

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
BENTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Livestream: <http://facebook.com/BentonCoGov>
Tuesday, February 6, 2024
9:00 a.m.

Present: **Xanthippe Augerot**, Chair; **Nancy Wyse**, Vice-Chair; **Pat Malone**, Commissioner; **Vance Croney**, County Counsel; **Rachel McEneny**, County Administrator

Elected Officials: **Jef Van Arsdall**, Sheriff

Staff: **Julie Arena**, **Samantha Bailey**, **April Holland**, **Kailee Olson**, **Rebecca Taylor**, Health; **Shirley Blake**, **Jaimi Glass**, **Katalin Pusztavari**, **Don Rogers**, Sheriff's Office; **Laurel Byer**, **Jennifer Ficek**, **Gary Stockhoff**, Public Works; **Cory Grogan**, **JonnaVe Stokes**, Communications; **Maura Kwiatkowski**, **Amanda Makepeace**, BOC Staff; **John Larsen**, **Adam Loerts**, **Ryan Kidder**, **Jon Stratton**, Information Technology; **Erika Milo**, BOC Recorder; **Darren Nichols**, **Linda Ray**, **Petra Schuetz**, **Inga Williams**, Community Development

Guests: **Kitty Bartee**, **Fred Eisenlohr**, **Joel Geier**, **Kenneth Larson**, **Peggy Lynch**, **Mandy Place**, **Marge Popp**, **Laura Duncan**, residents; **Dan Crall**, KORC Radio; **Bret Davis**, **Julie Jackson**, **Ian Macnab**, **Ginger Rough**, Republic Services; **John Harris**, Horsepower Productions; **Christopher Hughbanks**, NAACP Linn-Benton Branch; **Sam Imperati**, ICMresolutions; **Libbi Loseke-Winter**, HOPE grant writer; **Brigitte Olson**, **Nyssa Paul**, **Lisa Scherf**, City of Corvallis

1. Opening:
1. Call to Order

Chair Augerot called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m.

2. Introductions
3. Announcements

No announcements were made.

2. Review & Approve Agenda

The agenda was heard in the following order: Section 4, Section 6, Section 3, Section 5, Item 7.1, Items 8.1-8.3, Item 8.5, Item 8.4, and Sections 9-10.

3. Proclamation

3.1 Proclaiming February 2024 as Black History Month in Benton County, Proclamation P2024-001 – Christopher Hughbanks, President, NAACP Linn-Benton Branch

Hughbanks read the Proclamation aloud and urged all residents to learn about, celebrate, and reflect upon the countless contributions of African-Americans.

Hughbanks described related community events at the Benton County Library, Corvallis Art Center, and Corvallis Museum.

Augerot noted there are also related events occurring on the Oregon State University campus.

MOTION: Malone moved to proclaim February 2024 as Black History Month in Benton County, Proclamation P2024-001. Wyse seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

4. *Comments from the Public

Marge Popp, resident, discussed the report from the Environmental Protection Agency on-site inspection of Coffin Butte Landfill (CBL) on June 23, 2022 (exhibit 2). In the report, inspector Daniel Heins expressed concerns about Surface Emissions Monitoring procedures performed by landfill operator Republic Services (RS). RS had reported six exceedances, whereas Heins identified 61 exceedances. Heins noted landfill gas leaks in the tarp, a compliance and safety concern. RS employee Robert Orton has previously spoken to the Board about worker safety concerns at CBL. RS was aware of the report during the Benton County Talks Trash process, but did not disclose it. Popp asked the Board to hold RS responsible, beginning with asking local RS managers how the methane monitoring issues have been addressed.

{Exhibit 1: Popp Public Comment}

{Exhibit 2: Environmental Protection Agency Report}

Mandy Place, resident, referenced her previous comments at the January 23, 2024 Board Meeting about helping unhoused neighbors during inclement weather. At that time, Augerot said the biggest challenge with the January 2024 ice storm is that it was the first time the City of Corvallis shut down and did not have access to the daytime warming centers. Malone mentioned waiting to comment until the incident was debriefed by County Emergency Response Team management, which happened that afternoon. Place asked how each Commissioner envisioned the new emergency Operations Center being used to help unhoused neighbors in future inclement weather emergencies.

Augerot noted there was no time to discuss this issue today, but the question has come up before and would be addressed.

Wyse and Malone each offered to meet with Place for further discussion.

Fred Eisenlohr, resident, expressed frustration about the frequent closure of the 53rd Street underpass due to flooding. Eisenlohr stated that the problem gets worse every year and affects thousands of people. Eisenlohr asked if it was possible to install a drain and move the water elsewhere.

Augerot noted that the matter would be addressed today under item 8.2. This is a long-term problem which is worsening with climate trends.

5. Work Session

***5.1 Recognition and Demonstration of New Benton County Website –
John Larsen, Ryan Kidder, Adam Loerts, Information Technology**

Larsen shared that the new website project started around 2021. Updating the technology and content of the site was accomplished with the help of at least 70 people. Every department rewrote its web content from scratch.

Loerts recognized Larsen’s contributions to the project and thanked Kidder as website administrator.

Augerot shared that a ceremony was held this morning to recognize everyone who contributed. A special recognition was offered to five people who went above and beyond to ensure the success of this effort: Bailey, Ficek, Pusztavari, Stokes, and Stratton.

While Larsen presented commemorative plaques to the recipients, Augerot described the accomplishments of each person during the website project.

Malone praised the project, including the effort to use plain language on the website.

Wyse thanked all participants for hard work and high-quality service to the community.

Van Arsdall thanked Loerts, Larsen, and team for working with the Sheriff’s Office.

Kidder gave a presentation about the project, which began with a site evaluation by graphic design firm Madison Avenue Collective. Kidder described the most-used pages and most common tasks for County website users. The new website has improved accessibility and navigation, and external audiences were prioritized over internal ones. Over half of visitors to the County site use a mobile device, so staff will continue to improve the site for mobile users. Staff will follow a quarterly release schedule for site improvements and create a new web style guide.

Larsen shared that staff are working on a customer relationship management solution, which allows users to create an account including purchase history, open applications, and tax information.

Kidder described future website additions such as a shopping cart, internal training repository, enhanced search function, appointment and reservation scheduling, and more.

Augerot thanked the web team and praised the changes. Enabling users to conduct most normal business online will be particularly helpful for rural residents.

{Exhibit 3: Website Demonstration Presentation}

6. Consent Calendar

6.1 Approval of a Retroactive Reappointment to the Cascades West Area Commission on Transportation, Order # D2024-025, Sarah Bronstein

6.2 Approval of the December 5, 2023 Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes

MOTION: Malone moved to approve the Consent Calendar of February 6, 2024.
Wyse seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

Chair Augerot recessed the meeting at 9:14 a.m. and resumed at 9:16 a.m.

7. Old Business

7.1 Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance 2024-0323 Proposing Revision to Benton County Code Chapters 4, 5, and 6 – Vance Croney, County Counsel

Counsel explained that the Public Hearing for this item was held two weeks ago, when the Board requested changes which are now incorporated.

MOTION: Wyse moved to adopt Ordinance No. 2024-0323 Amending Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of the Benton County Code to revise, update, and clarify election procedures, and to conduct the Second Reading. Malone seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

Counsel read the Ordinance aloud (short title). Effective date March 7, 2024.

8. New Business

8.1 Review and Approval of the Benton Area Transit (BAT) 2024 Title VI Plan Update – Gary Stockhoff, Public Works; Lisa Scherf, City of Corvallis Public Works

Scherf explained that the Title VI Plan is required by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and must be updated every three years. The update was delayed by the pandemic and the FTA site review. The audit required Benton County to update the required languages for staff outreach. Staff worked with former Equity, Diversity, & Inclusion Coordinator Sarah Siddiqui to update plan language and refine the Title VI statement. The FTA wants the County to simply refer to Statute VI language as it exists in the Federal circular. The preliminary review from the Oregon Department of Transportation was favorable.

Responding to a question from Augerot, Scherf confirmed that the Statewide Transportation Improvement Fund Advisory Committee had reviewed the plan, and the list of community groups in the plan was updated.

Responding to a question from Malone, Scherf replied that the audit was in August 2023, but the report was received in November 2023. Stockhoff and Scherf are working on the findings.

MOTION: Malone moved to approve the Benton Area Transit 2024 Title VI Plan Update. Wyse seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

8.2 Notice of Intent to Apply for a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Planning Grant: Southwest 53rd Street Improvements – Laurel Byer, Public Works

Byer addressed the common suggestion that the County install a drain or pump in the Southwest 53rd Street undercrossing, explaining that the location is the low point in the area; there is nowhere to pump the water to, and the water would simply flow back there. Climate change is causing weather to change more frequently. The County is making more advance signage to make it easier for drivers to avoid the area during flooding. Building an overcrossing would be ideal, but the County did not receive the Infrastructure for Rebuilding America grant or the Rural Surface Transportation grant. Staff request approval to apply for a \$2 million RAISE grant for project planning. Completing the design and environmental work will make the County more competitive for Federal construction grants. No funding match is required, but applicants are asked to identify funds in case of overruns, so the County identified \$200,000 in road funds. The plan would cover the entire 53rd Street corridor, including the full overpass and roundabouts at Southwest Reservoir Avenue and Southwest Willow Avenue. Responding to a question from Wyse, Byer confirmed that the right-of-way identified in the Marys annexation will be used.

