that phrase means.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, it means if
you -- if you have to have an emergency of disposal of
construction demolition waste or industrial waste, you can
do it.
    MR. DOCTOR: If you have CD or
industrial --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: CD or industrial, you
can do it. You just can't do it for municipal solid waste,
mixed waste or hazardous waste.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: So what --
    THE REPORTER: I can't hear you.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You can't get emergency
authorization to dig a hole and bury municipal solid waste
or mixed waste or hazardous waste. You can get an

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emergency authorization if, you know, circumstances, you
know, warrant it, to dig a hole and bury through land
disposal of industrial wastes or construction demolition
wastes.

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    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Okay. I think I
understand it. Worded --
    THE REPORTER: I can't hear you.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I think I
understand it. It's not worded the way I would have worded
it, but --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And we decided that
dead fish and dead chickens are industrial.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Do you still have
your concern?
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Well, if you all
understand it, that's fine with me, then.
    MR. DOCTOR: I have to say it's not given
us a problem in the past.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I'm wondering on that
first sentence, whether the "and" should be replaced with
"or." So it would read, "This section applies to emergency
situations, spilled solid waste or residues from
uncontrolled releases." Because if it says "and," it's not
clear if it means it has to be all of those things. If it
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has to be all of them, then "and" is correct. If it's some
of them, we should make it "or," I think. That's just a
suggestion.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think it applies to
all of them, doesn't it?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: All at the same time?
Has to be -- it has to be all those things? It has to be
three things. It has to be an emergency, it has to be
spilled, and it has to be a residue from an uncontrolled
release. So it has to be all these things. Has to meet
all three criteria, or it has to meet one of those
criteria?
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair, I'll check with
the AG's office and see what --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: She has a point. This
is an education experience. This is a section of these
rules we've never used.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I think --
MR. DOCTOR: I told you you don't want to
know.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: You know, it's -- if
we have trouble understanding it, I would assume that
landfill operators --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Would have trouble.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I don't think they're

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much smarter than we are.
MR. DOCTOR: That's what we're for. But we
try to, on some of these, frankly, to leave some
flexibility for oddball cases, and so we don't want to
overly limit the administrator's ability to say, yeah, go
ahead. So that's why some of these are not maybe as tight as they could be, but there's a good reason for that.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So are there any more?

BOARD MEMBER HANSON: No. Maybe I -- my
trouble may also be with land disposal. What does land
disposal -- is there any other disposal than land disposal?
MR. DOCTOR: That's an EPA term.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Can be incineration.
MR. DOCTOR: They use the word "land
disposal." If you can't bury, you know, it may be able
to -- like you say, you may be able to burn it, may be able
to treat it or manage it in some other way. You just can't
bury it. That that's a --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. EPA term.
Okay.
Thank you. That's all I have.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Now Lorie has
additional comment.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. On page -- and I only have one, and it's on page 1-28. And it's (v), and it
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refers to a subsection (h), and I couldn't find subsection
(h).
MR. DOCTOR: So far neither can I. Boy,
you're good. Good catch. I don't see it either. I'll
have to figure out what that's in reference to. Thank you.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Actually, I have one
more. Yes, so you're going to have to fix that reference.
The other one I have is on page 1-33. And
underneath the first paragraph of Roman numeral 12, (xii),
there's a list that, again, doesn't have any --
MR. DOCTOR: Oh, yeah.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: A, B, Cs or Roman
numerals or whatever. And that list goes on to page 1-34.
MR. DOCTOR: Thank you.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: And the next question I
have is is the intention here -- it sounded like the
intention here on this chapter is to go forward with the
next board meeting, we have all of the -- all of the boards
together, so I might just quickly give you my three
editorial comments that will just take two minutes.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: What? What are you
talking about? Are you talking about Chapter 1?
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: This isn't --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah. Oh, this is
different from what -- okay.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: From what?
            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: This isn't
    connected to the stuff that we're doing as a shared board.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Oh. He kept talking
about Chapter 1.
MS. THOMPSON: So, Lorie, I think -- I
think that there was some confusion. I don't know that we
would exclusively discuss the rules of practice and
procedure at that next meeting. I believe that that would
be like a subset. So we will go back at some point and
look at Bob's chapters again so that you can formally vote
to move them forward, but it won't necessarily be at the --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Not a joint meeting.
MS. THOMPSON: -- same joint meeting.
Yeah. And we'll have to -- we'll have to finesse
that a little bit and figure out if we can combine that
meeting with -- with an additional meeting, or if we just
need to schedule a separate one for you later to discuss
Bob's stuff again, so -- but, yeah, I'm sorry that was
confusing.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Wait a minute. I'm
still confused. So David talked about Chapter 1 this
morning.
MS. THOMPSON: Right. It's --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Was he talking about

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this Chapter 1?
MS. THOMPSON: No. It's Chapter 1 of rules
of practice and procedure.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Oh.
MS. THOMPSON: It's like the overrule DEQ
rule. And this is the solid waste rules Chapter 1.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Thank you.
MS. THOMPSON: We actually have about 10
Chapter 1's for DEQ. So that's pretty impressive and not
confusing. But, yeah, he was talking about Chapter 1 of
rules of practice and procedure. This is solid and
hazardous waste rules Chapter 1, so --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. No wonder I was
confused.
MS. THOMPSON: I'm sorry.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I was wondering why
everybody else would care about this Chapter 1 but us, not
the other boards.
MS. THOMPSON: Right.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Thank you.
MR. DOCTOR: We have enough people talking
about this chapter. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And so before --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Let me -- let me just
really quick. I have so few editorial comments. Can we

