



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS WORK SESSION MEETING

**117 South Main Street, Monticello, Utah 84535. Commission Chambers
July 06, 2021 at 9:00 AM**

AGENDA

The public will be able to view the meeting

Join Zoom Meeting <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82171709527> Meeting ID: 821 7170 9527 One tap mobile +16699006833,,82171709527# US (San Jose)

and on San Juan County's Facebook live and Youtube channel

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

AGENDA ITEMS

1. Presentation of the Aging Adult Staff Reorganization Request, Tammy Gallegos, Aging Director
2. Pack Creek Fire Efforts Update
3. Discussion on Attendance Policy update - Ann Marie Burgess HR Generalist
4. Fry Canyon Discussion and BLM Support Letter
5. Make a Motion to Enter Into A Closed Executive Session to Discuss The Character, Professional Competence, or Physical or Mental Health of an Individual As Permitted Under UCA 52-4-205.

ADJOURNMENT

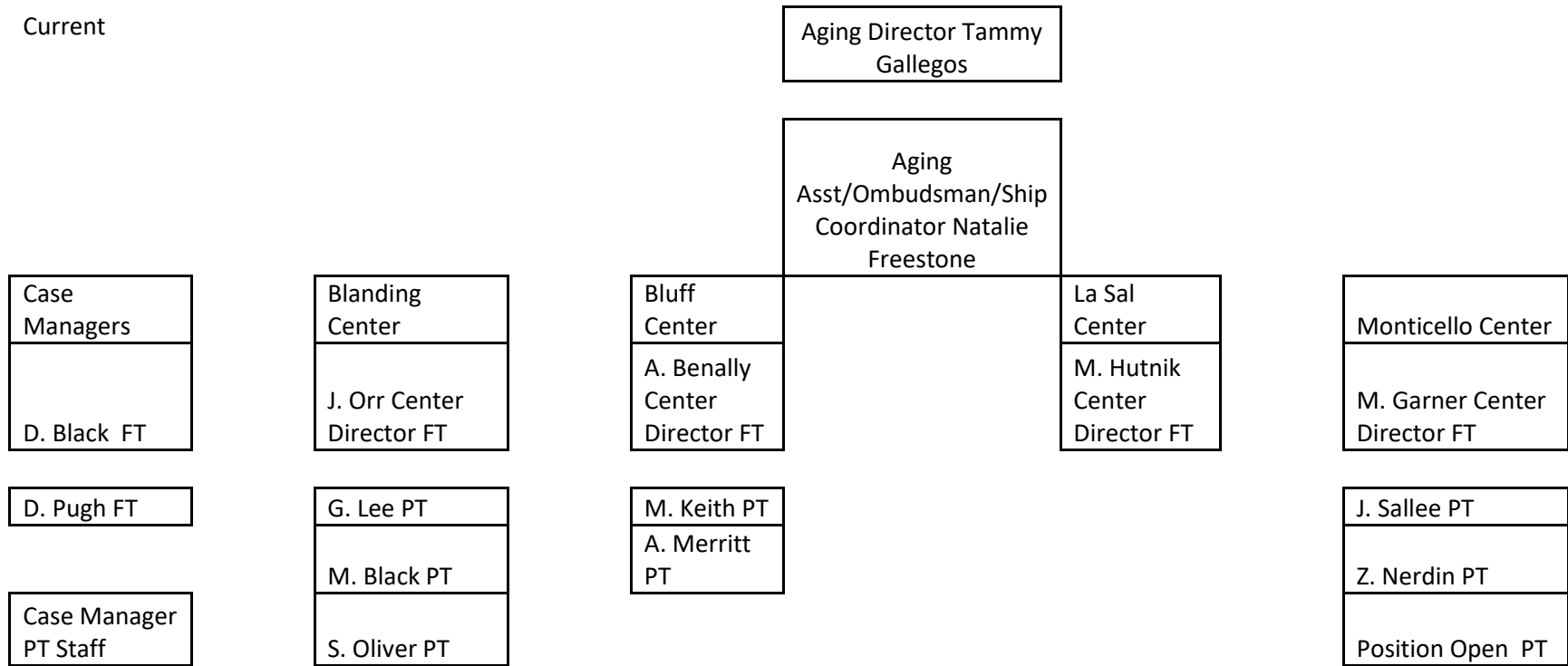
The Board of San Juan County Commissioners can call a closed meeting at any time during the Regular Session if necessary, for reasons permitted under UCA 52-4-205