Augerot noted that another complication is Dunawi Creek, a natural waterway that runs through the location and partly causes the low point. Returning the creek to its natural path is part of the project. The County will have to continue to work with Union Pacific (UP) Railroad to make the full design effective.

Byer confirmed, adding that UP is generally accepting of such a project as long as the County meets UP's height restrictions.

Malone asked if Benton County had capacity to deal directly with UP.

Byer confirmed that the County will participate, but will hire a consultant to secure permits and set up meetings with UP.

Wyse mentioned seeing a Facebook rumor that beavers were partly causing the flooding.

Byer replied there are beaver bafflers in Dunawi Creek, which helps protect the road. Bafflers impact water levels, but beavers are not the major issue; the issue is rainfall. If the County receives the grant, design work can start in 2025. The project will probably take 18 months to two years, depending on permits. Staff will submit another grant for construction, but might not be done with design and permits by then.

MOTION: Wyse moved to approve the Notice of Intent to Apply for the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity Grant: Southwest 53rd Street Improvements. Malone seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

8.3 Remove Weight Limit Posting on Southwest Airport Avenue Bridge over Muddy Creek on County Road 25280, Order #D2024-026 – Michael Johnson, Public Works

Byer explained that the State would have closed Southwest Airport Avenue if this issue was not fixed. The County made an emergency contract to install piles to support the bridge on the existing road. The State said that the County could now remove the weight limit and keep the bridge open.

Augerot noted this is a common statewide problem due to lack of funding. Southwest Airport Avenue is a major thoroughfare.

MOTION: Malone moved to adopt Order #D2024-026 authorizing the removal of the weight limit posting on Airport Avenue Bridge over Muddy Creek (County Bridge No. 25280-35). Wyse seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

Chair Augerot recessed the meeting at 9:59 a.m. and reconvened at 10:04 a.m.

8.4 Recommendation from the Home, Opportunity, Planning, and Equity (HOPE) Executive Committee to Adopt a Coordinated Homeless Response System Five-year Strategic Plan – April Holland, Rebecca Taylor, Health Services

Holland presented the House Bill (HB) 4123 Strategic Plan for Board approval, as recommended by the HOPE Executive Committee. The work of the Coordinated Homeless Response Office (CHRO) will continue to be iterative. The inclusion of intra-governmental bodies in this agreement will lead to greater operational opportunities.

Arena described the effort over the past 20 years, including outreach and engagement with the Cities of Corvallis and Philomath, the Cities of Monroe and Albany, the Communities of Adair Village and Alsea, and many providers, stakeholders, businesses, and community members. The current effort builds on previous work such as the Ten-year Plan to End Homelessness, the update of that plan, and the creation of the HOPE Advisory Board. HB 4123 provides legislative investments to add more staff capacity and create a CHRO.

Taylor explained that a focus during plan development was to define a CHRO within a County structure. Staff investigated state and national models and talked to Linn-Benton Housing Authority and Community Services Consortium. Benton County became a pilot community in 2022. Various investments and State policy showed the need for a plan that provides both guidance and flexibility and can be reviewed by staff more frequently. The Plan uses the original pillars in the Ten-Year Plan and the updated plan. The Strategic Plan formalizes the structure that will accomplish the work, such as how CHRO integrates with the HOPE Advisory Board, and how the HOPE Board interacts with community policy leaders and community-based organizations. The Plan is organized by six priority areas for any type of housing response, providing a shared language to community partners.

Augerot noted two errors in the plan as presented:

- Pages 16-17 list seven strategic priority areas, but on the crosswalk with HOPE and previous planning activities, there are six.
- At the top of page 17, area five does not have a name.

Taylor will correct those errors.

Augerot asked if the specifics of crisis response and navigation fit under another heading, and whether there was a work plan that identified specific outcomes within those areas.

Arena replied that this document does not include project plans, due to the many components that are beyond County control. The plan must be flexible enough to respond to changes in legislative funding or Benton's Continuum of Care. As project manager, Taylor will ensure that there are timelines and action items. How to create outcomes across multiple systems is an ongoing dialogue. Much of the data must be generated in collaboration with many partners.

Augerot asked if there were lead entities or partners for each endeavor, and how staff will report on the work. There should be accountability and actual outcomes.

Taylor replied that staff will develop an annual report structure, and the plan has built-in accountability. The HB 5019 Community Plan, which staff are still considering how to implement, is time-bound and includes metrics. Multiple Strategic Operating Plans might fit under this flexible document. Staff are fully accountable for reporting structure to both House Bills and self-created projects.

Augerot noted a move towards common metrics at the State level, and hoped that the County would someday have a local dashboard for the public.

Holland added that the HB 4123 Strategic Plan contains the strategic framework and priorities, while project planning contains the operational pieces.

Taylor noted that a section header called 'Rapid Response' was lost and will be corrected.

Wyse recommended changing the Vision Statement on page five from 'Everyone in Benton County should have the opportunity to live in decent, safe, and affordable housing' to 'Everyone has the opportunity to live in decent, safe, and affordable housing.'

Taylor noted this was an editing issue and would be fixed.

Malone praised the effort to create a road map and was pleased to have State support.

Augerot thanked partners including Corvallis and Philomath, community-based organizations, Community Services Consortium, and numerous community members who have participated in the HOPE Advisory Board.

MOTION: Malone moved to adopt the HB 4123 Five-year Strategic Plan by Resolution #R2024-002 as recommended by the HOPE Executive Committee. Wyse seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

8.5 Presentation of Republic Services' Annual Reports for Coffin Butte Landfill (CBL) and for Hauling Services – Bret Davis, Julie Jackson, Ian Macnab, Ginger Rough, Republic Services

Rough presented the 2022 Annual Hauling and Landfill Reports. These documents would typically be presented in 2023, but Republic Services (RS) delayed the reports to adhere to the Benton County Talks Trash (BCTT) process. Rough assured the Board that RS is listening to the community. If the County has a question, RS staff will answer within 24 hours.

Jackson named RS values, including safety, environmental values, and a human-centered approach. RS has these nationwide goals:

- Attract and retain the best employees.
- Reduce absolute scope one and two greenhouse gas emissions by 35% by 2030.
- Increase recovery and circularity of key materials by 40% by 2030. RS recently opened the Las Vegas Polymer Center. Staff are working with the Recycling Modernization Act (RMA) to transfer some local plastics to that site.
- Increase beneficial use of biogas by 50% by 2030.
- Give \$45 million to community members by 2030. RS donated over \$50,000 to the local community in 2021-22.
- Recycling education and outreach, including webinars and tabling at farmers markets. RS updated the annual waste guide and is revamping the Master Recycler program.
- Convert half of purchased trucks to fully electric power by 2028. Although Corvallis chose not to electrify the fleet at this time, RS is still working towards this in Oregon, and expects some electric vehicles in Oregon in 2025. RS currently uses compressed natural gas, a bridge step to electric vehicles.

Jackson reviewed the Hauling Report. The Corvallis division employs 65 workers and collects about 18,000 carts per day. RS has two Corvallis depots, which will probably change and expand under the RMA. Recycling of polystyrene, plastic bags, and appliances at depots is under discussion. Recycling levels from 2020-22 remained fairly flat (Jackson noted that the packet version of the report omitted 110 tons of electronic waste, which flattens the total). Commingled recycling decreased about 5% in 2022 compared to 2021. The RMA will be implemented July 1, 2025. The RMA will include a statewide list of recyclable materials and Extended Producer Responsibility; producers of plastic containers must be part of the disposal of the product. Producers will pay less for materials that are more easily recyclable.

Macnab reviewed the 2022 Landfill Report, which includes some 2023-24 information:

- CBL tonnage for the last few years has stayed relatively flat, around one million tons per year with a density around 2,000 pounds per cubic yard. At the end of 2023, RS estimated the lifespan of the current landfill at 12 years; a final number will appear in the 2023 report.
- RS has invested about \$1 million annually over several years to upgrade the landfill gas collection system at CBL, with more construction planned for July-August 2024.
- There was no cell construction in 2022. Construction on upper cell 5E began in 2023 and the cell is expected to be full by early 2025. Construction on cell 6A will begin soon. The two cells combined will add about 2.5 years of airspace to CBL.
- RS continues to use exposed membranes to minimize leachate generation. Groundwater is tested in April and October. Long-term trends show the liner is functioning and is protective to the environment. Surface emissions are also monitored. Monitoring is performed by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Cities of Corvallis and Salem, Portland Metro Government, and others.

Wyse asked what would happen in future if a liner were not functioning correctly.

Macnab replied that the mitigation type would depend on the situation. There are multiple layers of liner.

Wyse asked about arsenic levels in the borders of cells four and five, which the Landfill Report states are from natural occurrences.

Macnab explained that local bedrock is often basalt, which is often high in arsenic, as are ash layers from volcanic eruptions. DEQ determined in its annual environmental monitoring report that those are natural background arsenic levels throughout the Willamette Valley.

Malone shared that during the Reser Stadium remodel, thousands of tons of concrete debris were hauled from Corvallis to the City of Portland. Malone asked whether there is a better solution for concrete and construction debris in general.