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just take them? They're very short.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: That way I don't --
okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Are these on Chapter 1,
then?
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Thank you.
This is the last bit on Chapter 1 before we take
a little break.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I'm on 1-50, (viii),
third line down. In blue it says, "...unless and
alternative" and it should be an alternative.
MR. DOCTOR: Lorie, I swear to you, I don't
do this to you on purpose, but thank you for finding this
stuff.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: On -- I think that's
actually it. I think Klaus got my other ones. So I think
we're good. That's it for me on Chapter 1.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Great minds.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So we are going to
reconvene at a quarter to 1:00. That's 10 minutes. Okay?
So we're going to put you on mute, okay, for }10\mathrm{ minutes.
(Meeting proceedings recessed
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            12:35 p.m. to 12:55 p.m.)
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: We're going to
reconvene.
    So, Lorie, thanks for holding on.
    And we're going to start with comments on Chapter
    2. I was going to defer to Klaus first, since he may have
    to depart here.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I have to go to
    another meeting.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. And since we
were deferring voting on this rule today, that if he had to
depart, we didn't have a problem with quorum and so for.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Thank you. If I may
go quickly. The first is just informational question on
2-20. There's talk about not constructing municipal
landfills close to airports and 10,000 feet away, or
whatever. And there, by the way, it lists meters and feet,
which I find very commendable. In some places it's now
only meters and not feet. And so it probably should be,
wherever these things come up, in both. But is it because
of bird hazards? Because you -- you are distinguishing
between piston airplanes and other airplanes, and I didn't
understand what the danger is.
    MR. DOCTOR: It's a bird hazard, correct.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: It's a bird hazard,
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right.
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            MR. DOCTOR: And that actually comes from a
separate aviation act --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yes.
    MR. DOCTOR: -- that was applied to
municipal landfills, and I believe a legislator had a
landfill somewhere near his house, and he was a pilot, and
so he enacted this national legislation because he wasn't
happy with the birds near his airport. But it is about
birds.
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            BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Thank you. That's
    all.
2-29, I just need a definition because I tried my
trusty thing to find definitions, but $I$ could not find a
definition for what lifts are. In paragraph Roman -- (i),
so one, there's "Compacted soil barrier layers shall be
constructed in lifts..." and $I$ just didn't know what that
meant.
MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. They'll lay down
6 inches of dirt, and then compact it, and then another
6 inches and compact it, because the compactors won't go
any deeper than that. So they lay things down --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: So lift means layer?
MR. DOCTOR: Layer.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. Thank you.
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*Non DEQ Parties contact 307-635-4424 to purchase copy* MR. DOCTOR: Yes. BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Thank you. Very
quickly. And on page $2-36$, we're talking about mosquitos at the bottom, vectors. And because we are discussing this in Laramie, "On-site populations of disease vectors shall be prevented or controlled." That's a flat statement. What are they going to do? Shoot them? What are they -how -- it should, to my mind, say something how it's done. MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. It could be any
number of things. Applying cover more frequently. You
know, so it's pretty open on how you do that. And it's not
just mosquitos. It's flies, it's skunks, it's raccoons.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Whatever.
MR. DOCTOR: We had somebody very
creatively at one of our small landfills chain their coon
dog up beside the landfill pit to keep the coons and skunks
out of it. It was pretty creative, but it worked.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, so the question
is so why do we delete using techniques appropriate for the
protection of human health and the environment?
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah.
MR. DOCTOR: Just to make it shorter.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, but --
MR. DOCTOR: That's all. Somebody
suggested, oh, you can get rid of that.
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            BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I would put it back
in.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, you say like
toxic poison. We're going to poison all the grass in the
landfill. I don't understand, I guess --
            MR. DOCTOR: Oh, I see what you mean.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- why --
        MR. DOCTOR: Be better just leave that in?
Would that --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah, I would leave
it in, you know, because otherwise it's sort of open.
    2-38, again the definition which I don't know
what a balefill is. It's under (B), towards the bottom of
the page, 2-38, "balefills, no less than six inches of
compacted soils." What are balefills?
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, so like in
Laramie, if they bale the waste, you know --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Oh, they --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right, make bales.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: The cubes, yeah.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: They stack the bales --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- at landfills is
called a balefill.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: All right. Thank
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you. See, I can go very quickly.
    The next one is a more substantial one. On
page 2-44, under Applicability on top of the page. They
are talking about a qualified scientist. I would say it
should be a hydrologist, because of what we're dealing with
here. Scientist says nothing to me. You know, this
demonstration must be by a qualified -- should be a
specialist.
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. I'm pretty sure
that's right out of Subtitle D.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Oh, really?
    MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: But it means nothing,
you know.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, but see --
oftentimes, you know, if you say qualified for the task at
hand, so --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- so if you -- if it's
something, you know, related to, you know, chemical
engineering or --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: But I think it has to
do with --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- scientists.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: -- water in here.
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I'm not sure.
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    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh.
        BOARD MEMBER HANSON: No, it's landfill
    operators.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But you could have a
geochemist or a hydrologist, depending on what the issue
is --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- so...
MR. DOCTOR: But the facility secretary
probably wouldn't be considered qualified.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. 2-45, just
observation. It -- just about the middle of the page,
you're talking about 150 meters. Here you have it only in
one measurement. Everywhere else you usually have it in
yards and meters or whatever. You know, have the two
definitions. And here you went to just one. And I
thought, for consistency's sake, you might want to use the
two.
MR. DOCTOR: I believe, Madam Chair, that
some of that's based on the statute, and Subtitle D, which
limits -- says you can't exceed at --
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I'm not arguing with
it. I'm just saying you should have yards in there or
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something like that --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Doesn't change the
meaning.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: -- you know, since
you have it in all the other places you have it double.
    MR. DOCTOR: I'm with you. I think in
feet.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah. It's
(B)(1) -- (B)(I).
    On the next page, I have one again, and -- 2-47,
the second paragraph, on the top of the page is one of
those paragraphs that, again, could have been written in
Chinese. "A parametric analysis of variance followed by
multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically
significant evidence of contamination. The method," et
cetera.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That's --
    THE REPORTER: I'm sorry?
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Do people understand
that?
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: A statistician will
understand that.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay. Thank you.
    MR. DOCTOR: At least they claim they
understand that.
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            BOARD MEMBER HANSON: That's solved.
        I'm coming back to the question --
        BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Let's go back to that
parametric analysis.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Is it correct to say
multiple comparisons procedures? Is comparison -- or --
can you check the -- the subtitle -- check the EPA
language, make sure that's correct, multiple comparisons
plural.
    MR. DOCTOR: Yes, I'll do that right now.
I think I can find it.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Thank you.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Thank you, Lorie.
    THE REPORTER: Can I go off the record for
one moment?
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: It should be
comparison procedures.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Are we missing a word?
    MR. DOCTOR: Well, it's multiple
comparisons procedures.
    THE REPORTER: Hold on. Hold on.
    MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry.
        (Off-the-record discussion.)
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: I think I'm not going
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to just say anything beyond -- 2-50, in that Section 2,
"Demonstrate to the Administrator in writing," that it
probably would be more adequate to say but that the
difference may be due, or something like that, to another
source of pollution, because this is not provable, the
way -- but we hammered this before, so...
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You want it to say,
basically, a reasonable doubt.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah, might be due,
may be due. Because the administrator cannot prove it
nor -- nor the operator. This is something purely
speculative.
    See if I have anything else. And I think just a
suggestion on -- I think that's all I have in between.
    2-69, the first -- first full paragraph on the
top, "The post-closure period for municipal solid waste
landfills which exceeds -- which ceased -- ceased receipt
Of waste prior to October 9, }1997\mathrm{ shall extend for the
period specified in rules in place May 28" -- why not give
the date to -- "and any closure permit issued for this
facility." It doesn't give you the date as to what -- to
which it can be extended, and it would be so much easier to
give that date.
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. I don't know if
you'll recall, this section, if you look above, it's a
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nightmare. If you cease receipt of waste by this time, but
got final cover on by this time, but if you didn't, then
you did it by this, and didn't do by -- it just got to be a
disaster. I don't think this actually applies to anybody.
And the attorney said it's easier if you just reference old
rules and somebody needs it, we can go back and find it
later.
BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Okay.
MR. DOCTOR: And that's why we did it. It
just saved -- basically above there, all that deleted text
was replaced by this little --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: By that line. Good.
    MR. DOCTOR: It's mostly a foregone
conclusion; however, once in a while we're looking at what
would they have been required to do or were they subject to
this at the time --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Yeah, when --
    MR. DOCTOR: And we can look back and say,
you know, we can't retroactively apply that, because didn't
apply at that time.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Good.
    MR. DOCTOR: That would be the case,
perhaps, in landfill that has multiple disposal units. And
some of them were closed under old rules and had cover that
was less stringent than we have now. We aren't going to go
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back and force them to retroactively cover that thing using
current --
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Well, it doesn't
apply, most likely. Leave it that way.
        MR. DOCTOR: Hopefully.
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: It was just a
suggestion to put it directly in there. Thank you.
    MR. DOCTOR: Sure.
        BOARD MEMBER HANSON: But it's not
necessary. Thank you. That's all I have, Madam Chair.
Basically, then I was exhausted.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Thank you.
        Okay. I'm going to, if it's okay with you, Dave,
switch over to Lorie. Is that all right?
    Is that a yes? I can't hear. Are you still on
mute, maybe?
    BOARD MEMBER HANSON: She's mute.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. I just had to
unmute.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay. Thank you.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So one of the
questions I have is on this difference between unit and
facility. And I understand that a facility can be composed
of a number of units, and so when we go into where these
rules apply -- and -- and let me ask specifically. Let's
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just take Teton County Landfill as an example, Bob.
    So there we got a transfer station. We're no
longer accepting waste. We haven't done closure yet, but
we haven't -- we do collect animals from the highway
department, you know, roadkill. So it's unclear to me
where an existing landfill where -- an existing landfill
via Teton County fits in -- within the page 2-2, (I), (II)
and (III). You know, depending on the dates of closure or
when you're accepting waste. So they're still accepting --
they're still taking in highway animals for incineration,
but they're not -- you know, all the rest of the municipal
waste is going for -- going to transfer stations. So could
you just kind of take Teton County, as an example, and,
one, tell me where it fits within (I), (II) and (III) in
these rules -- proposed rules.
    MR. DOCTOR: I'll try to. Teton County
had -- Madam Chair -- had been maintaining their Chapter 2
municipal landfill permit. And all they were disposing was
dead animals, because they had not ceased disposal of
waste. They were still an operating landfill. Now, I
think, if they haven't, they're awful close. They may have
stopped now with that disposal. And I think we've issued
them a closure permit.
    And a lot of this applies to the implementation
of the lifetime permitting requirements, and when we did
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the rule the last time, we said people should be able to
get these in by July 21, 2017. Then we had the cease and
transfer program and the limitation of funding. So what we
did was take this previous rule and allow the administrator
the flexibility to give people some more time.
    So like in the case of Teton County, we could
allow them some more time to give us a closure permit and
get into the -- and make up their mind if they're going to
close or keep going. So the whole thing was people can't
sit on their hands forever because we went for years of,
well, we might stay open, we might close, we might stay
open, we might close. We said you need to make a decision
by July 1st of 2017, and then the cease and transfer
program came, and we knew that they want to close but just
can't financially. So we tried to make this flexibility,
and that's really what we're trying to do.
    Sooner or later you got to make up your mind, but
we need to give some flexibility to match that. So I think
Teton County -- boy, if I had to pick, I think they'd be
the last one, maybe? This is renewals. The next two are
renewal. So it applies to the closure permits on number
(I). Well, wait. They may be number (II). That's because
we give them more time, yeah. We didn't want somebody to
submit a renewal application if they're only going to be
operating for three or four more years. It's a waste of
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money. So --
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CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's expensive.
MR. DOCTOR: And it's very expensive.
And so what we've done is -- and we've done a lot
of this, also, Lorie, through the administrative orders on
consent in these programs, which I have replaced permits in
many cases, where we've had permits expire. And,
technically, people were out of compliance with permitting
requirements. So we're doing anything we can to try to buy
time for people that are really trying to make things
happen.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Are you still on mute?
Because you look like you're talking, but we can't hear
you.
THE REPORTER: She is.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Sorry. Thank you.
So assuming that Teton County is going to cease
disposal of animals by July 1, 2017 --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think you hit the
mute button by accident.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. I'll start over
again. I'm sorry. I'm going to move my mouse really far
away from me. I talk with my hands, then $I$ bump the mouse,
so...
So, Bob, I'm assuming that if Teton County is
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going to cease disposal of animals by July 1, 2017, then
they would fit under number (II).
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Is this any --
are there any landfills in the -- in the state that -- are
we going to continue with just the animal disposal after
2 0 1 7 \text { that would normally -- I mean, I'm just trying to}
think, does this (I), (II) and (III) we have here, that all
landfills in the state fall clearly into one of those
three, or do we have some that are falling through the
cracks?
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. I believe
they'll all fit in there one way or another. I think Teton
County was an anomaly as far as only disposing of dead
animals. Almost everybody else it was the whole
nine yards, but everybody should fit in one of these three
categories, except some need more time, which is why we're
wanting to add this caveat that we can give you more time
and not force you to comply with this necessarily.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. And that also
might take into account if the legislature doesn't approve
funding.
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay.
    MR. DOCTOR: I think we discussed it a
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little bit earlier that, you know, we may need to -- like
Craig mentioned, the vertical expansion or something. If
the legislature has not provided the money necessary, we
got to help somehow. And this should give us the ability
to do that.
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BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. And then
looking -- so they would -- so they would fit under an
existing facility, number (II), and not a closing facility,
number -- it's very confusing to me. So there's --
MR. DOCTOR: Yeah, Madam Chair --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- closing facilities,
then, under (B), under existing -- oh, but those are ones
that haven't received waste since 1989.
MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Thank you. Oh, wait.
Now there's new -- okay. I'm really -- it's confusing.
So existing facilities -- or would they fall under (III),
closing facilities, or disposal of all waste is anticipated
to cease before 2017? So it -- what's unclear to me is do
they fall under both (III) and -- and a -- or (I), (II),
does that make sense? So (III) is a closing facility, and
(I) is an existing facility that's going to be closing. So
I don't understand where the different --
MR. DOCTOR: The initial part of that has
to do with obtaining lifetime permits, and that's really