All agenda items shall be considered as having potential Commission action components and may be completed by an electronic method **In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons needing auxiliary communicative aids and services for this meeting should contact the San Juan County Clerk's Office: 117 South Main, Monticello or telephone 435-587-3223, giving reasonable notice**

Moving a part time employee that works with the case managers, to also helping at the centers. She has been filling in at all the centers since COVID started whenever the centers have been short staffed. I would like to transition her to full time. She would still do what she is currently doing but also be at the Monticello center during meal prep and delivery. During the afternoon she would be in Blanding with the Case Managers.

To hire another part time worker and her wages together it would be \$33,849 with FICA for the year. \$16,924 a year per part time employee.

For her to go full time it would be \$27,420 with retirement and FICA.



Proposed

Aging Director Tammy Gallegos

Aging Asst/Ombudsman/Ship Coordinator Natalie Freestone

Case Managers
D. Black FT

Blanding Center
J. Orr Center Director FT

Bluff Center
A. Benally Center Director FT

La Sal Center
M. Hutnik Center Director FT

Monticello Center
M. Garner Center Director FT

D. Pugh FT

G. Lee PT
M. Black PT

M. Keith PT
A. Merritt PT

J. Sallee PT
Z. Nerdin PT

Case Manager Staff Shared with Monticello Center 50 %

S. Oliver PT

Case Manager Staff Shared with Monticello Center 50 %



ATTENDANCE AND TIMEKEEPING POLICY

Objective

The purpose of this policy is to set forth San Juan County's policy and procedures for handling employee absences, tardiness and outline the timekeeping requirements.

Attendance

Punctual and regular attendance is an essential responsibility of each employee of San Juan County. Employees are expected to report to work as scheduled, on time and prepared to start working. Employees also are expected to remain at work for their entire work schedule. Late arrival, early departure or other absences from scheduled hours are disruptive and must be avoided.

This policy does not apply to absences covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or leave provided as a reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). These exceptions are described in separate policies.

Absence

"Absence" is defined as the failure of an employee to report for work when he or she is scheduled to work. The two types of absences are defined below:

- *Excused absence* occurs when all the following conditions are met:
 - The employee provides to his or her supervisor sufficient notice at least 48 hours in advance of the absence.
 - The absence request is approved in advance by the employee's supervisor.
 - The employee has sufficient accrued leave time to cover the absence.
 - Employees are allowed three (3) excused absences, without notice in a year, provided they have sufficient accrued leave time to cover the absence. Employees must state it is one of their three (3) excused absences.
- *Unexcused absence* occurs when any of the above conditions are not met. If it is necessary for an employee to be absent from work because of an illness or an emergency, the employee must notify his or her supervisor no later than the employee's scheduled starting time on that same day. If the employee is unable to call, he or she must have someone make the call.

Employees with three or more consecutive days of absences *because of illness or injury* may be required provide San Juan County with proof of physician's care.

Employees must take earned leave time for every absence unless otherwise allowed by County policy (e.g., leave of absence, bereavement, jury duty).

- Department Heads and Elected officials, other than the commissioners, do not have the authority to authorize any additional leave. All paid time off, without the use of leave time, must be pre-approved through the commissioners.

Tardiness and Early Departures

Employees are expected to report to work and return from scheduled breaks on time. If employees cannot report to work as scheduled, they must notify their supervisor no later than their regular starting time. This notification does not excuse the tardiness but simply notifies the supervisor that a schedule change may be necessary.

Employees who must leave work before the end of their scheduled shift must notify a supervisor immediately.

Job Abandonment

Any employee who fails to report to work for a period of three days or more without notifying his or her supervisor will be considered to have abandoned the job and voluntarily terminated the employment relationship.

Timekeeping

Nonexempt employees must accurately record the time they begin and end their work, as well as the beginning and ending time of each meal period. They must also record the beginning and ending time of any split shift or departure from work for personal reasons.