Jackson replied this is under discussion. One option is for the contractor to sort materials on site, so materials can be hauled to appropriate markets, many of which are local. Typically, contractors do not want to take the time. Ten years ago, Benton County and RS discussed building a construction and demolition recycling facility, but sufficient funds were not available. Benton County alone does not have enough waste to justify building such a facility, so partnerships are needed. There is a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) that sorts construction and demolition material and is probably one of the best options. Putting debris in the landfill is less expensive than sorting it. RS is eager to work on that.

Rough noted that is an ideal topic for the Sustainable Materials Management Plan (SMMP) Work Group.

Augerot stated that residents are asking the Board hard questions about CBL, and there are significant concerns. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) inspection report showed a difference between EPA and RS monitoring of methane emissions, which has made Augerot skeptical of routine monitoring by RS contractors. Augerot was particularly concerned about disagreement between the EPA and the contractor on the basic technique and technology of surface monitoring, and RS's offhand attitude towards ballooning of the landfill cover, which indicates gas escaping. RS has great values and goals as a company, but the County wants to see improvements in operations. Another area to improve is the ongoing union challenges RS faces with CBL workers, and workers' comments on a lack of ability to wash off toxins. When RS talks about valuing humans and employees, this causes a sense of dissonance.

Rough acknowledged that Augerot previously expressed concerns that RS did not inform the Board about the 2022 EPA report, which Augerot first saw in the newspaper. The finding was part of a monthly report in RS's regular quarterly updates to the County. RS can do better at highlighting possible concerns. Some context was missing, especially in the news coverage.

Macnab added that contractor SCS Engineers quarterly performs thousands of surface emissions readings. During the EPA inspection, RS had an ongoing gas construction project, which temporarily contributed to higher gas levels than usual.

Rough shared that CBL works closely with regulators. When the EPA found the exceedances, RS took quick corrective action. No notices of violation were issued to CBL. RS will continue working to keep those levels down.

Wyse asked for clarification that RS believes the EPA readings were skewed by other work activity.

Macnab indicated that the readings were higher than normal. Weather can also affect levels. If readings exceed a certain level, operators must take corrective action.

Wyse asked what corrective actions CBL operators took.

Macnab replied that actions included patching holes in tarps, adding soil, and completing the landfill gas system expansion.

Wyse requested some of that information in writing.

Rough affirmed. RS believes the EPA report was an anomaly, but acknowledges that issues were found and had to be fixed, which RS did. The CBL gas collection system operates at three times the legal requirement of one well per acre. RS will continue to enhance CBL infrastructure. Adding more well collections and piping had an impact on the EPA report.

Augerot was most disturbed by the disagreement between the EPA regulator and the RS contractor about basic monitoring methodology. That needs to be resolved to create one data set.

McEneny asked how many parts of CBL had been capped, and for how long.

Macnab replied that most of the south side has been capped, starting in the mid-1990s and continuing to recent times. The area is still monitored and part of the active landfill.

McEneny shared that many community members, especially CBL neighbors, are concerned about the readings. McEneny asked about RS's internal communication structure and external plan to communicate with stakeholders, the community, and the County after receiving such a notice from regulators.

Rough replied that an inspection usually runs through the local business unit and the Environment Manager. Staff feel that RS did notify the County of the EPA report by putting the information in the monthly report. However, RS recognizes that the community and the Board did not feel they received sufficient communication. RS will do better.

McEneny asked how long it takes to fix such a problem and when the inspector returns. The County has a responsibility to report such issues to the public and create reasonable expectations. The County wants much more notification when incidents like this happen.

Rough stated that RS is actively working on better ways to keep the community apprised. The 2022 reports were written with that goal in mind.

McEneny commented that the County wants RS to be part of the Disposal Site Advisory Committee once meetings resume.

Rough shared that Macnab has historically represented RS. RS did not participate in BCTT or Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings in 2023 to abide by the 'one table' process. RS plans to re-engage when meetings resume.

Malone noted that the new cells are relatively small, and asked about the 12-year lifespan.

Macnab clarified that 12 years includes excavating the rest of the quarry, which will be ready for solid waste in two years.

Davis added that about 25% of quarry volume has been excavated, with the remainder to be completed by June 2025.

Malone noted that a considerable amount of CBL waste comes from other counties. Community members often suggest limiting CBL to waste from Benton County; Malone asked if Benton County can do that.

Counsel replied that the County cannot do so.

Malone concluded that a robust discussion with all partners is needed.

Augerot described being excited about the SMMP process and the ability to invite other partners and discuss a better system. This will provide information about the capacity of other regional landfills, such as Lane County, Covanta, and the MRFs.

Davis addressed the union question. RS has about 40,000 employees nationally; 25% are unionized. RS respects the rights of its employees to organize. The Gazette-Times inaccurately reported that RS employee health insurance premiums cost over \$2,000 per month; in reality, the most expensive family plan costs \$800 per month. Regarding employee safety and ability to clean themselves, CBL's two shops and mechanics' trucks all have handwash and eyewash stations. Employees are at most five minutes away from a full shower. All medical waste is autoclaved. Staff wash equipment before performing maintenance.

Augerot observed that according to the data, arsenic levels at CBL are higher than typical elevated levels in the Willamette Valley. A spill over 30 years ago contributed to higher levels at CBL. Residents are asking if some arsenic groundwater contamination is being missed due to the artificial elevation of levels at CBL. Augerot asked RS to return with information about historical levels of arsenic at CBL, particularly the spill. Arsenic data from adjacent sites may be more characteristic of this area in general. The Board wants to address those questions in order to have faith in the environmental data RS presents.

Rough stated that RS will investigate and follow through.

Augerot asked if moving landfill activity into the quarry requires a County Conditional Use Permit.

Nichols recalled that cell six is part of the current active permit.

Macnab added that this was confirmed by records reviewed during the BCTT process.

Rough noted that the BCTT Legal and Land Use subcommittee examined this topic, and at least three members said the quarry was part of the existing permit. Another subcommittee disagreed.

Augerot asked if the ultimate arbiter would be DEQ.

Macnab stated that according to DEQ, the quarry portion is approved.

Counsel mentioned serving on the Legal Subcommittee, which found a 2000-2002 Planning Department memo establishing that activity in current cell designations is allowed without further County activity. The County is the ultimate arbiter, not DEQ. The Legal Subcommittee was unanimous that continued activities within the described cells are allowed within Benton County land use regulations.

Rough to follow up on arsenic levels and the methane reading discrepancy. RS aims to submit the 2023 Hauling Report in March 2024 and the 2023 Landfill Report in early June 2024.

Augerot added that those reports were typically presented to the advisory committees in the fall, then to the Board, but the schedule can be adjusted. Early and frequent communication is better. When RS receives an alert from a regulator, the County would like to get an alert, not have the item buried in a routine report.

9. Other

No other business was discussed.

10. Executive Session

Chair Augerot recessed the meeting at 11:34 a.m.

Chair Augerot reconvened the regular Board meeting at 11:46 a.m. and immediately entered Executive Session under **ORS 192.660[2][d] – Labor Negotiations**.

Chair Augerot exited Executive Session at 11:56 and immediately reconvened the regular Board Meeting.

11. Adjournment

Chair Augerot adjourned the meeting at 11:56 a.m.



Xanthippe Augerot, Chair



Erika Milo, Recorder

** NOTE: Items denoted with an asterisk do NOT have accompanying written materials in the meeting packet.*

~~Good morning.~~

I want to, once again, bring your attention to the EPA report on an on site inspection of Republic Services' Coffin Butte Landfill done on June 23, 2022. I would like the entire report, which I will hand to the recorder, to be entered into the record.

This report was obtained via a Freedom of Information Act request and has been presented to you before. However, in light of the ongoing struggle that Republic Services mechanics are engaged in, to achieve safe working conditions at the landfill, and Republic Services' union-busting tactics to disempower them, I felt it important that you be reminded of this information.

I quote from the summary of the report given by Daniel Heins, the inspector.

Daniel Heins expressed potential concerns with Republic's SEM/Method 21 procedures. (Surface Emissions Monitoring). Despite Republic having seen no more than 6 exceedances in the recent SEM reports supplied ahead of the inspection that included penetration monitoring, including reports with 0 exceedances, he identified 61 points of exceedance of 500 ppm, including 21 points above 10,000 ppm, with 26 exceedances at gas collection wells that Republic should have specifically been monitoring on a quarterly basis since the Oregon State Plan became effective in November 2020.

Daniel Heins expressed concerns with the areas of tarp that were inflated with and leaking out landfill gas, as detected during the SEM, noting that in addition to compliance concerns with the surface methane standard, that such an accumulation of flammable gas creates a safety concern.

You have been given this information before, you have heard testimony from Republic Services mechanic Robert Orton regarding his concerns for his own and his fellow workers' safety. As far as we can tell, you have done nothing, or at least nothing that has resulted in any relief for these workers.

Republic Services was aware of this report during the entire BCTT process. I personally spent hundreds of hours of my own personal time, attending meetings and researching and writing parts of the final report. It appears that Republic Services was deliberately withholding this important information from the BCTT workgroup.

It is time for you to act in accordance with the safety of Republic Services workers and in the interests of our Benton County residents by holding this company responsible. This is the job we voters elected you to do.

You could begin this process by asking Republic Services local managers direct questions about what they have done to address the serious issues regarding worker safety and how they have corrected the issues with their own methane monitoring techniques. Perhaps you could also ask why they did not disclose this EPA report to the BCTT workgroup. You will have that opportunity in a couple of hours.

Thank you.

Any comments?