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what it's directed at. They're a facility that intends to
cease disposal, and, therefore, they needed to get that
closure permit in, unless let them have more time.
    But, on the other hand, we have some of these in
(iii) down there, for facilities where disposal will cease
before that, that would assume they have a permit. The one
was your permit may be expired and you need to give us a
renewal. So what we're trying to do is account for the
landfills that don't even have a permit. And they -- if
you have a permit, you might fall under one of these. But
if your permit's expired, you don't even have a permit that
we can give you. But I'm not going to force you to do a
lifetime renewal when we know you're planning to close. So
a lot of it has to do with whether or not they are a
permitted facility or if they're operating, in fact,
without a permit at the time we do this.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So do we need to,
instead of calling it closing facilities, do we call it
facilities operating without a permit that will be -- I
mean, is that what (III) really is?
    MR. DOCTOR: No. The sad part about this
is in Subtitle D, EPA has this definition of what's an
existing facility, and it's -- it's -- this one, if they
didn't take waste after September 13, 1989. And that
triggers all kinds of closure and monitoring and a lot of
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things, and we just couldn't mess with that, so we had to
fudge around on this in order to make this work for people.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So let's go back
to Teton County. Since Teton County did accept waste after
1989, they don't fall under (II). They don't fall under
this at all, because they were still -- they aren't an
existing -- they're existing facility, but they accepted
waste after 1989.
    MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So they don't fall --
what you told me before isn't correct. They don't fall at
all under (I), exist -- they're not what's considered an
existing facility here. So they're --
    MR. DOCTOR: That may be true, yeah.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- really a closing
facility. Is that correct now?
    MR. DOCTOR: I believe so. Well, I think
we're okay.
    Bottom line here, Teton County is on track and in
compliance.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Well, but my point is I
found reading this extremely confusing, and I thought it
would be helpful maybe to -- for you to have an exercise
where you go through every landfill in the state and figure
out where they fit on these to make sure nothing falls
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through the crack or that they -- that -- under two places.
I mean, it's almost like closing facilities are ones that
accepted waste after September 13, 1989.
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. I don't know of
anybody that this is going to cause a problem for. It's
working out well. The main thing is we wanted to allow
people time to continue to operate without having to submit
that lifetime renewal permit. Part of that is because the
statute says the next time they renew, it has to be a
lifetime, and we didn't want to put people through that.
So I don't know of anybody that falls outside of this, and
I don't know anyplace where we're having problems with
this. The only thing we wanted to do was allow the
administrator to make exceptions for good cause, like the
legislature didn't appropriate the money. So there's not
any problems with it. The only problem I had with it
initially was it's cut in stone here, and we've got to be
able to make an exception on occasion. That's really all
it's about. We're not hurting anybody. It's all helped.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I guess for me,
thinking about this, at the next time we meet, if it would
be -- you know, if you could make a table that just says
all the landfills in the state, this is where they're
regulated, under which part of this. Just -- I mean, if
you think it's -- it's all there. I found it very
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confusing, but...
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Okay. I don't know what the resolution to that is, but $I$ guess just consider whether -- if it wouldn't be a lot of work to just make a quick table that says where each landfill fell, just to make sure everything's covered, but...