It is the employee's responsibility to sign his or her time record to certify the accuracy of all time recorded. The department head will review and then initial the time record before submitting it for payroll processing. In the event of an error in reporting time, employees must immediately report the problem to the department head. Any change to hours worked in timekeeper or on your google timesheet must be approved by the department head. Any changes made without department head approval will be subject to disciplinary action.

Overtime/After Hours

For nonexempt employees all hours over 40 works a week are considered overtime and should be avoided. Any overtime that cannot be avoided must be pre approved by the Department Head. Unapproved overtime could result in disciplinary action.

Reading and sending emails or text messages, responding to phone calls and related duties are compensable and thus should be performed when the employee is at work on County time. Any correspondence greater than 10 minutes that cannot wait until regular scheduled work hours must be recorded in timekeeper or on your google timesheet. Any after hours work needs to be pre-approved by the department head. Convenience of technology is not an excuse to work outside of your regularly scheduled hours.

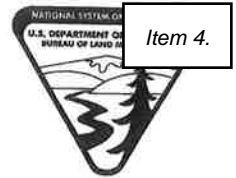
Disciplinary Action

Excessive absenteeism is defined as three (3) or more unexcused absences in a one (1) year period and may result in disciplinary action.

Altering, falsifying, tampering with your time records or recording time on another employee's time record will result in appropriate disciplinary action based on severity.



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Monticello Field Office
365 North Main, P.O. Box 7
Monticello, UT 84535

June 2, 2021

In Reply Refer To:
3809/3720(UTY-020)

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT
7019 2970 0001 5522 9418

Mr. Nick Sandberg
San Juan County commission
P.O. Box 9
Monticello, UT 84535

30-day Public Comment Period for Fry Canyon Engineering Evaluation Cost Analysis

Dear Mr. Sandberg,

The Utah Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Monticello Field Office is currently working with the BLM Utah State Office to mitigate a historic mining related site located in Township 36 South, Range 16 East, Section 34 in San Juan County, Utah approximately 60 miles west of Blanding. An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) has been prepared to analyze removal action alternatives for the Fry Canyon Tailings Site. This EE/CA was prepared in accordance with the criteria established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as well as sections of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan applicable to removal actions.

The Fry Canyon Tailings Site consists of an upland tailings pile and a series of former holding ponds directly next to Fry Creek containing wastes from historical copper and uranium ore processing activities. A Human Health and Streamlined Ecological Risk Assessment was completed for the Site and found no significant risks for most chemicals and receptors (Weston 2012). However, slight exceedances of non-cancer risks were identified that were primarily associated with the tailings located in the settling ponds near Fry Creek.

The EE/CA discusses the site characterization, identifies the removal action scope, goals and objectives, and identifies and analyzes three removal alternatives. Each alternative was evaluated individually for effectiveness, implementability, and costs, which were then used in a comparative analysis to identify a preferred alternative.

The Monticello Field Office is posting the EE/CA for a 30-day public comment period on the BLM Land Use Planning and NEPA Register (ePlanning) at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2013831>. The public comment period will begin

INTERIOR REGION 7 • UPPER COLORADO BASIN

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WYOMING

on June 3, 2021 and will end on **July 3, 2021**. Comments can be submitted directly on ePlanning or written comments can be mailed to: Attn: Robert James, Monticello Field Office, P.O. Box 7, Monticello, Utah 84535.

If you have any questions about the project, please contact Robert James, Geologist, at (435) 587-1526.

Sincerely,

**AMBER
JOHNSON**

Digitally signed by AMBER
JOHNSON
Date: 2021.06.02 12:36:12
-0600

Amber Denton Johnson
Field Manager

cc:
Utah State Office
Attn: Terry Snyder
440 West 200 South
Suite 500
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1345

Executive Summary

Ecology and Environment, Inc., member of WSP (hereafter referred to as E & E) has been retained under the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Contract Number L14PA00149, Order Number 140L5719F0023 to prepare an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for the Fry Canyon Tailings Site (Site). This EE/CA has been prepared in accordance with the criteria established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, (CERCLA), as well as sections of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) applicable to removal actions (40 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.415 [b][4][I]). The EE/CA is also consistent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance document, *Guidance on Conducting Non-Time Critical Removal Actions under CERCLA* (CERCLA Guidance; EPA 1993).