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 6TH AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

DATE: See date of Section Chief signature

SUBJECT: CLEAN AIR ACT INSPECTION REPORT
Republic Services Coffin Butte Landfill, Corvallis, OR

FROM: Daniel Heins, Environmental Scientist
Air Toxics Enforcement Section, EPA Region 10

THRU: Derrick Terada, Acting Section Chief
Air Toxics Enforcement Section, EPA Region 10

TO: File

BASIC INFORMATION

Facility Name: Republic Services Coffin Butte Landfill

Facility Location: 28972 Coffin Butte Road, Corvallis, OR 97330

Date of Inspection: On Site Inspection: June 23, 2022
Virtual Conference: July 11, 2022

EPA Inspector(s):

1. Daniel Heins, Environmental Scientist ^{a,b}

Other Attendees:

1. Ian MacNab, Environmental Manager – Republic Services ^{a,c}
2. Phil Caruso, Environmental Specialist – Republic Services ^{a,b}
3. Brock Kienholz, Operations Manager – Republic Services ^c
4. Nikki Wuestenberg, Operations Support (Nationwide) – Republic Services ^a
5. Melissa Green, Environmental Consultant – Weaver Consultants ^a
6. Yuki Puram, Air Inspector & Permit Engineer – Oregon Department of Environmental Quality ^{a,b}

^a Attended virtual conference

^b Present for all of on-site, including SEM

^c Present during on site conferences but not during SEM

Contact Email Address: imacnab@republicservices.com

Facility Type: Muncipal solid waste (MSW) landfill

Purpose of Inspection: Surface emissions monitoring (SEM) and evaluating compliance with landfill air rules.

Regulations Central to Inspection: 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart WWW; Oregon State Plan for 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Cf; 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart AAAA

On Site (6/23) Arrival Time: 09:00

On Site (6/23) Departure Time: 17:50

Virtual Conference (7/11) Start Time: 13:00

Virtual Conference (7/11) End Time: 15:00

Inspection Type:

- Unannounced Inspection
- Announced Inspection

SITE OVERVIEW

The following information was obtained verbally from Republic Services representatives, including their consultants, during the virtual conference, unless otherwise stated.

Operations Overview:

The Coffin Butte Landfill (the "Landfill") is owned and operated by Republic Services ("Republic"). Republic acquired the Landfill in 2008. Republic representatives were uncertain of exactly how old the Landfill is, stating that they believed it began as a military dump site in the 1940s. Daniel Heins confirmed this via information online from DEQ, which stated that landfilling began in the 1940s in association with Camp Adair. The areas that predate the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) have a clay foundation. Some historic waste that predates the 1970s has been re-located from these unlined sections to the post-RCRA lined areas to facilitate construction of future lined cells in those areas.

The Landfill is permitted for 178 acres and has a permitted capacity of 35,514,471 according to the Landfill's 2020 Part 98 Greenhouse Gas Report. The Facility receives approximately 3,500 to 4,500 tons per day of waste. Wastes received include MSW, petroleum contaminated soils, construction and demolition (C&D) waste, C&D material recovery facility (MRF) residuals, and other industrial wastes. Based on current waste acceptance rate, the Landfill has approximately 20 years left under its current permit. Republic has room to expand the site on its property beyond the current permitted footprint.

Final cover on the Landfill is compacted soils with a synthetic membrane, with penetrations booted and plastic welded. Interim cover is at least 24 inches of soils. Much of the interim cover area is covered in tarps or, in areas without work planned for a few years, a thicker layer of EPDM. In both cases, this is with the primarily goal of reducing water infiltration into the

Landfill. Daily cover is 6 inches of soil or approved alternative daily cover (ADC). Republic uses C&D MRF shaker fines, MSW incinerator ash, and tarps as ADC at the Landfill.

Leachate flows by gravity to sumps and is pumped to covered storage ponds. Leachate collected varies by year based on the weather but typically is around 25 to 30 million gallons. Condensate is routed to the leachate system. Leachate is trucked to local publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). No leachate is recirculated, and no liquid wastes are added to the Landfill.

The gas collection and control system (GCCS) contains over 300 landfill gas (LFG) collection points, including horizontal wells, vertical wells, and parts of the leachate system with gas collection. Collected landfill gas partially routed to a separately owned/operated gas to energy plant run by PNGC Power. The energy plant has five Caterpillar gas engines – three 3516s and two 3520s. Excess gas not routed to the energy plant is controlled via flares at the Landfill. The landfill has two open flares, with capacities of 1000 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) and 2000 scfm. *Recently the Landfill has been collecting 2600 scfm for the full site, with 1600 scfm going to the energy plant and 1000 scfm to the flares.*

SITE TOUR — JUNE 23, 2022

- Presented Credentials
- Stated authority and purpose of inspection
- Provided Small Business Resource Information Sheet
- Small Business Resource Information Sheet not provided. Reason: Not a small business
- Provided CBI warning to facility

Data Collected and Observations:

Daniel Heins arrived on site and met with the site staff for introductions and a brief site orientation/safety briefing at the Landfill's office. During this meeting, Ian MacNab stated that while there was a Method 21 instrument available and that Phil Caruso is their monitoring technician, that he would not take the opportunity to check EPA readings / provide confirmation readings, as a matter of Republic Services corporate policy. Daniel Heins explained that facilities typically prefer to check and confirm EPA readings and he gave advance notice to provide Republic the opportunity to confirm his TVA readings. Ian MacNab re-iterated that as a corporate policy that they would not provide confirmation readings.

After that brief meeting, Daniel Heins began the SEM. Phil Caruso accompanied EPA for the Surface Emission Monitoring (SEM). EPA showed all readings to Phil Caruso for visual confirmation of the readings and instructed him to state if he had any concerns with EPA's monitoring methods at any point. EPA used a ThermoFisher Toxic Vapor Analyzer 2020 (TVA) to perform EPA Reference Method 21 for the SEM.

In the morning (9:50 - 12:45), Daniel Heins conducted the monitoring with the TVA, covering a loop on the western portion of the Landfill. In the afternoon (13:30 - 17:15), he continued monitoring with the TVA, covering a loop on the eastern portion of the Landfill. Over the course of the day, Daniel Heins identified 61 points in exceedance of 500 parts per million (ppm), exhausting his supply of marking flags. Of these, 21 flagged exceedances were above 10,000

ppm. Many flagged exceedances represented clusters of exceedances at multiple points or broad areas of exceedances. Of the flagged exceedances, 26 were at or partially at gas collection wells (including both active and abandoned or decommissioned). Eight exceedances were at leachate cleanouts. Daniel Heins focused monitoring on areas under intermediate cover, though the first six exceedances were in final cover areas. During the afternoon monitoring, Daniel Heins measured multiple exceedances that continued to be above 500 ppm multiple feet in the air, with multiple feet lateral distance from the emission source, indicating substantial landfill gas plumes (flag #26, 46, and 51).

Flag #51 was by a broad area where the tarp was visibly inflated with gas. The tarp was not moving in the wind, it looked to be being pushed out steadily over a wide area towards the top of the south slope on the central area of the landfill, being held down by straps, cover anchors, and sandbags. Neither Daniel Heins nor Phil Caruso could identify any place where the wind could be lifting under the tarps, as the tarp edges were sandbagged and staked down. Daniel Heins measured a concentration of 2% at flag #51 before pulling away to avoid maxing out his instrument. He measured the methane concentration to be 2000 ppm at 3' in the air at this location, indicating a plume of gas coming out from the inflated tarp area. Along the top of this section of tarp, from flag #52 to #54, every post or tarp hole Daniel Heins monitored exceeded the surface methane standard, with readings of up to 7% shown before the instrument maxed out.

Phil Caruso did not dispute any of the readings, though noted that he would not have checked many of the exceedance locations, that he would have spent less time monitoring, or that he would have considered a higher location to be "the ground" when placing his probe 5 to 10 centimeters (cm) above the ground per the SEM regulations.

At an exceedance (flag #1) with a hole in the ground from an animal burrow, Phil Caruso stated that he would have considered the "ground" to be where the ground would have been if an animal didn't dig a hole into it at that location, rather than the ground at the base of the hole, and thus measured from a significantly higher location than Daniel Heins. At an exceedance (flag #2) between overlapped tarp material, with one piece of tarp raised above the other with a gap of air in between, Phil Caruso stated that he would have monitored with his probe above the upper tarp, rather than measuring the 5 to 10 cm from the tarp against the ground.

When Daniel Heins was monitoring a cluster of decommissioned wells with a patch of distressed soil (flag #3), Phil Caruso stated that he would have moved on after not directly getting above 500 ppm within twice his instrument response time even if there was an increase in reading, rather than moving around the penetration points slowly to find maximum reading point and then waiting twice the response time at this maximum reading location.

When Daniel Heins was monitoring at leachate cleanouts, Phil Caruso stated that he does not monitor at these and that they are not fully penetrating the cover. Daniel Heins responded that it was likely that many of these ultimately did penetrate the cover, especially in areas of thinner intermediate cover, and that regardless he recommended checking these as they were proving to be repeated sources of extremely elevated emissions, many over an order of magnitude above the surface methane standard. Phil Caruso stated that he was not required to monitor these. Daniel Heins and Phil Caruso had a similar discussion at the valve box dug into the cover with a reading

of 4% methane (flag #37), with Phil Caruso stating that this was not a penetration and thus he did not have to monitor this.