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            MR. DOCTOR: One thing I'd mention is this
is the EPA definition of existing facility that is in
Chapter 1. And existing facility means any facility that
was receiving solid waste on or before September 13, 1989.
And that was the trigger for all kinds of the new
Subtitle D regulations. So they -- they were taking waste
before that date. They're considered existing, even if
they close in 1995, they would still be considered an
existing facility underneath -- under Subtitle D. So
that's where all of this gets so messy.
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BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Now I'm confused
again because it says -- I think -- I think Teton County
falls under two of these, because it's an existing facility
that received waste after September 13, and then that
would -- and they intend to cease by July 1, 2017, so that
puts them under (II) -- (II), so that puts them under
(A) (I), (A) (II), but they also are a closing facility.
MR. DOCTOR: Oh, but -- Madam Chair. But
the same date applies. So if you're an existing facility
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and you're going to cease disposal before July 1st of 2017,
that's Jackson, you don't need to submit a renewal
application, but you can give a closure permit }12\mathrm{ months
ahead of that. On the other hand, we have some other
facilities that are actually permitted under closing
facilities, and if you're planning to cease by then, you
need to give us a closure permit. It's pretty much -- it's
a lot of the same thing. And some of this is probably some
overlap.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I think there's
overlap. I think they're under both. But I suppose it's
better to have overlap than have them fall through the
cracks.
    MR. DOCTOR: And the other part of this is
there are facilities whose permits expire well after 2017
and are permitted to keep going, who may be planning to
close. And then for those guys, you need to give us
this -- this closure permit at least }12\mathrm{ months before you
anticipate. So we had a problem with this date in the
statute and trying to work our way around it and still buy
time for people without running afoul of our statutory
requirements.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. I just found it
very confusing to figure out where a landfill would be
regulated, which part of this applies. But if it's clear
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as mud to you -- am I the only one that's confused here?
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: This is Dave.
I think that two paragraphs you mentioned both seem to have
the very same requirements, and perhaps there is some
overlap. So I think your suggestion to Bob is a good one,
to put together a table for him to then say in that table
to list the landfill, and have a column to say which
section, you know, by paragraph identification that
landfill falls into, and maybe by going through that
exercise, he could -- it might end up that this closing
facilities subsection could be deleted. So I share your
confusion, but I don't think we can solve it without
looking at all the landfills, because there's so many
dates. And it's possible it was constructed with that set
of information in front of someone, and it's hard for us to
    look at all the scenarios just by reading through the
    language as it's written.
                            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Thank you, Dave.
        My next comment -- so, Bob -- so, Bob, I'm
    assuming that's okay with you to do that for the next
    meeting?
        MR. DOCTOR: Yes. I have a note.
        BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So the next
    question that I have -- and I'm -- I don't know where -- if
    you can understand where the animals are going in Teton
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County. Are they going to a contiguous unit so that
it's -- this -- I'm getting back to my question about
facility versus unit. Do you know, in Teton County, where
the --
    MR. DOCTOR: I'm not positive --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- dead animals.
    MR. DOCTOR: Lorie, I believe the dead
animals will now all be shipped off to the landfill in --
is it Utah or Idaho where they're -- they're going to be
shipping them off with the municipal solid waste, I
believe. I don't think they're planning to compost them.
I think they're just going to ship them off to the other
landfill.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So I get
confused with the language change for facility and unit.
So if we go to page 2-44.
    Bye, Klaus.
        BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Bye. Thank you.
        MR. DOCTOR: Thank you. Drive safely.
        BOARD MEMBER HANSON: Better be there
before the council does untoward things.
        BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So when we're talking
about here, page 2-44, applicability, (A)(I), the first
part of the page, we're talking about groundwater
monitoring. You've changed it from monitoring from the
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facility to unit. And one of the things that EPA allows us
to do is if you have contiguous units, you can have a
monitoring program for the entire facility. So you have
one upgradient well and three downgradient wells, as
opposed to having one up and three down from every single
unit.
            MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So I'm wondering why
this language change, because, in my mind, to go from
groundwater monitoring at each unit instead of at the
facility, now has really increased the burden on some of
these landfills, so...
                            MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. We still have
the ability, and as we always have. In fact, all -- I
think all of our landfills are monitoring the whole
facility. And our rules say that the administrator can
allow that to happen, and that's been pretty standard
practice.
    But the new statutes are designed -- a unit-based
design. And the way the Subtitle D is written, it assumes
individual units are going to be monitored and designed and
constructed.
    In addition to that, we also would like the
freedom to be able to monitor, with different constituents,
a unit that only buries construction demolition waste as
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opposed to municipal solid waste. And so if we're looking
at unit monitoring, we can customize the monitoring plan to
match that. And the word "facility" is inconsistent with
Subtitle D.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Can you change this to
say facility or unit? Because the way you run your system
is all based on facility. You want the option to do
something similar to Subtitle D, or if you have a
particular situation with a C and D unit to change things,
but changing it from facility unit is very confusing when
most facilities, their entire groundwater monitoring
network is for the entire facility, and their closure
permit is for whole facility, not per unit, okay? Your
closure permit is that landfill is shutting down. That
facility is closing, not the four trenches or, you know,
four units.
    MR. DOCTOR: Well, Madam Chair, we've
eliminated that intermediate closure, and now we've closed
units, but we may also then eventually close the entire
facility. So we've got two different things going on. So
we're designing units, monitoring units and closing units
over the -- over the life of the entire facility.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But your closure
permit, okay, you still have a lifetime permit. You may
have closed units within it, but the closure permit starts
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when that lifetime permit -- the operating permit is done.
    MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Okay? So your sentence
says once established at a facility --
    THE REPORTER: You're going to have to slow
down.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- once established at
a facility the groundwater monitoring program shall be
conducted throughout the active life and post-closure care
period.
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you may have a
closed unit on your facility, but the whole facility is
going to get a closure permit and go into post-closure care
at such and such time. You don't have a little spot within
your facility that is now under post-closure care.
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So for this to make
sense, you need to have it say "facility" not "unit." You
could have it say "facility or unit" if you want to cover
everything, but otherwise, to me, the last line on 2-44
doesn't make sense to me with the term "unit" in it. And
there's three places on the page, so --
    MR. DOCTOR: It's all through here.
Problem is we can't allow -- and we can't say it's okay to
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leak as long as it doesn't get out of the facility, and you
have a facility boundary -- you just expand your facility
boundary and you can leak all you want. That's contrary to
EPA requirements.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Where does it say that?
    MR. DOCTOR: This is how it's written in
Subtitle D.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: No. What I'm --
changing to facility -- I mean, this always said facility,
and it's never said "unit."
    MR. DOCTOR: It's always been "unit" in
Subtitle D, and our rules have said "facility" --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That's never allowed.
            MR. DOCTOR: -- which is wrong.
        But we have looked at facility-based monitoring.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think you should say
facility or unit.
    MR. DOCTOR: Let me check with AG's office,
see what --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, because,
honestly, in particular, this is three times on the page.
In particularly the last one does not make sense, if it's
just as unit, because a unit doesn't have a post-closure
care period. That starts when your closure permit for your
facility happens. So it doesn't make sense with "unit" in
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there. So that one in particular. So if you want to cover
all your bases, my suggestion is do facility or unit, and
then you can use what term makes sense for your given
permit and what applies.
    So that's just my suggestion, because otherwise I
think we're going to continually run into this problem.
    MR. DOCTOR: I can see how -- and once
established at a -- yeah, we're not talking about unit
closure, we're talking about facility closure.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right.
        MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So, anyway, consider
that for those three. Take a look at it.
        MR. DOCTOR: Cool. Thank you.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Did you have more on
that same unit and facility? I know it was very hard when
you had to transition, you know, a previous --
        MR. DOCTOR: It's a performance-based
design --
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right.
        MR. DOCTOR: -- in the unit.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. And it was very
confusing, and there was a lot of concern about what -- how
it was going to be applied. And, you know, there's still
some carryover from that, and sometimes it's hard to get
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the old language to work with that.
    MR. DOCTOR: Yeah. EPA uses the word
"unit" throughout. They don't use the word "facility."
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right. But the way you
operate your program has been, for the most part, facility
based.
    MR. DOCTOR: Facility.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: So you have to come up
with some sort of compromise.
    MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: And for groundwater
monitoring, EPA allows one monitoring program for a
facility.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Facility.
    MR. DOCTOR: Uh-huh.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: On page 2-46, about
midway down the page under (II), it says, "Groundwater
samples shall not be field filtered prior to laboratory
analysis." And since we are looking at a lot of naturally
occurring metals, I would like some more flexibility in
there, perhaps, to say except by approval of the
administrator
or -- I mean, there are times when somebody's going to say,
you know, based on the sediment in the samples this
naturally occurring metal is really not representative, and
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I want to collect a filtered sample to -- you know, to see whether or not it's sediment based or something that's dissolved in groundwater, and this doesn't really allow them to do that.