The Site consists of an upland tailings pile and a series of former holding ponds directly next to Fry Creek containing wastes from historical copper and uranium ore processing activities. A Human Health and Streamlined Ecological Risk Assessment was completed for the Site that found no significant risks for most chemicals and receptors (Weston 2012). However, slight exceedances of non-cancer risks were identified for the following contaminants of potential concern (COPC): arsenic, copper, radium-226, radium-228, uranium-234, uranium-235, uranium-238, thorium-230, and lead-210. The COPCs are primarily associated with the tailings located in the settling ponds near Fry Creek. Risk-based cleanup levels (RBCULs) were developed for potential human receptors at risk for the COPCs, which are generally protective for potential ecological receptors as well.

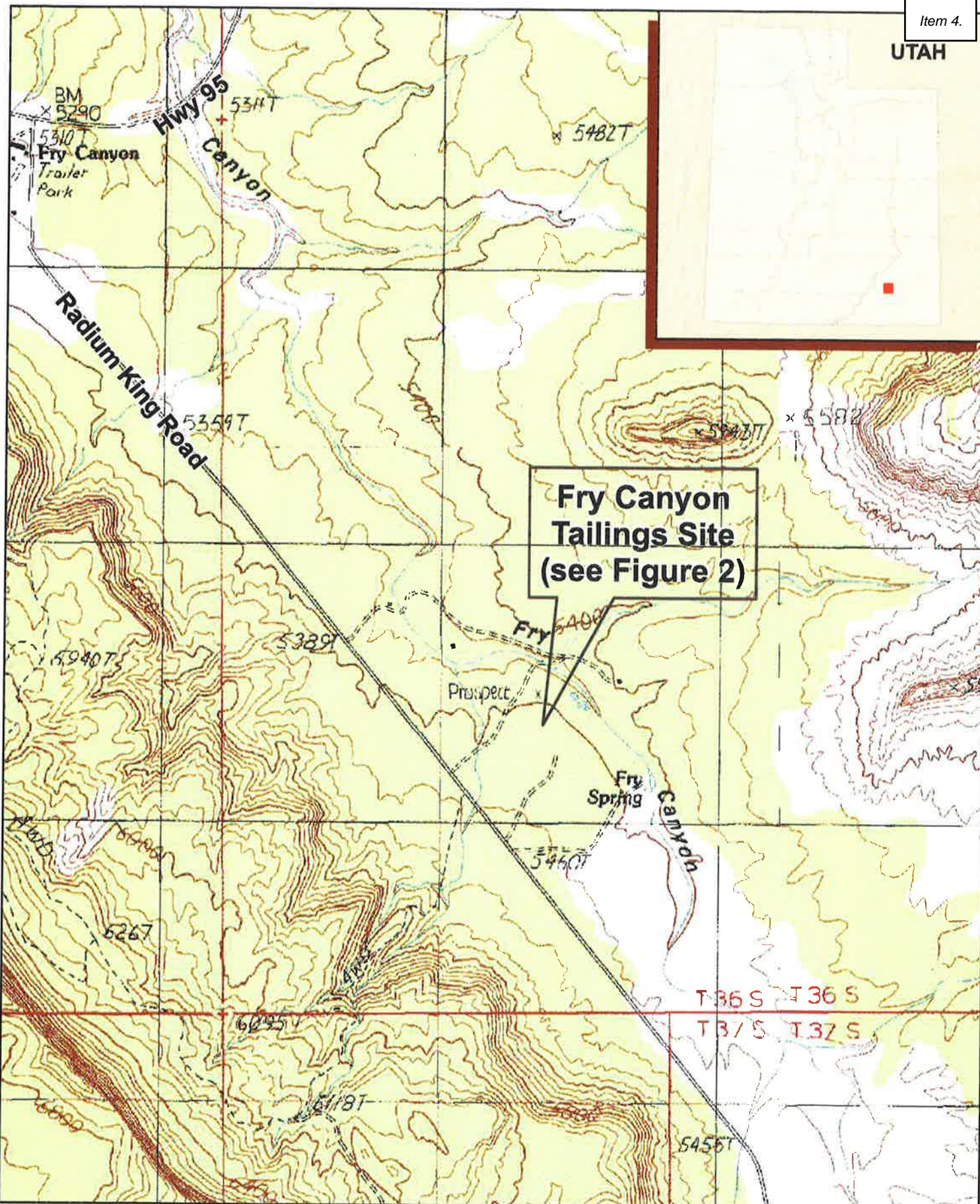
The Site characterization activities and risk assessment were evaluated to develop removal goals that protect human health and the environment while complying with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs). Per BLM guidance, attainment of acceptable risk levels at the Site will be determined by average residual concentrations at levels below RBCULs following the removal action. The following removal action objectives (RAOs) were established for the Site:

- Reduce risk to human and ecological receptors from mine waste constituents at the Fry Creek Site;
- Reduce potential for off-site migration of contaminants from the upland tailings pile and tailings ponds; and
- Reduce leaching potential from contaminants adjacent to Fry Creek.

The following removal action alternatives were developed based on a combination of appropriate general response actions and process technologies for the Site:

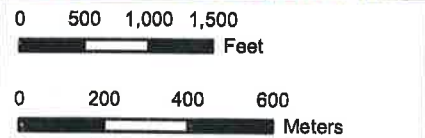
- Alternative 1 – No Action. This alternative is included as a baseline against which other alternatives are measured.
- Alternative 2 – In Situ Containment. This alternative consists of installing a concrete cap on the upland tailings pile and tailings ponds waste source areas, fencing the source areas, posting signage around fenced areas, maintenance and monitoring, and subsequent reviews.
- Alternative 3 – Waste Consolidation in an On-Site Repository. This alternative consists of moving portions of the tailings ponds waste away from the creek to the upland tailings area and covering them with 6 inches of vegetated soil. Alternative 3 also includes fencing and posting signs in the repository area, maintenance and monitoring, and subsequent reviews.

Each alternative was evaluated individually for effectiveness, implementability, and costs, which were then used in a comparative analysis to identify a preferred alternative. Alternative 3 provides the most protection of human health and the environment by removing contaminated tailings from the ponds and Fry Creek floodplain for consolidation and capping with the upland tailings pile that is located away from Fry Creek above the groundwater table. Alternative 3 utilizes mostly locally sourced materials and is less expensive compared to Alternative 2. Covering the repository with a vegetative soil cover will reduce exposure to human receptors and reduce the potential for off-site migration of COPCs. As a result, Alternative 3 is selected as the preferred alternative due to its higher degree of effectiveness, implementability, and lower cost while achieving RAOs for the Site.