When Daniel Heins was monitoring at a horizontal penetration of the cover associated with a well (flag #16), Phil Caruso stated that he would not have monitored this as a penetration.

Phil Caruso stated that he would not have monitored the Cell 5 leachate riser that Daniel Heins measured multiple exceedances at, as it was outside of the waste mass.

Photos and/or Videos: were taken during the inspection. See Appendix A.

Field Measurements: were taken during this inspection. See Appendix B.

INSPECTION CONFERENCE — JULY 11, 2022

- Provided U.S. EPA point of contact to the facility
- Provided CBI warning to facility

Staff Interview:

The Landfill is subject to the Oregon State Plan implementing the Part 60 Subpart Cf Emission Guidelines, having previously been subject to Part 60 Subpart WWW. The Landfill is also subject to Part 63, Subpart AAAA, and has opted-in to demonstrating compliance with the Oregon State Plan through the Subpart AAAA requirements where allowed.

Republic stated that they were unsure if they were excluding non-degradable waste from their maximum gas generation rate calculations in their Design Plan or any other gas modeling runs they have done to size their GCCS. Republic stated that as the operations personnel were not present, they were unable to speak to what types of industrial wastes are received in any further detail. The Landfill does not accept refrigerants. The Landfill receives asbestos. It packages asbestos waste and deposits it in a dedicated asbestos mono-fill that is the only area excluded from the GCCS.

Leachate system components are connected for LFG collection on a case-by-case basis per recommendations of the engineer(s) involved in designing the GCCS.

Republic is aware of a one-off test of the sulfur content of the LFG requested by DEQ and stated that it read at non-detectable levels.

The Landfill has an alternative monitoring plan (AMP) approved by DEQ dating to when the Landfill operated under Subpart WWW. The AMP has allowances for positive pressure, temperatures above 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and elevated oxygen readings. No wells currently are above 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Republic does make use of the positive pressure allowances for wells with high oxygen levels.

Republic stated that they do not consistently check water levels in wells but has done so in the past. All new (at least since 10 years ago) wells are constructed with dewatering pumps, as a best

practice for a landfill in a wet climate. Republic does not typically add pumps to old wells. As wells are typically constructed with steel casings at the Landfill, redrills are rarely needed.

The Landfill has gas migration probes placed outside the area without synthetic liner but has typically seen readings at gas non-detect levels.

For cover integrity monitoring, Republic stated that they look for holes and cracks in the soils *and wind damage on the tarps*, but that there was no set answer for what degree of tarp damage would necessitate repair.

For surface emissions monitoring, Republic only excludes active filling areas and other areas with active heavy equipment as "dangerous." When Daniel Heins noted that the drawn paths in the submitted SEM reports went straight through the drawn "dangerous areas," Republic stated that the paths on the maps are general and do not reflect the actual walked paths. Republic monitors penetration points during its serpentine path. Phil Caruso stated that in addition to penetrations, he would go off the serpentine path if he saw distressed vegetation or cracks in the cover, and that those were the only examples of places where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas that he considered. Republic was unable to speak to the what the historic SEM exceedance rate had been in past surveys.

Daniel Heins asked if the GCCS was operational on the day of the SEM inspection or if there was anything different from standard operations that could have impacted the results of the monitoring. Republic stated that nothing was operating differently than normal, with all wells in operation and collection running. Republic did note that construction above exceedance flags #48 through 58 would have impacted the cover in the construction area.

Daniel Heins asked if Republic viewed the inflated tarps as a concern or something to acted on. Republic disputed that the tarps were inflated with landfill gas, claiming that the wind has blown them up. Daniel Heins noted the extremely elevated methane concentrations detected by the inflated tarps and that the tarps appeared to be in a static inflated state without any steady wind or apparent way for the wind to lift the tarps.

Republic noted that construction of additional gas collection on the top of the Landfill is in progress and will be completed this summer.

Requested documents:

The following documents were requested and supplied ahead of the inspection:

- Two most recent semi-annual NSPS reports
- Results of any cover integrity reports and quarterly SEM monitoring events that have been occurred since the most recent semi-annual
- GCCS map
- Map of cover by type in place (final vs intermediate vs daily cover)

The following documents were requested during the conference and confirmed via subsequent email:

- Constructed acres and acreages by cover type
- Past 5 years of flare monitoring data
- Flare/blower design specs and any performance tests on file for it
- Past year of migration probe data and a map of the probe locations
- Current GCCS Design Plan, along with any versions that have been active in the past 5 years and their most recent LandGEM run used for GCCS sizing (if not in the Design Plan)
- A map of the GCCS showing extent of any horizontal collectors if these are utilized to demonstrate a sufficient density of gas collection
- Landfill cell map and year of first waste placement for each cell
- 2021 Part 98 Greenhouse Gas Report
- Annual waste deposited tonnages by type from 2016 to present
 - Include a list of the primary sources of industrial wastes and a description for any *special wastes listed*
 - Outline of what wastes (if any) are classified as non-degradable for LandGEM maximum expected gas generation (Design Plan) along with the basis for this classification
 - Outline of what wastes are classified as “inert” for Part 98 reporting along with the basis for this classification
- Rest of the past 5 years of Annual/Semi-Annual Reports
 - Include all NSPS/NESHAP/EG reports, SSM reports, and air permit reports as applicable
 - If the full SEM reports are not included in the above, please include those for the past 5 years
 - Include the most recent SEM reports, or at least as much of it as has been completed by the end of July, even if they are not a part of any final semi-annual
- Any versions of the SSM plan that have been in place in the past 5 years
- Past 5 years of wellhead parameter monitoring
- Past 5 years of gas flow to the energy plant
- Any H₂S or sulfur gas testing results from the past 5 years, or most recent if not within the past 5 years
- Map of wells being added this summer since the inspection
- The Alternative Monitoring Plan and approval letter
- Identification of which wells have dewatering pumps
- General description of final cover construction

Concerns:

Daniel Heins expressed potential concerns with Republic’s SEM/Method 21 procedures. Despite Republic having seen no more than 6 exceedances in the recent SEM reports supplied ahead of the inspection that included penetration monitoring, including reports with 0 exceedances, he identified 61 points in exceedance of 500 ppm, including 21 points above 10,000 ppm, with 26 exceedances at gas collection wells that Republic should have specifically been monitoring on a quarterly basis since the Oregon State Plan became effective in November 2020.

Daniel Heins expressed concerns with the areas of tarp that were inflated with and leaking out landfill gas, as detected during the SEM, noting that in additions to compliance concerns with the surface methane standard that such an accumulation of flammable gas creates a potential safety concern.

DIGITAL SIGNATURES

**DANIEL
HEINS**

Digitally signed by
DANIEL HEINS
Date: 2022.09.19 14:26:56
-07'00'

Daniel Heins, Report Author

**DERRICK
TERADA**

Digitally signed by
DERRICK TERADA
Date: 2022.09.19
14:51:00 -07'00'

Derrick Terada, Acting Section Chief

APPENDICES AND ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: Digital Image Log
Appendix B: Field Measurement

APPENDIX A: DIGITAL IMAGE LOG

Inspector Name: Daniel Heins
Archival Record Location: US EPA SharePoint

2022-06-23 Images

Image #	File Name	Time (PDT)	Flag #	Description
1	20220623_100838.jpg	10:08:38	1	Animal burrow by cleanout
2	20220623_101327.jpg	10:13:27	2	Overlapping tarps
3	20220623_101816.jpg	10:18:16	3	Discolored soil/distressed vegetation by INE9, multiple decommissioned wells
4	20220623_102219.jpg	10:22:19	3	Discolored soil/distressed vegetation by INE9, multiple decommissioned wells
5	20220623_102231.jpg	10:22:31	3	Discolored soil/distressed vegetation by INE9, multiple decommissioned wells
6	20220623_102717.jpg	10:27:17	4	Cleanout
7	20220623_103235.jpg	10:32:35	5	Decommissioned well and surrounding wells by RE8 manifold
8	20220623_103515.jpg	10:35:15	5	Decommissioned well and surrounding wells by RE8 manifold
9	20220623_104050.jpg	10:40:50	6	Decommissioned PVC well (W9?)
10	20220623_105243.jpg	10:52:43	7	Hole in liner
11	20220623_110338.jpg	11:03:38	8	cleanout with gap in liner
12	20220623_111123.jpg	11:11:23	9	Unmarked well with gap in liner and gap between well and dirt, plus nearby holes
13	20220623_111129.jpg	11:11:29	9	Close up on gap on liner and in dirt
14	20220623_111216.jpg	11:12:16	9	Hole in liner near unmarked well
15	20220623_111452.jpg	11:14:52	10	Liner tear and adjacent hole
16	20220623_112408.jpg	11:24:08	11	3V91 Manifold, both at tarp edge and at multiple penetrations
17	20220623_113216.jpg	11:32:16	12	Hole in liner
18	20220623_113733.jpg	11:37:33	13	3V92 wells with tarp gap
19	20220623_114521.jpg	11:45:21	14	3B0V0351 bad liner seal at base
20	20220623_115250.jpg	11:52:50	15	Decommissioned well with tarp tear/gap
21	20220623_115912.jpg	11:59:12	16	3H94 where horizontal intersects tarp
22	20220623_120314.jpg	12:03:14	16	3H94 penetration cluster
23	20220623_120746.jpg	12:07:46	17	Cleanout by unknown well out of liner
24	20220623_121307.jpg	12:13:07	18	Liner that had been pulled back from unknown well by chopped off pipe segment on ground
25	20220623_122009.jpg	12:20:09	19	Unknown well at liner seam