MR. DOCTOR: Correct. And that's -- that's directly out of Subtitle $D$, groundwater samples shall not be field filtered prior to laboratory analysis. And that's been a national discussion of debate, and the EPA has not been willing to change that.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You know, one thing

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that could happen is that, for example, you take
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groundwater samples that aren't field filtered, but then if
you're making a case to explain why it is the way it is,
you could take additional samples. I'm sure you're not
forbidden from doing that --
MR. DOCTOR: Oh, no.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- as long as you
provide the samples that the program requires that are not
field filtered.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: That was my point
exactly, is that this language makes it sound like --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's a violation.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- you can allow them
to take an additional unfiltered sample. And I don't think
you want to be that restrictive because that can be part of
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their case that they're making, that, you know, why this is
not from the landfill or something. So it's an important
piece of evidence.
    MR. DOCTOR: And these are minimum
standards. We have had people do that. One of the things
we try to advise people, you know, when you're purging that
well, be careful how you do that. When you're collecting
those samples, be sure not to agitate that sample before it
goes -- you know, use good sampling protocol so you're not
getting a bunch of mud in your bottle, and that really
helps address this.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: It's just that wording
doesn't give any flexibility to, in addition, take an
unfiltered sample. And I know that you are okay with that.
I just don't think this wording allows it.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So, Lorie, do you
have a suggested sentence there that might add the
flexibility that you think is needed?
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I would say a
groundwater sample shall -- or, you know, at least -- one
groundwater sample should be -- I'm not wording it very
well.
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So let me --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Field filtered and an
additional, you know, unfiltered sample may be collected
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at --
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            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Well, let me
    suggest --
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- you know, or
something that --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Let me suggest
that you work on it and submit it to Gina rather than us
try to necessarily create it from scratch. But $I$ think if
you were to put something together, I think your comment's
a really good one, and maybe you can just craft a sentence
that Bob could evaluate.
MR. DOCTOR: However, additional samples --
samples may be collected or something. Yeah, let me know,
please.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Well, I can just do it
right now, instead of -- I have a family emergency going
on, so I don't want to commit to me doing extra work after
today right now, so $I$ would prefer to just work on it now.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'm okay with
that.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I'm trying to --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'm just trying to
save our -- I'm trying to save our court reporter. And so
as you keep changing how you're saying it, it makes it
difficult for her. So write it and then share it with us.

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BOARD MEMBER CAHN: How about groundwater samples shall typically not be field filtered prior to laboratory analysis, but an additional filtered sample may be collected, something -- you guys can wordsmith it, but
something along those lines or -- and --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You could just say
additional unfiltered samples may be collected. It
basically says that what you need for this program, you
have to filter it, but it's not a violation if you collect
extra ones that are filtered.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah. Okay. The next
question -- comment $I$ have is on page 2-48. And it's on
how you handle nondetects statistically, and it's on
Roman -- or number 5. So any data reported as below
detects shall be entered into the analysis as a value equal
to one-half of the PQL. And the problem I have on that is
what if they're all nondetects? Why would you -- but let's
say you had carbon tet or something, and you had all
nondetects, why would you do statistical analysis on all
nondetects? And if your -- if your PQL changed because you
changed over your history, you know, over your monitoring
program over time, you change your laboratory analysis and
get a different PQL, you would -- can we take a five-
minute -- five-minute break, because I need -- as I said, I
have a family emergency going on.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Thanks.
            (Meeting proceedings recessed
            1:42 p.m. to 1:43 p.m.)
                            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Lorie, Dave mentioned
that he thought perhaps that your concern might be
addressed in Item Number -- the added words under Item
Number 5, where it says, "...unless the Administrator
approves alternate statistical procedures."
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I don't think that
would solve my problem, because I really don't think there
should be any statistical procedure if it was all
nondetects.
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct. We don't require --
if it's all the nondetects, you're not even doing
statistics. So we're not even -- we tell people if it's
nondetect, don't run statistics on it.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: But it says, "Any
data reported as below detection limits..." Where does it
say -- maybe I missed it. Where do you say if it's all
nondetects, you don't have to do statistics? Where does it
say that?
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Perhaps it -- maybe
it's just advice you give people and it might be --
    MR. DOCTOR: General policy.
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    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Maybe you should have

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it in there.
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MR. DOCTOR: What we do is they will submit all the data to us in a spreadsheet, whether it's nondetect or not. But it gets entered into the data set as half the $P Q L$ when it comes to running statistics, but we don't require anybody to run statistics if there's nothing detected.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So I think Lorie
is suggesting that the rules, as written, don't reflect
that policy position, and that if someone were to replace
you, they may not --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: View it the same way.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: -- have at their
disposal that policy position and would possibly apply the
rule as written. And so that suggests that you should
think about how to address that, which might mean adding it
to the rule.