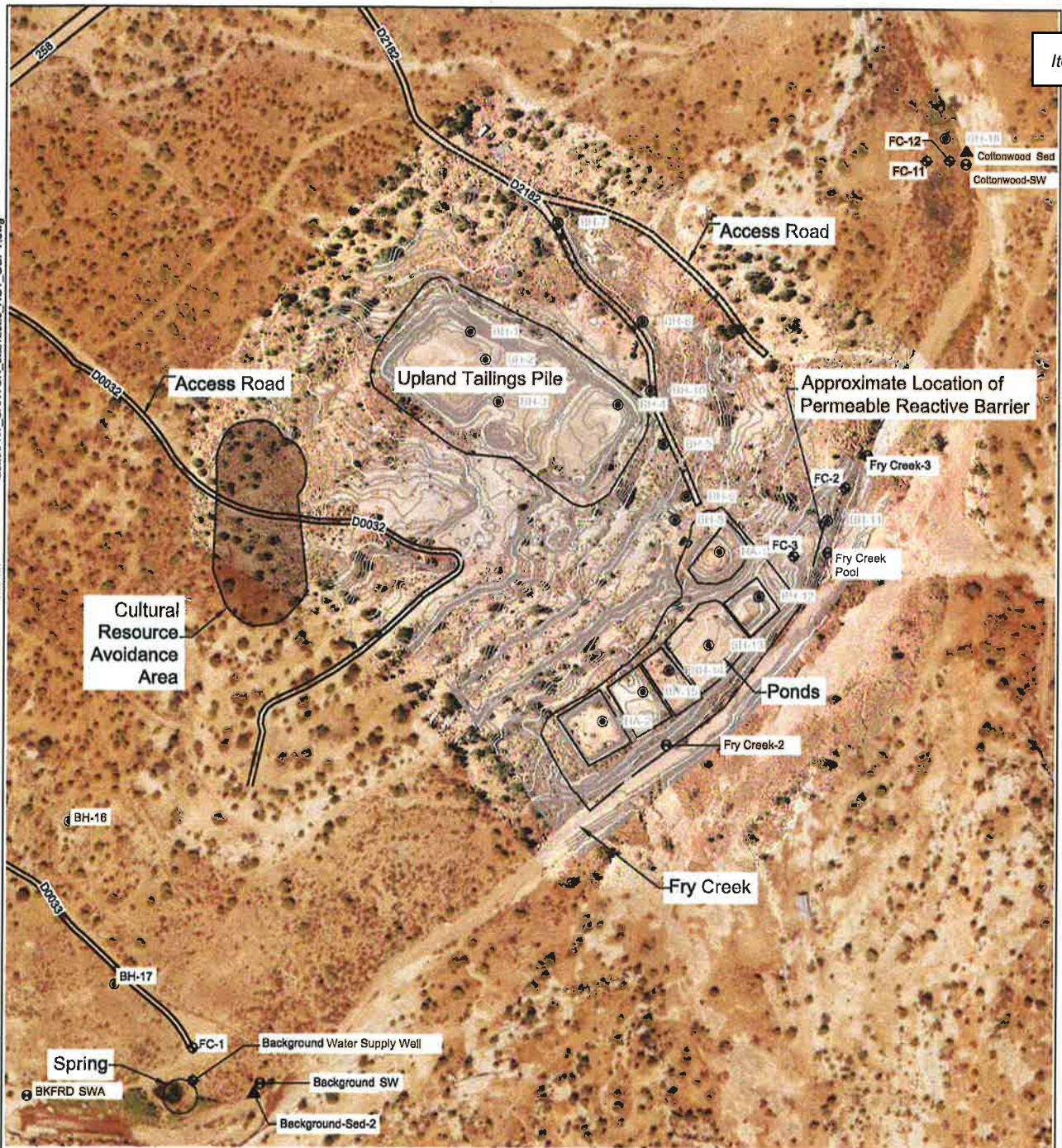
 ecology and environment, inc.
International Specialists in the Environment

Datum: NAD 27
Projection: UTM - Zone 12
1 inch = 1,500 feet
1 inch = 457 meters
1:18,000



Fry Canyon EECA
Figure 1
Site Map 10

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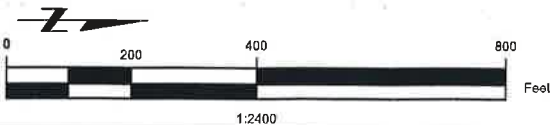


Notes:

- 1) All locations shown are approximate. The aerial photograph provided by the BLM received by E&E on July 16, 2010.
- 2) The contour map shown on this figure was generated by E&E using point data provided by Red Desert Land Surveying LLC. in October of 2019. Surveyed used a 2 hour static opus solution at #5 rebar control point for accurate project control. The project site was flown at 170 feet with survey drone producing 1.58 cm/0.62 in pixel. Survey grade GPS established 8 ground control points and approx. 400 ground check points.
- 3) Sampling locations are taken from SAIC's *Supplemental Characterization Report*, dated May 29, 2008.
- 4) Access road D0032 requires upgrades prior to use, including but not limited to replacement of an existing culvert. Access road D0032 shall not be used for removal action to avoid cultural resources. The western-most 600 feet of access road D2182 is encompassed in the Travel Management Plan. Approximately 1000 additional feet of D2182 is required to access the tailings and the Fry Canyon Drainage area.