2022-06-23 Images, continued

Image #	File Name	Time (PDT)	Flag #	Description
26	20220623_122332.jpg	12:23:32	20	Riser with bad liner seal
27	20220623_123220.jpg	12:32:20	21	Well 3COV3 with liner gap
28	20220623_140422.jpg	14:04:22	22	Cell 5 leachate riser complex
29	20220623_140538.jpg	14:05:38	22	Cell 5 leachate riser complex
30	20220623_140921.jpg	14:09:21	22	Cell 5 leachate riser complex - pipe connector
31	20220623_140924.jpg	14:09:24	22	Cell 5 leachate riser complex - pipe connector
32	20220623_140927.jpg	14:09:27	22	Cell 5 leachate riser complex
33	20220623_141045.jpg	14:10:45	22	Cell 5 leachate riser complex
34	20220623_142020.jpg	14:20:20	23	Well 5V40 in liner
35	20220623_143317.jpg	14:33:17	24	Tarp anchor
36	20220623_143735.jpg	14:37:35	25	Tarp anchor
37	20220623_144405.jpg	14:44:05	26	4B55 well cluster
38	20220623_144407.jpg	14:44:07	26	Mystery pipe with improvised cap with folded plastic wrap
39	20220623_144923.jpg	14:49:23	27	2V114 at base in dirt
40	20220623_145332.jpg	14:53:32	28	Hole near edge of liner, and in neighboring hole
41	20220623_145705.jpg	14:57:05	29	Tarp edge
42	20220623_150256.jpg	15:02:56	30	Tarp hole and neighboring holes
43	20220623_150616.jpg	15:06:16	31	Hole at tarp anchor
44	20220623_150954.jpg	15:09:54	32	Abandoned well
45	20220623_150957.jpg	15:09:57	32	Liner hole near abandoned well
46	20220623_151520.jpg	15:15:20	33	4V53 - well surrounded by sandbags in lined area
47	20220623_151822.jpg	15:18:22	34	Anchor and nearby liner hole
48	20220623_154015.jpg	15:40:15	35	Cleanout coming out of dirt
49	20220623_154916.jpg	15:49:16	36	Vertical cleanout in dirt
50	20220623_155053.jpg	15:50:53	37	Circular valve box
51	20220623_155522.jpg	15:55:22	38	Hole in liner
52	20220623_160008.jpg	16:00:08	39	Cleanout / hole in liner
53	20220623_160336.jpg	16:03:36	40	Tarp hole and neighboring holes
54	20220623_160711.jpg	16:07:11	41	PH2101, 2H101 - whole cluster of wells (some tarp gaps)
55	20220623_160900.jpg	16:09:00	41	PH2101, 2H101 - whole cluster of wells (some tarp gaps)
56	20220623_161111.jpg	16:11:11	42	3AV68 and nearby hole in liner
57	20220623_161551.jpg	16:15:51	43	2V100 well in tarp area
58	20220623_161847.jpg	16:18:47	44	3V73 well in tarp gap
59	20220623_162101.jpg	16:21:01	45	Tarp stake
60	20220623_162525.jpg	16:25:25	46	Hole in tarp
61	20220623_162743.jpg	16:27:43	47	Tarp edge
62	20220623_163203.jpg	16:32:03	49	tarp edge
63	20220623_163313.jpg	16:33:13	50	2H86 cluster in tarp
64	20220623_163646.jpg	16:36:45	51	Series of tarp tears near inflated tarp area
65	20220623_163710.jpg	16:37:10	-	Tarped slope showing buildup of gas inflating tarps over slope
66	20220623_163718.jpg	16:37:18	-	Tarped slope showing buildup of gas inflating tarps over slope

2022-06-23 Images, continued

Image #	File Name	Time (PDT)	Flag #	Description
67	20220623 163934.jpg	16:39:34	52	Tarp stake
68	20220623 164213.jpg	16:42:13	53	Tarp stake in area of continuously elevated readings
69	20220623 164217.jpg	16:42:17	-	Tarped slope showing buildup of gas inflating tarps over slope
70	20220623 164219.jpg	16:42:19	-	Tarped slope showing buildup of gas inflating tarps over slope
71	20220623 164221.jpg	16:42:21	-	Tarped slope showing buildup of gas inflating tarps over slope
72	20220623 164521.jpg	16:45:21	54	Tarp stake in area of continuously elevated readings
73	20220623 164718.jpg	16:47:18	55	Tarp edge, inflated tarps visible
74	20220623 164914.jpg	16:49:14	56	Broad area of dirt/waste uphill of tarp area
75	20220623 164917.jpg	16:49:17	56	Broad area of dirt/waste uphill of tarp area
76	20220623 165102.jpg	16:51:02	57	2H94 well cluster - all
77	20220623 165319.jpg	16:53:19	58	Tarp edge
78	20220623 165637.jpg	16:56:37	59	3V89 well cluster in dirt
81	20220623 170040.jpg	17:00:40	60	2V113 - well with some tarp wrapped in dirt area
82	20220623 170947.jpg	17:09:47	61	Valve with well at haul road above cell 5

APPENDIX B: FIELD MEASUREMENT DATA

Measured Exceedances

Flag #	Reading	Description	Latitude	Longitude
1	1%	Animal burrow by cleanout	44.69737457	-123.2356198
2	1000 F/O	Overlapping tarps	44.69745665	-123.2357082
3	1000	Discolored soil/distressed vegetation by INE9, multiple exceedances including multiple decommissioned wells	44.69766687	-123.2360485
4	2000	Cleanout	44.69775127	-123.2362152
5	1%	Decommissioned well and surrounding wells by RE8 manifold	44.69786105	-123.236267
6	700	Decommissioned PVC well (W9?)	44.69782839	-123.2365858
7	1500	Hole in liner	44.69865701	-123.2365257
8	1.20%	cleanout with gap in liner	44.69790548	-123.2358232
9	1.20%	Unmarked well with gap in liner weld and gap between well and dirt, plus nearby holes	44.69829911	-123.2354937
10	2.70%	Liner tear and adjacent hole	44.69842096	-123.23558
11	3700	3V91 Manifold, both at tarp edge and at multiple penetrations	44.69885999	-123.2350488
12	2.20%	Hole in liner	44.69830399	-123.2350079
13	5000	3V92 wells with tarp gap	44.69837287	-123.2347328
14	1200	3B0V0351 bad liner seal at base	44.69822886	-123.2340741
15	1200	Decommissioned well with tarp tear/gap	44.69836899	-123.2337448
16	9000	3H94 where horizontal intersects tarp, and multiple penetrations in cluster	44.698248	-123.2334448
17	4700	Cleanout by unknown well out of liner	44.69812972	-123.2337702
18	5500	Liner that had been pulled back from unknown well by chopped off pipe segment on ground	44.69811411	-123.2338379
19	2000	Unknown well at liner seam	44.69804442	-123.2344811
20	8000	Riser with bad liner seal	44.69804447	-123.2345951
21	1220	Well 3COV3 with liner gap	44.69784857	-123.2333245
22	2400	Cell 5 leachate riser complex - multiple risers and at pipe connection	44.70181118	-123.2257475
23	800	Well 5V40 in liner	44.70167582	-123.2273125
24	3000	Tarp anchor	44.70101596	-123.2273626
25	600	Tarp anchor	44.70114084	-123.2274474
26	1%	4B55 at base of cluster as well as top of mystery pipe with improvised cap with folded plastic wrap	44.70115072	-123.2275846
27	4000	2V114 at base in dirt	44.70111214	-123.2278246
28	1% F/O, 3%	Hole near edge of liner, and in neighboring hole	44.70103128	-123.2276965
29	4500	Tarp edge	44.70082423	-123.2275253
30	1%	Tarp hole and neighboring holes	44.70072043	-123.2273274
31	1500	Hole at tarp anchor	44.70068672	-123.227044

Measured Exceedances

Flag #	Reading	Description	Latitude	Longitude
32	3200	At abandoned well and nearby hole in liner	44.70068362	-123.2267606
33	1200	4V53 - well surrounded by sandbags in lined area	44.70057706	-123.2263945
34	1100	Anchor and nearby liner hole	44.7005098	-123.2261782
35	1%	Cleanout coming out of dirt	44.69962827	-123.2287076
36	1200	Vertical cleanout in dirt	44.69926032	-123.2301237
37	4%	Circular valve box	44.69922726	-123.2302603
38	1500	Hole in liner	44.69923732	-123.2303614
39	1200	Cleanout / hole in liner	44.69906809	-123.2308424
40	1600	Tarp hole and neighboring holes	44.69912191	-123.2309496
41	1%	PH2101, 2H101 - whole cluster of wells (some tarp gaps)	44.69926451	-123.230824
42	2%	3AV68 and nearby hole in liner	44.69929347	-123.2310994
43	3% F/O	2V100 well in tarp area	44.69920828	-123.2314229
44	1200	3V73 well in tarp gap	44.69913826	-123.2316593
45	2%	Tarp stake	44.6990841	-123.2318812
46	2%	Hole in tarp	44.69927783	-123.2319267
47	2500	Tarp edge	44.69937083	-123.2319
48	6000	3V74 - whole well cluster	44.69942123	-123.2320147
49	5000	tarp edge	44.69944725	-123.2316747
50	7000	2H86 cluster in tarp	44.69950461	-123.2315035
51	2%	Series of tarp tears near inflated tarp area	44.69964525	-123.2311715
52	2000	Tarp stake	44.69970317	-123.2309795
53	2%	Tarp stake (and every tarp stake between 52 and 53)	44.69985738	-123.2307325
54	7%	Tarp stake (and every tarp stake between 53 and 54)	44.69994174	-123.2304609
55	3%	Tarp edge	44.70001207	-123.2302193
56	800	Broad area of dirt/waste uphill of tarp area	44.70011566	-123.2300539
57	8000	2H94 well cluster - all	44.7001631	-123.2301332
58	2000	Tarp edge	44.70021131	-123.2296507
59	4000	3V89 well cluster in dirt	44.7005688	-123.2284677
60	4000	2V113 - well with some tarp wrapped in dirt area	44.70062987	-123.2276513
61	800	Valve with well at haul road above cell 5	44.70159276	-123.2253808

All readings are given as methane parts per million, except for readings above 10,000 ppm which are given as percent methane. "F/O" refers to instrument flame out, indicating readings above 5% that have exceeded the TVA measurement range.