MR. DOCTOR: I just made a note there to
get the statistics for none -- all -- all the
concentrations for constituents that are below the
detection limit.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: The next question I
have is on page 2-50. And it's a -- it's the very top of the page (II). I would think there needs to be some -- it

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would be nice if there was some flexibility if somebody
goes out to do their sampling, for some of these small
municipalities, and a pump fails -- and I've had this
happen a number of times on sampling -- and so we have the
ability to say, you know, you have to get 75 percent of
your samples or some number. And -- because a sample might
break on the way to the lab or whatever, and that -- if you
have a failure, whether the bottle breaks or, you know, the
pump is broken and it's going to take some time to get that
pump replaced, that they can go in and make sure they get
those samples in on a sampling round. So I would like some
kind of language that would say, you know, if unforeseen
event prevents the sample, i.e., you know -- for
completeness. I mean, it's basically talking about
completeness. If it's not for good cause, it wasn't
7 5 \text { percent complete or something. They don't have to run}
right out there right then and there and try to get it for
that quarterly sample. They can wait until the next
quarterly sample to make sure they get the missing results.
    MR. DOCTOR: I don't know how to do that.
I mean, I remember a few instances where it was too muddy
and they couldn't get it.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: You can just put where
possible.
MR. DOCTOR: But then everybody's going to
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come up with an excuse why they couldn't go collect their
samples. And usually, you know, if it's too muddy, you go
out a week later, when it dries up, and collect the sample.
You know, a sample model, that kind of stuff happens, but
we also have landfills that are sampling annually. We
don't want to wait a whole year to get that well sampled.
Boy, it's a sticky wicket. We make exceptions by policy.
You know, we've done that, but there's nothing being
detected in the well, and you couldn't get into it this
time, okay, don't worry about it, we'll get it next time.
But I hate to put that in here, because I don't know that I
can cover every circumstance.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, I can understand
if --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- there's damage to
the wells, someone might call you and say, Hey, we couldn't
get into Such-and-such. It's going to be spring before we
can get that repaired. Are we okay with that? And you'll
say we're okay with that, and they'll document having
spoken to you.
    MR. DOCTOR: That goes in -- we keep track
of that. We've had some where once in a while the well
will shift, can't get the bailer down the well, and,
obviously, they can't collect that sample, and it may be
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quite a while before -- and they may make a decision they may not need that well anymore, or it takes time to replace
it. So we do make those exceptions when there's good
cause. And it hasn't been a problem, so -- anyway --

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Do we just need -- do we need something that says, you know, if good cause exists, DEQ will be contacted -- you know, if they -- I'm not talking about the four background samples. I'm talking about the next part of it, where it says, "At least one sample must be collected and analyzed from each well during subsequent sampling events." So I'm -- that's actually the part that $I$ 'm talking about. And could we say if -- you
know, if -- if good cause exists --
MR. DOCTOR: We can add unless the
administrator makes an exception for good cause, something
like that.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah, exactly.
Exactly. That suits it perfectly.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But does calling you and having you say, Oh, yeah, that's okay. Don't worry about it, constitute --

MR. DOCTOR: I don't want a letter --
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- the administrator --

THE REPORTER: One at a time.
MR. DOCTOR: -- any administrator signing a
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letter.

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            Yeah, we don't want to make -- it has to happen
pretty fast, like right then. And so we've not had a
problem, but I hate to have, okay, you need to send me a
letter, and I need to send that to the administrator, and
then the administrator needs to write a letter back, you
know?
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah.
            MR. DOCTOR: It's not been an issue, I have
to say, in all these years, but...
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I mean, obviously, if
you're sampling only once a year, you've got a whole year
to get another sample. I guess I was thinking more about
semi-annual or quarterly.
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think --
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Maybe as practical.
        Go ahead, Marge.
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think they've been
pretty practical, you know. I mean, sometimes the well's
dry, whatever. And it is what it is.
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yes.
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: And, you know, if
there's something where, you know, you can conceivably go
out in the next week, you can call and say is it worth --
you know, saying is it worth doing this? We're going to
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have mobilization for one sample. Can we just do it next
quarter? Usually contact with DEQ is pretty reasonable,
and you can work with that. I don't know that enforcing
that reasonableness with changing the words in the rules is
really necessary. I mean, I'm okay with it the way it is.
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. I did have --
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I wanted to say
something, Lorie, though, that I didn't. I didn't really
have a ton of comments, but you had skipped by page 2-49,
and I didn't -- and, you know, maybe this will come up when
you have this discussion about, you know, when you look at
again the Appendix C business.
    But in Item Number 2, on the -- you know, the
third paragraph on the top. I find this -- if you're going
to look at taking Appendix C list and calling them
indicator parameters kind of separately from your A and B,
then it would be very confusing to say indicator parameters
here in lieu of some of the heavy metals, because most of
those indicator parameters are not heavy metals. In fact,
the two that are on there are ones that are repetitive for
Appendix A, I believe.
    And so I just want to point out that paragraph
needs to be adjusted depending on what you have decided to
do. Particularly because it's very weird, I think, what
you say -- you can do an alternate list in lieu of some or
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all the heavy metals, but that's the only stuff you're
allowed to change, and I really don't know why.
    MR. DOCTOR: The EPA was pretty insistent
on you got to do the VOCs, period.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh. But your list
of indicator parameters is really not the heavy metals. So
this doesn't -- I mean, I'm looking at this table here. I
got, what, mercury and zinc, and those were ones that are
on the other list. The other things aren't heavy metals.
So the name of indicator parameters -- just -- just relook
at this.
    MR. DOCTOR: The EPA used that word and
they impressed -- they say constituents 1 through 15, like
they're all heavy metals on the Appendix A list. And I
didn't -- I'm like you, I didn't really think that was all
heavy metals.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Listen, the way this
was written here, you're including what is now, in your
proposal, Appendix C. So it doesn't --
    MR. DOCTOR: When we are pulling Appendix C
out, we have to include this section as well.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, you need to fix
this is, I guess, what I'm saying.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I think --
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            MR. DOCTOR: In lieu of some or all the
heavy metals, constituents 1 through 15 in Appendix -- they
list like all 15 of those are heavy metals.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I mean, we can --
        BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I think it's confusing
when we're throwing around the term "indicator parameters."
I think we need to think of something to call the
Appendix C. And maybe we just always refer to them as
Appendix C and not use the word -- obviously, we don't want
to use detection monitoring because they're not part of the
detection monitoring. Doing them during the time that
you're doing the detection monitoring, but they're not
going to be -- we're proposing they're not statistically
analyzed or not, so -- and they could be indicators of
something, but we're not using them in the sense that EPA
uses indicator parameters. So in EPA's detection
monitoring, they use indicator parameters to allow you to
look at a subset of the constituents as indicators of
your -- you know, your land -- leakage from your landfill.
And we're not really looking at Appendix C in the way that
indicator parameters were used by EPA. So I think we need
to try to be clear, if we just call them Appendix C
parameters that are collected during detection monitoring,
but Appendix A are the -- either the indicator parameters
or the detection monitoring parameters or something. We
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just need to be clear.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, so we just can't mix terminology up here, so if you just relook at that when we go through them, that would be great.