Legend

- Borehole Locations (see Note 3)
- Fry Creek-2 Surface Water Sampling Location (see Note 3)
- Groundwater Water Sampling Location (see Note 3)
- Sediment Sampling Location (see Note 3)
- 5' Contour
- 1' Contour
- Designated Travel Management Plan Road
- Access road (see Note 4)



R:\FRY CANYON\CAD 2020\FRY_CANYON_02212020_HOT_COPY.dwg, FILE EXISTING COND., 7/15/2020 11:41:33 AM, AutoCAD Plot (General Documentation).pc3

DRAWN:	KOW	PROJECT NO:	806277-001-010					
ENGINEER:	KJL	SCALE:	AS NOTED					
CHECKED:	ASH	APPROVED:	XXX					
NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK	DATE:	07/15/2020	DATE:	07/15/2020

ecology and environment, inc.
 33 West Nevada St., Suite 1410, Chicago, IL 60660
 Phone 312-678-8243 Fax 312-678-8242
 www.eandinc.com



U.S. Department of Interior
 Bureau of Land Management
 Fry Canyon, Utah

Fry Canyon EECA
 Existing Conditions and
 Historical Sampling
 Locations

2
4



Sandberg, Nick <nsandberg@sanjuancounty.org>

Attached Image

Gail Johnson <gailjohnson459@gmail.com>
To: "Sandberg, Nick" <nsandberg@sanjuancounty.org>

Tue, Jun 22, 2021 at 7:19 AM

Nick,

Attached is a copy of the letter I sent to the BLM regarding the Fry Canyon Mill Tailings project. We would appreciate a similar position from the county commission, at least as far as the top soil to be used in covering the tailings. Thanks for your help.

Gail

From: Sandberg, Nick [mailto:nsandberg@sanjuancounty.org]
Sent: Wednesday, June 9, 2021 9:51 AM
To: gailjohnson459@gmail.com
Subject: Fwd: Attached Image

Gail:

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Fry Canyon Mill Tailings June 2021.doc**
30K

JOHNSON
HC 60 Box 220
Lake Powell, UT 84533
435-459-1268

June 22, 2021

Mr. Robert James, Geologist
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 7
Monticello, UT 84535

Re: Fry Canyon Mill Tailings

Dear Mr. James:

This letter is a follow up to our phone conversation the other day regarding the mill tailings at Fry Canyon. My husband Sandy, and our son, Preston, and I own the White Canyon Grazing Allotment which includes Fry Canyon. We have our home just down the creek from the mill tailings site. As I mentioned to you, we have drilled a well near the old well. This new well is vital to us. We haul from it nearly every day and have fixed up the old road on the west side of the mill tailings to access the well. In any project involving the mill tailings, we would request that our grazing and this well be included in those decisions.

As to the three proposed alternatives, we think things really should be left as they are since they have been that way for over 50 years and no one has been hurt because of the site. The second alternative is probably not a viable option. The concern we have with the third alternative of moving the tailings ponds to the pit and then covering it all with top soil is where you will get the top soil. Top soil is a scarce and valuable resource in that area. We would be opposed to moving top soil in the area to the site because that would not only scar the land and cause erosion at the place where the top soil is removed, we would lose the brush and grass that grow in that soil. And, it seems that it would take acres of top soil to get enough to cover the mill site and have it deep enough to seed and grow vegetation to hold the soil.

We would appreciate being informed of any decisions you make and ask that you consider our concern for the existing top soil and existing vegetation. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gail Johnson



SAN JUAN COUNTY COMMISSION

Item 4.

Willie Grayeyes	Chairman
Kenneth Maryboy	Vice-Chair
Bruce Adams	Commissioner
Mack McDonald	Administrator

July 6, 2021

Mr. Robert James, Geologist
Monticello Field Office
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 7
Monticello, Utah 84535

Re: Fry Canyon Tailings Site Engineering Evaluation Cost Analysis

Dear Mr. James:

We generally support the concept of stabilizing the waste contaminants at the old Fry Canyon Tailings site assuming that the risk of these contaminants potentially adversely affecting human health and environmental conditions warrants the proposed remedy.

If the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 3) is selected for further analysis we ask that special consideration be given to minimize the residual effects of topsoil removal at the selected borrow site. The borrow site should retain its capability to support vegetation vital to minimize potential erosion. We also ask that due consideration be given in any planning for the area to the Johnsons and their local livestock grazing operation, water supplies and area residence.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Willie Grayeyes
Chairman