Calibration and Instrument Information

Daniel Heins used a ThermoFisher Toxic Vapor Analyzer 2020 (TVA2020), designated as TVA A95732. The EPA TVA2020 response time is approximately 4.5 seconds.

	Calibration gas ppm	A95732 ppm
9:15 calibration check	500	500
13:30 drift check	500	464
17:50 drift check	500	462

EPA calibration gases

Composition	Lot #	Expiration
Air zero grade THC <1 ppm	DBJ-1-24	March 2023
Methane in air 500 ppm	1-167-64	June 2024

Background readings:

Upwind: 0 ppm

Downwind: 3 ppm

Map of Detected Exceedances

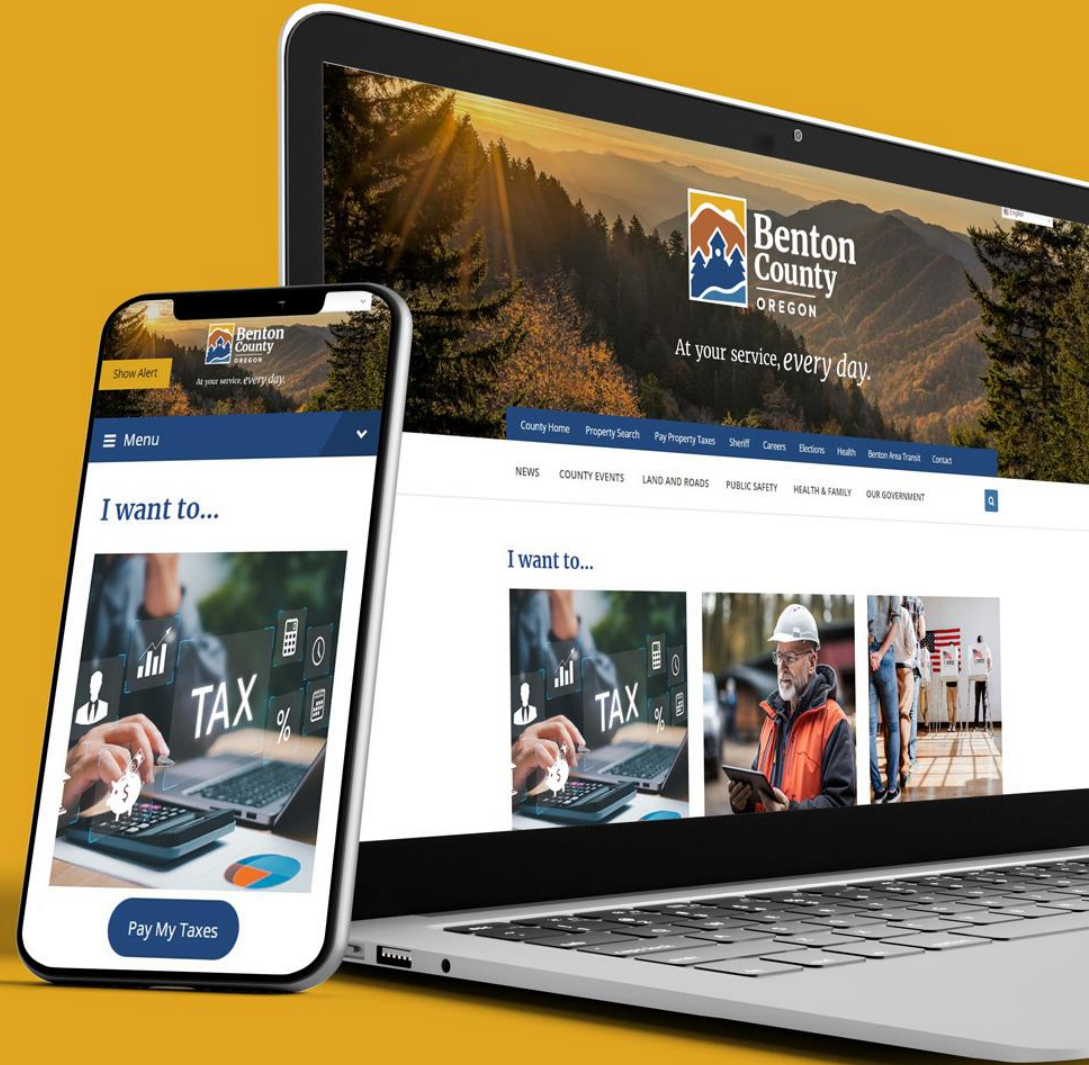


SEM exceedance locations plotted over Google Maps satellite imagery. Approximate monitoring paths included, derived from GPS data. Morning path shown in white, afternoon in black. Line of continuous exceedance at every tarp hole between flags 52 and 54 is highlighted in red.

Website Demonstration

www.bentoncountyor.gov

02/06/2024



Introduction

Before the new website was built there were a few major challenges with Drupal we sought to address with a new platform and website theme. Benton County hired a local agency called The Mac Group who helped us identify our opportunities for improvement.

The Six Most Important Areas of Opportunity

1

Usage

Using analytics to determine what matters to users and which pages are most important.

2

Content

An audit and analysis of all current content-what's working and what should be improved.

3

Navigation

An audit and analysis of all pages, microsites and information architecture.

4

Accessibility

An analysis to determine how we can improve access for all users.

5

Audiences

Determine who our user groups are and how we can best serve their needs.

6

Access

How our users access the county site and how can we optimize their experience.

1 Usage

The most significant usage was related to:

1. Adult in custody lists
2. Property search
3. Emergency situations (i.e. Covid-19)



2 Content

Top 5 most common tasks:

1. Viewing inmate custody and release rosters
2. Accessing COVID-19 information
3. Accessing property assessment information
4. Accessing the County maps
5. Accessing Career information

“Quick Links” and other navigation decisions were driven by MAC group findings on the most popular tasks.