So sorry I injected because I knew we had one page ahead. My comment was on the page before. So I'll back off now, and you can go back to your stream.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Well, and I'm not
mentioning everywhere that $I$ found problems with the
Appendix C, because I'm assuming you're going -- you're going to go looking for all that, and I don't have to keep repeating the comments.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: No.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So it's throughout here. You're just going to have to do searches to find it all.

So then on 2-50, at the very bottom of the page, if it says, "If any Appendix B constituent is detected, in any downgradient well," and are we now no longer -- this is under assessment of monitoring -- are we looking at detections of those, or are we looking at an
instatistically [sic] significant increase?

MR. DOCTOR: Oh, Madam Chair. This is if they're detected. And what this means is you're normally sampling for all the Appendix A stuff, and now you're doing

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all this B, which is whole bunch of new things. If you
detect something that you've not found before, you now need
to add that to your routine monitoring network --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. That's why --
    MR. DOCTOR: Yeah.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: That's specifically
why I said I think you need more language than if any
Appendix B constituent is detected. I think now you're
talking about if any Appendix B is statistically --
significantly different from what you found before --
    MR. DOCTOR: No.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- then you must
promptly collect the minimum of four individual --
    MR. DOCTOR: It's if detected, period,
because it's something new you've not been looking at
before. But if you find something new, you have to go out
and establish --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: But the -- but I
think the question here is that Appendix A is one list,
Appendix B has everything from Appendix A in it.
    MR. DOCTOR: Plus.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Plus.
    So you may have found this before because you've
been testing for Appendix A. This is not the new parts
only of Appendix B. You may have a history of Appendix A
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ones. So --
            MR. DOCTOR: You would already have
established background for that one, if you detected --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: But that's not how this
is worded.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's not worded this
way.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: It's worded detected,
not above a statistically significant increase. I think
you mean a statistically significant increase here.
    MR. DOCTOR: No. No. If you detect it --
if you detect any Appendix B constituent -- and maybe the
word should be any additional --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's the new part,
though.
            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: What you said --
            MR. DOCTOR: -- or something that's not
been detected.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It's not in A.
            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: What if you said
if any Appendix B constituent is detected for the first
time in any downgradient well, the owner/operator -- does
that cover the concern, Lorie?
            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yes, it does. Thank
you, Dave.
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            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Awesome.
            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Because we have to
cover the fact that, you know, there's kind of two groups
with -- in Appendix B. There's that first group that
you've already been collecting information on, and then the
new stuff. So for the first time covers that. That would
be my suggestion.
    MR. DOCTOR: Very good. Not in Subtitle D,
but that's how we've been applying it, but it's not clear
in the rule.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: It doesn't say that.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. My next comment
is on 2-52. And under -- at the top of the page, numerical
number 4. The word "standards" is used. So it says,
"Request in writing that the Administrator establish
groundwater protection standards for all constituents
detected," and I think you're talking limits there and not
standards.
    MR. DOCTOR: I think standards is the -- is
the term that's used.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I would ask you to
check that because -- I mean, to me the groundwater
standards are, you know, the MCLs, or, you know, secondary
or whatever. And a limit is something that's a limit for
your -- that triggers assessment monitoring.
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MR. DOCTOR: Oh, I just -- I'm sorry, Madam Chair. It just dawned on me why they use this term and not a limit. Because in some cases, the protection standard could be background, and the background concentration is a distribution, not a single number. And so that -- that limit may be a mean value or one standard deviation from the mean, depending on the statistical method. It's not a single value in some cases. In most cases it will be a limit, like an MCL, but in some cases, for example, if we have a landfill where the upgradient concentration exceeds the MCL, the background concentration or distribution of data becomes the groundwater protection standard, and I think that's where they use that word.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: And I would say the same thing you're saying, only every place you use limit, I would use standard, and every place you use standard, I would say limit. To me the standard is the groundwater protection standards, is a -- is a statewide federal and federal MCL, even though limit is part of MCL. And for your landfill, if you have an upgradient well that -you're establishing detection monitoring limits, and that's the language EPA uses. And I think you're referring to the detection monitoring limits here and not the groundwater
protection standards of MCL, or -- that's why --
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Lorie -- I have a

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question for you, Lorie. When you use the word "standard"
and "limit," help me understand, is that a level -- is that
a -- is that a level at which you can monitor with
analytical method, or is it -- is it a value that can you
not exceed, what -- tell me what action -- because I'm not
understanding that term in either usage.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So it's -- it's a
number -- it's a value you cannot exceed. And the way I --
the way I think of it is that you have groundwater
protection standards for the state, you have groundwater
protection for the standards for the federal government,
and those are what we think of as MCLs. And that's what I
refer to as standards, groundwater protection standards.
    Then when you have a landfill and you have a
preexisting contamination -- so your upgradient well
already has some contaminant in it -- you -- there is that
limit -- that you statistically figure out a limit that
cannot be exceeded. And that -- so that becomes your
detection monitoring limit for the landfill. And you
report against those limits when you submit your reports
whether they're annual or quarterly or semi-annual. And
you say, okay, here's the detection monitoring limit that
was established using statistics for the background. And
you -- if there's statistics -- then you look at what your
next event -- sampling event result is, and if it exceeds
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that detection monitoring limit, you've got a problem, and
you're going into assessment monitoring -- or, potentially,
if you're in assessment monitoring, which I think we are in
this part, you may have to do some corrective action or
something. So to me --
    MR. DOCTOR: Madam Chair. You know, I just
can say we are consistent with Subtitle D, and they use the
word groundwater protection standards throughout. And the
standard is the MCL or the standard is an alternate
groundwater protection standard for constituents when there
is no MCL. So the groundwater protection standards shall
be appropriate health-based levels that satisfy following
criteria.
So we use the words "standards" and "limit"
consistent with EPA Subtitle D throughout this section.
I'd be a little reluctant to mess with that.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So you do mean
standards here in the way that I'm using them. So you're
saying if you don't -- if there is no MCL --
    MR. DOCTOR: Correct.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- we're asking the
administrator to establish something equivalent to an MCL,
it has nothing to do with this landfill. It's just -- I've
got 1-diethyl methyl DEP, and there is no known health
protection standards, so I'm saying, okay, you guys need to
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tell me what's a health protection standard for it.
    MR. DOCTOR: What is that, yeah.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. So you do mean
standards, then that's fine. No change is needed.
    Okay. The next one I have is further down the
page in (VII). The second line from the bottom starts out,
"...notify all appropriate local government officials..."
And my question is where do we define all appropriate local
government officials? So how do they know who they have to
notify, and how do they know they got all of them?
    MR. DOCTOR: I'm sorry. Where are we at?
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: On page 2-52, (VII).
    MR. DOCTOR: 2-52. Sorry.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Second line bottom of
that (VII). Starts in blue, "...notify all appropriate
local government officials..." And I'm just wondering if
that's clear who the appropriate local government officials
are, and how do you -- and how do you know you got all of
them? Where does -- where is it defined? Who defines who
you have to notify?
    MR. DOCTOR: I assume, Madam Chair, that's
up to the discretion of the administrator.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: When do they tell the
permittee who they're supposed to notify?
    MR. DOCTOR: That's when we're working
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through the assessment monitoring and making these
decisions. Some of this will happen in our remediation
program, potentially. For clarification --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: So it should say all
appropriate local government officials as determined by the
administrator, or something like that.
    MR. DOCTOR: Got it. Frankly, we actually
haven't done it much. It's not come up.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. On page 2-55 --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: That's because the
landfill operator is usually local government.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: -- under the redline --
Roman -- or in black it's letter B, starting out operators,
and it mentions magnetic media. Does any -- I don't even
know what magnetic media is. What does it refer to, and is
anybody using it anymore?
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: That would be like
hard disk.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah. Like a CD of it?
    BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: So I have a
suggested change, rather than trying to define what
probably no one knows what it means anymore. Operator
shall also submit groundwater monitoring data
electronically in a format specified by the administrator.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: That works for me,
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    Dave.

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            CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, that sounds good.
            MR. DOCTOR: Yeah, we used to use floppy
disks.
                            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah, I haven't seen a
floppy disk for a few years, and I must be dating myself to
say I even know what one is.
    Okay. That's it for me in terms of
noneditorials. I really don't have very many editorials.
I only have five. And since I'm not -- I'm going to be out
of pocket for a while, would the board be okay if I quickly
go through them or --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah, just go do them,
and I'll send mine to you later.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: 2-17, under the
second -- in the big blue paragraph, second (i), four lines
from the bottom, it says "assuring compliance," and you
can't assure -- the only thing you can assure is a person.
If you're referring to compliance, it has to be either
insuring or ensuring, and I don't care which one you guys
use.
    MR. DOCTOR: With an E? Okay.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: E is fine. E or I. It
can't be an A. The only thing you can assure is a person.
Even though there is such a thing as quality assurance.
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            *Non DEQ Parties contact 307-635-4424 to purchase copy* MR. DOCTOR: It's always good to catch an attorney. That's where this came from. This is elsewhere in Chapter 1, also, I'm pretty sure. So I'll need to watch that.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah, just do a global
search for $A$, assurance, or $A-S-S-U-R$.
On page $2-21$, (ii), floodplains.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: I got that one.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Floodplains --
second floodplain -- third line down, floodplains should be
singular.
MR. DOCTOR: Oh, yeah.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. On 2-30,
Roman -- the big -- the big blue section.
MR. DOCTOR: Oh, there we go, assure.
BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Yeah, there is assure
again. Even though we're talking about quality assurance,
you can only insure adequate construction or ensure.
On page 2-36, under number 1 [sic], litter, the
first blue thing is "which," and that "which" should be
"that." And the reason you know it has to be that is if
you took out what followed which, your sentence would not
be correct. You couldn't say each facility shall maintain
an effective routine litter collection program as well as
off-site. It just wouldn't make sense. So it has to be

IN RE: SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE
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that shall take place both within the landfill perimeter.
    MR. DOCTOR: Got it.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Following below that,
in blue, immediately below it, about fourth line down, the
sentence is very confusing. It starts out with "The
application." Because there's so many commas and ands, so
I think we should break up each idea with a semicolon. So
after "and off-site areas," I would replace the comma with
a semicolon, and I would add in the word and. And then
after the word "wind" -- "high wind" I would replace the
comma with a semicolon. Oh, wait a minute. I'll read the
sentence, "Litter control structure shall control
litter" -- I'm sorry. "The application shall specify for
frequency -- the frequency for litter collection for
internal fences, perimeter roads, and off-site areas; and
special operating procedures to be used during periods of
high wind."
    MR. DOCTOR: Oh, period.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Then I would say, "The
application shall note the average local wind speed and
direction." Did I go too fast?
    MR. DOCTOR: I got it.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Page 2-54. At
the top, the third line down, MCLs does not have an
apostrophe S.
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## MR. DOCTOR: Oh.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: On page $2-58$, bottom of
the page, after Roman -- or (xii), I think there's a
missing space. It seems like it's moved -- it's -- it
needs to move over or something. I'm not sure the
indenting is proper.

On page $2-60$, middle of the page where the red $A$
is crossed out and there's a blue (i), second line down,
meters cubed, the 3 for M3 should be superscripted.

MR. DOCTOR: Oh.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: And three lines below
that, the 3 should be superscripted.

MR. DOCTOR: Thank you. I think that's an
artifact of these rules being ancient.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Page 2-61,
middle of the page in blue, under letter $B--(b)$, the
sentence that follows the red in blue, starting with,
"Following closure," again, I think some changing commas
would be helpful. I would do, "Following closure of each
unit and facility, the operator shall submit a
certification with supporting documentation" -- I would
remove the comma there -- "signed by an engineer licensed
to practice in Wyoming" -- remove the comma and then
complete the sentence.

MR. DOCTOR: Got it.

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            BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Okay. Going down to
the next paragraph in black, on the right-hand side, fourth
line from the bottom of the black, assure, again, should be
"en" or "in."
    One more. Hang in there with me. Page 2-69, top
of the page, (ii), the "which" there should be a "that."
The post-closure period for municipal solid waste landfills
that ceased receipt of waste.
    I think that brings me to the end of my -- yeah.
            MR. DOCTOR: Thank you.
            BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Lorie, we hope
your family emergency turns out okay.
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: It's not going to, but
that's all right.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Well, you travel safe.
I think --
    BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Thank you.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: -- the rest of us -- I
think we're done with our comments.
    MR. DOCTOR: I'll put all this together,
and I'll wait for your stuff also so I can read through
some of this. I scribbled notes all over the place, so --
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Send me a Word SOPR.
    MR. DOCTOR: SOPR.
    CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Yeah.
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MR. DOCTOR: I'll just email to everybody, if that's all right.

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Uh-huh. And I'll look
through if there's any more little editorial ones.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: We're finished, I
think, Lorie. We need to adjourn, right?

CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Right.
MR. DOCTOR: For the record, thank you to
our reporter, whose fingers must be terribly sore.

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I'll make a motion

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to adjourn.
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BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Wait, before we
adjourn, $I$ want to thank Gina for all her hard work to set
this up.

MS. THOMPSON: Thank Mike too. He helped
too.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Mike? Okay. Thanks,
everybody. Mike too. And I imagine that Cheyenne was
thankful, too, because they could hear as well. So thank
you very much.

BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: I make a motion to adjourn.

BOARD MEMBER CAHN: I'll second.
BOARD MEMBER APPLEGATE: Aye.
CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Meeting is adjourned.

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Yes. Aye. All those in favor. Aye, aye, aye. BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Aye, aye. CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Meeting is adjourned.
Thank you very much.
(Meeting proceedings concluded
2:18 p.m., January 22, 2016.)
M
        BOARD MEMBER CAHN: Aye, aye.
        CHAIRMAN BEDESSEM: Meeting is adjourned.
        Thank you very much.
            Meeting proceedings concluded
        2:18 p.m., January 22, 2016.)
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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, KATHY J. KENDRICK, a Registered Professional

Reporter, do hereby certify that $I$ reported by machine shorthand the foregoing proceedings contained herein, constituting a full, true and correct transcript.

Dated this 19th day of February, 2016.