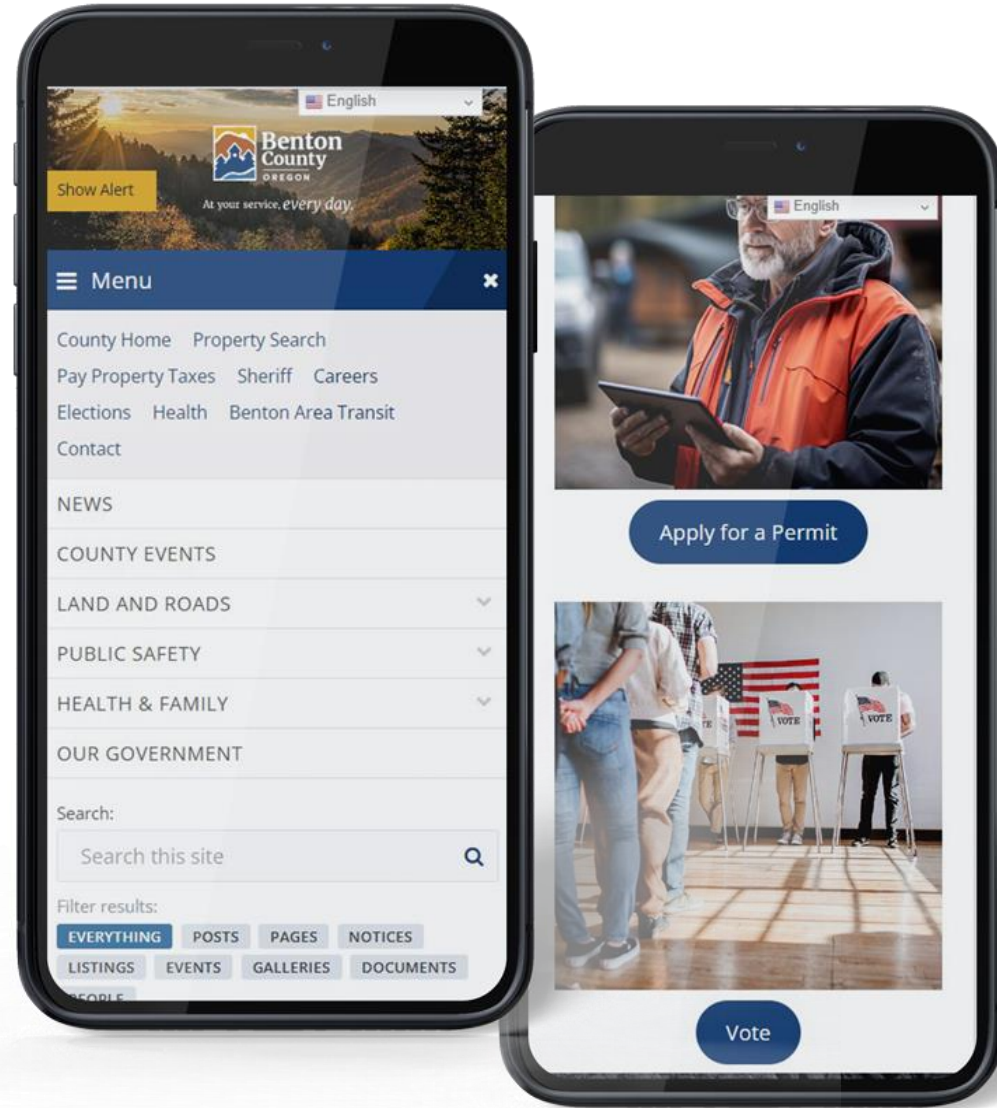


Apply for a Job

3 Navigation

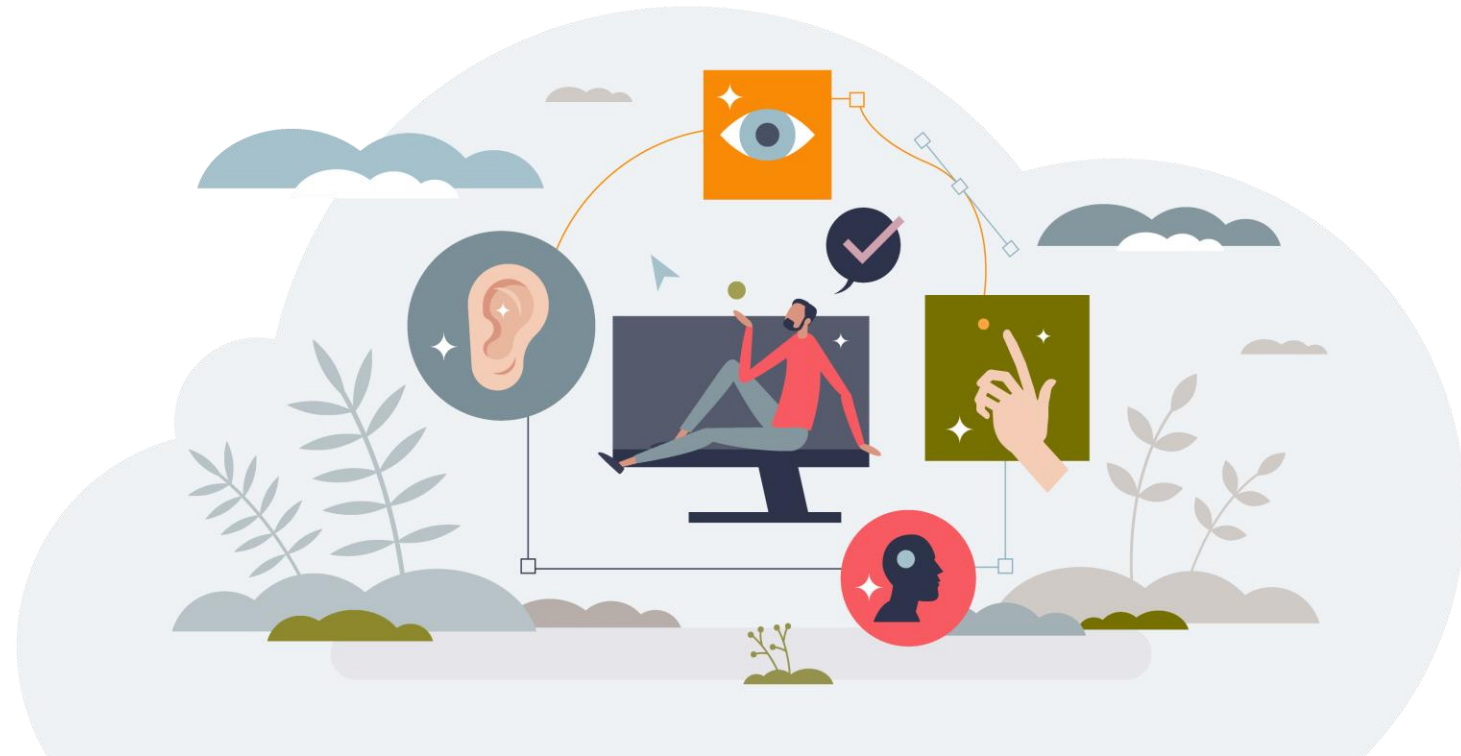
Confirming that the majority of traffic comes from organic search results, we could confidently reduce the number of menu items we present to users.

Fewer menu items and a shift to task-oriented navigation allow users to better focus on completing their intended task.



4 Accessibility

Accessibility represented one of the largest areas of opportunity to improve. From theme selection, font choices, training, and the development of a new web style guide, we are committed to keeping accessibility at the center of our work.



5 Audiences

Through focus groups and stakeholder interviews, the most important audiences were all determined to be external (non-employee).

With these findings in mind, we were able to confidently prioritize our work on the website to meet the needs of external users. Focus for internal audiences shifted towards a new Bee (employee intranet), internal processes (quarterly release schedule), and technology.



6 Access

More than half (52.11%) of site visitors are accessing the website using a mobile device, with 64.91% of those users using an Apple iPhone, while the rest are split between numerous Android devices.

We'll continue to improve and optimize for mobile traffic.



Looking Ahead

With a more scalable platform in WordPress, we can look forward to continued optimizations of website content. Additionally, we have exciting plans for improving how our citizens engage with the county on our website with new tools, new processes, and approaches to this important work.

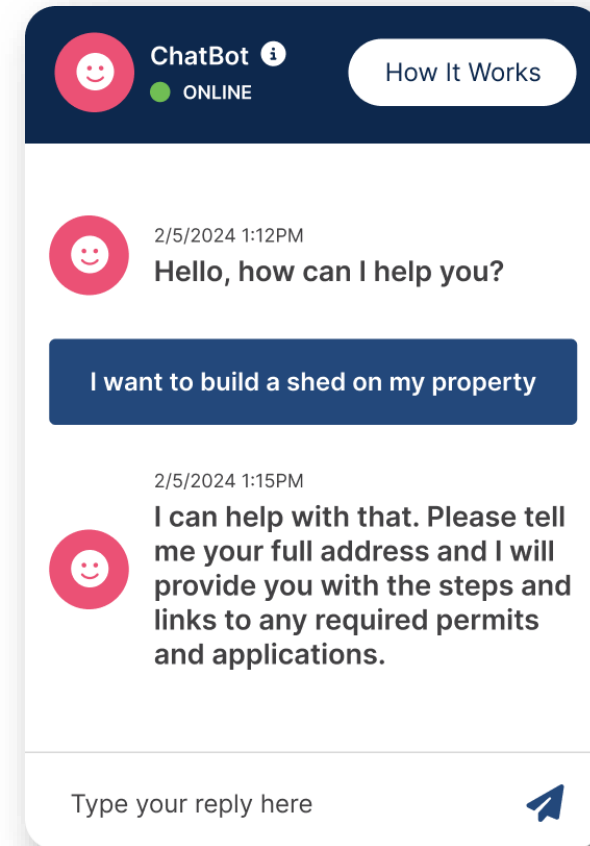
Let's look at some highlights...



An Interactive 'I want to wizard'

Develop a chatbot that users can ask to help find anything quickly.

Imagine telling a chatbot on the county website you want to build a shed and the chatbot walking you through each step of the process while providing you with links to all necessary permits and applications.



A New Web Style Guide

Begin unifying the look and feel across all county web pages.

Our first web release will include the implementation of a new Web Style Guide. This guide will help Editors, Publishers, and consultants deliver intuitive, cohesive page layouts.

- Button styles
- Calls to action
- Images
- Standard page layouts
- Guidelines for accessibility
- Guidelines for menu structures
- Visual sitemaps and more...

*One County.
One Experience.*

CRM Solution

Modernize the customer experience by allowing county residents to sign into their profile revealing their purchase history, any open applications, tax information, and more.

Shopping Cart/Payment Solution

Align the website with county-wide sustainability goals in part by improving and increasing the amount of business that can be conducted online without the need to print, use of paper or commute to a county office.

Online Training Repository

A hub for WordPress and other web-specific tutorials and training. Ideally a filterable gallery of resources that explain and demonstrate common tasks like editing Menus, and adding SEO information.

Enhanced Search

Ensure that when a user searches for content on any page of the website that it returns results from all department websites.

Appointment Scheduling & Reservations

Allow citizens to schedule appointments online or make reservations for community spaces directly on the website. This data can also be rolled up into a user's CRM profile/account.

Thank You

We look forward to continuing to receive feedback of all kinds from Departments, community partners, and most importantly citizens of Benton County.

We'd love to hear from you!

- Community members: Contact us through the website at bentoncountyor.gov
- County employees: Submit a Service Desk ticket or stop by the IT Innovations office
- County Employees: Publishers: Drop a message into Teams: *Website Content Publishers > General*